# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

## FOR THE YEAR 1888.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 30, 1889.

THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

ALBANY:
THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1889.

OCT 29 1902
D. of D.

HV86
.N76

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 10.

# IN SENATE,

JANUARY 30, 1889.

## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *January* 30, 1889.

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

*Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:*

SIR.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, which, with the tables and appended papers, therein referred to, was furnished the State printer December 15, 1888, as required by the statute.

I have the honor to be

Yours, with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
*Secretary.*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

## 1889.

---

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor..... Albany.
Hon. FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State ..... Albany.
Hon. EDWARD WEMPLE, Comptroller..... Albany.
Hon. CHARLES F. TABOR, Attorney-General..... Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

*First Judicial District*... WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
*New York County* ..... JOHN J. MILHAU, 41 Lafayette place, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
*New York County* ..... Mrs. C. R. LOWELL, 120 East Thirtieth street, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
*Second Judicial District*. SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
*Kings County* ..... RIPLEY ROPES, 40 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
*Third Judicial District*.. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany.
*Fourth Judicial District*.. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.
*Fifth Judicial District*... ROBERT McCARTHY, Syracuse.
*Sixth Judicial District*... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co.
*Seventh Judicial District*. OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
*Eighth Judicial District*.. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

OSCAR CRAIG..... *President.*
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany..... *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany..... *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| Preliminary | 9–11 |
| Standing Committees of the Board for 1888 | 11–12 |
| Visitation and executive work of the Board | 12–13 |
| Stated Meetings of the Board | 13–14 |
| National Conference of Charities and Correction | 14–15 |
| State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor | 15 |
| The insane | 16–17 |
| State hospitals for the acute insane | 17–18 |
| State Lunatic Asylum, Utica | 18–20 |
| Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie | 20–22 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown | 22–23 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 23–24 |
| State asylums for the chronic insane | 24 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 24–25 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 25–27 |
| The St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane | 28 |
| Insane Indians | 29 |
| Chronic insane in counties exempted by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act | 29-30 |
| Chronic insane in counties not exempt from the Willard Asylum Act | 31 |
| Chronic insane in county poor-houses having no separate provisions for their care | 32 |
| Counties having no insane in their poor-houses | 32 |
| The insane of Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego and Poughkeepsie cities | 33 |
| The insane of Kings county | 33–34 |
| The insane of Monroe county | 34–35 |
| The insane of New York county | 35 |
| Idiotic and feeble-minded | 35 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 35–37 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 38–39 |
| Education of the blind | 39–40 |
| New York Institution for the Blind, New York city | 40 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia | 40 |
| The adult blind | 41 |
| The deaf and dumb | 41–44 |
| New York State Reformatory, Elmira | 44–45 |
| House of Refuge for Women at Hudson | 45 |
| Houses of refuge | 45 |
| The New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island | 46 |
| The State Industrial School at Rochester | 46 |

PAGE.
Recommendations regarding houses of refuge ..... 47–48
Juvenile reformatories ..... 48–49
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... 49–53
Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless..... 53–54
Hospitals ..... 54
Dispensaries..... 54–55
Pauper returns ..... 55
Comparative condition of the county poor-houses ..... 55–56
State paupers..... 56–57
Removal of crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers ..... 57–59
Appended papers..... 60

PAPERS APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Insane.... 61–311
Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on Reformatories, 313–368
Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on Deaf and Dumb..... 369–406
Report of the Standing Committee on Idiots..... 407–415
Report on the Work-house, New York city..... 417–428
Report on the Randall's Island Schools for Defective Children.... 429–435
Report of Visitations to Poor-houses in the Fourth Judicial District ..... 437–440
Report on the Insane Asylums of Exempted Counties..... 441–461
Comparative statements of the condition of the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, in the years 1868, 1878 and 1888, 463–518

TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

Table 1—List of the several State institutions, their locations, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendents, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers..... 521–522
Table 2—Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions..... 523
Table 3—Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1888 ..... 524–525
Table 4—Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1888 ..... 526–527
Table 5—Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1888, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support ..... 528–530
Table 6—Outstanding indebtedness of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1888..... 531
Table 7—Assets of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1888..... 532
Table 8—Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1888 ..... 533–534

PAGE.

Table 9—Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1888.. 535
Table 10—Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1888 ..... 536
Table 11—Amount expended for support and relief during the year ..... 537
Table 12—Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person..... 538
Table 13—Showing the number of persons supported and relieved and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1888 ..... 539
Table 14—Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children, in the city alms-houses, October 31, 1888.... 539
Table 15—Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year ..... 540
Table 16—Amount expended for support and relief during the year ..... 540
Table 17—Showing the value of the alms-house establishment, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person, 540
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, 1888 ..... 541–546
Table 19—Showing receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 547–557
Table 20—Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1888.. 558–569
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, 1888 ..... 570–577
Table 22—Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness September 30, 1888 ..... 578–579
Table 23—Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 580–581
Table 24—Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 582–585
Table 25—Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 586–587
Table 26—Showing the value of property of dispensaries and their indebtedness September 30, 1888 ..... 588–589
Table 27—Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 590–591
Table 28—Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 592–593
Table 29—Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1888 ..... 594–595
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, and the rates of support per week, respectively .. 596

PAGE.

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, 1888, 596

Table 32—Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1888 ..... 597

Table 33—Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1888.... 597

Table 34—Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1888, were committed ..... 598

Table 35—Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873..... 598

Table 36—Showing the number of insane in the various institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1888 ..... 599-600

Table 37—Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1888, by counties..... 601

Table 38—Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1888, inclusive ..... 602-604

Table 39—Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1888, inclusive, 605-607

Table 40—Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888..... 608

# REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Legislature:*

The State Board of Charities, agreeably to the requirements of the statute, respectfully submits this its Twenty-second Annual Report, for the year 1888, to the Legislature.

The visitorial powers of the Board extend to all charitable, correctional and eleemosynary institutions, excepting State prisons, supported wholly or in part by the State, or by cities, counties, incorporated benevolent associations, or otherwise. Its executive duties are the supervision of the support, care and removal of State paupers; the examination and removal of alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe; the exemption of counties making suitable provision for their chronic insane from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act; the transfer of insane not properly provided for, from poor-houses and alms-houses to State hospitals and asylums; the approval and certification of incorporations for the custody and care of dependent children; and the oversight and control of insane Indians upon the several reservations of the State. It also has authority to require reports from the various institutions subject to its visitation, and to prescribe and establish forms and regulations for such reports, thus securing uniformity of statistics respecting the delinquent, insane and other dependent and burdensome classes, and the unification of the public accounts for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes. The extent of its work in these directions may best be shown by summing up the value of the property held by the various associations and institutions of the State for these purposes, their receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year, and the number of beneficiaries in

their care at its close, as set forth by the returns of their respective officers, filed with the Board:

1. The value of the property of all kinds devoted to charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in the State, October 1, 1888, as appraised by the managers of the various institutions, was $54,310,658.17, as against $53,742,535.58, the appraisal October 1, 1887, viz.: By the State, $10,399,620.65; by counties, $2,604,200.19; by cities, $4,802,000.00; by incorporated benevolent associations, $36,504,837.33. Their indebtedness, as then reported, was $3,040,578.39, as against $3,191,097.97, their reported indebtedness October 1, 1887.

2. The total receipts for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, as reported by the managers of the various institutions, was $14,591,817.68, as against $13,635,305.95, the reported receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, as follows: From the State, $1,626,658.73; from counties, $1,894,300.74; from cities, $3,815,429.69; from the pay of private patients, $738,755.60; from legacies, donations and contributions, $2,234,938.33; from invested funds, $498,623.78; from all other sources, $3,783,110.81.

3. The entire expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, according to the reports of the managers of the various institutions, was $13,315,698.97, as against $12,574,074.67, the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, classified as follows: For claims existing at the commencement of the year, $674,550.44; for salaries, wages and labor, $1,842,760.87; for provisions and supplies, $2,547,586.71; for clothing, $417,523.43; for fuel and lights, $581,088.89; for furnishing, $205,696.88; for ordinary repairs, $334,388.34; for buildings, renewals, improvements and other extraordinary expenses, $1,671,279.82; for investments, $1,170,696.50; for all other purposes, $3,870,127.09.

4. The whole number of beneficiaries in the care of the various charitable, reformatory and other institutions of the State, October 1, 1888, was 64,322, as against 63,816 October 1, 1887, classified as follows: Insane, 14,772; idiotic and feeble-minded, 1,208; epileptic, 302; blind, 656; deaf and dumb, 1.344; orphan and dependent children, 19,717; juvenile delinquents and offenders,

4,678; adult reformatory prisoners, 828; disabled soldiers and sailors, 1,061; hospital patients, 3,686; adult persons in incorporated homes and asylums, 6,560; poor-house and alms-house inmates other than the above classes, 9,510.

In addition to these, the various dispensaries and hospitals of the State extended medical and surgical relief to 385,622 out-door patients during the year. Of these 22,649 were visited and treated at their homes, and most of them furnished food, medicines, surgical appliances and gratuitous nursing and care. The number of out-door poor relieved by the various cities and counties of the State in the course of the year was 48,950. The total reported expenditure for this purpose was $576,515.83.

In the discharge of its visitorial and other numerous statutory duties, standing committees of the Board are annually formed with special reference to the various classes of institutions, and subjects coming within its purview. This serves to classify and facilitate its work, and at the same time secure a division of labor and responsibility among its members and officers. As these committees are often continued from year to year, they in time become thoroughly versed upon the varied subjects committed to their charge, and this insures greater efficiency in carrying out the objects and purposes of the Board than could otherwise be attained.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1888.

The standing committees of the Board for the calendar year 1888, formed early in the year, are constituted as follows:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Craig, Letchworth, Milhau and Foster.

2. On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb: Commissioners McCarthy, Van Antwerp, Stewart and Foster.

3. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners McCarthy, Van Antwerp, Stewart and Foster.

4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioner Carpenter.

5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.

6. On City Alms-houses: Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.

7. On County Poor-houses: Commissioners Foster, Walrath and McCarthy.

8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.

9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.

10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.

11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.

12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

In addition to its standing committees, special committees of the Board are formed from time to time, and its determination and action is often based upon the recommendations of these committees, as set forth in the reports of their inquiries and examination.

## VISITATION AND EXECUTIVE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The visitations of the Board, and the discharge of its executive duties during the year, may briefly be summed up as follows:

The various State and incorporated insane asylums, and asylums for the insane in counties exempt from the Willard Asylum Act, by the standing committee on the insane.

The State and other reformatory institutions, and houses of refuge, by the standing committee on reformatories.

The institutions for the deaf and dumb, by the standing committee on the deaf and dumb, and the institutions for the blind, by the standing committee on the blind.

The institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded, by the standing committee on the idiotic and feeble-minded.

The county poor-houses and city alms-houses, by the standing committee on poor-houses and alms-houses, and by members and officers of the Board.

The various State alms-houses, by the secretary, the standing committee on State and alien paupers, and other members of the Board.

The execution of the statutes respecting State and alien paupers, and the removal of these to their homes in other States and countries, by the secretary.

The collection and tabulation of statistical and financial returns from the various institutions of the State, by the assistant secretary.

The various committees, and members and officers, have made reports to the Board respecting their visits and examinations during the year, and some of these reports, which will hereafter be noticed, and the statistical and financial information to which reference has been made, are hereto appended.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held seven stated public meetings during the calendar year 1888, the members in attendance upon each of which are here reported, as provided by statute:

At Albany, January 10, 1888. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy and Letchworth.

At Albany, March 6, 1888. Present—The Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 10, 1888. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Ropes, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 17, 1888. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany October 10 and 11, 1888. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At New York, November 7 and 8, 1888. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Milhau, Carpenter, Ropes, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, December 12 and 13, 1888. Present—The Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

It will be seen from these minutes that all the meetings of the Board during the year have been attended by a

quorum of its members, and that at most of them the attendance was nearly full. Meetings of its executive, and various standing and special committees, have also from time to time been held, as the public interest seemed to require, and their action and proceedings reported and embodied in the minutes of the Board. All accounts of the Board and its officers, for traveling and other expenses, and the accounts for the support and care and removal of State paupers, and for the removal of alien paupers, are examined, audited and allowed at its quarterly meetings, and certified to the Comptroller for payment. The condition of the various legislative appropriations for these purposes is reported upon by the finance committee at each of these meetings, the balances struck, and verified by comparison with the accounts of the Comptroller, and the results entered in the minutes. All accounts of the Board, under the various legislative appropriations, are copied in substantially bound books, with itemized and classified ledger accounts of the expenditures, and thus preserved in its office.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Fifteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Buffalo, New York, commencing July 5, and closing July 11, 1888. There were twenty-nine States and territories represented, beside representatives from the District of Columbia and the Province of Ontario, Canada. The entire delegation numbered nearly 300, of whom about 100 were from this State. The representatives from this Board were Commissioners Letchworth, Craig and Lowell, and the secretary. The local attendance was unusually large, and the interest in the proceedings was steadily maintained from the opening to the close.

During its sessions, reports were presented and read from all the States, territories and localities represented, in regard to the condition of charitable and correctional work in each, and other reports and papers were also presented and read as follows: On the care and disposal of dependent children; on municipal charities and cor-

rection; on out-door relief; on the commitment and detention of the insane; on the care and treatment of the insane; on the training and care of the feeble-minded; on hospitals; on immigration; on industrial training in juvenile reformatories; on reformation as an end in prison discipline; on charity organization; and on the influence of manual training upon character. Its proceedings, with the reports and papers, and the discussions thereon, comprising a volume of nearly 500 pages, have been published, and thus become available to the public.

The next annual conference will be held on the Pacific coast during the summer of 1889, the sessions being divided between San Diego and San Francisco, with probably a meeting in Portland, Oregon.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR. - The Eighteenth Annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of New York met at Gloversville, N. Y., August 14, 1888, and continued in session three days. A large number of counties were represented by superintendents, and there was also a considerable number of supervisors, and officers of various charitable and reformatory associations and institutions present. There were present from this Board, Commissioners Foster and McCarthy, and the secretary and assistant secretary.

In the course of its sessions, reports respecting the insane and dependent classes of most of the counties represented were made, and other reports and papers were presented and read as follows: Obligations of the public to the dependent and helpless classes; on immigration and migration; on the duties of superintendents of the poor to the public and the poor; on the Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark, and on the duty of the State to the pauper insane. Its proceedings, with the reports, papers and discussions had, have been published, and thus made of public avail.

The next annual convention will be held at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, beginning the second Tuesday in August, 1889.

## THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of insane in the various classes of institutions for the insane, October 1, 1888, as reported by their respective officers:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the State hospitals for the acute insane | 969 | 943 | 1,912 |
| In the State asylums for the chronic insane | 1,416 | 1,568 | 2,984 |
| In city asylums and city alms-houses | 2,927 | 3,733 | 6,660 |
| In county asylums and county poor-houses | 1,025 | 1,236 | 2,261 |
| In private asylums | 270 | 444 | 714 |
| In the Asylum for Insane Criminals | 200 | 15 | 215 |
| In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| | 6,821 | 7,951 | 14,772 |

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in the institutions of the State October 1, 1888, was 14,772, as against 14,062 October 1, 1887, of whom 6,821 were males, and 7,951 females. The increase in the respective classes of institutions during the year, was as follows: In the State hospitals for the acute insane, 106; in the State asylums for the chronic insane, 181; in city asylums and city alms-houses, 411; in county asylums and county poor-houses, 29; in the Asylum for Insane Criminals, 2. The private asylums showed a decrease of 10, and the Asylum for Insane Criminals, 9. The increase for the year, therefore, was 710.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of the State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1888, inclusive, with the yearly increase, is shown by the following table, made up from the annual returns of their respective officers to this Board:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Annual increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 1, 1880 | 4,211 | 5,326 | 9,537 | ..... |
| October 1, 1881 | 4,458 | 5,599 | 10,057 | 520 |
| October 1, 1882 | 4,709 | 5,996 | 10,705 | 648 |
| October 1, 1883 | 5,045 | 6,298 | 11,343 | 638 |
| October 1, 1884 | 5,429 | 6,694 | 12,123 | 780 |
| October 1, 1885 | 5,763 | 6,944 | 12,707 | 584 |
| October 1, 1886 | 6,175 | 7,363 | 13,538 | 831 |
| October 1, 1887 | 6,371 | 7,691 | 14,062 | 524 |
| October 1, 1888 | 6,821 | 7,951 | 14,772 | 710 |

It will be seen from this table that the number of insane in the institutions of this State steadily increases each year, and that largely in excess of the increase of its population.

The total increase from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1888, a period of eight years, has been 5,235, or an average annual increase of 654. The ratio of increase during these eight years has been a little over 48 per cent.; the ratio of increase in the population of the State, in the meantime, upon the basis of a present population of 6,000,000, as generally estimated, has been only about 19 per cent. Assuming the number of insane in family care, equal to the number reported by the Federal Census of 1880, the latest data in this respect, it will give a total of over 19,000 insane in this State, or one to about every 316 of its estimated population.

## STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The following table shows the capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients under treatment in each of these during the year, the number in their custody and care, October 1, 1888, and the average weekly cost of their support, as reported by their respective superintendents :

| INSTITUTIONS. | Capacity. | Average number of inmates. | Number under care Oct. 1, 1888. | Average weekly cost of support. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Lunatic Asylum, Utica | 600 | 601 | 611 | $5 02 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 350 | 441 | 476 | 4 98 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum | 500 | 506 | 459 | 4 83 |
| Buffalo State Asylum | 350 | 360 | 368 | 4 15 |
| Total | 1,800 | 1,908 | 1,914 | ..... |

The movements of the patients in these several State hospitals for the acute insane, and the results of treatment in each of them during the year ending September 30, 1888, as reported by their respective superintendents, are shown by the following table :

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number under care October 1, 1887. | Admitted during the year. | Total under treatment. | Discharged During the Year. | | | | Died. | Under Care October 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not insane. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| State Lunatic Asylum, Utica | 578 | 444 | 1,022 | 99 | 63 | 176 | 13 | 60 | 310 | 301 | 611 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 419 | 300 | 719 | 79 | 51 | 71 | 3 | 39 | 259 | 217 | 476 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum | 455 | 217 | 672 | 100 | 31 | 46 | .... | 36 | 229 | 230 | 459 |
| Buffalo State Asylum | 356 | 274 | 630 | 83 | 59 | 55 | 20 | 45 | 172 | 196 | 368 |
| Total | 1,808 | 1,235 | 3,043 | 361 | 204 | 348 | 36 | 180 | 970 | 944 | 1,914 |

It appears from this table that the number of patients admitted to these hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1888, was 1,235 as against 1,201 admitted during the year ending September 30, 1887, an increase of 34 The total number under treatment during the year was 3,043, as against 3,009 the preceding year, an increase of 34. The following were the changes during the year: Discharged recovered, 361; improved, 204; unimproved, 348; not insane, 36; died, 180. The number under care, October 1, 1888, was 1,914, as against 1,808, October 1, 1887. Of these, 970 were men, and 944 women.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $57,373.60, of which $14,847.44 was for salaries, and $42,526.16 special appropriations; from the sales of farm and garden products, $3,423.74; from counties and cities, $97,612.27; from paying patients, $41,159.53; from all other sources, $1,768.73; total, including $30,944,29, balance of the preceding year, $232,252.16. Its expenditures for the year were: For current expenses, $177,541.53; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, $42,525.76; total, $220,-067.29. The institution had no indebtedness October 1, 1888, and its assets then were: Cash, $12,184.87; due from counties and cities, $34,867.51; from individuals for board of patients, $4,612.08; total, $51,664.46. The daily average number of patients during the year was 601 as against 595 the preceding year, and the weekly average cost of support $5.02. The number under care October 1, 1888, was 611, as against 578 October 1, 1887, of whom 310 were men and 301 women. The institution has no spare room.

Under the legislative appropriation of 1887 to this institution, wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 12 of the male department have been thoroughly reconstructed and furnished, and reoccupied. Wards 1, 6 and 10 of the male department are now undergoing the repairs and improvements contemplated by the appropriation, and these are nearly completed. A new engine and boiler house have been erected,

and the electric light plant, including two new engines and two new boilers, has been installed and utilized in lighting the entire buildings and grounds. All of the erections, repairs and improvements provided for by the appropriation of 1887 are, therefore, practically completed, and, it is said, within the several sums specified. It now only remains to provide for the furnishing of wards 1, 6 and 10 fully to attain the various objects contemplated by this appropriation.

The work under the legislative appropriation of 1888 to this institution has been advanced as follows: The ventilating shaft and transom windows in the amusement hall, and the sun room at the end of ward 3 of the female department, are practically completed; the two-story brick building between the amusement hall and the women's ward is completed except the inside wood work; the bakery has been reconstructed and roofed, and the walls and ceilings of seven wards of the male department have been painted. The mason work for three of the iron fire-escape stairways has been done and the outer walls have been erected. The lands for the reservoir have not as yet been purchased, but the water supply of the asylum has been properly protected, and the expenses thus incurred have been paid. The construction of the reservoir, it is said, will be entered upon as soon as the lands can be secured.

The managers of this institution will apply for a legislative appropriation of $40,000 to procure 200 additional acres of farm lands for its purposes. The present asylum lands comprise about 200 acres, of which some twenty acres are occupied by the buildings and grounds, and only 180 acres for farm purposes, with an average population of the institution of over 600 patients. The growth of the city of Utica in the direction of the asylum has so encroached upon it, that the adjoining lands have become so enhanced that they cannot be purchased except at prices greatly in excess of their value for farm purposes. It is said, however, that some 200 acres of good farm lands, within convenient distance of the institution, can be secured

at about $200 per acre, upon which are a frame farm-house and barn in fair condition, which could be utilized for patients. The importance of large farms in connection with institutions for the insane, both as affecting the well-being of the patients and the financial interests of those institutions, is now universally recognized. The Board, therefore, urgently recommends to the Legislature an appropriation of $40,000 to the institution, for the purchase of the proposed farm of 200 acres, or, if this cannot be satisfactorily secured, then a like farm in some other convenient and proper locality, to be selected with special reference to its adaptation and use for agricultural purposes.

The managers of the institution will also apply for legislative appropriations for its purposes, as follows: For the enlargement of the green-house, $1,125.56; for further protection against fires, $6,000; for a new chimney, $2,000; for a watchman's alarm register, $325; for an addition to the laundry, $2,500; for a brick work-shop and cellar, $5,000; and for furniture, $3,000; total, $18,950.56. The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution, and carefully examined and inquired into its needs in these respects, and reported its recommendations therefor, which appear in its report hereto appended; and the Board approves an appropriation for the same, amounting to $18,950.56.

### HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

This institution had a balance of $63,326.17, October 1, 1887, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $173,747.78, of which sum $55,000 was from special appropriations, $106,250. from unexpended appropriations of former years, and $12,497.78 for salaries of officers; from counties and cities, $77,460.14; from individual paying patients, $31,329.66; from all other sources, $2,419.05; total, including balance of previous year, $348,282.80. Its total expenditures for the year were $250,036.83, classified as follows: For current expenses, $127,587.09; for buildings and improvements, $103,782.38; for extraordinary repairs

and other extraordinary expenses, $18,667.36. The institution was free of debt, October 1, 1888, and its reported assets then were, cash, $98,245.97; outstanding claims against counties and cities, $47,888.95; due from individuals for the support of patients, $3,813.15; total, $149,-945.07. Its daily average number of patients during the year was 441, as against 397 the preceding year, and the reported average weekly cost of support, exclusive of officers' salaries, paid by the State, was $4.98, per week. The number of patients in its care, October 1, 1888, was 476, as against 419, October 1, 1887. Of these, 259 were men and 217 women.

The managers of this hospital have applied to this Board for its approval of legislative appropriations as follows: For water-crib and shore connection repairs, $3,000; for plumbing renewals, wards 4 and 8, and center building, $6,000; for other plumbing repairs, $1,200; for iron floor-beams, brick arches, concreting and tile floors, $2,500; for new bath-tubs, $400; for repairs to steam plant, $2,000; for painting, $1,500; for new roofs and floors of coal sheds, $800; for shelter house, $600; for furniture, $2,000; for new bases, floors, windows, doors, etc., $1,500; for iron framed tenoning machine, $500; for new ice-house, $2,000; for farm barns and stables, $3,000; for a clutch for the laundry, seventy-five dollars; for new power washing machines and connections, $2,000; for general renewals, repairs and betterments, $5,000. The standing committee of the Board on insane has visited this institution, and carefully examined into its requirements in these respects, and certified its approval, and the Board recommends a legislative appropriation for the various matters referred to, amounting to $34,075.

The managers of the hospital have also applied to the Board for its approval for a further appropriation for the erection of two buildings for excited and violent patients, furnishing, etc., amounting to $94,500. As this application was received late, and does not set forth the character of the buildings and the number of patients to be provided

for, it has been referred back to the standing committee on insane for further examination and report, and its conclusions, with the recommendations of the Board thereon, will hereafter be communicated to the Legislature.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, $26,466.74; received from the State, $35,729.20, of which $28,000 was a special appropriation; for public patients from counties and cities, $51,252.76; from private paying patients, $88,463.76; from all other sources, $1,633.94; total, $203,546.40. Its whole expenditures were $171,699.68, of which sum $142,816.28 was for current expenses, and $28,883.40 for buildings and improvements, thus leaving a balance of $31,846.72 October 1, 1888. At the same time it had outstanding claims against counties, cities and individuals, for the support of patients, amounting to $22,327.02, and was free of debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was 506, as against 467 the preceding year, and the reported weekly cost of support $4.83. The number under care October 1, 1888, was, men, 229; women, 230; total, 459, as against 455 October 1, 1887.

The condition of the work for the various purposes designated under the appropriation to this institution by the last Legislature is as follows: The plans for the new pavilion for males, to be situated in the rear and contiguous to the present pavilion for males, are almost completed, and it is said that the building, as designed, can be erected for 140 patients within the appropriation, and that it will probably be completed by the first of October next. The plans for the erection of a house for the superintendent were early designed, and the specifications completed, and it is now being constructed. It is said that it will probably be finished and occupied next August or September. There have been no plans as yet presented for a new chapel, but it is said these will be perfected as soon as the pavilion plans are completed. The electric

light plant has not yet been put in, nor has any more land been purchased with the money appropriated for that purpose. It is said that negotiations for more land and more light have been made, but no definite conclusions thus far have been reached. The new kitchen and bakery provided for by the Legislature of 1887 have been completed during the year, and they appear to be well designed for their purposes.

The superintendent of the asylum has communicated to this Board the probable legislative requirements of the institution for the present fiscal year, as follows: For two cottages for convalescent patients, $12,000; for the enlargement of day-rooms attached to the main building, $8,000; for addition to the sewerage system, $6,000; for new machinery and new boiler for laundry and boiler-house, $7,500; for furniture for the superintendent's house, $3,000; for house for the gardener, $1,800; total, $38,300. The standing committee of the Board on the insane has examined and inquired into the needs of the asylum, regarding their several items of improvement, and reported its approval of the same, and the Board accordingly recommends a legislative appropriation of $38,300 to the institution, to carry out these various purposes.

## BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888; were as follows: From the State, $14,906.15, of which $5,006.15 was a special appropriation; from counties and cities, for the support of patients, $75,852.12; from private paying patients, $13,783.87; from all other sources, $1,583.50; total, including $3,489.26, cash balance of last year, $109,614.90. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements, extraordinary repairs, etc., $16,494.22; for current expenses, $90,141.09; total, $106,635.31. It had a cash balance of $2,979.59 October 1, 1888, and outstanding claims against counties and individuals amounting to $19,910.11. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 360, and the average weekly cost of support,

exclusive of clothing, officers' salaries and extraordinary expenses, was $4.15. The number of patients October 1, 1888, was 368, of whom 172 were men and 196 women. The institution has no spare room, the demands, at all times during the year, being fully equal to its accommodations.

Attention is called to the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, respecting the condition of this institution, and its operations during the year.

## STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table shows the number of patients in the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums for the Chronic Insane during the year ending September 30, 1888, the changes occurring in each of them in the course of the year, the daily average under care, the average weekly cost of their support, and the number respectively in each, October 1, 1888:

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number of patients October 1, 1887. | Admitted during the year. | Total supported. | Discharged during the year. | Died. | UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1887. | | | Daily average during the year. | Weekly charge to counties. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Willard Asylum..... | 1,812 | 334 | 2,146 | *184 | ... | 945 | 1,017 | 1,962 | 1,928 | $2 25 |
| Binghamton Asylum | 1,039 | 206 | 1,245 | 87 | 81 | 517 | 560 | 1,077 | 1,052 | 2 25 |
| Total ..... | 2,851 | 540 | 3,391 | 271 | 81 | 1,462 | 1,577 | 3,039 | 2,980 | ..... |

* Discharged and died.

It will be seen by this table that the daily average number of patients in these institutions during the year was 2,980, and that the number in their care October 1, 1888, was 3,039. For the year ending September 30, 1887, the daily average was 2,803, and the number under care at its close, 2,851. The increase for the year, therefore, was 188, viz: At the Willard Asylum, 150; at the Binghamton Asylum, 38.

## WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The cash balance of this institution October 1, 1887, was $34,635.34, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were $298,347.03, as follows: From the

State, $47,425, of which $33,175 was a special appropriation; from counties and cities, $244,860.84; from all other sources, $6,061.19. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, $25,003.11; for current expenses, $276,724.57; total, $301,727.68. It had a balance of $31,254.69 October 1, 1888, and outstanding claims against counties amounting to $12,086.82, and was free of debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was 1,928, and the average weekly cost of support $2.49. The charge to the counties was $2.25, the deficiency being met out of the surplus of the preceding year. The number of patients October 1, 1888, was 1,962, as against 1,812 October 1, 1887. Of these 945 were men and 1,017 women. The institution has no spare room and some of its wards are crowded.

The special appropriation of $33,175 to this institution by the last Legislature has been expended in the manner directed and the work completed. The old steam boilers in the main building have been replaced by new ones; the electric light plant has been perfected for the main building and the detached groups numbers two and four; the improvements in connection with the farm barns, feed mills, etc., have been effected; and the two infirmaries have been fully furnished and equipped. These various improvements have been well made, and the work completed within the appropriation. The institution has now well-appointed hospitals for infirm, feeble and filthy patients of both sexes, with adequate day and night service, which fully meets a long felt and pressing need in this direction.

## BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, including $30,000 for deficiency in maintenance, $55,858.20; from counties and cities, $131,045.28; from sales of farm and garden produce, and interest on deposits, $3,224.40;

total, $190,127.88. It had a cash balance of $32,322.94 October 1, 1887, thus making its apparent assets for the year $222,450.82, reduced, however, by outstanding claims amounting to $14,266.65. Its expenditures during the year were $215,093.54, viz.: For maintenance and care, $163,483.51; for buildings, improvements, extraordinary repairs and the purchase of additional farm lands, $51,610,03. Its cash balance October 1, 1888, was $7,357.28, and it then had claims for maintenance against sundry counties amounting to $9,429.98. At the same time it was indebted $14,747.89, thus making its net balance only $2,039.37. The average number of patients during the year was 1,052, and the average weekly cost of support $2.66. The charge to the counties was $2.25 per week, the deficiency being met by the legislative appropriation. The number of patients October 1, 1888, was 1,077, as against 1,039 October 1, 1887. Of these 517 were men and 560 women. The institution has no spare room, and some of its buildings and wards are greatly crowded.

There has been no addition for patients to this institution the past year. The improvements and repairs to the buildings provided for by the last Legislature have been made; an addition to the pumping station has been erected, giving an increased water supply, and new laundry machinery has been put in, which properly meets the necessities in this direction. Two new boilers have been procured, and the central kitchen has been repaired and greatly improved. A large amount of grading has been done during the year, and the grounds have been well underdrained, the work being mainly performed by the patients. These repairs and improvements have been in accordance with the legislative appropriation, and completed within the sums specified for the several purposes. An additional farm of 190 acres has also been purchased, as provided by the legislative appropriation, and the title perfected. This gives to the institution, in all, 1,057 acres of land.

In conformity with section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, establishing the asylum, a special committee

of this Board, duly appointed for the purpose, visited the institution November 13, 1888, and after conferring with the Medical Superintendent, and examining its official records, made a personal inspection of its inmates, for the purpose of directing the removal of any quiet and orderly insane to the counties from which they were respectively committed to the institution. There were found several such insane in the asylum, but these, in every instance, belonged to counties having no proper accommodations for them, or to those whose accommodations were already crowded. The committee, therefore, found it impracticable to direct any such removals, and filed its opinion accordingly in the office of the Board.

The trustees of this asylum have applied to this Board for its approval of legislative appropriations to the institution for the present fiscal year, as follows: For a building to accommodate 200 disturbed and untidy patients, who require strong and permanent structures, $100,000; for stone walks, $1,000; for painting buildings outside and inside, $2,000; for feed-mill, $1,500; for agricultural implements, $600; for shed for housing wagons, etc., with storeroom above, $1,100; for repairs to the chapel and painting the same, $1,000; for building for fire-hose and cart, $800; for medical books and instruments, $400; for building for mechanics and necessary machinery, $8,000; for covering for steam pipe, $1,100; for ceiling east end of north building and hall, and for painting the same, $1,310; for ice-house at the river, $1,500; for repairing the Phelps and Barton farmhouses, to furnish accommodations for forty patients, $6,000; for furniture, $3,500; total, $129,810. The needs of the asylum in respect to these various items have been carefully and fully examined and inquired into by the standing committee of the Board on the insane, and it has certified its approval of the same. The Board accordingly recommends a legislative appropriation of $129,810 to the institution, to be applied to the several purposes above named.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT OGDENSBURGH.

The following is the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, regarding this institution, presented to and adopted by this Board:

"This asylum, new in its inception, inaugurates an approval of the new theory of mixed asylums, but in practice it thus far fails to meet the pressing wants of the State for the care of the chronic insane. Expensive preparations for excessive expenditures in providing an administration building larger than is, or ever will be needed for acute cases, have preceded the erection of inexpensive structures for the pressing crowds of chronic cases.

"There seem to be no signs of fulfillment of the hope expressed last year, when your committee said: 'It is to be hoped that the costly accumulations of experience, with the failures and blunders that characterize the building of hospitals and asylums for the insane in this State, may teach the better ways to all authorities concerned with the proposal or approval of designs for this new institution in Northern New York.

"'The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, has accommodations for 600 patients, while the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, each, when completed, will have accommodations for 500 more; making in all, aside from the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, ample provisions for 1,600 acute cases. The capacity of the central or hospital building in this northern asylum should not exceed 150 persons, as the geographical area naturally contributory thereto will not supply a larger number of acute cases. The demand is for more room for State care of the chronic insane, who can be properly housed in detached buildings, as at Willard Asylum, or better still, in cottages of more modern and improved plans.'"

## INSANE INDIANS.

The number of insane Indians committed to asylums, pursuant to chapter 451 of the Laws of 1888, has been three, viz.: Lewis Jackson, from Franklin county, to the State Lunatic Asylum, July 4, 1888, transferred to the Willard Asylum, September 25, 1888; Fidelia Tommy, from Erie county, and Louisa Garlow, from Niagara county, to the Willard Asylum, October 1, 1888. These are all violent and disturbed chronic cases, with epileptic complications, and wholly unfit to be at large. They are still at the Willard Asylum. The total expenditures, under the act, to October 1, 1888, for the apprehension, removal, maintenance and care of these cases, was $108.91.

## CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE OPERATION OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The following table shows the counties exempt by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and the number and sex of the insane in the asylum of each of these counties, October 1, 1888, as reported by their respective resident officers:

*Number of insane, October* 1, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broome | 38 | 40 | 78 |
| Cattaraugus | 32 | 47 | 79 |
| Chautauqua | 57 | 58 | 115 |
| Chenango | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| Cortland | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| Erie | 193 | 177 | 370 |
| Jefferson | 7 | 36 | 43 |
| Lewis | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| Oneida | 147 | 163 | 310 |
| Onondaga | 39 | 73 | 112 |
| Orange | 36 | 32 | 68 |
| Oswego | 33 | 46 | 79 |
| Queens | 56 | 66 | 122 |
| Suffolk | 26 | 35 | 61 |
| Tioga | 14 | 26 | 40 |
| Ulster | 31 | 34 | 65 |
| Wayne | 32 | 24 | 56 |
| Wyoming | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| Total | 810 | 931 | 1,741 |

It is shown by this table that the whole number of insane in the asylums of these exempted counties October 1, 1888, was 1,741, as against 1,723, October 1, 1887, an increase of 18. Of these, 810 were men and 931 women. There has been no increase in the number of such asylums during the year. The county of Madison has recently erected and furnished a separate building for its chronic insane, and applied to this Board for exemption from the Willard Asylum Act. A committee of the Board has been appointed to examine into the matter, and proper action will be taken as soon as its report is made.

In a large number of these counties, additions and improvements were made to the buildings for the insane in 1887, which were fully noticed in the last annual report of the Board, and there have been no material changes in any of them since, other than ordinary repairs. The buildings of all these counties, except Cattaraugus and Oswego, are filled to their capacity, and some of them are more or less crowded. At no time during the year have the Willard and Binghamton State asylums had accommodations fully to relieve this crowding, and the number of removals from them to these institutions, in the course of the year, therefore, has been comparatively small. As a consequence, most of these county asylums contain more or less violent and filthy patients, for whose custody and care they are not properly designed.

Attention is here called to the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane respecting exempted asylums and general legislation, which report has been adopted by the Board. A report by the secretary in regard to these institutions, made to the Board January 10, 1888, is also appended, showing their condition in 1887, when they were less crowded, and frequent removals from them to the State asylums for the chronic insane during the year had relieved them of their most disturbed, violent, filthy, and otherwise troublesome cases.

## CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES HAVING SEPARATE PPOVISIONS FOR THEIR INSANE, BUT NOT EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The following table shows the counties of the State not exempt by the Board, but having separate provisions for their chronic insane, either in detached buildings or in wards of their poor-houses set apart for the purpose, with the number and sex in each, October 1, 1888, as reported by their proper officers:

*Number of Insane, October* 1, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Cayuga | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Clinton | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| Columbia | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Herkimer | 18 | 28 | 46 |
| Livingston | 22 | 33 | 55 |
| Madison | 20 | 16 | 36 |
| Montgomery | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Otsego | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Rensselaer | ..... | 19 | 19 |
| St. Lawrence | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| Saratoga | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Sullivan | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| Washington | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Total | 172 | 242 | 414 |

From this table it appears that the number of chronic insane in institutions of these counties October 1, 1888, was 414, of whom 172 were men and 242 women. In all of these counties there are attending physicians, and paid attendants are employed, but the proportion of attendants to the number of insane, with few exceptions, is not equal to that in the asylums of the exempted counties. The buildings and wards in use are generally comfortable, but not adapted to the custody of disturbed and troublesome cases. It is the practice of the authorities of these counties to send such cases to the State asylums, whenever accommodations for them can be secured.

## CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTY POOR-HOUSES HAVING NO SEPARATE PROVISIONS FOR THEIR CARE.

The following is a list of the counties of the State having insane in their poor-houses, with the number and sex in each, October 1, 1888, as reported by their respective keepers:

*Number of Insane, October* 1, 1888.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Essex | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Franklin | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Fulton | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Greene | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Monroe | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Ontario | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Orleans | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Richmond | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Rockland | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Schenectady | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Schoharie | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Seneca | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Steuben | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Tompkins | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Warren | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Yates | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 43 | 63 | 106 |

These counties, it will be seen, had, in all, 106 chronic insane in their poor-houses October 1, 1888, of whom 43 were men and 63 women. A few of these had been treated at State hospitals, but a large proportion of them were admitted to the poor-houses as paupers, and subsequently classed as insane, without legal commitment, many of them being extremely aged and infirm. They occupy rooms in common with the paupers, and receive about the same care, medical and otherwise, accorded to the other inmates. Among them are some of the best farm hands and domestic laborers found in these institutions.

## COUNTIES HAVING NO INSANE IN THEIR POOR-HOUSES.

The keepers of the following counties reported that there were no insane in their poor-houses October 1, 1888, viz.: Chemung, Delaware, Dutchess, Genesée, Niagara, Putnam and Westchester. The authorities of these counties send all of their insane, both acute and chronic, to the State institutions for these classes.

## THE INSANE OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH, OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE CITIES.

These cities provide for their poor and infirm classes in well-appointed city alms-houses, controlled and managed by non-partisan elective boards, with resident superintendents, who also administer out-door city poor relief. The only special provision made for the chronic insane in any of them is by the city of Newburgh, which has wards set apart in its alms-house for about twenty quiet and orderly patients. The Poughkeepsie city alms-house had three insane inmates October 1, 1888. According to the reports of their superintendents, there were no insane then in either the Kingston or Oswego city alms-houses.

## THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylums of Kings county October 1, 1888, was 1,681, as against 1,532 October 1, 1887, of whom 681 were men and 1,000 women, an increase during the year of 149. Of this number 260 were in the temporary buildings on the St. Johnland county farm on Long Island, and the balance in the asylum at Flatbush. This is still greatly crowded, the removals to the Long Island farm, since its purchase, having been less than the increase in the insane of the county during this period. The cottages in course of erection last year are now completed and furnished, but considerable delay has been caused in occupying them, because of failure to provide suitable arrangements for properly warming them. A removal of 35 patients was made the last week in November, and it is said that from 30 to 35 will be removed weekly, until the cottages are fully occupied, which, with the temporary buildings now in use, will accommodate about 600 patients, equally divided as to sex. This will still leave over 1,000 insane at the Flatbush asylum, which number is greatly in excess of its proper accommodations, and more or less crowding of the institution will, therefore, continue to exist. This can be relieved only by the erection of additional buildings on the Long Island farm, which has an

area of nearly 1,000 acres of arable land, well adapted to its purposes.

Attention is invited to the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, in regard to the crowded condition of this institution, and the necessity of further accommodations for the insane of the county, and the importance of sending its acute classes to the State hospitals.

### THE INSANE OF MONROE COUNTY.

The whole number of patients in this institution during the year ending September 30, 1888, was 390, as against 379 during the year ending September 30, 1887. The number in its care October 1, 1888, was 290, as against 276 October 1, 1887, of whom 124 were men and 166 women. The average during the year was 283, as against 270 the preceding year. The current expenditures for the year were $39,791.32; the average weekly cost of supervision, maintenance and care was $2.66; for the preceding year it was $2.24.

There have been no material changes in the buildings of this institution during the year, other than ordinary repairs and interior improvements of some of the wards. The detached building, completed and occupied by men at the close of 1887, is still devoted to this purpose, and seems properly to meet the objects for which it was intended. It has two wards for about 50 patients each, one of which is set apart for quiet and orderly farm laborers, and the other for feeble, demented and filthy cases, the latter having night attendants. The occupation of this building relieved the crowding in the main building, and enabled a readjustment of the patients, thus facilitating a better and more satisfactory administration. The entire capacity of the institution is for 300 patients, and at no time during the year has it reached this number.

The only lands belonging to the institution are 35 acres. This lack has, in part, been supplied by the rental of additional lands. The number of acres rented for the past year was 100. This, as well as the asylum lands, has been cultivated by the patients, among which are many good

farm laborers. The net income from the rented lands, for the year, is said to have been about $1,000.

Attention is here called to the report of the standing committee on the insane respecting this asylum, which has been adopted by the Board. The recommendations of the committee relating to the acute insane are approved by the Board.

### THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylums of New York city October 1, 1888, was 4,665, as against 4,418 October 1, 1887, an increase of 247. Of these 2,108 were men and 2,557 women. The increase in the insane of the city, for the past eight years, has been at the rate of over 200 yearly, and its accommodations for this class during that period have not been in proportion to the requirements in this direction. It sends but few of its insane to the State institutions, and its asylums, therefore, are all greatly crowded.

The report of the standing committee on the insane, relating to the improvements and enlargements of the asylums in the city and county of New York have been adopted and their conclusions respecting the demand for larger appropriations and accommodations, and respecting the radical defects of these asylums for the proper treatment of the acute insane, have been approved by the Board.

### IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The operations of the institutions for these classes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, as shown by the returns of their respective superintendents, were as follows:

### NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

This institution had a cash balance of $20,402.60 October 1, 1887, of which $8,500 was from a special appropriation, and $11,902.60 from the maintenance fund. Its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $114,500, of which $15,000 was a special appropriation, $19,500 an unexpended balance of former years, and $80,000 for maintenance; from paying

pupils, $4,438.28; from counties and cities, $6,956; from all other sources, $416; total, including cash at the beginning of of the year, $146,712.88. Its expenditures for the year were: For buildings, improvements, extraordinary repairs and expenses, $39,817.67; for current expenses, $83,357.22; total, $123,174.89. The balance October 1, 1888, was $25,247.99, of which $23,537.99 was cash, and $1,710 claims against counties and individuals for tuition and support; and its indebtedness then was $7,575.55. The daily average attendance of pupils during the year was 448, and there were 450 present October 1, 1888, equally divided as to sex. The total cost of maintenance and instruction for the year, including all expenses except clothing, unsettled salary accounts of $1,500 for 1883 and 1884, and unpaid portion of extra coal purchase of the previous year, $1,399.66, and bill paid for the erection of new iron fire escapes, $1,470, was $74,873.20; average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, $3.19; average, including clothing, $3.56; average, including all expenses, $3.79.

The building for additional school-rooms, rendered necessary by the increased number of pupils of late, and the room for an amusement hall, used also as a chapel, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature of 1887, was completed and occupied in September last. The school-rooms are situated on the first, and the hall on the second story. These rooms are well lighted, pleasant and cheerful, and in all respects properly adapted to their objects, and greatly relieving the heretofore crowded condition of the schools. The hall has seating capacity for all the requirements of the institution in this direction, and it is admirably designed for the purposes for which it was intended. During the year four annexed two-story closets have been erected and fitted up with the most approved appliances for their purposes, containing also convenient and well-arranged lavatories. Two iron fire-escapes have been put upon the main building, one at the south, and one at the north end. A large number of floors in the old

buildings have been relaid, and the walls and ceilings in many of the rooms repainted and otherwise improved.

The condition of the work under the legislative appropriation of 1888, is as follows: The superintendent's residence is erected and roofed, and the inside work is being done, and it will probably be completed and occupied early next spring. The space in the main building, now the superintendent's residence, will then be devoted to offices and for pupils' quarters. The old laundry is being reconstructed and an addition to it has been erected, which will give it capacity for about 40 children. It will probably be completed early in the coming season, and will be set apart for the young and most helpless classes of both sexes, which, at present, are scattered through the various wards.

The Fairmount farm, consisting of eighty-seven acres, some four miles from the asylum, is cultivated by the older boys, who occupy buildings situate on it. They are in charge of a keeper, and perform all the farm work under the direction of a farmer. The average number thus employed is about forty. In addition to this farm, the institution occupies under lease eighty-seven acres of adjoining lands, known as the Johnson farm, which is cultivated by the same class of boys. This lease expires April 1, 1889, but the trustees have an option for the purchase of the farm, in the meantime, at $150 per acre. The price is believed to be reasonable, and as the institution needs the land for its purposes, the Board recommends a legislative appropriation for its purchase at the rate above named.

The trustees of the asylum will apply for a legislative appropriation of $12,000 to the institution, for the present fiscal year, as follows: For extensions for water-closets, for an additional boiler and an additional chimney, and for furnishing, plumbing, etc., of the superintendent's residence. The standing committee of the Board has made careful inquiry into the needs of the asylum in these respects, and certified its approval of the same, and the Board recommends a legislative appropriation of $12,000 in accordance with these purposes.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $38,216.67, of which sum $14,716.67 was a special appropriation; from all other sources, $460.15; total, including $2,032.07 balance the preceding year, $40,708.89. Its current expenditures for the year were $22,034.69; for buildings and improvements, $17,769.01; total, $37,803.70. The balance, October 1, 1888, was $2,905.19, and it was free from debt. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 158, and the number in its custody October 1, 1888, was 194. The average weekly cost of maintenance and care was $2.43.

The new wing at the right, completed in 1887, has been furnished and occupied during the year, with accommodations for 100 inmates. A like wing has been erected at the left the present year, but its inside work will not be finished until next spring. A new and well-arranged laundry has been constructed at the rear of the central building, the steam-heating arrangements have been perfected, and alterations and repairs in the closets, etc., of the main building are being made. It is said that the new wing will be completed and furnished, and the alterations, repairs and improvements contemplated by the legislative appropriation of 1888 will be fully carried out within the amount specified. This will give the institution proper accommodations for 300 inmates, viz.: In the central building 100; in each of the two wings 100. The institution has little or no spare room, but no proper applications have been refused during the year.

The kitchen and dining-rooms are in the main building. They are inconvenient and poorly adapted to their purposes, and the odors from them pervade, more or less, the entire building. A new kitchen and dining-hall are greatly needed, and the Board recommends a legislative appropriation for the erection of a building for these purposes, at the rear of the central structure, during the coming year. A chapel is also needed, and this might be provided for in a second story of this building.

This Board has frequently called attention to the danger in occupying the upper story of the main building of this institution, and the loss of life that would occur among the inmates in the case of a fire. The roof of this building is much worn and greatly needs repairs. An appropriation is accordingly recommended for this purpose and for the reduction of the upper story and its conformity with the style of architecture of the wings. This change could be accomplished at a moderate outlay, as most of the materials of the present roof could be utilized in its reconstruction. This would not only lessen the chances of fire, but the danger to life in the event of its occurring, and, at the same time, largely improve the institution, by bringing into harmony the architectural designs of its various buildings, which are, at present, greatly defective in this respect.

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The educational institutions for the blind are The New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and The New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia. The following shows the daily average number of pupils in each of these institutions, and the average weekly cost of their maintenance and care for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, according to the reports of their respective superintendents:

| INSTITUTIONS. | Average number during the year. | Average weekly cost of support. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Institution for the Blind, New York | 209 | $4 98 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia | 130 | 5 84 |
| Total | 339 | ..... |

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, the daily average attendance in these institutions was 350 as against 339, the daily average for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The falling off during the year was as follows: In the New York Institution, 6; in the New York State Institution, 5; total, 11. It is said that no proper applica-

tions have been refused during the year, and it is, therefore, safe to conclude that the present accommodations of the State are adequate to the requirements of this class.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK CITY.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: Cash balance at the beginning of the year, $18,368.24; received from the State, $45,714.33; from all other sources, including $7,552.61 for county pupils, $39,161.29; total, $103,243.86. Its current expenditures for the year were $66,173.88; its extraordinary expenditures, $28,060.94, of which sum $16,000 was for investment, and its cash balance October 1, 1888, was $9,009.04. At the same time it had outstanding claims amounting to $17,034.79, and was indebted for salaries, wages and labor $9,080.54, thus making its net total assets then $16,963.29. The whole number of pupils during the year was 265, the daily average being 209, and there were 205 in its care October 1, 1888. The average weekly cost of support, education, training and care was $4.98.

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

The receipts of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $42,098.28; from counties and cities, $4,006.38; from all other sources, $1,016.08; total, $47,120.74. It had a balance of $9,163.83, carried over from last year, making its entire available assets for the year, $56,284.57. Its current expenditures were $45,689.51; extraordinary expenditures, $6,846.17; total, $52,535.68. It had no indebtedness October 1, 1888, and its assets then were cash, $3,748.89; due from cities and counties, $3,216.47; total, $6,965.36. The whole number of pupils during the year was 155; the daily average, 130, and 124 were in its care October 1, 1888. The average weekly cost of maintenance, education and care was $5.84.

## THE ADULT BLIND.

The only special provision made for the adult blind in the State is the following:

The Home for the Blind in New York provides for a limited number of adult blind persons, and teaches mechanical trades to such as are able to pursue them, and furnishes the materials entering into their work. The average number of inmates the past year was 61, and it had 59 in its care October 1, 1888. Its current expenditures for the year were $12,647.64; per capita expense, $214.36. It had a cash balance of $17,125.93 October 1, 1888.

The Department of Charities and Correction of New York maintains two detached wards for the indigent blind of the city, in connection with its alms-house on Blackwell's Island. Each of these wards has accommodations for 50 inmates, and the average number under care, including both sexes, is about 100. The Department also distributes annually about $20,000 *pro rata* to the adult blind of the city, who, by means of this aid, are enabled to provide for themselves. In the other counties of the State the adult indigent blind are provided for in poor-houses, or aided at their homes, the same as in the case of other indigent persons.

The standing committee of the Board on the blind, has visited and inspected the State educational institutions for the blind during the year, and its reports to the Board show these to be well equipped for their purposes, and properly performing their work. The New York Home for the Blind, which has also been thus visited, meets the needs of the adult industrious class, and it has attained a fair degree of success in this direction. The separate provision made for the blind of New York, and the annual distribution of aid to the outside blind of the city, it is believed, have been attended with good results, and fully justify the expenditures for these purposes.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf and dumb pupils in the various institutions for this class in the State October 1, 1888, was 1,294, as against 1,317 October 1, 1887, of whom 736 were

males and 558 females. The following table gives a list of these institutions, and the number and sex in each of them respectively, as reported to the Board:

*Number of pupils October* 1, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York | 222 | 118 | 340 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York | 101 | 78 | 179 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 91 | 61 | 152 |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 75 | 64 | 139 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 114 | 143 | 257 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | 86 | 73 | 159 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 47 | 21 | 68 |
| Total | 736 | 558 | 1,294 |

The entire receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, including the cash on hand at the beginning of the year, were $450,964.12, as against $405,019.46 the preceding year, as follows: From *per capita* appropriations by the Legislature, $266,231.54; from counties and cities, $126,772.24; from all other sources, $57,960,34. Their total expenditures for the year were $436,097.47, as against $379,348.54, the preceding year.

The standing committee of the Board on the deaf and dumb has inspected all of these institutions during the year. No class of institutions inspected by the Board shows more generally satisfactory results, nor is more interesting to visit.

The number of deaf-mutes is relatively small, and, if those educated at public expense may be taken as an indication, does not increase in proportion to the population of the State. In the institutions above named, there is ample room for the natural increase of several years, and the Board is therefore of the opinion that no further appropriations for buildings for them should be made by the Legislature for the present, at least. The policy of the State in paying a *per capita* annual sum (now $250) for each State pupil under instruction in any of these institutions has hitherto proved sufficient, and is approved. Should further

support be necessary for the maintenance of the smaller institutions, the Board suggests an increased annual *per capita* allowance to them of $275 or $300.

Chapter 213, section 9 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes," excludes from these institutions all applicants for admission who have resided in the State for less than three years preceding such application. This exclusion is a great hardship in certain cases, and the Board recommends the repeal of this section, for the following reasons:

Applications are few in number, probably not over a dozen a year in the State. Under the law they are refused, and the result is that these deaf and dumb children, usually born of *bona-fide* residents of less than three years, run about for three years or less, or find admission as dependent children in some asylum or other charitable institution. In both of these cases they receive no suitable instruction, and a portion of the best educational period of their lives is wasted, and this without any ultimate saving to the State, which pays for their instruction until they are twenty-five years of age, the difference being that they are State pupils three years later instead of earlier.

In further support of this recommendation, it may be stated that the neighboring States furnish good free educational advantages to the deaf and dumb, and there is, therefore, no incentive for parents to bring their children into this State for the purposes of instruction.

The Board is of the opinion that the interests of the State would be served by the repeal of this excluding section of the act named, in which case the State would pay the annual *per capita* for the best and most useful years of instruction.

It appearing from the report of the committee that there is an increasing demand from these institutions for teachers of articulation, of whom the supply is deficient, believing that the interests of this class of unfortunates require that all such as are fitted for instruction by the method of articulation, should receive it, the Board recommends a

small annual appropriation sufficient to pay for the salary of an experienced person to train articulation teachers, and for the rent of a suitable room for this purpose, and advises that the city of New York is the best place in which to hold such training class or school.

There is a great and radical difference in the methods of instruction prevailing in the different institutions, as will be seen by reference to the appended report of the committee; and as it is advisable that parents applying for admission for their children to these institutions should be fully informed on the subject of these methods of instruction in use, and of their merits, the Board recommends that a small appropriation be made to pay for printing under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of a manual, in which shall be set forth the different institutions in this State, the method of instruction in use in each, and a brief outline of the nature of such method, a copy of which manual to be mailed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the parent or guardian of each pupil applying for admission to either of these institutions.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, for maintenance, $100,000, special appropriations, $95,000; from the labor of inmates, $40,352.30; balance from the previous year, $9,551.90; total, $244,904.20. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, $135,219.58; for buildings and improvements, $44,811.28; total, $180,030.86. The cash balance on hand October 1, 1888, was $17,273.13, and it then had outstanding claims for the sale of manufactures, etc., amounting to $21,334.68. Its indebtedness at the same time, for salaries, unpaid bills, etc., was $15,227.71. The average number of inmates during the year was 809, and there were 828 remaining October 1, 1888. The average weekly cost of support was $3.21, less the earnings of the inmates, $2.33.

By the passage of chapter 586 of the Laws of 1888, which went into operation August first last, and was by the Attorney-General construed to apply to the State Reformatory at Elmira, all of the productive industries in that great institution were suddenly stopped and 800 prisoners thrown out of work. In the emergency, the superintendent, with commendable promptness, immediately inaugurated a system of military drill as the best available substitute for labor, as will be found more fully set forth in the report of the committee on reformatories. In consequence the reformatory is now absolutely unproductive, all machinery standing idle and nothing manufactured in the shops being sold, and the taxpayers in the State are annually called upon to pay $150,000 for the maintenance of these prisoners, whereas before the passage of the act the expense to the State was but $30,000.

### HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON,

This institution had a cash balance of $5,866.12. October 1, 1887, and it received from the State during the year $24,300.75. Its expenditures were, for buildings and improvements, $800,99; for current expenses, $24,512,58; total, $25,313.57. Its balance October 1, 1888, was $4,853.30, and it was reported free from debt. Attention is invited to the report of the standing committee of the Board on reformatories for further information regarding this institution during the year.

### HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The institutions of this class in the State are the New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the State Industrial School, formerly the Western House of Refuge, at Rochester. These institutions were founded by the State, and are supported by annual legislative appropriations. The original buildings of the former were erected largely by private benevolence, but they have since undergone extensive additions and repairs, the expenses of which have been met by appropriations from the State treasury. The latter was erected wholly by the State.

## NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

This institution had a balance of $294.53 October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State for maintenance, $100,000: special appropriation, $40,000; unexpended appropriations of former years, $7,630.75; from the labor of inmates, $11,160.85; from all other sources, $23,067.60; total, including cash balance, $182,153.73. Its current expenditures were $116,219.62; extraordinary expenditures, including buildings, improvements, repairs, etc., $52,682.40; total, $168,902.02. The balance October 1, 1888, was $13,251.71, of which sum $7,500 was from a special appropriation for gymnasium, lavatory and industrial departments, and $5,751.71 applicable to current expenses. The average number of inmates during the year was 634, and the number in its custody October 1, 1888, was 647. Of these, 543 were boys and 104 girls. The average *per capita* weekly cost of support was $3.52; reduced by the earnings of the inmates to $3.18.

## THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were as follows: From the State, $205,150, of which $105,150 was for new buildings, $15,000 for deficiencies, and $85,000 for maintenance; from the labor of inmates, $3,257.13; from all other sources, $1,097.44; total, including $25,367.32 balance from the preceding year, $234,871.89. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, $128,063.60; for buildings and improvements, $94,067.12; for extraordinary repairs, $689.55; total, $222,820.27. It had a cash balance of $12,051.62 October 1, 1888, and was reported then free from debt. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 473, and the average weekly cost of support $5.20. The number in its custody October 1, 1888, was 499, of whom 394 were boys and 105 girls.

## RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING HOUSES OF REFUGE.

These two Houses of Refuge were founded and are intended for the reception and reformation of the juvenile delinquent class. At present, commitments may be made to them of children between the ages of six and sixteen at the former institution, and at the latter institution of all male children under the age of eighteen years and of all female children under the age of seventeen years. Being strongly of the opinion that the usefulness of these two reformatories would be greatly increased, and the public interest subserved, by excluding from them by law, the class of young and relatively innocent children under the age of twelve years, who can not now be lawfully rejected by the managers, the Board recommends the enactment by the Legislature of a law containing the following provisions:

*First.*—Limiting the age of commitment of juvenile delinquents of either sex to either the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School at Rochester, to those not less than twelve years of age, excepting, however, such children under that age as shall have been convicted of a penal offense.

*Second.*—Prohibiting the commitment to either of these institutions upon the complaint of a parent or guardian, unsupported by other and disinterested evidence.

By the passage of such a law, the last provision of which might wisely be made to apply also to juvenile asylums, protectories, etc., it is believed that a better classification of children will be effected, the reformatories receiving only the juvenile delinquent class, and the juvenile asylums, protectories, etc., receiving the vagrant, truant, refractory or dependent class; thus preventing parents, step-parents or guardians from avoiding the support of their children, and of wrongfully obtaining their commitment to these institutions.

The Board notes, with satisfaction, that much progress has been made during the year in the direction of a better and more complete system of industrial training in each of

these reformatories, and recommends a still further extension of technical instruction, especially at the Randall's Island institution.

## JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The following is a list of the juvenile reformatories of the State, viz.: The New York Juvenile Asylum, New York city; the New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester; the Buffalo Catholic Protectory at Buffalo, and the Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan. All of these institutions are founded by benevolent organizations, and with the exception of the Burnham Industrial Farm, receive a *per capita* allowance from counties and cities. They are more or less dependent, however, upon donations and contributions to meet their current expenses.

By the report of the committee on reformatories appended hereto, to which reference is made, it will be seen that various improvements have been effected in these institutions during the year.

This class of institutions is intended to receive vagrant, truant, refractory or dependent, but not criminal children, and the Board believes that the enactment of the law above recommended would effectively prevent the injurious contact of these two different classes, to the advantage of both and of society.

In consideration of the probability that many of the lads, now or future inmates of these institutions, will seek homes in the country or far west, remote from the centers of population, it is recommended that they be given opportunity for farm work, or for such occupations as will fit them for self-support in the country.

It is noted with regret, that of more than 3,000 lads at present in these institutions, not 100 were being trained in agriculture or any occupation which would prepare them to make a living in the country; and even such boys as had lived in the country were in these institutions mainly engaged in factory work in shops. It is a well-known fact, much deplored by philanthropists and students of social

phenomena, that the tendency to crowd into cities has remarkably increased during the past ten years, and there is little doubt that this movement will result in the physical and moral deterioration of the race. Yet the philanthropists who give both time and thought to the management of these and kindred institutions, and have the control of this great and growing population of lads or young men, and to some extent the direction of their future lives, instead of endeavoring to preserve or cultivate in them a love of country work, and of nature, at present keep them mainly employed in such a way as to unfit them for self-support in any life but in that of a large manufacturing center, where it is well known that the labor markets are in general overstocked.

It is also recommended that greater attention should be paid to physical training and that an instructor be employed by each institution for this purpose.

Recognizing the importance of so training the young of both sexes in these institutions (of whom a large majority are of foreign birth or descent), as to fit them to become worthy citizens of the State, and believing that this can best be accomplished through the personal and parental influence of the superintendent upon each inmate, the Board records itself in opposition to the further enlargement of such of these institutions as have already exceeded the limit of 300 inmates; and recommends for future needs the incorporation for the reception of the class known as juvenile delinquent, or for vagrant, truant, refractory and dependent children of either sex, of small reformatories or industrial schools, asylums or protectories in such localities in the State as may be necessary.

## THE STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME AT BATH.

The annual appropriation to this institution by the Legislature of 1888 was $110,000. It had a cash balance of $3,834.11 October 1, 1887, and received $1,865.20 from sales during the year, thus making its total available fund for maintenance for the year $115,699.31. Its current expenses for the year

were $112,592.61, leaving a balance of $3,106.70 October 1, 1888, and it was reported free from debt. The number of inmates October 1, 1887, was 924, and the number received during the year ending September 30, 1888, was 591, making the total under care during the year 1,515. Of these 367 were discharged and 87 died, leaving 1,061 in the institution October 1, 1888. The average number during the year was 873, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of maintenance, hospital treatment and care $2.48. By act of Congress of August 27, 1888, the sum of $100 per annum is hereafter to be paid to this and other like State institutions, out of the United States Treasury, for each inmate fully maintained by them during the year, to be apportioned and distributed under the direction of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes. Upon the basis of the average inmates for the past year, this will give to this institution annually over $80,000, thus relieving the State to this extent in the yearly appropriations for its current expenses.

The last Legislature appropriated $55,000 to the institution for a new chapel and amusement hall, a new bakery and work-shops, additional hospital accommodations, a new headquarters, and enlarging and improving the old headquarters, the erection of two cottages for officers, and for betterments and repairs to buildings. This appropriation is being expended for the several purposes named, the work is well advanced, and it is said that the erections, repairs, betterments and improvements will be completed before the close of the year, and within the sum specified. A further appropriation of $15,000 was made by the same Legislature for proper drainage and sewage disposal, the sewage at present being discharged into the Cohocton river and becoming the source of serious contamination of its waters. The plans for this purpose, embracing reservoirs for the sewage, have been perfected with the approval of the State Board of Health, and the work is being constructed. When this is completed the sewage thus collected will be properly deodorized and used for fertilizing purposes upon the farm.

The buildings of this institution have been much improved during the year and are comfortable. The additions to the hospital, when completed, will greatly increase and better its facilities for the purposes for which it is designed. The supplies are of good quality, and appear to be fully adequate to the requirements of the inmates. From a report of a special committee of this Board, that visited and carefully examined and inquired into the needs of the institution, the Board believes that further buildings and improvements are necessary in order properly to meet its constantly increasing and pressing demands, and it accordingly recommends the following:

*First.* A new laundry building, with a separate department for the hospital, should be erected and fitted up with the best modern appliances. The laundry in use is small and inconvenient, and entirely inadequate to the present requirements. The demands in this direction increase each year with the increase in the number of hospital cases, many of whom are bed-ridden and in condition to require frequent changes, both in their clothing and bedding. It is impossible to meet these increasing and pressing demands without a large and well-arranged laundry building, properly located and supplied with the most approved appliances and conveniences for its purposes.

*Second.* The dining-hall has sittings for only about 400 persons, so that the tables at each meal have to be cleared and reset, and when the institution is full, for the second time. This is attended with great inconvenience, and, moreover, is the source of constant embarrassment in its management, discipline and good order. The dining accommodations should, therefore, be enlarged by the erection of an additional building, extension or wing, so as to furnish room for all of the inmates at one sitting. This would lessen the labor in this direction, facilitate and improve the service, promote harmony and good feeling among the inmates, and at the same time conduce to economy in the management.

*Third.* The closets and bath-tubs in the hospital department are in rooms opening into the several wards. These are small, inconvenient and poorly ventilated, and the odors from them pervade, more or less, the entire department. The floors are of wood, and these are much worn and contaminated by long use, and they should be replaced by tile floors. A detached bath-house, with a properly covered approach, should be erected for the hospital department, and the bath-tubs removed from these rooms. This would relieve the wards of the unwholesome odors now arising from the bath-tubs and impregnated floors, improve the closet arrangements, give better conveniences and facilities for bathing, and thus add much to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

*Fourth.* The average number of patients in the hospital department is about 125, many of whom are suffering with consumption, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, dementia and other slowly wasting diseases. The medical supervision is by a resident and an assistant physician. The nursing is performed wholly by inmates, detailed and moderately paid for the purpose, some of whom have had experience as army and naval hospital nurses. The number of hospital cases is increasing each year, and the time is not far distant when the entire institution will become one vast infirmary, with none among its inmates capable of acting as nurses. The Board, therefore, urgently recommends the employment of a competently trained nurse as matron to the hospital, with a trained assistant, and the placing of the sick and disabled under the nursing and care of female attendants. The value of such hospital attendants in the nursing and care of the sick is now universally recognized, and it is believed that the comfort and welfare of the constantly increasing infirm and helpless classes in this institution will be greatly promoted by their employment, and that without material, if any, increase in the public expenditure.

*Fifth.* It is probable that the demands upon this institution for ten or fifteen years to come will be greater than in

the past, and it will consequently soon become necessary for the State to increase its accommodations or provide other modes of relief. As one means of relief in this direction, it is believed that such of the inmates as have suitable homes, and relatives able and willing to assist in providing for them, might be furloughed under proper rules and regulations, with a money allowance equal to the cost of their maintenance and care in the institution. The value of this mode of relief would be two-fold: First, it would obviate the necessity for the erection of buildings for the shelter of this class; and, second, it would promote their happiness and welfare, by bringing them in association with their relatives and friends and under the surroundings and influences of home life. In the opinion of the superintendent, there are at least 50 such inmates of the institution, at present, who could thus be properly furloughed, and the matter is earnestly commended to the attention of the Legislature.

It may be well to add that these recommendations are in full harmony with the views of the superintendent of the Home, and it is believed, in the main, they meet the approval of the board of trustees of the institution.

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

These institutions are composed of three classes: First, those having the care of children exclusively; second, those providing for children and adults; third, those devoted to adults only. The number of these institutions reporting to the Board during the past year was 211, as against 205 the preceding year. According to the returns of their respective managers, these institutions were possessed of property devoted to their purposes October 1, 1888, valued at $21,776,687.07, as against $21,417,280.40, the valuation October 1, 1887. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, footed up $6,531,879.14, as against $6,388,744.74 the preceding year; and their expenditures for the year reached $5,997,184.25, as against $5,800,461.52. The inmates in their care October 1, 1888, were as

follows: Adult men, 2,235; adult women, 4,732; boys, 13,096; girls, 10,759; total, 30,822, as against 31,462 October 1, 1888.

Applications for the incorporation of institutions for the custody and care of children, made in pursuance of the statute, have been approved and certified by this Board during the year, after due examination and inquiry into the necessity of their establishment, and the facilities possessed by them to carry out their purposes, as follows:

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in the city of New York, January 10, 1888.

The Babies' Hospital, and the Sunny Side Day Nursery, of the city of New York, April 10, 1888.

The Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Albany county, and the Messiah Home for Little Children, in the city of New York, July 17, 1888.

Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde, New York, and Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, Long Island, November 7, 1888.

## HOSPITALS.

The incorporated hospitals of the State number 65, of which 50 are general, and 15 special in their objects. The property held by the hospitals, October 1, 1888, was valued at $14,045,551.00, as against $13,350,826.58, their valuation, October 1, 1888. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were $2,601,174.75, and their expenditures, $2,203,921.74. The number of patients in their care, October 1, 1888, was 3,686, as against 3,516, October 1, 1887. The appended tables classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the year, and exhibit their financial condition, respectively, at its close.

## DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries reporting to this Board, number 39. The financial statements of these institutions exhibit the following: The property held by them October 1, 1888, was valued at $682,599.26. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, were $230,046.63, and their

expenditures $207,082.72. Attention is invited to the tables hereto annexed, which classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions, and show, also, the number of beneficiaries treated by them during the year.

## PAUPER RETURNS.

The reports of the Superintendent of the Poor, and other proper officers, to this Board, furnish the following for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1888, viz.: In-door paupers in county poor-houses, 16,886; in city alms-houses, 53,677; total, 70,563, as against 70,568 the preceding year. The number under care November 1, 1888, was, in poor-houses, 6,800; in city alms-houses, 12,815; total, 19,615, as against 19,090, November 1, 1887. Of these, 10,169 were males, and 9,446 females. The number of persons temporarily relieved during the year was 48,950, as against 46,045, the preceding year.

The expenditures for in-door support by these institutions during the year, were as follows: In county poor-houses, $665,792.98; in city alms-houses, $1,855,613.67; total $2,521,406.65, as against $2,010,124.68 the preceding year. The out-door expenditures during the year were $576,515.83, as against $593,035.07 last year. The appended tables relating to these institutions, classify their inmates, and their receipts and expenditures during the year, to which attention is invited.

## COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.

In its annual report to the Legislature of 1879, the Board presented a comparative statement of the condition of the various county poor-houses of the State in 1868 and 1878, based upon its examinations of these institutions, covering the periods embraced in these years. This statement showed a general improvement in most of these institutions during this time, not only in their buildings, but also in their administration and general method of management and the care of their inmates. These examinations have since been continued by the Board, yearly, and many further and important improvements have been effected in

these institutions within the past ten years. In order the more fully to show these improvements, a schedule, briefly setting forth the condition of these institutions in 1868, contrasted with their condition in 1878 and 1888, has been prepared by the secretary, under the direction of the Board, which is hereto appended, and to which attention is respectfully invited.

## STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State Paupers under the care of the Board October 1, 1887, committed pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was 196, of whom 159 were in State alms-houses, 35 in State insane asylums, and 2 in orphan asylums. The commitments of such paupers during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, numbered 1,665, as against 1,617 committed the preceding year, 1,317 of whom were males and 348 females. The whole number provided for during the year was 1,824, as against 1,780 the preceding year. The changes occurring in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Received and discharged to provide for themselves, 413; absconded, 68; transferred to other institutions, 3; removed to their homes and friends or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,137; died, 37. This left 166 in State alms-houses October 1, 1888, besides 34 in State insane asylums, and one in an orphan asylum, as against 159 in alms-houses, 35 in State insane asylums and 2 in orphan asylums October 1, 1887. Table No. 40, hereto annexed, exhibits the expenditures under the act, during the year, itemized and classified in accordance with the requirements of the statute.

The operations of the law, since it went into effect, October 22, 1873, to October 1, 1888, as appears from the records kept in the office of the Board, have been as follows: Whole number committed as State paupers, 19,591, of whom 15,285 were males and 4,306 females; discharged upon recovery and gone out to provide for themselves, 5,528; secured situations in families by adoption or

otherwise, 77; absconded and disappeared from view, 1,182; transferred to other institutions, 116, of whom 35 are still under care; removed to their homes or places where they were legally settled in other States and countries, 12,033; died, 489; remaining in alms-houses, 166, in addition to which number there are 35 cases which have been transferred to insane and orphan asylums. Further details respecting the operations of the law will be found in tables Nos. 30 to 35, inclusive, to which attention is invited.

It will be seen that the commitments of State paupers for the last fiscal year were 48 in excess of the commitments for the preceding fiscal year. The expenditures fell off $560.84, leaving a balance of $2,288.36 October 1, 1888, as against $1,996.80, the balance October 1, 1887, and the outstanding claims under the act did not then exceed $100. The usual annual appropriation of $40,000, it is believed, will be sufficient for the purposes of the act for the coming fiscal year, and the Board accordingly recommends a legislative appropriation for that amount.

## REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHERWISE INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, the Board, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, removed 323 crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe, as follows: To England, 102; to Germany, 92; to Ireland, 58; to Scotland and Switzerland, each 11; to Italy, 10; to Austria-Hungary and Denmark, each 9; to Russia-Polan d,7; to Sweden and France, each 5; to Norway, 3; and to Holland, 1; total, 323.

These helpless persons were all found in the poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, wholly dependent upon its bounties, or the bounties of its cities or counties, and most of them had been thus dependent from the time of their arrival in the country. Their condition when landed, as shown by the examinations, was as follows: Lunatic, 14; feeble-

minded, 91; epileptic, 8; vagrant and diseased, 87; imbecile, 26; crippled, 13; blind, 4; paralytic, 3; old and decrepit, 29; otherwise permanently disabled, 48; total, 323.

A few of these persons were shipped to this country by sailing vessels, or sent by the way of Canada, thus eluding official examination, but most of them were deported through the regular channels of ocean steamer travel, and permitted to land at the various United States ports in violation of the Federal immigration statutes, thus becoming public burdens upon this State, or its cities and counties. The following are the ports at which they were landed, viz.: At New York, 204; at Boston, 35; at Philadelphia, 27; at other United States ports, 13; at various Canadian ports, 44; total, 323.

The examinations of these persons, the principal facts in respect to each of whom are carefully recorded and filed in the office of the Board, show that they were deported from their several homes in different countries of Europe by the following agencies, viz.: By relatives, guardians and friends, 155; by contractors under agreement to labor, and cast off when found worthless, 27; by cities, cantons, towns and other municipalities, 49; by various immigration societies, benevolent organizations and associations, 92; total, 323. These numerous agencies, whenever practicable, have been notified of the return of such persons, the date of their departure, and the line and steamer by which they were severally sent, and thus far no complaints of any improper removals, or failure to reach their destination, have been received, nor have any of them, as yet, reappeared in any of the institutions of this State.

The whole expense of removing these 323 permanently disabled chronic paupers to their homes in various European countries, from which they had been deported to this country and landed in violation of the Federal statutes, thus relieving the State and its cities and counties of their maintenance and care through life, was $6,708.07, or $20.76 per person. The total number of removals under the act, to October 1, 1888, has been 1,162; the aggregate

expenditure, $24,708.44; the average *per capita* expenditure, $21.26.

These removals, from the outset, have been made by the Board without additional officers or agents, and its expenses for salaries or official labor, therefore, has not been in any way increased. The beneficial operations of the law to the State, and its cities and counties, both financially and otherwise, are now fully established, and until Congress, by appropriate legislation and restrictions, shall prohibit the landing of these chronic pauper classes at United States ports, it is believed that the moneys of the State can not be better or more advantageously spent than in providing for their return to the countries from which they are shipped. Whatever legislation or restrictions may be had upon the subject, considerable numbers of these helpless classes will, doubtless, always find their way into this State, through Canada and other inland routes, and, in the end, receive lodgment in its charities, or those of its cities and counties. The Board, therefore, respectfully recommends the usual appropriation of $5,000 to carry out the provisions of the law for the coming fiscal year.

It is hardly necessary to repeat what has been stated in our reports before, of the extraordinarily successful operation of this law of our State, that supplements so beneficially the Federal law restricting pauper immigration. As this is administered, many improper and undesirable paupers, through lax examinations of the commissioners of emigration, are permitted to land, and in brief time become dependents upon the State or its cities or counties, for the remainder of their lives unless returned to their homes. What has been accomplished by the small State appropriations for self-protection in this direction, is perhaps best shown by the fact that during the past year, the total number of the dependent classes (except the insane) show but little increase. What the increase would have been, except for our wholesome restriction of illegitimate burdens, that perpetuate and expand themselves by heredity, requires but little calculation.

## APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports, which have been read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature with its annual report, are hereto appended:

Report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on reformatories.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on the deaf and dumb.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on the idiotic and feeble-minded.

Report on the Work-house of New York city, by Commissioner Lowell.

Report on the Randall's Island schools for defective children, by Commissioner Lowell.

Report of visitations to poor-house in the fourth judicial district, by Commissioner Foster.

Report on the insane asylums of the exempted counties, by the secretary.

Comparative condition of the county poor-houses in 1868, 1878 and 1888, by the secretary.

By order of the Board,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,
*President.*

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,
*Vice-President.*

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,
*Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, *December* 13, 1888.

# REPORT

OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD ON THE INSANE.

# REPORT.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your standing committee on the insane submit their annual report, as follows:

They have inspected all the public institutions for the insane, to wit: the eight State hospitals and asylums, exclusive of the St. Lawrence State Asylum, which is not yet in operation, but inclusive of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, and the State Asylum for Insane Emigrants; the asylums of the city and county of New York, with their branches, on Blackwell's, Ward's and Hart's Islands, and at Central Islip, Long Island; the asylums of Kings county at Flatbush and St. Johnland; the independent asylums of the counties of Monroe and Clinton; the asylum of Livingston county, and the poor-house and farm of Westchester county, for the exemption of each of which two counties an application is now pending before the State Board; and the eighteen asylums of the exempted counties.

This report, with its schedules and exhibits, does not embrace general statistics, which are annually collated and tabulated by the secretaries, in admirable manner; but does gather such data as relate particularly to its subjects of discussion and its conclusions.

## I.

## THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

### 1. State Lunatic Asylum (Utica).

Visited by Commissioners Foster, Milhau and Craig, August 24, 1888.

Exhibit A, hereto annexed, is a statement by the superintendent dated August 13, 1888, with table, collating the patients by counties, and comparing different years as to the number of receptions from given counties.

Exhibit A 2, hereto annexed, is a statement by the superintendent, dated September 24, 1888, showing the special appropriations required in the judgment of the board of managers, with the nature and extent of the objects thereof and the reasons therefor, and estimates of cost; also the purchases and work under the special appropriations of the Legislature in 1887.

Appended to and certified by Exhibit A 2, is the condensed report of the departments and wards, for August 22, 1888, which by mistake is two days prior to the said visit of inspection.

The visiting members of your committee examined into the needs of the institution, and are of the opinion that the proposed appropriations are required for the reasons fully stated in (Exhibit A 2).

They therefore recommend that such appropriations be made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Farm of 200 acres | $40,000 00 |
| 2. Greenhouse | 1,125 56 |
| 3. Protection against fire | 6,000 00 |
| 4. New chimney | 2,000 00 |
| 5. Watchman's alarm register | 325 00 |
| 6. Addition to laundry | 2,500 00 |
| 7. Brick workshop and cellar | 4,000 00 |
| 8. Furniture | 3,000 00 |
| In aggregate | $58,950 56 |

There is urgent reason for the purchase of a farm, as shown by the present acreage of available land for agricultural purposes, and the population of the hospital, 130 acres to over 600 patients.

The said members of your committee also found the purchases and work accomplished under the appropriations of 1887 as stated in said (Exhibit A 2).

The wards of this hospital, on inspection, do not appear extremely crowded, and Exhibit A shows that the census is not in excess of the maximum capacity.

Your committee report the absence of mechanical means of restraint, as stated by them one year ago.

The doors of four wards, the wards being evenly divided between men and women, swing open into the front yard or

park, which is separated from the public street by an ordinary fence; and the patients on these wards go and come between wards and park with perfect liberty.

A new feature in the institutions of this State has been inaugurated in this hospital by the introduction of a woman nurse into each one of three wards for men, viz.: two convalescent wards and one melancholia ward. The experiment has been guarded in the careful selection of the nurses from persons of character, intelligence and experience, and so far has been successful, as the superintendent advises your committee. Certainly on the day of inspection, the wards so favored seemed to have an air of neatness, quiet, comfort and cheerfulness not so apparent elsewhere. These nurses exercise a wholesome influence over the attendants, and thus indirectly as well as directly over the patients on these wards. Your committee believe that this precedent is worthy to be followed elsewhere, provided that the same diligent supervision by superintendent and officers can likewise be extended.

Another feature worthy to be followed, is the evident provision made for the amusement of the patients, not only in the hall recently erected for that purpose, but by a variety of expedients without, as well as within the walls of the institution. Characteristic of these expedients is the purchase of a steam launch, which is employed in giving patients excursions on the Erie canal to points of interest in the historic region round about, and to places of quiet beauty and country scenes in the same vicinity.

In the opinion of your committee this hospital, with the other State institutions for the insane, where not too crowded, is fulfilling its design for the treatment and cure as well as the custody of the patients committed to its care.

2. HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (POUGHKEEPSIE).

Visited by Commissioners Foster, Milhau and Craig, of the committee, with Commissioner Carpenter, of the district, September 11, 1888.

Exhibit B, hereto annexed, tabulates the patients by counties.

Exhibit B 2, hereto annexed, gives the condensed reports of the hospital on the day of inspection, showing, among other things, the normal capacity and the character of each ward, the number

of patients thereon, and the excess of population over the accommodations.

Exhibit B 3 is a statement of account, with items of expenditures and receipts, for the construction of the detached buildings; together with a diagram showing plans for heating, etc., which is filed herewith, but not appended hereto.

It is a sad showing of statistics of this State hospital for the cure of insanity, which sets forth its census as more than double its capacity, and the crowding of its worst wards still more excessive, the two infirmaries having 103 patients with accommodations for only thirty-seven, and three halls for acute and violent cases, having patients more than three times the number of their normal capacity.

The inspection discovered conditions corresponding to the excessive crowding. On the fourth ward, for example, which is for acute and violent cases, with capacity for ten and census of forty-nine patients, nearly five times the normal number, your committee found that ten patients sleep in day-room with the door locked and without an attendant; that two of them had black eyes from blows by other patients in this room at night; that one patient was in camisole, and that two patients were in seclusion. On ward three, one of the infirmaries, where there were forty-eight patients with capacity of only fifteen, your committee found that twelve were filthy cases, poisoning the air for the residue of thirty-six clean patients; and, though night care mitigates the results, the evils are great. The night care in the infirmaries of this hospital is not by attendants, but by watch, who passes through every hour.

The airing court of ward number three, may be taken as typical of the other out-door inclosures for patients. It is surrounded by a high brick wall for the most part, and has an area of about one acre, with grass and trees and summer-house and pleasant seats.

None of the patients on this ward go outside this inclosure; and few of the patients in the entire hospital go beyond the airing courts.

But the wards generally give evidence of in-door comfort and cheer, partly compensating for the absence of out-door exercises, recreations and amusements.

The contrivances for ventilation and for plumbing appear perfect.

In the day-room are proofs of thoughtfulness, in the entertaining and improving character of reading matter, provided in German as well as English.

One of the day-schools for patients, chiefly of a demented class, was visited as the scholars were going through exercises in singing, which seemed to be the source of great solace and enjoyment to most of them, and certainly touched the hearts of the visitors.

It is the opinion of your committee, that the medical supervision of this hospital is entitled to the credit of a general condition of things, much better in fact than the natural presumption from the crowded condition of the wards, would seem to admit as possible.

It is a source of regret that the detached buildings are not ready for occupancy. Your committee three years ago first recommended the appropriation for these buildings, urging that more than $250 *per capita* would be needed; but the proposition finally made in behalf of the board of managers to limit the cost to such sum, was approved accordingly by the State Board. The design was a departure, intended to favor mixed asylums, if not in general, at least for the particular situation, where the nearest chronic asylum at Binghamton is so far removed from New York city, Long Island and the river counties; and also for the particular exigency of chronic insane far exceeding the accommodation provided for them by counties and State together. It was expected that the detached buildings, at moderate cost, simple in plan and readily constructed, would be completed within one year from the original appropriation for them made by chapter 318 of the Laws of 1886. But by chapter 460 of the Laws of 1887, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the completion of said buildings; while by chapter 380 of the said Laws, the sum of $125,000 was appropriated "for steam heating apparatus and fixtures and hot water boilers in and for the additional buildings, for the accommodation of the insane, authorized by chapter 318 of the Laws of 1886; for plumbing and water and fire service in and for the same; for sewer construction and drainage; for electric lighting for aforesaid new buildings and for present structures; for boiler house, chimney and coal shed; for steam boilers and connections; for furniture

and furnishing of wards, dining-rooms, kitchen and other portions of aforesaid new buildings, and for such other purposes as may be necessary to prepare them for the use of patients."

It is evident that these provisions of the Laws of 1887, were intended to finish the said new building and all appliances and appointments for the same.

But in their annual report one year ago, your committee recommended additional appropriations, without which the work would stop before completion. In doing so, however, they felt that as they had been in advance of the general membership of their Board, in making the first and following recommendations for the said appropriations, they were bound in good faith to state the fact that the last application for additional appropriation was a departure from the said propositions and estimates on which the approval was first given by the State Board.

References are hereby made to two annual reports of the State Board, to wit: The report to the Legislature in 1886 for 1885, at pages 32 and 33; and the report to the Legislature in 1888 for 1887, at pages 157, 158 and 159.

Your committee are of opinion that a proper building for the treatment and care of the insane can not be erected and completed at a cost of $250 *per capita*, the recent experiment for the same at Willard Asylum having been relatively successful owing to exceptional conditions; and that the State Board erred in setting such reduced limits; but that the managers and officers of this State hospital have also erred in the premises, and are in some measure responsible for not having the detached buildings in readiness for occupation by chronic cases, to the relief of the crowded wards of the administration building.

Your committee on this last visit examined the said detached buildings. Without any expression of opinion as to the relative merits of a system on the strictly cottage plan, and that adopted, they believe that the said buildings are admirably designed according to the present plan; and that they are substantially and properly constructed.

Applications for special or extraordinary appropriations to this hospital, if made known to your committee in time, will be submitted by them in a supplemental report.

*Supplement.*

Appended is a summary statement of the expenditures upon the construction of the new buildings and other work connected therewith, and for purchase of lands and betterments, marked Exhibit B 4.

And appended also is the application for special appropriations, received December 1, 1888, and designated Exhibit B 5.

Your committee recommend that appropriations be made as therein stated, in the sum of $94,500, in connection with the new buildings and work, and in the further sum of $34,075 for renewals, repairs, and betterments relating to the old buildings.

3. STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (MIDDLETOWN).

Visited September 19, 1888, by Commissioners Foster, Milhau, and Craig.

Exhibit C, hereto annexed, shows the census of patients by counties on August 13, 1888.

Exhibit C 2, hereto annexed, gives the condensed reports, including capacity and census of each ward on the day of inspection; with summary of movements of patients for the month of August. While there is a slight overflow in the wards for men, there are vacancies in those for women.

It is pleasant to report that the bad conditions usually consequent or corresponding to crowded asylums, did not appear on inspection. On the last, as on prior visits, your committee were greatly gratified with the appearance of the wards and patients.

They were, as formerly, impressed with the abundance of milk and the general excellence of the food, which they examined on the patients' tables.

One of the peculiar features of this institution is the protection sheet, described in former reports, which, as on prior inspections, your committee found in use for a large number of maniacal and acute subjects. The use of this sheet to keep excited patients in bed, but with freedom of movements and in easy postures, is justified by the medical officers for medical reasons only, in the proper treatment of the cases with alleged beneficial results in increase of cures.

Your committee examined into the work done under recent appropriations. The new hospital building is not begun, for the

reason that the architect who had made plans, which did not come within the appropriation of $43,000, has not reported any revised plans. The superintendent's house, for which $10,000 was appropriated, has not advanced beyond work now being done on the foundations. Nothing has been done under the appropriation of $20,000 for the chapel, or that of $6,000 for electric light plant. or that of $10,000 for land and farm buildings. But the kitchen is nearly finished, and appears to be well constructed under and within the appropriation of $40,000 made by the Legislature of 1887.

The local board has not yet determined what, if any, additional appropriations will be asked for extensions, improvements or extraordinary repairs; but its decision, if made and communicated to your committee in time, will be submitted by them in a supplemental report.

POSTSCRIPT.—A statement of the amounts expended from appropriations during the fiscal year to October 1, 1888, is appended, and marked Exhibit C 3.

### 4. BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 13, 1888.

Exhibit D, hereto annexed, classifies the census by counties.

Exhibit D 2, hereto annexed, refers to needed appropriations for improvements, and gives classification of wards, with day reports.

The foundation for the green-house is constructed from the culls of Medina sandstone left on the grounds when the original buildings were finished. This foundation is completed, and it is expected that the superstructure will be finished within the two years from the appropriation therefor by chapter 270 of the Laws of 1888. But nothing has been done under the appropriation by chapter 460 of the Laws of 1887, for an additional building adjoining the administration building, on the westerly side thereof, and corresponding with the building next adjoining on the easterly side thereof, for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients. The delay is due to causes connected with the contracts for the original buildings, as stated in the last report of your committee, and among other reasons, because the census has not exceeded the capacity of the present accommodations. The said appropriation

of $173,000 has therefore lapsed under section 8 of article 7 of the Constitution.

The electric light plant, referred to in said exhibit, with other improvements, is needed; and if further particulars respecting the same are received in time, they will be submitted in a supplemental report.

Considerable saving has been made by providing for burning slack dust of soft coal, in furnace manufactured by Brightman Furnace Company, under patents of 1885, and sold by G. B. Herendeen, of Cleveland, Ohio. Steam jets through the burning coal cause perfect combustion and prevent the large quantity of smoke that generally accompanies the use of such fuel.

In Ward C 1, for convalescent men, the walls and ceilings have been recently finished in oil, with deep frieze consisting of several bands, some in plain color and some in stencil of two colors. The effect is very pleasant from harmony of colors and beauty of form, relieving the severity of the former decorations which, though in good taste, were not so well adapted to attract the attention and divert and gratify the mind of patients on the ward. But the expense of this decided improvement has been inconsiderable, one paid painter, with the help of patients, having done all the work.

Ward B 3, for disturbed women was newly decorated and divided into three parts, one year ago.

There is one upright piano in ward C 1, and two pianos in the division for women.

The visiting members of your committee have never inspected the wards of this hospital without being impressed with the evidences of complete and constant medical supervision, including individual treatment of each patient, and the employment of personal influence and methods, as well as medicinal or sanitary means for recovery.

5. WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (WILLARD, SENECA COUNTY).

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, August 8 and 9, 1888.

Exhibit E, annexed, is a general summary of day reports for the last day of inspection, as certified by the superintendent, August 15, together with supplemental data showing capacity, census and classification of the various wards in the administration building,

and the detached buildings, as certified by his letter of August 18, 1888.

It thus appears that in the administration building there is an excess of fifteen cases in the south wing, and of thirty-six cases in the north wing, making an aggregate of fifty-one patients in excess of capacity; that among the detached buildings, the infirmary and the branch for filthy men and women, have only vacancies respectively five and two, making but seven in the aggregate; while most of the vacancies are in the detached buildings for clean, quiet and orderly cases, to wit: Detached building one, with vacancies, twenty-six; detached building three, with vacancies, twenty-seven; detached buildings two and four, with vacancies, sixteen; making with those of the infirmary and the branch, only seventy-six vacancies; or, deducting the surplus of fifty-one cases in the worst wards, leaving only twenty-five apparent vacancies in the entire institution.

Such apparent vacancies, however, give place to a real surplus when the requirements of constant change for classification, and so the normal capacity of all the wards together, come to be considered.

Your committee inspected the sixty-eight halls of the institution, and saw the 1,944 patients in the wards or on the grounds. They found that thirty or forty of the patients in the men's division of the administration building slept on the floors of halls; and that the said building, throughout, was too crowded for proper classification.

The large proportion of the population of this asylum consisting of dangerous, disturbed, filthy or troublesome cases culled out of the county asylums, makes the administration difficult and the maintenance comparatively costly, as is suggested in the letter of the superintendent, dated August 18, 1888, part of Exhibit E.

But as herein shown, under the title of "Exempted Asylums," this sifting of the worst cases into the State asylums for the chronic insane is necessary under the present system, and it is a proper policy under any system, including county care; for the arrangements and adaptations in these State asylums for such difficult and disagreeable cases, when not too crowded, are admirable both for efficiency in care and economy in cost.

It is evident, however, on any theory and in any event, that the maximum of population in this asylum has been reached, and that

excellence of administration should not lead to the transcending of the present limits.

Your committee examined the purchases and works under the appropriations of 1888 and were advised that the same, so far as completed, were within the sums appropriated; and, so far as they were competent to judge, concluded that the same were in all respects good, to wit: the furniture and equipments of the two infirmaries, two steam-power boilers and smoke-pipe, steam mains and fittings for boiler connections, electric light plant for main building and detached groups, numbers two and four, including dynamos, engines and complete insulation, blast-wheel and engine for ventilating the main building, and duct four feet in diameter from the blast-wheel to the north wing of the main building, for all of which $29,600 was appropriated; also, two metallic washing-machines, and fourteen old ones reconstructed, shafting, pulleys and belting for the same, for which $3,500 was appropriated; also, excavation for cold storage-room. The steam-boilers, for which $7,000 was appropriated, had not been received.

Your committee were orally advised by the superintendent that the following requirements might be presented for additional appropriations, to wit:

(1.) A horse-barn to accommodate twenty horses, more or less, and an extension of the cow-barns.

These additions appear to be needed for the proper care of the horses and cows and the housing of the hay. Estimated cost, $8,000.

(2.) Annex on south side of administration building, for library, with fire-proof vault to keep commitment papers, case-books and other records, at an estimated cost of $8,000.

This, in the judgment of your committee, is needed.

(3.) Macadam or Telford road for main avenue of asylum grounds, with Ohio sandstone flag walk and curbs, all to extend from the administration building to the Branch, which is a distance of about one mile, being about one-half of the depth of the asylum grounds. Estimate of cost, $4,500.

This, in the opinion of your committee, is also needed, as the driveway is, in spring and fall, deep with mud, and the present flag walks are slippery and not in proper condition for the large number of patients who daily take their walks over the same.

The visiting members of your committee recommended the construction of fire-proof stairways at the extreme end of each wing of the main building.

The superintendent advised, that so soon as the local board meet and act on the foregoing or other requirements, he will communicate such action, with the reasons therefor, in writing to your committee, which they will then beg leave to submit in a supplemental report.

*Supplement.*

The local board having acted on the foregoing and other requirements as follows, your committee approve and recommend the same, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the extension of the main building, and for vault and library | $8,000 |
| For barn for twenty horses, and feed storage | 4,000 |
| For hay barn and cow sheds | 4,000 |
| For Telford road, sidewalk, drain tile and stone crusher | 4,500 |
| For five entrance gates and repair of boundary fence, | 1,000 |
| For electric wiring of detached group for men | 1,000 |
| For laundry elevator | 750 |
| For roof ventilation of three kitchens | 600 |
| For eight corridors in detached buildings | 800 |
| For two iron fire-escapes | 1,200 |
| For pipe covering | 1,000 |
| For sand bank | 300 |
| For boiler in pump house | 1,200 |
| For farm fence | 1,000 |
| | $29,350 |

6. BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE (BINGHAMTON).

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, August 10, 1888.

Exhibit F, annexed, is a summary of the day reports, with a description of the character and capacity of the wards.

These certified statistics show that there is not belonging to the institution any building, ward or hall in which there is any vacancy; but that in the aggregate population of 1,073 insane,

there is an excess of ninety-one men and eighty-nine women, making a census of 180 patients in excess of the entire and maximum capacity; and that the badly crowded wards include those of the most disturbed and filthy subjects.

If we consider these data, with the further fact that there has been from the counties of the eastern district a continual transfer of the worst cases and classes of patients to this asylum ever since its organization, we must conclude that these excessively crowded wards, of filthy and disturbed subjects, are not pleasant places.

This conclusion is verified by actual observation. The notes of inspection made independently of, and prior to, Exhibit F, show that the visiting members of your committee found in the infirmary, wards six and F, a surplus population of at least sixty cases, in a total of about 280 patients, evenly divided between the two wards respectively for men and women, with the corresponding disturbed and disagreeable conditions, though not apparent to the degree noticed, at the time of the inspection one year ago; that many filthy cases, which should be provided for in outside buildings, add to the excessive pressure from crowding in the administration building, without adequate classification for the protection of patients not filthy, thus making wards repulsive that should be attractive; and that in the disturbed wards, to wit: ward No 3, for men, and ward C, for women, with capacity for only forty cases each, there is a population of over sixty in each, with the ordinarily accompanying symptoms of undue excitement, noise and tendency to violence. These violent and overburdened wards should have one attendant to every eight patients, instead of twelve, as now.

Your committee believe that it is impossible to make a well-ordered asylum out of such excessively crowded wards; but that the penalties of these violations of natural laws in this institution, for which the officers and managers thereof are not responsible, are greatly mitigated by their care and diligence; and that the sufferings of patients are greatly relieved by individual care.

No written communication has yet been received by your committee, showing what has been accomplished under the appropriations of 1888, or what will be required in additional appropriations of a special nature in 1889. But they did observe work in progress as follows: Iron girders in the new construction of the

old kitchen were set, ready for turning the brick arches, and repairs of turrets, walls and roof of main building. Work is begun for extension of boiler house, and the pumps are ordered. The Barlow farm of 191 acres has been purchased and paid for, in accordance with the terms of the appropriation of $16,000 therefor, as the superintendent orally advised, which increases the amount of land to 1,057 acres, being one acre and more to every patient.

Under the appropriations of 1887, the flag walks are being laid, and by the labor of patients, the unsightly mound of earth between the administration building and the detached buildings has been graded down.

Your committee were impressed with the urgent needs of the institution for additional appropriations, as follows:

*First.*—A sufficient appropriation to build two new infirmaries, one for men and the other for women, each for the accommodation of 100 filthy patients, equally divided between the bed-ridden class and the more disturbed class. The two buildings should be so arranged that one resident physician can supervise both buildings.

In view of the pressure in the present infirmaries, and the crowding of their proper subjects into the administration building, and the pressure outside from the counties, for transfers of such cases to this State institution, there can be no doubt of the propriety and necessity of action, by the State Board, for such relief.

*Second.*—A reasonable appropriation for repairs to interior of chapel, which is in a dilapidated condition.

When written estimates of cost of these and other proposed extensions and improvements shall be received, your committee will ask the opportunity to present them in a supplemental report.

*Supplement.*

The written estimates for new buildings, betterments, etc., were received December 12, 1888, and are hereto appended and designated Exhibit F 2.

Your committee recommend special appropriations according to said estimates, amounting to $129,810, besides necessary expenditures for switch and grading the same on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track, as the same may be ascertained.

### 7. STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS (AUBURN).

Visited by Commissioner Craig, August 14, 1888.

Superintendent absent. Inspection of patients and wards made.

The transepts are occupied by beds at night, owing to the crowded condition of the asylum. Exhibit G, annexed, shows statistics.

The progress of the work on the new asylum accommodations at Matteawan, under the commissioners intrusted by the statute with the same, will be of interest to the friends of the institution.

### 8. STATE EMIGRANT ASYLUM FOR INSANE (WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY).

Dr. A. M. THOMAS, *Superintendent.*

Visited October 8, 1888, by Commissioner Milhau.

*Census Day of Visit.*

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patients | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| Day attendants | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Night attendants | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Making a total of twenty-nine patients and ten attendants.

*Statistics for the Year Ending October* 1, 1888.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients remaining October 1, 1887 | | 35 |
| Number admitted during the year | | 168 |
| Total treated | | 203 |
| Number discharged cured | 29 | |
| Number discharged to friends, etc | 114 | |
| Number transferred to New York county | 31 | |
| Total number discharged | 174 | |
| Died | 3 | |
| Total discharged and died | | 177 |
| Number remaining October 1, 1888 | | 26 |

Number of detained insane returned as not landed, twenty-three.

The buildings at the southern extremity of the island, formerly occupied by the insane emigrants, were vacated some two years ago,

and are now rented to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of New York city.

The building now used as the asylum for the emigrant insane, is a two-story brick pavilion 135 feet long by thirty feet wide, situated a few yards east of the main (Verplank) hospital building. Each floor is divided into two connecting wards by a transverse partition running across the middle, making a front and a rear ward. The former is partitioned off at the west end into three small rooms, viz.: One room for the head attendant, one for an office, and one a visitor's room, where patients receive friends. In the rear ward are partitioned off on the south side three small rooms for patients, a bath-room and a water-closet. The building is heated throughout by steam from boilers in the main hospital building, is lighted by gas, and ventilated by windows and open slats in the ceiling. The water supply is from the Croton water mains of the city.

A space of about fifty yards square on the south side of the building has been inclosed for an airing court, and is laid out in grass plots and walks.

The male patients occupy the first floor, while the females are on the second. There are no separate day-rooms or dining-rooms, but the patients live, sleep and eat in the wards, and there is very little opportunity for classification. The better class of patients occupy the front ward, while the worst cases are placed in the rear one, and in the single rooms. The food is cooked in the main kitchen, and carried to the asylum in a wagon. The special diet is prepared in the nurse's kitchen in the hospital, at any hour, on the order of the physician. There is neither a camisole nor a covered bed in the institution, but when occasion requires, well padded mittens and restraining straps are used, but only on the order of the physician, who can always be called when required, as there is direct communication by telephone with both the doctor's residence and the main office. At the time of the visit, the wards were found to be neat and clean and in good condition, and the patients quiet and orderly, some quite cheerful, and there were none either in bed, in seclusion or in restraint.

*Occupation.*—As most of the cases treated are of an acute character, there are very few of the patients who can be relied upon for any regular work.

*Amusements.*—Books, dominoes, checkers, cards, chess, bean bags and foot-ball.

*Out-door Exercise.*—Twice a day in the court.

The necessity of increased accommodations and facilities for the better classification of patients having been fully recognized, an appropriation of $25,000 has been obtained for the purpose, and a contract given out for the building of a two-story brick annex to communicate with the wards, and to contain on each floor a corridor, three single rooms, a hospital ward, a bath-room and the water-closets. The contract also calls for stairways, fire-escapes and certain alterations. These additions and alterations, when completed, will make a very compact and comfortable asylum for a small number of patients, say twenty males and the same number of females.

*Detained Emigrants.*

All cases of detected insanity at the time of landing are sent from Castle Garden to this asylum, as detained emigrants for observation, and if committed within seven days, are returned to the vessel as not legally landed.

9. ST. LAWRENCE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (OGDENSBURGH).

This asylum, now in its inception, inaugurates an approval of the new theory of mixed asylums; but in practice it thus far fails to meet the pressing wants of the State for the care of the chronic insane. Expensive preparations for excessive expenditures in providing an administration building, larger than is, or ever will be needed for acute cases, have preceded the erection of inexpensive structures for the pressing crowds of chronic cases.

There seem to be no signs of fulfillment of the hope expressed last year, when your committee said: "It is to be hoped that the costly accumulations of experience, with the failures and blunders that characterize the building of hospitals and asylums for the insane in this State, may teach the better ways to all authorities concerned with the proposal or approval of designs for this new institution in Northern New York.

"The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica has accommodations for 600 patients, while the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, each, when com-

pleted, will have accommodations for 600 more; making in all, aside from the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, ample provisions for 1,800 acute cases. The capacity of the central or hospital building in this northern asylum should not exceed 150 persons, as the geographical area naturally contributory thereto, will not supply a larger number of acute cases. The demand is for more room for State care of the chronic insane, who can be properly housed in detached buildings, as at Willard Asylum, or better still, in cottages on more modern and improved plans."

### 10. THE GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The general conclusion from the foregoing premises, relating to the care of the chronic insane in State asylums, is that enlarged and immediate appropriations are imperatively necessary. It is too late to wait long for the settlement of questions as to whether this or that asylum shall be extended, or new institutions established here or there. The pressing nature of these questions, and their sanitary and political importance, urge that there should be no delay in determining them by a revision of the laws on the subject. But whether these points shall be decided or not, or determined this or that way, does not affect the result arrived at, that somewhere and somehow, on existing plants and by existing means, if not otherwise, immediate relief must be provided.

Such provision should be urged with all the influence of the State Board of Charities.

Your committee submit that the State Board is properly and sufficiently on record against the exorbitant cost of buildings for the indigent insane; and that it should not, by undue reaction, favor undue reduction in appropriations for additional accommodations when necessary. The extreme in such opposite direction must inevitably lead to one or two fatal mistakes, viz.: either accommodations inferior and inadequate to the purposes they are designed to subserve; or applications for and approvals of appropriations, with the probability that they will be followed in subsequent years by successive appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to more than it would have been proper or possible to obtain in the beginning. Either error thus demoralizes the public service: the one

degrades the care and management; the other discourages the caretakers and managers of the insane.

The Empire State is an empire in its general population and resources; and its apportionment of appropriations for its insane should be taken with its own census, in any comparison with those of smaller commonwealths.

That large, though wise, appropriations are urgently required for the care of the chronic insane, is evident from the foregoing review of the State institutions, as it will be still more manifest from the following survey of the county institutions.

## II.

## COUNTY ASYLUMS.

### 1. THE ASYLUMS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Visited by Commissioners Foster, Milhau and Craig, as follows: New York City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, September 14, 1888, and October 8, 1888; New York City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, September 18, 1888; Branch Lunatic Asylum on Hart's Island, September 14, 1888; and the farm and new buildings near Central Islip, Long Island, September 17, 1888.

See the special report of your committee dated August 12, 1887, and its annual report dated December 1, 1887, both adopted and transmitted with the annual report of the Board to the Legislature in 1888, pages 169 to 172, and 217 to 258.

It is the pleasant duty of your committee to report that the buildings at Central Islip are nearly ready for occupation; but it is also their painful duty to report that those buildings are intended to accommodate only one colony of 300 patients, less in number than the increase in the insane population of the asylums of New York city, since the investigation made by your committee in response to the mayor's request, and the said special report thereon in the summer of 1887; that the asylum on Ward's Island continues excessively crowded, and that, in consequence, acute cases and chronic cases are associated together on the same halls.

The buildings for attendants, now being erected on Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island, will afford, to some extent, direct relief against the pressure in the central buildings for patients. But these new buildings will tend to elevate the character of attend-

ants and thus indirectly will help to lessen the effects of such pressure, which was found to produce disturbances and disorders on the wards, not only by its direct bearing on excitable patients, but also, indirectly, by its influence in deterring good persons from engaging in the service of attendants, and degrading such service when once secured. It is said, and there seem to be signs, that the character of attendants is improving; but drunkenness is not unknown or very uncommon among them.

One of the visitors, while the others were inspecting wards, saw 600 patients undress for the salt-water bath, and observed that there were no bruises on the persons of these patients, and that they were in good physical condition.

It is difficult to determine the exact status of this asylum, by properly adjusting its conditions on the merits, at the present time.

Your committee believe that the general superintendent and the medical superintendent have done all that could be expected under their limitations and disabilities, and that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have intended and endeavored to remove or remedy the evils in this institution, which were found in said special report, and have succeeded to some extent. But your committee believe, also, that so long as the underlying cause of all that has been wrong, in the past history of this institution, viz.: Undue reductions in appropriations, persists in creating or continuing cruelly crowded wards, with the secondary effects of demoralized and degraded attendants, as well as unnecessarily disturbed patients, it will have the potency, as well as the promise of, similar developments of evils in the future. It is in vain for the press or the people to become now and then excited or clamorous for investigation so long as they suffer such general conditions and causes over which they have complete control.

The New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, like the New York City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, is too encumbered by excess of numbers pressed together, for the safety, to say nothing of the care, comfort or cure of the patients. The branch on Hart's Island has been enlarged and improved, but does not afford adequate relief. One of the old pavilions made over for a hospital, and the new brick building with fire-proof

stairways, occupied about ten months ago, are good gains over the past, but are sadly crowded without relieving the accommodations on Blackwell's Island, where the lodge, peopled with disturbed and dangerous classes, is soon to be vacated for the reconstruction of its interior, when, for the housing of its 120 inmates, they will be, with those of the other buildings, still more closely pressed together, with results certainly fearful, and not improbably, as in cases heretofore, fatal, by superinduced disease and depression, if not by violence.

One of the pavilions, recently renovated, which should receive back its own population now encroaching on other wards, must, instead, make room to the extent of its capacity, for seventy-five of the inmates of the lodge, leaving the residue thereof, forty-five in number, to be wedged in with other wretched victims on the wards elsewhere.

It is a strange commentary on the vicious system in vogue in New York, but true, that its Commissioners of Charities and Correction have been compelled to hold human beings in places worse than any exempted asylum, or any poorhouse of the rural counties, for many a year. The lodge is less cheerful or comfortable than prisons with their interior blocks of cells. Its rooms have no outside exposure to air or light, its only semblance of windows being iron-grated apertures over the doors, opening into halls, which, as well as the rooms, are densely packed with beds at night. Although this building may soon be transmuted into something better, yet, so long as the system of which it is a result continues, there will be remaining evils of which it is now a substantial part as well as a symbol.

The remedies for these evils are suggested in the said special report, and in the presentment of the grand jury, a certified copy of which is appended to the said general report in 1887.

It is gratifying to know that one of the results of the said investigation has been an increase in the appropriations by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and its application by the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, according to plans admirably designed and admirably executed. But gratification that there should be any movement in a right direction is, as stated already, clouded by fears that the work thus

happily inaugurated will not be carried forward as speedily as the situation demands.

The immediate duty of the State Board, is to urge upon the local boards, immediate action to establish on the farm of one thousand acres at Central Islip, two or three more colonies of men for the relief of the asylum on Ward's Island, and to enlarge the accommodations for women on Hart's Island to twice their extent, for the relief of the asylum on Blackwell's Island.

But the paramount duty is, to advise permanent as well as provisional relief, by a radical change of system, in so far at least, as to provide in State institutions for the acute insane, which now are pressed with the chronic insane on the same crowded wards of Blackwell's and Hart's islands, and thus deprived at the same time of proper hospital treatment and of personal liberty, involving a gross violation of natural rights, and resulting in reducing the proportion of cures to one-fourth of the normal number.

The general superintendent, with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, has promised to furnish complete plans and descriptions of the new buildings and improvements now finished or in progress, as well as summaries of reports on the days of inspection, and comparisons of the capacity and census of the different buildings and halls in the entire system; all of which, when received, your committee beg leave to append to their report.

*Supplement.*

*December* 15, 1888.

Dr. Macdonald, the general Superintendent of all the insane asylums of the city of New York, who has been seriously ill since the visits of the committee of the State Board in September, with repeated relapses after supposed convalescence, is still unable to attend to business.

Owing to the protracted illness of Dr. Macdonald, the papers referred to as promised by him, to be appended to the foregoing report, have been long delayed, and as received have been in broken installments. Though not arranged or completed perhaps as originally designed by their author, they illustrate the faithfulness of the general superintendent in the discharge of duty, as shown in this report of the committee of the State Board, and in

their special report of August, 1887; and they sufficiently serve to furnish data sustaining the general conclusions of both reports.

Reference is made to these papers appended under the designation of Exhibit H.

2. KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM (FLATBUSH).

Visited by three members of the committee, September 14, 1888.

The government is administered by six physicians, whose offices and names are given in Exhibit I.

The organization and internal procedure are similar to those of State institutions, and the records include a case book.

The medical control and care go far to prevent abuses and supply defects, naturally resulting from the crowded condition of the asylum.

That this crowded condition gives rise to evils which can neither be overlooked nor mitigated, while it continues, is apparent on an inspection of the wards, as well as of the statistical returns of said Exhibit I, showing the capacity contrasted with the census of the buildings.

And that the present defects are attended with great danger of disasters in the future is certain, for it is evident that no official or personal care can insure the patients against recurrences of violence on the wards, such as or worse than, those of the past, so long as there shall continue a large excess of patients without proportionate increase of attendants.

The normal capacity is 1,048; the present population is 1,564; while the whole number of attendants for these huddled masses of maniacal and melancholic as well as demented classes, including all the acute cases, is only 129.

There are 263 chronic insane at St. Johnland, where the structures now building will, when finished and supplied with heat and water, accommodate an additional number of 400. But as the present surplus at Flatbush is 516, there will then remain an excess of 116 patients in all the buildings, including those unfit for habitation.

The basements of the main building, being half below ground, are damp, dark and unsanitary. These basements have an unsavory and extended reputation; and the one in the men's

division had been condemned and abandoned, but has been reinhabited. There are now domiciled therein thirty men, while in the basement of the other division are 120 women.

Adding these 150 cases to the said 116 net surplus, which will remain after the buildings begun at St. Johnland shall be finished and furnished, gives an excess of 266 of population over all accommodations when completed.

To this should be added the annual increase of about one hundred patients.

In this exhibit no account has been made of the defects of the building known as "The Annex," or of the unsafety of the attics in the main building, where the one narrow, wooden stairway for each ward would not admit rapid egress in the event of fire. To say the least, it is culpable negligence to confine insane persons in these upper wards 5 and E, without substantial and convenient fire escapes, as has repeatedly been shown by grand juries, and as is admitted by the medical officers. That such warnings have been unheeded, or the dangers ignored, and that these buildings at St. Johnland should be inadequate to relieve the unsanitary, unsafe and crowded wards at Flatbush, and unprepared for occupancy, are proofs of the disadvantages of political control, as well as evidence of the general disabilities of the present forms of county care, without further legal regulations.

The classification at Flatbush is imperfect and improper, putting clean and filthy cases together on the same ward, owing to the crowds which otherwise cannot be housed. The deficient number of night attendants leaves the beds and rooms of filthy cases without proper night care, to pollute the atmosphere of the hall into which they are ventilated, and thus to contaminate the air of the rooms ventilated into the same hall, and occupied by patients of other classes with less if any dementia, and more appreciation of the disgusting details of their situation. These repulsive results of excessive crowding and deficient care of patients are not found as conclusions from the foregoing premises merely, natural and necessary as the connection may be, for they are directly stated by the day attendants on the wards in oral answers to questions calling for the conditions of such mixed wards on their arrival in the morning.

Only about twenty patients in the main building ever go outside their two airing courts, of about one-half acre each, barren and inclosed by tight board fences about twelve feet high, and only sixteen men, more or less, who are the workers in the garden, pass beyond the confines of the two similar areas so inclosed, and connected with the buildings known as "The Annex" and the two "pavilions."

But the improper confinement and classification in the buildings at Flatbush are only part of bad results of the grossly careless and, therefore, criminal crowding of its patients, with negligent provisions for their care; for which evils the only permanent or assured relief is a radical reform in the political and legal regulations for the maintenance and external government of the asylum; and for which the immediate and practicable remedy is in forthwith supplying heat and water for the buildings already erected at St. Johnland, and in rapidly perfecting and extending the system auspiciously inaugurated there.

*St. Johnland.*

Visited by the same members of the committee, September 17, 1888.

Extended plans and descriptions of the buildings and system are promised by the resident physician, which your committee will with leave, append to their report.

Postscript.—No plans or descriptions have been received.

3. MONROE COUNTY ASYLUM (ROCHESTER).

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 12, 1888

This asylum is independent of the Willard Asylum act, and exists by virtue of prior statutes, chapter 82 of the Laws of 1863, and chapter 633 of the Laws of 1870.

Its government is in part administered by three trustees elected by the board of supervisors, and a warden, who is also elected by the supervisors, but it is chiefly in the board of supervisors, under the statutes.

By the rules of the board of supervisors, a physician is elected every year, while the warden is elected once in three years. There is nothing in the statutes requiring that the warden shall be a physician. The medical supervision is at present by the warden,

Eugene H. Howard, M. D., a regular physician of good standing, with an assistant, Ezra B. Potter, M. D., both of whom are resident medical officers in the asylum.

Exhibit J, hereto annexed, gives the day and night reports, the year's census and statistics, and a comparison of the capacity and the population of the wards, with statement as to custom respecting commitment of acute cases.

Number of male patients 125, number of male attendants nine, number of female patients 165, number of female attendants thirteen.

The buildings, including the annex, have been described in former reports. The unsightly privies for men and women in rear of the main building have been removed. The dark rooms in the main building, formerly used for seclusion of disturbed patients, have been given over exclusively to the storage of spare beds. No mechanical means of restraint are used, unless for surgical reasons, except protection sheets similar to those at the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, which, as the superintendent states, have been used seldom for more than one night at a time, and never continuously on successive nights so long as a week, on the same patient.

The basement of the front of the main building is now divided into two kitchens, in each of which a well-paid cook is employed, one for the officers and employés and the other for the patients; an ironing-room, in which fourteen patients were at work on the day of inspection; sleeping-rooms, for the cooks and the one attendant of the working patients, and a dining-room for the workers. No patient sleeps in this basement, but the women patients who work in the kitchens, and the men patients who work in the barns and yards, take their meals together in this dining-room. This mingling of insane men and women appears to be a dangerous experiment, unless accompanied by strict surveillance of attendants.

Ward 7, for disturbed women, occupying the rear basement of the main building; ward A, for men disturbed or needing special care; ward 5, for women less disturbed than No. 7; ward 4, for women quiet and most self-controlled or convalescent; ward 3, for women workers and dements, and ward 1, for old and feeble women, all in the main building, and the two divisions for men, in the annex, were successively, in the foregoing order, inspected by the visiting commissioners.

The halls and rooms were found generally in clean condition. Some of the beds in the annex were more or less soiled. In several of the wards a cross-examination of the attendants disclosed the fact that it was their habit to bathe more than one patient in the same water, to wit: In ward A, having two bath-rooms, four cleanly patients in the same water in one room, and three patients in the same water in the other room; in ward 5, three patients in the same water in one bath-room, and two patients in the same water in the other bath-room; in the demented ward of the annex, two patients in the same water, and in the quiet ward of the annex, occasionally more than one patient in the same water, when the bathing has been in part committed to other patie nts These habits of bathing more than one patient in the same water, are direct infringements of express orders, given by the warden to the assistant physician and the attendants.

In the annex, the patients, being men, are classified in two divisions, viz.: the ward for the more quiet and cleanly cases, many of whom are workers, and the ward for the more demented classes. Each division consists of day-room on second floor and one associate dormitory on the third floor. Between the two day-rooms, which together occupy the entire superficial area of the second floor of the building, there are open doors and free communication of patients. The quiet day ward has been improved with tables and chairs for the spaces about the center of the large room, and cheap lambrequins at the windows; while the desolate appearance of the division for dements has not yet been so relieved.

The basement of the annex contains the dining-room, the bakery, the kitchen, the store-room, the sleeping-rooms for the employés and the carpenter shop. In the kitchen and bakery are employed a paid cook and baker; and in the carpenter shop a paid attendant is assigned to supervise the work of several patients. An extension is occupied on the basement by a boiler-house, and on the upper floors by the water-closets respectively of the day-rooms and dormitories. The odor from these closets is less offensive than last year. Experts have pronounced the plumbing good and sanitary. It is believed that the cement floors about the urinals are more or less absorbent;

and it is expected that this source of unpleasant and impure air will be removed, and a floor of proper material substituted.

A case book is kept, and there are accumulating proofs of a wise and conscientious medical supervision by the superintendent.

The large number of patients employed, to wit, 211 out of a total population of 290, and the number out riding, speak well for the management and medical supervision.

In the main building, as well as in the annex, filthy and cleanly classes are associated on the same wards; and nowhere is there any distinction between acute and chronic cases in classification, except on ward 7; but patients are generally received on wards 5 and A.

There are not sufficient wards and means for classification of the men, even if all acute cases should be eliminated.

The cost of maintenance *per capita* per week has been two dollars and sixty-six cents for the year ending September 30, 1888.

The said exhibit states that while acute cases of pauper insane are held in this asylum, acute cases of such indigent insane as are committed under section 14 of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, are sent to State hospitals. But most of the commitments in this county are of the indigent insane, who were never paupers, and they are not made usually under said section 14. The movements of insane population in this asylum, showing over one hundred commitments and receptions the last year, and the well-known practice of committing indigent insane as pauper insane, together with the returns of census from each of the four State hospitals, classified by counties (Exhibits A, B, C and D), prove that in this county the indigent acute insane are habitually in great part detained, and deprived of State hospital treatment.

Copies of the physicians' certificates in the commitment papers, for the past year, are in a separate roll to be herewith filed for reference.

The remarks hereinafter made respecting the commitment of acute cases to, and their detention in exempted asylums, do not apply to this asylum; but the underlying principles which should govern, are the same, and do apply.

Your committee are of opinion that the medical supervision, which is not criticised, does not justify the making of this county asylum, with its reduced rate of maintenance and absence of

proper facilities, a mixed asylum for the treatment of acute as well as the care of chronic insane.

It is to be hoped that the supervisors of Monroe county, will continue to respond more and more to the trustees and the superintendent of this asylum, by increasing the cost of maintenance and making needed improvements, to the end that the standard of care in the Monroe County Asylum may more and more approach that of the Willard Asylum for the Insane.

Postscript.—The following is a copy of a letter received from the warden:

MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

*Medical Officers.*—E. H. Howard, M. D., E. B. Potter, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *Dec.* 2, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—A very large majority of the cases admitted at this institution are of the indigent class, inasmuch as they would not have been dependent had not insanity occurred.

Very few could be properly classed as pauper insane.

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. HOWARD.

4. CLINTON COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM (PLATTSBURGH).

Visited by Commissioner Foster, July 31, 1888.

This asylum is exempted by the Legislature under chapter 360 of the Laws of 1877.

This statute makes no provision for the government of this asylum, and does not properly constitute any asylum, but simply exempts the county superintendent of the poor and the county poorhouse from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act. The following is a copy of the said special statute, viz.:

## Chapter 360.

AN ACT in relation to the maintenance of the chronic insane poor of the county of Clinton.

PASSED June 1, 1877; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. All chronic insane paupers now confined in the Willard Asylum for the Insane, who have been sent to said asylum

from the county of Clinton, and all chronic insane pauper patients now in said asylum chargeable to said county, and who have been discharged not recovered from the State Lunatic Asylum, and all such patients as shall hereafter be so discharged from said State Lunatic Asylum shall be sent to the county poor-house of said county, upon the demand or at the request of the superintendent of the poor of said county, there to remain, chargeable to the towns in said county where such paupers may have legal settlements, and the expense of such transfer shall be chargeable to the towns in said county where such paupers may have legal settlements.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The condition of this independent county asylum is about that of the insane department of the ordinary poor-houses.

### 5. EXEMPTED ASYLUMS.

The local asylums, not governed or managed by State officers, may be divided into three classes, viz.: First, those exempted from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act, passed April 8, 1865, by decision of the State Board of Charities under the first section of the act entitled "An act in relation to the chronic pauper insane," passed April 25, 1871; second, those created by special acts of the Legislature, being in only two counties, to wit: Monroe county and Clinton county already considered; third, those neither established by the Legislature nor exempted by the State Board, but existing by sufferance or from necessity, as in the counties of New York and Kings, the aggregate of whose insane population in their local asylums exceed the total census and the total capacity of all the State hospitals and asylums for the insane. The various asylums of these two counties independent, not in law, but in fact, have also been considered hereinbefore, leaving only the exempted asylums to be treated.

The eighteen counties exempted from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act, with the respective dates of exemption, are given in the annexed Exhibit K.

The limitations and conditions annexed to said exemptions respectively are given in the annexed Exhibit L.

The rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities for the government of these exempted asylums are set forth in the annexed Exhibit M.

At the stated meeting of the State Board, held in July, 1887, the chairman of its standing committee on the insane "moved that the secretary of the Board be requested to report to the Board, at its next meeting, the names of the counties in which the conditions of exemption are not complied with, and to specify wherein the counties fail to comply with such conditions of exemption; and that the State Commissioner in Lunacy be requested to give the Board all his knowledge and information on the subject."

This motion was carried, but no report in pursuance to it has been made, except the general report of the secretary on exempted asylums, made to the Board at its stated meeting in January, 1888, which presented recommendations for the modification of said rules and regulations, that are stated in the minutes of said meeting, and are contained in excerpts from said minutes hereto appended and designated Exhibit N.

This report was accepted, and "on motion of Commissioner Lowell, the rules and regulations of the Board respecting exempted asylums were referred to Commissioners Craig and Letchworth and the secretary, for modification and amendment in accordance with the recommendations of the secretary."

No report has been made or action taken by said special committee. But two of its three members are also members of the standing committee on the insane, and this report of the standing committee contains facts and evidence on which, with reports from the secretary and other proofs and sources of information, such modifications and amendments, if any, should be made by the special committee.

It is the opinion of the standing committee, that the matter of rules and regulations for the government of exempted asylums, is one of the most important that can come before the State Board and should not be hastily or lightly considered, and that their present design to make county care conform to the general standard of State care of the insane should be modified, if at all, only on mature deliberation, and after a careful gathering of all the facts showing what is the best practicable standard of county care.

It is taken for granted, however, that the first, second and third recommendations, with the last sentence of the fourth recommendation of the secretary, are favorable to a higher standard, and will

therefore be approved in substance by the said special committee and by the Board. In this report, therefore, no criticisms are made or facts reported on the points where such changes are recommended and hereby approved provisionally, save in the conditions annexed to exemptions, which are already sufficiently certain, and well known to the county authorities, and in many cases by repeated references to them orally and in writing, and can admit no justification for their violation, though doubtless it would be well to insert them in the rules and regulations, as suggested.

The residue of the said recommendations of the secretary, left after accepting those parts herein assumed as unquestionable, is indefinite, and evidently left so by him with the purpose that the Board should formulate and determine the changes suggested. It is just here, that in the opinion of the standing committee on the insane, the State Board of Charities should hesitate to make any alterations that might tend to lower essentially the standard of county care.

Taking the said rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities for the government of county asylums, with those modifications proposed by the secretary, which have been assumed for the purposes of this report, we have a standard for judgment by the spirit and reason as well as the letter of said rules; and by this liberalized standard we shall endeavor truly to measure the present status of county care.

Believing that such standard and measurement would not prove entirely creditable to county asylums, the chairman of the standing committee on the insane, in order to obtain other and more favorable comparisons, did at the stated meeting of the State Board, held in April, 1888, move "that the secretary be requested to prepare a paper to be embodied in, or appended to, the next annual report, comparing and contrasting the condition of the poor-houses and county asylums in 1868 with those in 1888."

With such comparisons and contrasts between county care of a past time and the county care of the present day, this report of the standing committee on the insane has nothing to do.

And to the former reports of the officers, committees and members of the State Board, as well as of the reports of the State Charities Aid Association received by it, this report will seek to add nothing

strictly cumulative or supplemental. The ground covered by the exhaustive and elaborate report made by Commissioners Letchworth and Carpenter and transmitted to the Legislature in 1882, will not again be traversed in the matters of buildings and physical appliances, except on certain most relevant points. The changes in these material environments and appointments have been too few to justify a reconsideration of them; but the few improvements in the internal administration of the exempted asylums, as well as the recent growths of abuses ,call for new and radical treatment.

This report, irrespective of any theory or preconceived opinion for or against State care or county care, and without fear or favor or disfavor, will endeavor to show how far the exempted county asylums conform to, or fall away from, the standard established by the State.

This standard is shown by the general laws regulating the treatment and care of the insane, and particularly the said statutes governing the State Board, as well as the superintendents of the poor, in the matters of such exemptions and exempted asylums (chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871 and chapter 342 of the Laws of 1865); and by the said special conditions which the State Board has annexed respectively to certain exemptions (Exhibit L); and by the said general rules and regulations which the said Board has established for the government of the asylums of all exempted counties (Exhibit M).

The status and condition of the respective asylums in the exempted counties as measured and tested by said standard, are shown by the notes of inspection of said asylums, which are hereto appended and designated schedules Nos. 1 to 18 inclusive. General statistics, duly certified by county officers and embracing the names of the superintendents of the poor and keepers of the asylums, the number and names of the attendants and the number and names of the patients are herewith filed for future reference. The notes of inspection may be followed with postscripts embracing such corrections or criticisms, if any, from the keepers of the respective asylums, as your committee may think it just or proper to set forth; or may be so amended as to conform to such criteria: the purpose being to test the accuracy and the relevancy of their findings, by views from the opposite or different standpoints of officers fully acquainted with the positions.

As appears from said notes of inspection (schedules 1 to 18) the superintendents of the poor in the said eighteen exempted counties respectively, have failed to comply with said general rules and regulations and said special conditions and said statutory provisions, as specified in the following summary:

The first rule, providing that the medical supervision of each exempted asylum where the population is not over one hundred, shall be by an attending physician who shall visit all the wards and rooms daily, has been violated in the following counties, to wit: Chenango, Suffolk, Wyoming, Orange, Queens, Cortland, Broome, Wayne, Lewis, Tioga and Ulster.

The second rule, requiring that "the number of attendants in each and every such county insane asylum, for either sex, shall equal one to every twenty insane persons or fractional part thereof exceeding one-half that number, in any ward of such asylum; provided that no pauper or other inmate of any poor-house or alms-house shall be appointed such attendant; and provided also, that the appointment of such attendants shall be approved of by the visiting or resident physician of such asylum, and that they shall subscribe and agree to maintain the rules and regulations thereof," has been violated by the following counties, to wit: In failure to maintain the number of attendants or to obtain physician's approval of appointment in writing, by Chautauqua, Chenango, Oneida, Oswego, Wyoming, Orange, Cortland, Jefferson, Cattaraugus, Wayne, Lewis, Tioga and Ulster; in appointment of pauper attendants, by Orange, Broome and Wayne; in failure to obtain the subscription or agreement of attendants to any rules or regulations, by each of the eighteen exempted counties.

The third rule, directing "the proper authorities of each and every such county asylum — with the approval of the visiting or resident physician thereof — to establish rules and regulations, which so far as practicable shall conform to the rules and regulations now in force at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, or the Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid," as to diet, clothing, classification, means of restraint, amusements and occupations of the insane, the duties of attendants, and the sanitary condition of the asylum building and grounds, has been violated by failing to cover the specified points, and by omitting to secure the approval of the visiting or resident physician, by each

one of the eighteen exempted counties, and in utterly neglecting to establish any rules or regulations whatsoever, in all of said counties except Onondaga, Oneida, Cortland and Erie.

The special conditions annexed to exemptions of certain counties respectively have been violated, as follows, to wit: The counties of Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Lewis and Ulster retain disturbed and filthy cases against their restrictions; and the county of Ulster detains patients considerably in excess of the number limited.

And in addition to the said five counties, which set at naught the conditions expressed against keeping filthy and disturbed cases, these same conditions implied in the said rules and regulations, calling for a standard of care equivalent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, or the Willard Asylum at Ovid are violated by seven more counties, to wit: Chenango, Cortland, Oswego, Queens, Suffolk, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

The only possible justification or excuse in the violation of the conditions against retaining filthy or disturbed cases, whether expressed or implied, is on account of the pressure of population in the two State asylums for the chronic insane. But such justification or excuse is not available, inasmuch as the said counties, instead of increasing their care on such account, violate the said rules relating to attendants as aforesaid.

The statute requiring all asylums to keep a case book (Laws of 1874, chap. 446, title 1, sec. 4) has been violated in all the counties except Chautauqua, Erie and Broome.

The statutory provisions, restricting county care to the chronic insane, have been violated in many of the counties. Even in the counties where positive evidence does not appear showing violation of the statutes, there is reason to believe that care is not taken properly to distinguish acute from chronic subjects. In the counties violating the law, the evidence in some cases is conclusive on the face of the medical certificates of commitment but in most cases it consists in the presumption arising from the failure of such certificates to disclose any fact or opinion showing the insanity to be chronic, in any legal or medical sense, leaving it discretionary with the superintendents of the poor to hold the patients in the county asylums as chronic cases. That such discretion is exercised by these county officers, without medical supervision, is confirmed by the candid admissions of many of them.

Criticism of the medical certificates is not intended, for the law does not require that they should diagnose insane cases as acute or chronic, or direct respecting the care or custody of either of the two classes of cases. But the medical certificates are cited and, to some extent, exhibited in the notes of inspection, to show that without such diagnosis or direction distinguishing between the two classes of insane, there is among the local authorities of many counties, a growing practice of ignoring such legal distinction or of derogating from the plain presumption of law, that the subjects of such certificates are curable, and, though legally deprived of their liberty, cannot legally be deprived of hospital treatment in State institutions. These same certificates, with other proofs, also show, without much reading between their lines, that the indigent as well as the pauper insane are thus deprived of their natural and legal rights, and that the indigent insane often are wrongfully committed as pauper insane.

It is not intended that this presentment of abuses shall reflect censure on the superintendents of the poor, who, without exception, are good men, so far as your committee have any knowledge, information or belief. These county superintendents act in relation to a system determined for them, or largely controlled by other component forces contributing to the results.

These medical certificates mentioned in the said notes of inspection (schedules 1 to 18) were examined for the most part in limited time after the inspection of the wards and patients of the asylum, and without reference to any decision on the merits of any question in the respective cases, but solely with regard to general indications of the usual practice of the local authorities in determining whether patients shall receive the benefit of treatment in a State hospital or be detained and deprived of such benefits. The excerpts from and citations of such certificates in the said notes, therefore, are made with an accuracy which, if not absolute in each instance, is relative and sufficient to establish the fact that there is a great and growing tendency, in many counties, to imprison insane persons without warrant of law, by detaining them in county asylums, and depriving them of the treatment in State hospitals to which they are entitled by law. The evidence, with common certainty, establishes the fact that in some counties, it is rapidly becoming a general practice to determine whether a patient recently examined and committed is an acute or a chronic

case, not on the examination or commitment papers, but on oral evidence or information outside of the legal proceeding; and not by alienists or experts or medical examiners, but by county superintendents, ordinarily laymen, whom the law does not clothe with any such authority. And the same evidence, with the same certainty, establishes the further fact, that even cases so decided or regarded acute are often detained in county asylums and illegally deprived of hospital treatment, on the same unlawful discretion and authority of the county superintendents of the poor.

That such practices and procedures should result in such unwarrantable detention and deprivation of not only patients admitted to be acute cases, but also of patients not so conceded or regarded, but in reality such, is a probability and presumption inhering in the nature of the case.

That in these matters the superintendents of the poor should exercise any discretion whatever, is a gross infringement of the rights of the insane wards of the State; and that in the exercise of such discretion their conscience should be informed, not by competent and sufficient evidence of facts or the opinions of specialists, is even a more flagrant violation of such rights.

Although the foregoing proofs may not establish their respective cases in all instances cited, yet their accumulation does establish the foregoing propositions with the highest degree of certainty. But to the said conclusive proofs may be added those cumulative in the respective returns of the four State hospitals for the acute insane, giving their census classified by counties, mentioned in the text under their respective titles, and annexed under the designations of the several exhibits, A, B, C and D, which cumulative proofs are also conclusive in themselves.

The duty of the county superintendents of the poor to send all acute cases of insanity to State institutions for their treatment as well as care, is plain in any reasonable construction of the statutes. But it is not clear that the first distinction created between State hospitals for acute cases, and State asylums for chronic cases, has been preserved by subsequent acts. This distinction was made by the eleventh section of the Willard Asylum Act, passed in 1865. The Ordronaux Code, passed in 1874, which purports to revise and consolidate the statutes of the State relating to the care and custody of the insane, omits this eleventh section of the Willard Asylum Act, which does not appear in the

subsequent edition of the Revised Statutes. And sections five, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of article one, title one of said code, seem to abolish the distinction. But, on the other hand, chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879 creates the Binghamton Asylum in exclusive terms for the chronic insane.

In practice, however, all of the State hospitals and asylums for the insane have become mixed institutions for the treatment of acute and care of chronic cases, the curable being sent in small numbers to Willard and Binghamton asylums, and the hopeless cases in large numbers being retained indefinitely by the Utica, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo and Middletown hospitals; while the legislative appropriations, in recent years, for the erection of buildings for the chronic insane in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, and for the establishment of St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane, designed for both acute and chronic cases, seem to set the seal to the mixed system.

Whatever discretion the county superintendents may have in their choice among State institutions for the treatment of acute cases, it is clear that they have no such discretion or authority to detain such cases in any asylum of an exempted county. Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 37 of the said code of 1874, require all acute or recently committed cases to be sent to State asylums; and these requirements must be construed with section 10 of the Willard Asylum Act, which is incorporated in said code under title 4, which is amended by chapter 574 of the Laws of 1875 so as to read as follows:

"§ 10. The chronic pauper insane from the poor-houses of the counties shall be sent to said asylum by the county superintendents of the poor, except from those counties having asylums for the insane, to which they are now authorized to send such insane patients by special legislative enactments, or such counties as have been, or may hereafter be, exempted by the State Board of Charities. And all the chronic insane pauper patients who may be discharged not recovered from State lunatic asylums and who continue a public charge shall be sent to the asylum for the insane hereby created; and all such patients shall be a charge upon the respective counties from which they are sent."

It seems clear also that this section 10 of the Willard Asylum Act, as amended in 1875, bears the same meaning in interpretation by itself as its necessary construction with said other statu-

tory provisions. It is to be remarked that the letter of the said amended section, makes the exception from the duty of county superintendents to send even chronic patients to a State asylum, in favor of exempted asylums, in the case only of such chronic patient sent from a poor-house, and not in the case of a patient becoming chronic in a State institution. But, whatever the meaning in this respect may be, it is evident that it recognizes the act under which counties are exempted as valid and in full force. Now this act legalizes such exemptions exclusively for the chronic insane (chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871).

The only possible construction of all the statutes relating to the insane is certain and conclusive, in forbidding county superintendents of the poor, from detaining any acute or curable case of insanity in any county asylum.

Although not criminal, as is such detention of acute or curable cases, yet most censurable is the retention of disturbed or filthy cases, in many of the exempted counties, as their asylums at present are constructed, classified and regulated without increase in number of attendants, notwithstanding that recently the State asylums for the chronic insane have not had the capacity to relieve the counties of these cases. The acute insane in the county asylums receive in person the evil results of their illegal imprisonment and deprivation of hospital treatment; but the bad effects of keeping the disturbed and filthy classes are suffered vicariously by thequiet, cleanly and orderly of the chronic insane, which are by far the majority in the county asylums. For in most of these institutions there are not sufficient wards or means for proper classification of patients, and in some of them there are no means whatever for any classification. In a county building containing four wards, equally divided between men and women, there are only two wards for separation of classes of each sex, and one ward is not of capacity sufficient for the patients of the better classes, who ordinarily form eight to nine-tenths of the population in the respective divisions of men and women; and the surplus of such patients are locked in the only other ward with the repulsive and disgusting classes. Now such compulsory confinement together, includes more than simple contiguity or contact of opposite classes. It involves the daily and hourly apprehension by the quiet and orderly, of bodily harm from the excitable and violent patients. This must

be so in the nature of the case; and it is impressively and painfully forced home frequently to the conviction of inspectors, by plaintive complaints of the victims of such fears. To remedy such results of classification, inadequate and inferior to that provided by State asylums, there should be a sufficient number of attendants. But the rule is that in these county asylums of the mixed order, the number of attendants proportionate to patients on mixed wards is about one-half to one-third of that in the State institutions, where the population of each ward is better classified; and is no more than in those better county institutions, where the entire population is inoffensive and practically homogeneous; and is, moreover, in general violation of the rules of the State Board, as already shown.

Even more to be deprecated is the practice which obtains in exempted asylums, of locking filthy cases and cleanly cases in the same ward at night. For even where the patients sleep, not in associate dormitories, but in separate rooms opening into one hall, the ventilation in inclement seasons of the year is usually through the common hall wholly or chiefly; so that the foul persons and beds and rooms of the filthy patients left from eight to ten or twelve hours without attendance or care, affects the whole atmosphere of the hall and poisons the air of every communicating room. This deplorable result of inadequate classification is generally made more horrible, as already intimated, by the absence of all night care and attendance such as is given in State institutions. The injury, injustice and indignity thus put upon the best classes of patients are revolting to the sensibilities. The situation of a cleanly patient with consciousness of his condition and surroundings, condemned to such experience night after night, without respite or hope of amelioration, is too disgusting to be dwelt upon, but to lead to determination to do away with such a state of things.

Suggested by such cases of injustice and indignity, are other acts quite as inhuman when practiced upon persons of refined sensibilities; among such acts in many exempted asylums being the habitual bathing of several patients in the same water. The defense of such practices, generally interposed by the attendants, was that none but the cleanly and tidy patients were so bathed. The defense makes the practice even more untenable, for it subjects the poor patients, who preserve their personal delicacy, to

punishment therefor; and instead of serving in justification or excuse or mitigation, only shows an aggravation of the offense. These practices were generally elicited by persistent cross-examination. They are significant of other, and perhaps greater, abuses not so easily discovered or established within the definite lines of certainty, but nevertheless none the less real.

There are several exempted counties which attract particular attention, and among them are those of Lewis, Wayne and Ulster. Lewis county, representing a former order of things which has too many examples in the present day, keeps its outdoor pen for men, preventing them from contact with nature; but fails to keep a case-book or even a register or record or roll of its patients. Wayne county, ignoring its obligation under the statutes and the express rules of the State Board, as well as inhering in the very nature of the case, to maintain its asylum, so far as practicable, according to the standard of State care, refuses or neglects to respond to the repeated requests of the Board, made through its secretary and Commissioners, to send filthy cases, for which there are no accommodations in the county building, to Willard Asylum; and in consequence of its mixed system of associated though separated buildings, with common finances and economy of the two departments of paupers proper and of insane, suffers intercourse between a committed patient of the asylum and an idiot of the poor-house, with hybrid offspring as the fruit of such folly.

Ulster county, exempted only eighteen months ago on the express stipulations that no noisy, disturbed or violent cases, and only fifty patients in all should be retained, violates one and all of them; and also breaks other implied conditions, as well as express rules, by neglecting to furnish a sufficient number of attendants, or to provide seats for more than half the number of patients, and by mixing paupers and patients, to some extent, in the same wards, as well as to the full extent in communicating halls, while making room for the excess of patients by consigning other paupers to a veritable sty, unfit in its present filthy condition for the occupancy of any man or woman, however low in the scale of humanity.

Reference is made to the repeated communications, by and in behalf of the State Board, to the county authorities, in respect of these violations of legal obligations and the dictates of humanity, particularly to the letter of the secretary of this Board to the

county superintendent of its poor and to the board of supervisors of even date, a copy of that to the county superintendent being hereto annexed and designated Exhibit O.

The only response to these letters was the effort in behalf of the county to obtain special legislation, hereinafter considered.

There are other counties which have acquired more pleasant distinction, as, for example, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, in improved buildings and enlarged liberties of patients; though such betterments and better conditions are here, as elsewhere, more than counterbalanced by the violations of law in detaining acute cases and depriving them of hospital treatment.

### PENDING APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

The counties of Livingston and Westchester have applications before the State Board for exemption from the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act, now pending. The facts relating to that of Livingston county are given in appended schedule No. 19, containing notes of inspection.

Particular attention is called to the practice of keeping acute cases in this county, which is not even legally authorized to keep chronic cases — a practice which it is feared is of late years common in many of the unexempted as well as exempted counties, and which is equally illegal and improper in both classes of counties.

The application in behalf of Westchester county was made by a committee of the supervisors, with the superintendent of the poor of the county, who appeared in person at the stated meeting of the State Board, held April 10, 1888, and stated orally, among other things, that the supervisors had under consideration the erection of a building to accommodate about 300 insane patients at a cost of about $100,000, and had appointed the committee to confer with the State Board on the subject of exemption. Whereupon the Board appointed as its special committee in the matter, its standing committee on the insane, with the commissioner of the district, and its secretary. At once the two committees had an informal conference, at which it was stated by the committee of the State Board that it would recommend such exemption on the following three conditions, viz.:

(1.) The asylum to be distinct from the poor-house, with a separate plant, including a farm of one acre to each patient, and

cottages as well as central building, and the ordinary appliances of State asylums for heating, ventilating, etc.

(2.) Only the mild, cleanly and orderly classes of chronic insane to be provided for or kept.

(3.) The standard of care, including alienist as medical superintendent, to be that of State asylums for the chronic insane. And the administration to be through trustees to be appointed by the Court of Sessions. It was thought that in view of first and last conditions, the second one might be waived on provisions being made in buildings, attendants and medical supervision for proper classification and care.

It was understood that these conditions were named as the maximum, so as to afford the assurance that exemption would certainly be granted by the board on compliance with them in provisions for buildings, officers, rules, etc. And it was agreed between the two committees that there should be an adjourned conference on some future day convenient to the members.

Three days afterwards, however, Senate bill No. 549 was introduced at the request of the said committee of supervisors. This bill was framed so as to divest the State Board of all discretion and authority in the matter of exemption, and to legalize the county care of the chronic insane without such exemption.

On the statement of objections to the Ulster county bill by the chairman of the standing committee on the insane, before the Senate committee, the Westchester county bill and the Erie county bill were, at the suggestion of the Senate committee, considered at the same time and in the same relations, with the result that the Westchester bill was so amended by the Senator from that county, as, among other things, to retain all the general powers of the State Board, and as amended, was not reached, while the Erie bill was by the Senator from that county made more clear in the same respect, and as so amended, passed.

Notwithstanding the said action of the committee of the supervisors of Westchester county directly after such conference, the standing committee on the insane, of the State Board, improved a favorable opportunity while inspecting asylums in the vicinity, to visit Westchester county for such further conference. Said visit was made with the commissioner of the district, and on notice to the superintendent of the poor, requesting him to notify the committee of the supervisors, which he did accordingly. The

place of meeting was the poor-house near Tarrytown; the time was September 15, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and there were present the standing committee on the insane, the State commissioner of the district, the county superintendent of the poor, and the keeper of the county poor-house, who all remained until afternoon; but no one of the supervisors was present, and no one appeared in their behalf.

At this visit the following statistics were gathered from the superintendent and keeper, to wit:

The original poor-house farm included about 155 acres, of which grants to railroad companies have left about 115 acres, only seventy-five acres being arable. The population of the poor-house is about 172, but in winter has been about 270. The census of the insane of the county is:

| | |
|---|---|
| At Binghamton | 108 |
| At Willard | 156 |
| At Poughkeepsie | 56 |
| At Middletown | 9 |
| And in poor-house awaiting transfer to Poughkeepsie | 3 |
| Making in the aggregate | 332 |

From inquiries in the county, it is the opinion of this committee, that the electors of the county generally, with some of the supervisors, believe that all buildings for the proposed insane asylum can be erected on the present farm without increase of acreage, and that the expense of making proper provisions therefor will be not half what it must necessarily be.

Probably in this, as in other localities, the misapprehensions of the taxpayers are numerous and multiform respecting the

## COST OF COUNTY CARE.

The great body of citizens who wish to know and to do the right thing, who undoubtedly are the great majority in the counties that have received or applied for exemption, are led to expect, in the first place, less outlay for land than is necessary; in the second place, less expense of building than is requisite for proper classification and care and for sanitary reasons; and in the third place, less annual cost of maintenance than is demanded for proper care and treatment.

The first error starts with a departure from the unanimous conclusions of all alienists and experts in the care of the insane, that asylums should have large grounds, including arable lands, which modern authorities and experience show should be about one acre to every patient.

The second point of misapprehension is due to the assumption that a public insane asylum is but an extension of a poor-house, without other means of treatment or even classification. It is true, that in large counties proper appointments for classification and treatment may be secured, at an average cost *per capita* approximating that of State asylums for chronic cases; but it is not so in small counties, where the classification really requisite for thirty to forty cases may be as extended in number of wards as that necessary for 300 or 400 patients. The cost of the asylum buildings, exclusive of the poor-house proper and of all lands in the exempted counties, would be an interesting item of statistics in comparison of expenditures for plants by the counties and the State respectively, the average of those by the State having indeed been too large *per capita.* Accordingly requests for such data were sent out by your committee to the exempted counties. But returns have been received from only eleven, to wit: Chautauqua, Chenango, Oneida, Suffolk, Wyoming, Erie, Cortland, Broome, Jefferson, Lewis and Ulster counties. Copies of the said returns are hereto annexed, designated Exhibit P.

The third point of misunderstanding is owing to the mistake in assuming, as is often done in popular discussions, that the indigent insane are not, like other sick persons, entitled on first presumption to sympathy and aid, but more like ordinary paupers that are presumed to be suffering the result of vicious habits of living, with only rights or claims, to be simply supported and tolerated at the least possible expense. The error is in supposing that the same or similar causes, operating in the same or similar way, produce here the pauper proper, and there the indigent insane. The fact is, that among the industrial classes of limited incomes, insanity leads to indigence as well as indigence to insanity; and where both occur together it is the fair presumption that they jointly are produced by heredity as the predisposing cause, while not only, nor perhaps chiefly, do vicious habits, but many events and conditions, operate as the exciting causes.

The symptoms too, of insanity, disagreeable and offensive as often they are, may be the effects and not signs of the causes of the mental malady. Could the people of a county come to look at nervous disease, with its concomitant mental disorder, in the light and with the views of the alienist or the scientist, there would be more considerate and coördinate action for its cure and care.

Once deceived as to the cost of proper provisions for county care of the insane, the deception perpetuates itself. In order to justify the preconceived opinion, no proper provision is made for the two extremes of the helpless classes and the violent classes. These expensive patients are left to be neglected or to be crowded into the State institutions, while the workers are kept to labor for the maintenance of themselves not only, but of the paupers in the same county system. If the State asylum could have these workers only, it is safe to say they would be nearly, if not entirely self-supporting, even on the basis of medical supervision of labor restricted and regulated for the good of the patient as primary and paramount, and such support as secondary and subordinate.

And these self-deceptions, as to the cost of county care, are continued further by the mixed system of maintenance and economy, between the pauper and the insane departments of the county care, the food and clothing being generally and substantially the same, and the finances and accounts almost always the same, without any separation or distinction whatsoever.

The county asylum is thus merely an integral part of the poorhouse, and of the pauper economy and administration. There being no data showing the actual cost of county care, there can be no comparison of such cost with that of State care of the insane.

### THE WISCONSIN SYSTEM,

often cited by the advocates of county care, is in reality a system of State care, as is shown by the statutes and reports in that State. Reference is here made to the correspondence between the chairman of your committee and the secretary of the Wisconsin board, annexed and designated Exhibit Q.

### INEQUALITIES AMONG COUNTIES.

The practical administration of the present system in the State of New York causes great inequalities among the counties. The exempted county, as a rule, retains its able-bodied patients, who

labor on the farm or in the house, and transfers its most violent cases and its most filthy cases to State care. The productive labor of the industrious insane is thus lost, while the expense of the dangerous and troublesome insane is charged to the State care. The general cost of maintenance is thus increased *per capita* for the entire population of the State asylums. And as their accumulations of patients consist largely of the worst cases, their charges to the counties for the best cases are proportionately increased. Thus the indirect result upon the counties, which send all their insane to the State asylums is most unjust. If all the counties should send all their chronic cases to State asylums, the cost of the present standard of care, in these institutions, would be greatly lowered, to the relief of the counties, which under the present system, pay the State for all their own patients not only, but also in large degree the expense of the worst cases of the other counties.

### POLICY OF THE STATE BOARD.

These inequalities among the counties cannot be remedied under the present system with its existing limitations, for the reason that most of the exempted counties cannot give proper care to the worst classes of even the chronic insane. The recommendation of the State Board of Charities, generally given, to send such cases to the State asylums, is justified by the actual state of things not only, but also by the terms and tenor of the statutes relating to the matter. The facts and the law unite to make such advice obligatory upon the State Board.

The trustees of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, under the ninth section of the act creating the same, passed in 1865, did, on the first day of March, 1870, designate the counties of the State from which the chronic indigent insane should be sent to the asylum, to wit: all the counties except Albany, Jefferson, New York and Kings. Such designation being approved by the Governor, made it illegal for the designated counties to keep any of their chronic insane, the aggregate number of which, however, was more than four times the capacity of Willard Asylum. This dilemma was dangerous and demoralizing — dangerous to the well-being of the insane, and demoralizing to the public service. The law made it the duty of the superintendents of the poor of the said counties, to send their chronic insane where they could

not be treated or even received, and illegal to do what was under the circumstances absolutely necessary, to wit, to return to or retain in the counties, the said surplus of three-fourths of the chronic insane in the State. In order to afford legal relief to the said superintendents of the poor, as well as to the said insane, without the necessity for special legislation, the act of 1871, with the acts amendatory thereof, gives to the State Board the power to exempt counties from the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act, as well as to revoke such exemptions, and to direct said superintendents to transfer cases from poor-houses to the said State asylum.

That the State Board is charged with the duty, as well as clothed with the power of exemption in proper cases, is not open to reasonable doubt, though it has been criticised for exercising such power and discharging such duty.

That the discretion reposed in the Board is best exercised by, excepting from exemptions and by directing to be transferred to the State asylums, the worst cases of the filthy and dangerous classes of the chronic insane, admits of no doubt, though it has been criticised for exercising such discretion with such discrimination. The reason and spirit of the Willard Asylum Act, as well as the subsequent general laws on the subject, make it incumbent on the State Board to discharge said duty with such discrimination.

The act to establish the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, passed May 13, 1879, makes such discrimination in returns to the counties imperative. Section twenty-one of the act provides as follows:

"The State Board of Charities shall, by a specially appointed committee, annually visit the asylum, and on a personal inspection and due examination of its official records, and on conferring with the superintendent, may direct the discharge or removal to the counties from which they came, of any quiet and harmless chronic insane in the asylum, if in the judgment of the committee their health and comfort can properly be provided for by the superintendents of the poor of their respective counties."

By this provision no power is given to return dangerous or very disturbed patients to the counties, in any event, or to send back filthy or troublesome cases to any county, unless it has made due provision for their health and comfort; and no such adequate

provision therefor has been made in any county of the Binghamton Asylum district.

The special committee annually appointed by the State Board, under this statutory direction, has usually consisted of the standing committee on the insane and the commissioner of the judicial district, with the secretary.

The embarrassments of this special committee have always been great in two opposite respects, viz.:

(1.) The quiet and harmless cases in the Binghamton Asylum, are often those having histories showing they were formerly more disturbed or troublesome, and making their transfer to less favorable conditions fraught with dangers of reversions to their former states.

(2.) The extremely crowded wards of this State asylum require that room should be made for its patients who can not be discharged or transferred, as well as for the bad cases in the counties needing its care.

Similar difficulties beset the State Board in the exercise of its power for the granting or withholding or revoking of exemptions under the Willard Asylum Act. Here, also, the embarrassments are in opposite directions, obstructing progress either way, as follows:

(1.) To refuse exemption to any county is to make the detention of the chronic insane there illegal, without present provision elsewhere for their legal detention. Moreover, the county care of the chronic insane is no less beneficial or more injurious by reason of such exemption; but on the other hand, the actual condition, as well as the standard of such county care, is almost always improved by such exemption.

(2.) County care, however, under present conditions, is inferior to State care; and to legalize such inferior care, sometimes seems to make the State Board responsible for many of its defects, abuses and evils.

The limitations preventing the leading of counties to conditions equivalent to those of our State care, are in the failure of the Legislature to make proper provisions of State asylums. That the State Board, with its present powers in law, is powerless in fact, and will be so long as there is no room in the State asylums for the insane in the county poor-houses and exempted asylums, is too evident for argument.

It has been alleged in high quarters that there is room to spare in the State asylums for the chronic insane. But the returns made by the Willard Asylum for the Insane and the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, Exhibits E and F, as is shown herein under the respective titles of said institutions, prove that such assertions are entirely unfounded, so far as these institutions are concerned; while it would be universally considered highly improper to crowd the administration buildings of the other State institutions with chronic county cases.

Exhibits E and F, referred to under the foregoing titles of the said two asylums for the chronic insane, show that the worst wards are crowded in each asylum, and that all the buildings and halls of Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane are under pressure from excessive numbers to a degree almost beyond endurance.

## SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Special legislation for counties, is not required to meet any of these evils or embarrassments, for none of them are special exigencies. Wherever there is county care, with reasonable approach to State care, and relatively good, there is county exemption from the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act. Every appeal from the State Board of Charities to the Legislature for special exemption, has had its motive and reason in the fact that the State Board had annexed the general conditions and regulations to the grant or continuance of exemption. Two recent and notable examples of this rule of such appeals, were given by the counties of Ulster and Westchester in the last Legislature.

The expedient of Westchester county to obtain the right to keep its insane without the corresponding duty properly to care for them, has been noticed under the title of "Pending Applications for Exemptions."

Ulster county authorities had received the letters from the secretary of the State Board, as hereinbefore stated in this report under the title of that county, a copy of one of which letters is said Exhibit O, hereto annexed. The requirements of these letters and of repeated communications, oral as well as written, were reasonable and right, as is shown under the said foregoing title and in said Exhibit O, and in the appended schedule No. 18. In order to avoid the said requirements and the obligations annexed

to the recent exemption of this county, a vigorous and persistent effort was made in the Legislature of 1888, to obtain special privileges by the passage of Assembly Bill No. 480, which was so drawn as to give power to the superintendent of the poor to keep all the chronic insane of the county, including dangerous and troublesome cases, when so directed by the board of supervisors, and to compel the superintendents of the State asylums to deliver all such chronic insane to him, without providing for any exemption by the State Board, or for the saving of any of its general powers, rights or duties, except those conferred by chapter 571 of the Laws of 1873, which relate to private asylums and not to county asylums. The only real power saved or given to the State Board in the terms of the bill is in the following words, to wit: "And in case the said State Board of Charities shall at any time be satisfied that the provisions made for such chronic insane at said Ulster County Asylum are inadequate or unsuitable, they shall have power to direct their removal, upon an order approving thereof, made upon five days notice to the superintendent of the poor of said county, by any justice of the Supreme Court in the third judicial district."

Now, this provision, if there is any meaning in its peculiar syntax and phraseology, subjects the State Board, in even the most flagrant violations of the conditions of exemption, to the delays of legal proceedings before the exemption can be set aside. Such delays would be not only the five days notice, but the delays of five weeks or months or years that might attend the trial and decision of any issue joined after such notice, and the determination of appeals from such decision.

The general law, as it now stands, permits the exercise of the power to revoke or withdraw such exemptions, without such legal embarrassment as would effectually bar such exercise, and thus leave the unfortunate wards of the law without the protection of such power.

The law relating to private asylums, chapter 571 of the Laws of 1873, which made them subject to license by the State Board of Charities, has been supplemented by the statutes giving the Commissioner in Lunacy power to license, etc.

But the safeguards provided for pauper and indigent insane of the chronic class, in county care, have not been reinforced or sup-

plemented by power given to the Commissioner in Lunacy to license or regulate such county care.

The sole power is now, as it originally was, given to the State Board of Charities by chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, sections 1 and 2, and by chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, sections 21 and 22.

See annual report of the State Board of Charities, transmitted to the Legislature January 18, 1882, pages 414, 415 and 428.

This power is discretionary, and discretion is of its essence, guarding on the one hand against abusive or arbitrary exercise, and on the other hand against its abortive exercise.

As private asylums are, by the act of 1874, subject to peculiar powers of the Commissioner in Lunacy, so the county asylums, having to do with indigent patients, who in person or through relatives or friends have not generally the ability, financially or otherwise, to protect or help themselves, should for such protection and aid be subject to the unembarrassed power of the State Board, which is saved from any prostitution of such power by its very constitution, with its eleven members, distributed among all the judicial districts, each member having special relations with the institutions of his own district.

If the peculiar procedures of the authorities of Ulster county with the State Board, and the Legislature, deserve any recognition, it is difficult to conceive of any county that may not successfully invoke intervention, to the demoralization and degradation of the public service, and the detriment of the interests of the indigent insane.

But for reasons already stated, adequate or true relief can not come to any quarter or section of the field from special legislation.

## III.

## GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The defects in the public care for the insane are chiefly of two sorts, namely:

1. Deficiencies in the capacity, compared with either the census or the demand for increase of population, in the State institutions; and similar deficiencies in those of the counties of New York and Kings.

2. Deficiencies in the means for classification, treatment and medical supervision, in the exempted county asylums.

But these different defects are entrances for positive evils of

the same essential nature. For the crowding of wards in the large asylum destroys the efficacy of its medical supervision, by rendering individual treatment indefinite and uncertain, good attendance improbable and true classification impossible; and so causes conditions which, though secondary, are the equivalents of those which are primary in the small asylum. Thus, dissimilar causes produce directly or indirectly positive effects, which are similar abuse and similar neglect in the respective institutions, alike resulting in chronic patients becoming unnecessarily wretched, and curable patients becoming needlessly chronic.

The causes, however, being diverse, call for different remedies. The evil in the State institutions, being due almost solely to crowding, may be cured by simple relief from such pressure, through enlargement or multiplication of accommodations. Whether such increase should be in the number or separate capacity of these institutions, is a question which, though not unimportant, is neither answered nor considered here, inasmuch as it is of little consequence compared with the urgent necessity for extended accommodations. But that such relief from pressure by additional provisions, should be, not as now by spasmodic and special legislation concerning old plans or new sites or both, but by general legislation covering the entire field and continuous, is assumed as evident. It should also go without saying that a general revision of the lunacy laws, providing for the excess of patients in and out of State institutions, who have or seek their care, and securing against any such excess in the future, would not surely set at rest the questions respecting State institutions and their care, but help to solve the vexed problems concerning county care in many places. For the chronic insane of the counties have never been provided for by the State, as already shown; and exemptions have generally been asked and granted, for that simple and sole reason, and frequently with reluctance on the part of the local authorities as well as of the State Board.

At the best, however, under the present system of county care, there will always be a residue of evils practically remediless. History can not be undone, and the said exemptions from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act withdrawn without embarrassment. Moreover, such withdrawal is not effectual without the transfer of the patients,

who have been the subjects of the exemption, from the county care to the State care. But the power of the State Board to issue its mandate for such transfer can not be enforced without the intervention of the Legislature to provide accommodations for such State care, and is thus beset with greater difficulty than even the authority to revoke the exemption.

There are thus no adequate legal remedies for the great defects and gross evils in the asylums of the exempted counties. Remedial legislation is therefore demanded.

Whether there should be legislative abandonment of the county system or not, is a question which this report does not seek to decide or discuss, but leaves to be determined on the principles respecting State care, embodied in former reports to the Board, as well as in the report of the Board to the Legislature. Your committee may not be of one mind in the application of these principles. But they are united in the conviction that a revised lunacy code should enact one of two alternatives, viz., either first, to abolish county care; or, second, to restrict and regulate it. They are unanimous also in their conclusions that if the first alternative shall not be admitted and the second alternative shall be adopted, such restrictions and regulations should be enacted with the following provisions, to wit:

*First.* That it should be a misdemeanor to detain acute cases in county care or to deprive them of hospital treatment; and that it should be a misdemeanor to mix filthy with cleanly classes, or violent and dangerous with quiet and mild classes on the same ward without day and night attendance, such as may be prescribed by the State Board.

*Second.* That acute insanity should be defined so that it may be known with certainty in the legal, if not the medical, sense; and that every new case committed, and as in recurrent insanity, every old case newly committed, should be presumed to be acute in the legal sense until properly diagnosed and pronounced to be chronic in the medical sense by the medical superintendent of a State hospital, or a medical board of the judicial district to be appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the judicial department.

*Third.* That the essential features of the propositions introduced by Commissioner Letchworth, entitled "Suggestions Relating to the Care and Custody of the Pauper and Indigent

Insane of all the Counties of the State," presented at the adjourned stated meeting of the Board, held March 6, 1888, of which a copy is annexed and designated Exhibit R, should be enacted; provided always that the exempted asylums should be governed by trustees to be appointed by the Supreme Court as aforesaid, subject to power of removal in the State Board; and that the present power of the State Board, to transfer patients from county asylums to State institutions, should be increased and extended so that it shall have authority to make such transfers not only from county care to State care, but also from one to another exempted asylum.

Your committee are of the opinion that county care can be made what it should be, if at all, only under some such system as will take it entirely out of political control, and subject it to some such authority as that now committed to the State Board, with the more flexible and elastic powers to be conferred by some new provisions as proposed.

But independent of all opinions respecting the custody and control of the chronic insane, and paramount to all other considerations regarding county care, is the urgent need of immediate legislation to provide for the treatment in State institutions of all the acute insane, excepting those duly committed to private asylums duly licensed, and to direct New York, Kings, Monroe, and all other counties, to send all such acute insane to such State institutions.

Finally, your committee submit that the Revised Code of Lunacy Laws, or further general legislation in any form, relating to State and county care and institutions, should embrace the conclusions formulated and adopted by the State Board after discussion, and transmitted in its last annual report to the Legislature, in the following recommendations.

"We, therefore, recommend that the Legislature be requested to enact laws which shall place more efficient guards against unnecessary, hasty or unjust commitments to any State or county asylum for the insane; also, to secure to the inmates of all such institutions protection against continuous detention where the necessity for it ceases. Such legislation should cover the following points:

"*First.* The direction for commitment on the certificates of the physicians in the case, at the outset, to be by decree of a

court of record, and after examining the person in question, either at his residence or at the judge's chambers, or elsewhere, and under provisions similar to those established by the State of Massachusetts.

"*Second.* More plain and absolute provisions to be made for discharges of patients by the Commissioner in Lunacy, with or without associates, and by procedure similar to that established by the State of Pennsylvania.

"*Third.* The enactment of the provision of the Scotch Lunacy Law, requiring that the superintendent of every asylum for the insane shall yearly make and duly file affidavit that, within a period not exceeding one month prior to the date of such affidavit, he has carefully reviewed and considered the cases of all patients in his custody, and that in his opinion their continued detention in the asylum is necessary and proper for their welfare, or for the public safety."

In conclusion, your committee cannot refrain from referring to misapprehensions and misconceptions, which sometimes prevent and arrest reforms and remedies in lunacy legislation and administration.

Some of these mistakes, with their corrections, may be stated as follows:

1. A misapprehension that lunatics and voluntary paupers are generally the products of the same causes operating in similar ways is often expressed, when, in fact, the contrary is the case, as shown by the opinions of alienists as well as by statistics.

2. A misconception that the right of the county, as the unit in political organization, is to dictate the treatment and care of its indigent insane, is sometimes represented; while on the contrary, lunatics are, as infants are, but as paupers are not, the special wards of the Supreme Court, which has control over their persons and estates in chancery, and by common law as well as by statute, thus exercising a special jurisdiction which is not of the county, but of the entire people of the State.

3. A misunderstanding of Darwin's law of natural selection, or of Spencer's law of the survival of the fittest, provokes criticism of attempted reforms and remedies in lunacy matters, as designed unnaturally to prolong the lives of the useless and wretched; the case being in truth, that such endeavors are intended primarily to increase the cures of acute, and as may be done, even cures among

chronic classes, and to render the incurables more useful and less wretched; while their secondary purpose of lengthening the existence of these unfortunates, is also required by these very laws of nature acting in the realms of sociology and morality, for society has no more right negatively to leave its infirm to die or suffer, than it has affirmatively to inflict on them suffering or death, either of which is in opposition to altruism, the last outcome of evolution, and in violation of nature which, executing the Divine decree, selects those civilized peoples as the fittest to survive who obey among themselves the Christian law of kindness.

---

## SCHEDULE No. 1.

### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 5, 1871.

Visited by the chairman of the committee August 1, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is not by resident physician, as required by the rules of the State Board in counties having more than 100 patients, but is by attending physician, who visits daily, though without always seeing all the patients. For reasons stated in the notes relating to Oneida county, the substitution of the attending physician, with the implied acquiescence of the commissioner of the district, is probably the best expedient in the present system of things.

There is a case book.

(2.) The number of male patients is fifty-six; of female patients, fifty-seven. The number of male attendants is three; of female attendants is three. There is no night attendant or watch.

There is no written approval of the attendants by the physician.

There is a hospital for the female patients.

There are no inclosures or airing courts.

(3.) There are no rules.

The classification is designed to keep the violent cases and the filthy cases in one ward, so far as convenient, but not to the exclusion of quiet and cleanly cases; and there is free communication across the halls with the ward of the best cases.

There are three cribs on male wards, and two cribs on female wards. There is a camisole. Attendants have authority to apply mechanical restraint.

Farm work in summer is assigned to about fifteen of the men more or less regularly, and inclusive of them to about thirty of the men occasionally. Several of the women knit and sew, and three of them spin. There are no other occupations.

The amusements in winter consist of cards, etc., and once a week of dances. In summer the chief recreation is in the free exposure of the patient to the influences of nature. They spend much of the time out-doors in the open air and light, unobstructed by high or tight inclosures, and take occasional, though not regular, walks.

The water is from spring on hill, and good and sufficient; the sewers and plumbing appear to be good; the heating is by steam radiators; the ventilating by windows; the bath-rooms and tubs are good. The patients are bathed once a week in clean water and with clean individual towels.

In this county asylum the system and the personal management appear better than the average; but the asylum is not distinct from the poor department proper. The food is substantially the same, the bread and butter for both being made in the poor-house, but nevertheless good. The accounts and finances are one and the same without distinction.

It is to be feared that the good points in the administration have induced a paramount evil, namely: the keeping of acute cases. The following patients are all that are entered on the register for 1888, and the medical certificates for the respective cases as mentioned are on file in the asylum:

August (or Gustav) Lawson, aged twenty years, detained on medical certificates dated January 2, 1888, which do not show the case chronic, but without such reading between the lines seems to make it acute.

James Williams, received January 20, 1888, as orally stated, from criminal asylum at Auburn.

Morris Dick, aged seventy-six years, held on medical certificates dated January 27, 1888, which do not contain facts sufficient to show case chronic; and there is no evidence therein to show case is not acute except the age and the opinion expressed that it is dementia.

James Hagan, twenty-five years old, held on medical certificates dated March 12, 1888, which fail to show the case chronic, and without evidence tending to that effect, except the opinions of one

of the physicians that the symptoms show gradual degeneration of brain tissue.

Henry Jordan, a deaf-mute aged thirty-five years, held on certificates dated March 12, 1888, which do not show the case is chronic.

Augustus Williams, aged forty-seven years, received on certificates dated March 12, 1888, which contain no evidence or opinion that case is chronic. Patient was discharged to care of friends March 31, 1888.

Mary Mehan, aged thirty-five years, detained on medical certificates, showing patient suffering from "epileptic mania," with opinion that the case is incurable.

George W. Kelsey, aged thirty-three years, was received on medical certificates dated March 19, 1888, which fail to show case was chronic. The patient died in the asylum March 29, 1888.

Frank Harris, aged thirty-eight years, detained on medical certificates dated April 18, 1888, in which there is nothing to show the case is chronic or incurable, except that it is due to epileptic fits.

John Anderson, aged thirty-nine years, held on medical certificates dated April 25, 1888, which state case is one of "alcoholic mania," and one of prior commitment to this asylum.

Elisha Hazard, aged seventy-one years, was received on medical certificates dated May 7, 1888, one of which states that for three months, and the other of which states that for "some time," he has been subject to melancholia. The patient died in the asylum May 12, 1888.

Randolph Peterson, aged twenty-three years, is detained on medical certificates dated May 24, 1888, which state nothing to show case is chronic, except that one says: "I understand that this condition has been coming on for over two years."

Frederick P. Kordenbrook, aged twenty-nine years, detained on certificates dated May 29, 1888, which give no evidence in any degree tending to show that the case is chronic, unless a construction in that direction should be given to the following excerpt from one of them, to wit: "A personal acquaintance extending over a period of about two years. He has not been entirely sane during that time."

Mrs. Lottie Howard, aged thirty-six years, held on medical certificates dated May 5, 1888, which give no proof that case is

chronic, one stating that the physician making it "knew her to be sane, or in her proper mind, in former years."

Mrs. Bessie Mahren, about thirty years old, received June 20, 1888, without certificates or paper, is said to be a transfer from Buffalo State Hospital.

Mrs. Isabel Nixon, aged fifty-two years, held on certificates dated July 6, 1888, which do not show any chronic condition, is said to be about ready for discharge as cured.

Mrs. Nora Hubbard, aged thirty-four years, received on medical certificates dated July 29, 1888, which state in substance that she was committed to a State hospital six years ago and subsequently was discharged uncured.

The superintendent states that the foregoing cases are all that have been received in this county asylum for the year 1888, and that all not herein referred to as discharged or deceased are held in the asylum; and in answer to inquiries respecting each case in particular, acknowledges that in his opinion most of them are acute. Comment on the facts is unnecessary.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

Dated *August* 1, 1888.

---

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY ASYLUM—*Postscript.*

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the text of the general report on exempted asylums, and in order to give each of the keepers of said asylums an opportunity to be heard, he was addressed by letter mailed on the day of its date, with a copy of the notes of inspection of his asylum, of which letter the following is a copy, viz.:

ROCHESTER, *October* 22, 1888.

To ..... .....,
*of Insane Asylum of* ..... *County:*

DEAR SIR.—Please find inclosed a manifold copy of the notice of inspection of your asylum.

Will you kindly examine the same, and return it with your letter, stating whether you believe the notes to be correct or not; and if not, wherein they are not correct, and how, in your view, they should be amended. If before the first day of November, I

have received no return or reply from you, I shall assume that there are no mistakes and that the notes are correct. The notes, of course, are to be taken as of the date of inspection.

Respectfully yours,
OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

An answer to the letter was received from the keeper of the Chautauqua County Asylum, by due course of mail of which answer, with the corrected notes of cases therein referred to, the following are copies, to wit:

DEWITTVILLE, N. Y., *October* 26, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of October 22, 1888, is at hand, and notes of asylum inspection for correction or they would stand approved, etc. The time is rather limited, but I respectfully submit the inclosed corrected notes of cases from a book we have to contain more full information than is usually obtained by physician's examinations. Please be so kind as to give us the benefit of the corrections inclosed herein.

Very respectfully,
M. E. SMITH,
*Keeper of Chautauqua County Asylum.*

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Isabel Nixon, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Isabel Nixon; sex, female; age, fifty-two; color, white; birthplace, Ireland; occupation, housekeeper. Single or married? Married. Insane, idiotic or both? Insane. How long insane? Off and on twelve years. Cause of insanity? Domestic troubles. Is she violent? Yes. Is she homicidal? Yes. Is she suicidal? No. Does she have epileptic fits? No. Does she break or tear things? Yes. Does she talk vilely? Yes. Is she clean or filthy? Clean.

What is her bodily health? Good. Does she eat well? Yes. Does she sleep well? Yes. Does she have delusions? Yes. What are they? None can enter heaven who have false hair or false teeth. Does she make threats? Yes. What are they? To kill. Can she work? Yes. What at? House. Was she ever in any insane asylum before? Yes; Utica.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient had two attacks of insanity. She injured a person, causing death, some twelve years ago. Discharged from here August 9, 1888, having fully recovered.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to James Hagan, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, James Hagan; sex, male; age, twenty-five; color, white; occupation, slater. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic, or both? Insane. How long insane? Two years or more. Cause of insanity? A fall. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? Yes. Does he break or tear things? Sometimes. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Filthy. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? Thinks he is worth millions of dollars. Does he make threats? No. Can he work? No.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient, some six years ago, fell from a roof and gradually became a mental wreck and partially paralyzed, and committed to alms-house in 1886 as a pauper, and finally he was examined and committed to asylum March 12, 1888, because he was considered dangerous at alms-house.

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Mary Mehan, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.:

Name, Mary Mehan; sex, female; age, thirty-five; color, white; birthplace, Dunkirk, N. Y. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic, or both? Both. Is she violent? No. Is she homicidal? No. Is she suicidal? No. Does she have epileptic fits? Yes. Does she break or tear things? Yes. Does she talk vilely? Yes. Is she cleanly or filthy? Filthy. What is her bodily health? Good. Does she eat well? Yes. Does she sleep well? Yes.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient is an insane, epileptic semi-idiot; was kept at home until unmanageable, then was committed to alms-house July 31, 1879, and becoming dangerous to keep there was committed to asylum March 12, 1888.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Lotta Howard, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Lotta Howard; sex, female; age, thirty-six; color, white; birthplace; Ellicott, N. Y.; occupation, housekeeper. Single or married? Married. Insane, idotic, or both? Insane. How long insane? Four years. Cause of insanity? Family cares. Is she violent? No. Is she homicidal? No. Is she suicidal? No. Does she have epileptic fits? No. Does she break or tear things? No. Does she talk vilely? Yes. Is she cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is her bodily health? Good. Does she eat well? Yes. Does she sleep well? Yes. Does she have delusions? Yes. What are they? Reads with her ears, she says. Does she make threats? Yes. What are they? Threatens her husband's life. Can she work? Yes. What at? House.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient has been considered more or less insane for the past four years or more by her neighbors, and was committed because considered unsafe.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Frank Harris, now an imnate of said asylum:

*To*..... .....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Frank Harris; sex, male; age, thirty-eight; color, colored; birthplace, New York; occupation, farmer. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic or both? Both. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? Yes. Does he break or tear things? No. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? Says he has a large sum of money ten miles away.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient has had epileptic fits since childhood, gradually becoming dangerous at home, and is a chronic insane epileptic.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Augustus Williams, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Augustus Williams; sex, male; age, forty-seven; color, white; birthplace, New York. How long insane? Mechanic. Cause of insanity? Chronic masturbation. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? Occasionally. Does he break or tear things? No. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he

sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? Relating to his sexual powers. Does he make threats? No. Can he work? Yes. What at? Carpenter. Was he ever in any insane asylum before? Yes.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient has been three times committed to asylum during past ten years; cause, masturbation; after a short time would recover and be discharged. This patient discharged now, March 31, 1888.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative, or Friend,*

in regard to Henry Jordan, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Henry Jordan; sex, male; age, thirty-five; color, white; birthplace, Dunkirk, N. Y.; occupation, idiot. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic or both? Both. How long insane? Congenital. Cause of insanity? Born so. Is he violent? Yes. Does he have epileptic fits? Yes. Does he break or tear things? Yes. Does he talk vilely? Can't talk. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he make threats? Yes. What are they? To strike. Can he work? No.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

A born idiot; extremely small head; can't talk; kept at home until afraid of him; committed to the alms-house in 1883; kept there until he became dangerous, when examined and committed to the asylum March 12, 1888; an insane epileptic idiot.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to James Williams, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, James Williams; sex, male; age, forty-two; color, white; birthplace, England; occupation, criminal. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic or both? Insane. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? No. Does he break or tear things? No. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he make threats? No. What are they? None. Can he work? Yes. What at? Farm. Was he ever in any insane asylum before? Yes.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This case under treatment in State Asylum for Criminals from March 31, 1886, to January 19, 1888, and sent here with superintendent's certificate as incurable from State Criminal Asylum, Auburn.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to August Lawson, now an inmate of said asylum:.

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, August Lawson; sex, male; age, twenty; color, white; birthplace, Sweden; occupation, laborer. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic or both? Insane. Cause of Insanity? Intemperance. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? Yes. Is he suicidal? Yes. Does he have epileptic fits? No. Does he break or tear things? No. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? That somebody is going to do him some injury. Does he make threats? No. What are they? None. Can he work? Yes. What at? Farm. Was he ever in any insane asylum before? Don't know. Are any of his relatives insane, idiotic, or subject to epileptic fits? Brother insane. How many children has the patient? None.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This case is considered an important case and is awaiting result of efforts to return him to Sweden.

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Robert Purcell, now an inmate of said asylum:

To H. R. OEHM, *Overseer of Poor:*

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Robert Purcell; sex, male; age, twenty-five; color, white; birthplace, Attica, N. Y. How long in State? Twenty-five years. Occupation, laborer. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic or both. Insane. Cause of insanity. Liquor. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? No. Does he break or tear things? No. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Cleanly. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? In regard to money. Does he make threats? No. Can he work? Yes. Was he ever in any insane asylum before? No. Are any of his relatives insane, idiotic or subject to epileptic fits? His brother is subject to epileptic fits. How many children has the patient? None. To whom shall notice be sent in case of sickness or death of the patient? Name, Mrs. Mary Purcell. P. O., Dunkirk; State, New York.

Dated *September* 3, 1878. Name, H. R. Oehm.

Post-Office, Dunkirk; county, Chautauqua; State, New York.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

I made inquiries whether he had any other clothing and his mother said those were the best clothes he had; he had no other except what he wore in the shop to work. Please let me know how the patient is getting along and oblige.

Yours, truly.

H. R. OEHM.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to Morris Dick, now an inmate of said asylum:

*To* ..... .....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, Morris Dick; sex, male; age, seventy-six; color, white; birthplace, America; occupation, merchant. Single or married? Married. Insane, idiotic or both? Dementia. How long insane? Several years. Cause of insanity? Loss of money. Is he violent? No. Is he homicidal? No. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? No. Does he break or tear things? Yes. Does he talk vilely? No. Is he cleanly or filthy? Filthy. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? Thinks his wife is dead even when she is present. Does he make threats? No. What are they? None. Can he work? No. Was he ever in any insane asylum before? No.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient, several years ago, lost money by a bank failure, and was allowed to wander around the streets until he became unbearable and was committed to secure his comfort and care, his friends having become tired of him.

---

*Statement of Physician, Relative or Friend,*

in regard to John Anderson, now an inmate of said asylum.

*To*.....

Please be so kind as to fill out this blank for the medical record of Chautauqua County Lunatic Asylum patients, and return to Dr. T. Charles Wilson, Dewittville, N. Y.

Name, John Anderson; sex, male; age, thirty-nine; color, white; birthplace, Sweden; occupation, laborer. Single or married? Single. Insane, idiotic, or both? Insane. Cause of insanity? Intemperance. Is he violent? Yes. Is he homicidal? Yes. Is he suicidal? No. Does he have epileptic fits? No. Does he break or tear things? Yes. Does he talk vilely? Yes. Is he cleanly or filthy? Clean. What is his bodily health? Good. Does he eat well? Yes. Does he sleep well? Yes. Does he have delusions? Yes. What are they? Someone wants to kill him. Does he make threats? Yes. What are they? To kill. Can he work? Yes. What at? Farm.

*Remarks Relating to Patient.*

This patient for several years after prolonged sprees becomes insane, and soon regains usual health and mental condition; has had several attacks and recoveries. He is now discharged by absconding, and not being returned because recovered.

---

## SCHEDULE No. 2.

### CHENANGO COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 16, 1871.

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, August 11, 1888.

(1.) The only medical supervision is that of a visiting physician, who visits only once each week.

(2.) Number of male patients, fourteen; number of male attendants, none; number of female patients, twenty-eight; number of female attendants, none.

The keeper and his wife, without any attendants or other help, except a hired woman to do general housework, care for all these lunatics. He is frequently absent from the insane asylum for hours, and sometimes for days. When he is absent his wife has sole charge of all the patients, men as well as women.

(3.) There are no rules.

There is no proper classification, and though there are seven filthy patients in the female division, and one filthy patient in the male ward, there is no night attendant.

Two rooms occupied by patients are without windows or outside ventilation.

There are muffs and camisoles used as mechanical means of restraint.

There are no amusements; there are no walks for patients because there are no attendants to accompany them.

There are no occupations for the men, except that two work on farm and one does chores. One-half of the women, more or less, do general work in the house, or sew or knit.

The water is from a spring, and good but insufficient in quantity; sewers from water-closets empty in vault thirty feet from house; plumbing is not good; heating is by stoves; ventilating is by windows; bath-tubs are fair, and bathing is every week.

There is no case book.

All of the filthy cases and most of the violent cases are kept in the asylum, without proper classification or attendance.

It is to be feared that many acute cases also are detained in this asylum from time to time, and thus deprived of hospital treatment.

In the case of Anne Putman, a patient, the medical certificates were not found in the keeper's office; but the certificate of the superintendent of the poor, which is on file there, does not show whether the case is acute or chronic.

John H. Gray is held on one medical certificate which, though signed by two physicians, shows no separate medical examination, and gives no facts to support their conclusion that he is a "confirmed lunatic." Most of the medical certificates do not show whether the cases are acute or chronic.

The asylum is a part of the poor-house system, without separation of finances or accounts.

The keeper and his wife, the matron, it is evident, endeavor to discharge their whole duty in a brave struggle against the adverse conditions of a false system.

Dated as of *August* 11, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*For the Committee on the Insane.*

*Postscript.*—Return has been made, by the keeper, of the notes of inspection that were mailed with the letter to him, as stated in the postscript to schedule 1; and with said return were the following entries, made by the keeper of the asylum to qualify the findings in said notes, to wit:

On the finding as to medical supervision the entry is as follows: "Qualified by the fact that said physician resides in the immediate vicinity, and visits the asylum whenever desired in addition."

On the finding that when the superintendent is absent his wife has sole charge of all the patients, men as well as women, the entry is as follows: "Qualified by the fact that when absent for days, usually employs some person temporarily."

On the finding that there are no rules, the entry is as follows: "The fact remains that the best of discipline is secured, because one or both keepers are nearly always present to give their personal attention."

On the finding that there are no walks for patients, because there are no attendants to accompany them, the entry is as follows: "All the inmates, to some extent, are allowed out-door exercise, and, excepting seven, who are violent, periodically, go out almost daily if they choose."

On the finding respecting acute cases, the entry is as follows: "It is not intended that acute patients be admitted into this asylum, and we believe none are allowed to remain."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 3.

### ONONDAGA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 18, 1871. Visited by the chairman of the committee July 26, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by resident physician. One patient had died the night before and two were very sick; one said to be suffering with inflammation of bowels on the day of the visit. But the medical officer, though complaining severely of his own illness, had not sent for the consulting physician, who resided within half a mile. On the whole the medical supervision did not seem superior to that of visiting physicians.

(2.) There is no chief attendant. The number of male patients, thirty-seven: of male attendants, two; of female patients, seventy-six; of female attendants, four.

(3.) It is said that there are printed rules, a copy of which, if furnished, will be hereto appended; but there is no approval of same by physician.

There is an organ in the sitting-room of the women, and games are played by the men.

There are ten or twelve women who never, and about twenty other women who seldom, go outside the high inclosure of boards; and the rest, a small number, enjoy such liberty only once or twice a week.

About two-thirds of the women work in the laundry, kitchen and halls at general housework and in the sewing-room; and twenty men are occupied about the farm in summer, with little occupation in winter.

There is no case book.

There are on file in the asylum no certificates of commitment; and it was stated by the keeper that no acute cases are kept.

The asylum is identified with the poor-house proper, in that the food is substantially the same, and there is no distinction made in the accounts or finances.

Dated as of *July* 26, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—A copy of the rules, though twice requested, has not been furnished.

The letter from the keeper, omitting parts adopted in the foregoing notes, is as follows, to wit:

GEO. W. MCINTYRE, *Superintendent.* HENRY C. FELLOWS, *Keeper.*

ONONDAGA COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE AND ASYLUM,
ONONDAGA HILL, N. Y., *October* 27, 1888.

Mr. CRAIG, *Chairman of Committee on Insane:*

DEAR SIR.—Yours received. * * * *

The twenty men of whom you speak have plenty to do in winter as well as farm work in the summer.

The certificates of commitment are filed in the superintendent's office, and recorded in the county clerk's office, and a record of their cases kept at the asylum.

The asylum is not identified with the poor-house, unless it is because they are on the same grounds and overseen and controlled by the same keeper.

They are entirely separate from each other in their buildings, and different in their food and management.

The insane are not kept in the poor-house, nor are they compelled to associate with paupers.

Yours with respect.

H. C. FELLOWS,
*Keeper Onondaga County-House and Asylum.*

## SCHEDULE No. 4.

### ONEIDA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 27, 1871. Visited by the chairman of the committee July 25, 1888.

(1.) Medical supervision. There is no resident physician, as provided by the rules of the State Board of Charities, in exempted county asylums having a population of over one hundred insane; and this requirement has not been waived in writing, though it is understood that the commissioner of the district, from year to year, orally waives the same as provided by the said rules. Such waiver seems to be justified by experience elsewhere. It is the choice of an evil, but of the less of two evils, only one of which can be avoided. Exempted counties generally will not pay sufficient salaries to secure competent resident physicians.

(2.) There is no chief attendant for the patients, either men or women.

Number of male patients, 149; number of male attendants, five; number of female patients, 160; number of female attendants, thirteen.

There appears to be no approval by the physician of the appointment of attendants. There is no hospital except the one attached to the poor-house.

When we consider that the violent and filthy classes of chronic cases are kept in this asylum, we must conclude that the number of attendants is too small, even in the division for women, and absurdly inadequate in the division for men, where the ratio of attendants to patients is about one to thirty; whereas, the rules of the State Board of Charities require not less than one attendant for every twenty patients, or major fraction thereof, even in counties which send all their disturbed and troublesome cases to State asylums. This paucity of attendants implies undue restraint and confinement in airing courts.

(3.) Rules have been adopted and printed, a copy of which is appended to these notes on this asylum.

There is no written approval of the same by the attending physician. There is no stated diet. The sick are said to be supplied from the superintendent's table. There are sixty cows belonging to the poor-house, and milk is freely used in the asylum. There are four cribs, and there are chairs with straps,

and there are metal wristlets, with which on the day of inspection the wrists of one man were fastened together. Attendants have authority to use these mechanical means of restraint, but are required to report the same.

Amusements include checkers, dominoes and cards, and three or four times a year dances and theatrical entertainments.

The airing courts in which we saw patients confined were dreary and forbidding.

Few of the patients who are not employed on the farm go outside these small court-yards. This failure to keep up with modern progress in amusement and exercise and liberty is due to deficiency in the number of attendants. The least troublesome patients in their quiet periods are permitted to visit their homes.

The insane occupy one building, but the accounts and finances relating to this building and its inmates are kept with those of the other department for paupers, and without separation or distinction, thus making it impossible to discover or accurately estimate the cost of maintenance of the lunatics. The food is about the same in both departments.

No case book is kept.

This asylum is most frequently cited by the advocates of the county system.

The supervision appears to be careful and conscientious; and the defects in this asylum seem to be due, not to the superintendent or the matron, but to the system.

The following is a copy of the said

*Rules and Regulations.*

No. 1. The morning bell shall be rung at 5 o'clock. Breakfast will be served at 6 o'clock, dinner 12 M., tea 6 P. M., the year around.

No. 2. The asylum is to be closed at 10 o'clock every night, at which time the attendants and assistants must all retire to their apartments.

No. 3. Sunday the buildings and grounds are not to be exhibited to visitors; nor shall any visitor be admitted into the wards or rooms of patients or attendants, except in cases of serious illness and by special permission of the superintendent.

No. 4. The person or persons directed to accompany visitors through the wards will not be permitted to point out or mention the names or peculiarities or conduct of patients. The

history, conduct and conversation of patients must never be spoken of to visitors, nor reported by attendants when abroad.

No. 5. An attendant or assistant must not receive a present or gratuity from any patient in the asylum or the friend of a patient, or a visitor, or sell to or buy anything from a patient, or receive any perquisite of any kind whatever.

No. 6. The whole time of attendants and assistants belongs to the asylum. This does not prohibit each one from attending to his or her own clothing.

No. 7. No company shall be admitted into the rooms or wards occupied by the patients at any time, except by the express permission of the superintendent or matron. All persons employed by the institution are expected to show marked respect and attention to strangers and visitors.

No. 8. The attendants and assistants must never leave the asylum without permission of the superintendent or matron. Attendants when thus leaving must deposit the keys of the ward in the office as directed, until their return.

No. 9. Attendants will notice the habits and conduct of patients, and inform the physician at his daily visit of all circumstances requiring attention; such as loss of appetite or any indisposition.

No. 10. Food is not to be carried to the rooms of patients; nor is any one to be absent from the regular meals, excepting in cases of sickness or high excitement, without permission.

No. 11. The attendants shall never apply any restraining apparatus without giving immediate notice to superintendent or matron.

No. 12. An attendant must never place in the hands of a patient, or leave where a patient can get, any razor, penknife, rope, cord, medicines, matches, or any dangerous weapon or article. A constant watch of patients is to be kept in these respects, their beds frequently searched for such articles, and the knives and forks counted after each meal. An attendant must never deliver any letter or writing from or to a patient without permission of the superintendent; nor ever retain in his or her possession, without such permission, any writing of a patient.

No. 13. One attendant must always be on the seventh and ninth wards with the patients, and must not leave under any circumstances until relieved.

No. 14. The dress of attendants should always be neat and clean. Never indulge in loud talking or laughing; use no profane, obscene or vulgar language. Never play at any games with one another, nor with patients.

No. 15. If the attendant receives insult and abusive language, he must keep cool and not scold or threaten. Violent hands are never to be laid on a patient under any provocation. A blow is never to be returned, nor any other insults. Sufficient force to prevent the person injuring himself or others, is always to be applied gently, and all struggling with a patient should, if possible, be avoided by calling additional assistance.

No. 16. Male attendants and employés are not allowed to visit the women's wards except on order of superintendent or matron.

No. 17. The night watchman shall visit all the wards every hour, and report any sick or noisy patients to the ward attendant. It shall be his duty to report any violation of the rules, during the night, to the superintendent.

These notes of inspection are dated as of *July* 25, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.* — The following is the answer of the county superintendent of the poor, who is the superintendent of said asylum, to the letter mailed to him as stated in the postscript to Schedule A, to wit:

"T. S. COMSTOCK, *Superintendent of the Poor of Oneida County.*

"ROME, N. Y., *October* 28, 1888.

"Hon. OSCAR CRAIG.

"DEAR SIR. — Please find inclosed your notes of inspection. We have only 160 female patients.

"Respectfully yours.

"T. S. COMSTOCK,
"*Superintendent.*"

## SCHEDULE No. 5.

### OSWEGO COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted December 20, 1872.

Visited by all the members of the committee, with the commissioner of the district, August 22, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by regular physician, who visits daily. Dr. George P. Johnson, of Mexico, is the attending physician.

(2.) The keeper and his wife have general supervision, including duties of chief attendants for men and women patients.

Number of male patients, twenty-nine; number of male attendants, two; number of female patients, forty-four; number of female attendants, three. The two attendants for the men change places with each other in the discharge of immediate duties on the ward. While one oversees the work on the farm, the other remains on the ward. But the superintendent advises that neither of these two attendants goes out of the ward to work on the farm without patients, and that there is a farmer whose sole duty it is to look after farm and other outside work.

There is no written approval by the physician of these attendants, or any of them, or of the keeper or the matron.

A high board fence, inclosing an area of about one-third of an acre, forms the airing court for the men, and a similar inclosure, with similar area, serves the similar purpose of confining the outing of the women.

There is no hospital or room set apart for the sick.

(3.) There are no rules.

The diet is said to be better than that of the pauper department, to wit: In more frequent supplies of sugar, of eggs in the spring and of fresh meat and vegetables at all seasons; and coffee and tea, with sugar and milk, for each patient every day. The physician orders whatever in his opinion is required for the sick.

There is no attempt to classify. The general practice is to send filthy, as well as violent, cases to State asylums. But there are three filthy patients among the women, and they are on the same ward with cleanly cases, but with no night attendant. There will be three wards for men and three wards for women when the new extensions of the building for the insane shall be completed.

There are no mechanical means of restraint, except waist belts, which are sometimes used to confine excited patients to chairs.

There are no amusements except checkers and dominoes, and the use of the front park for croquet.

The occupations consist of farm work for about ten men in summer, and housework and sewing for fifteen women, more or less.

Only one-half of patients go outside of buildings and airing courts on daily or frequent walks.

The water is from spring, and is good and sufficient.

The sewers run into a field and open about ten rods from the building, without sanitary precautions.

The bath-tubs are of iron and old and rough. The same water has been used for bathing two patients against the orders of the physician.

Fourteen women are locked by iron bars, each in a separate room, on the same hall at night, without any night attendant or watch, awake or asleep, on the same ward or even on the same floor.

There is no case book.

There is no separate account or system of finance distinguishing the insane department of this poor-house from the pauper department proper.

The superintendent, Mr. Henry V. Spencer, and the visiting physician state that all cases, acute in the medical sense, are sent to State hospitals. We believe this is the purpose of these authorities. But it is evident from his statements that the superintendent assumes to exercise discretion in determining which are acute cases, whether in the legal or medical view; and that his conscience is informed, not by the medical certificates on commitment, or the order of the judge, but by the oral or other evidence outside said papers. The following medical certificates on file for the year 1888 apply to patients detained in the asylum, to wit: July 10, 1888, Julia Benton, age forty; June 27, 1888, Henrietta Goolah, age sixty-seven; July 9, 1888, Jane Donaldson, age sixty-five; May 14, 1888, Lydia Jones Stranahan, age sixty-seven years.

An application for extension of the condition of the exemption of this county, so as to permit the keeping of a larger number of cases than the limits of the condition now allow, has been made to the State Board, and by it referred to the commissioner of the

district and the secretary, who doubtless will report to the Board their written opinion, with the facts, including the interior plan of the new extension of the building, and the normal capacity of the entire asylum.

Dated, *August* 22, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
E. W. FOSTER,
*Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—The answer of the county superintendent of the poor to the letter mailed to the keeper, as stated in the postscript to Schedule 1, contains statements the substance of which has been incorporated in the foregoing notes. The following are the only parts of said answer which have not been embodied in said notes, to-wit:

"HENRY V. SPENCER, *Superintendent.* W. S. LANSING, *Keeper.*
"At poor-house every Tuesday.

"OSWEGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE AND ASYLUM,
"MEXICO, *October* 27, 1888.

"OSCAR CRAIG, *Chairman Committee on Insane:*

"DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 22d inst., inclosing notes of inspection of the Oswego County Asylum, taken August 22, 1888, is at hand. In my opinion the notes should be corrected as herein specified.

* * * * * * * *

"There are no rules. The rules are those established by the State Board of Charities.

* * * * * * * *

"The superintendent has no recollection of saying anything to you by which you could infer that he assumes to exercise his discretion in determining what are acute cases.

"No cases of insanity are detained at the Oswego County Asylum as chronic cases, except by advice of the examining physicians and the asylum physician, who has had fifteen years experience in treating the insane.

"I decidedly object to the following quotation from your notes of August twenty-second, last, and ask that the language there used be struck out.

"'But it is evident from his statements that the superintendent assumes to exercise discretion in determining what are acute cases, whether in the legal or medical view; and that his conscience is informed, not by the medical certificates on commitment or the order of the judge, but by the oral statements or requests of relations and other persons.'*

"Very truly yours.

"HENRY V. SPENCER."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 6.

### SUFFOLK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 12, 1873.

Visited by Commissioners Foster, Milhau and Craig, September 12, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by attending physician, Dr. Clarence A. Baker, of Yaphank, who visits three times every week, and oftener if called, or, in his judgment, occasion requires.

(2.) The number of male patients is about twenty-eight; the number of male atendants is two; the number of female patients is about thirty-three; the number of female attendants is three.

There is no night attendant or watch. One of the women attendants was formerly an inmate of the poor-house, but not as an ordinary pauper. The physician has not filed any written approval of any of the attendants, but the keeper advises that he has orally approved them.

There are two airing courts, each surrounded by high fence, and with sheds and seats, but without trees or much grass, and

---

* The phrase "statements or requests of relations and other persons" has been stricken out, and the phrase "or other evidence outside said papers" has been substituted in the notes of inspection. The residue of the request of the superintendent has not been granted. But on reviewing the language employed in the said notes of inspection, the commissioners, who signed the same, feel that it is clear without any reading between the lines, that no reflection is cast upon the superintendent, and that there is no criticism except of the system and methods common to most commitments to most exempted asylums.

O. C.
J. J. M.
E. W. F.

with an area of about one-eighth of an acre — one for men and the other for women.

The women on the best ward go outside of their inclosure; none of the women on the other wards go beyond the same. Most of the men are workers on the farm, and thus enjoy more freedom than the women.

(3.) There are no rules.

None of the filthy cases of the women are outside of their filthy ward, and no clean and orderly cases are on that ward. The wards and beds in the women's division were neat and in good order. But the filthy male patients, congregated mostly in an outside building, sleep on beds without sheets or pillow covers, and the pillows are extremely soiled, while the beds are more or less so. One man sleeps in the basement of the main building, and the floor and walls of his room are besmeared with his fæces.

The means of restraint observed are six metal wristlets, two anklets, four camisoles, six straps and muffs. The metal wristlets and anklets, as well as the other means of restraint, are sometimes used on the patients.

There are no amusements.

About twenty men work on the farm several days of every week in summer. About the same number of women work on the wards or in the dining halls, and a few sew, mend and knit. There are no other occupations.

The water is from wells, and is said to be good and abundant. The grade of the sewers is not good, and they fill up occasionally. The privies are outside the buildings. The inside plumbing is said to be good. The heating is by steam and direct radiation, and said to be sufficient. The ventilation is mostly by ordinary windows. The bath-rooms and tubs with hot and cold water pipes are fair. The bathing of all patients is every week, and each patient has clean water.

The greater number of the most disturbed cases are sent to Binghamton asylum. Some of the filthy cases are retained in this county asylum.

There is no case book.

The asylum is only a part of the poor-house, as among other things shown by the following, to wit: The patients and the paupers proper have the same food and clothing, and occupy the

same building, while some of their respective wards are intercepting; work-house misdemeanants are also committed for thirty days or less to the same building, and the insane men take their meals in the same room with the male paupers and misdemeanants, and at the same tables; there is but one sick or nurse-room for all classes of inmates; the accounts and finances are kept together without separation, and the registers and records of inmates include both patients and paupers without distinction, the entries of both classes being in the same books and on the same pages, without even separate indexes or lists, so that on the day of the visit it was difficult to find the entries or names of the insane, or even their number, and a blank was left to be filled from a subsequent examination of the books and papers.

It is believed that there are patients detained in this asylum for which there is no certificate, order or authority.

There are no medical certificates in the asylum, but many are said to be on file with the superintendent of the poor.

The keeper states that since he entered on his office, April 1, 1887, no cases have been received and detained as insane other than those from State institutions, except Sarah Burgess, of Baiting Hollow, who was admitted July 24, 1888; and that all other patients have been sent by the superintendent of the poor, a few days after admission, to the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown.

Sarah Burgess was brought before the committee, and, on an examination of her case by Dr. Milhau, it was the opinion of the committee that she is entitled to treatment in some State hospital.

Jacob Cook, the patient who occupies the said room in the basement, admitted September 6, 1886, now fifty-nine years old, was never, so far as can be ascertained, given the benefit of treatment in any State institution.

There are several other such cases in this asylum.

The keeper and his wife are intelligent, appear to be kind, and, so far as can be ascertained, are generally diligent. The defects and abuses are due to the system.

Dated as of *September* 12, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
E. W. FOSTER,
*Commissioners.*

*Postscript.*—To the letter mailed as stated in the postscript to Schedule 1, the keeper has returned by mail, an answer, all of the suggestions in which have been substantially embodied as amendments in the foregoing notes of inspection, except those contained in the following excerpts from said letter, to wit:

"YAPHANK, *October* 25, 1888.

"OSCAR CRAIG, ESQ., *Chairman Committee on Insane:*

"DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 22d at hand, and it seems to me that your report of inspection, as indicated by enclosed copy, does not correctly represent us on some points, and as you ask me to state wherein said report should be amended, I respectfully suggest as follows: * * * * *

"There are no posted or published rules; yet there are rules which are thoroughly and generally understood. *

"There was only one bed the day of your visit that showed signs of having been soiled. This one the ticking was stained with rust, and slightly wet; hence the facts would not seem to warrant the statement that the beds were more or less soiled.

"The man referred to as sleeping in the cellar, Jacob Cook, has been removed to Middletown asylum, and now no one occupies the cellar at night.

"While we have means of restraint and several pairs of steel wristlets, yet we have never had occasion to use them but once on an insane patient, and that but only for a short time.*

"We have a day-room in which there is an organ, on which any of the patients are allowed to perform in way of amusement, which they sometimes do. * * * * *

"We have one room on the male side of the house, considered the sick-room; also same on the woman's, and they are amply roomy for sick patients; they also have a southern exposure.

"Our records are kept in such a way that we can readily turn to the name of any inmate, but to get the full history of some who were first committed here is more difficult, as the records were imperfectly kept at that time. If you could come down and stay

* Are these steel wristlets intended for the misdemeanants with whom, in violation of law, the insane patients are detained in close association at meals, and in communication? O. C.

over night with us, and give the matters treated in your report a little more consideration, I think you would feel that the inmates are kindly and well cared for.

"Respectfully Yours,

"JONATHAN BAKER,

"*Keeper.*"

---

## SCHEDULE No. 7.

### WYOMING COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted October 21, 1873.

Visited by the chairman of the committee, July 30, 1888.

(1.) An attending physician, at present Dr. H. P. Sharl, of Varysburgh, who visits on Wednesdays and Saturdays, exercises the only medical supervision.

(2.) Number of male patients, thirteen; number of male attendants, one; number of female patients, fourteen; number of female attendants, one.

The physician has not approved the attendants in writing.

(3.) There are no rules.

There is no classification.

The mechanical means of restraint are one crib for the men and one for the women. It is said that such restraint is seldom used, but that seclusion is practiced.

There are no amusements.

The occupations are farm work for six men, more or less. A few women work in the kitchen sometimes. There are no other occupations. The patients who are not employed on the farm do not go outside the airing court, a small area inclosed by high board fence. One patient, George Donovan, is willing and eager to go out and work, but he is not permitted to do so, for the reason that he overworks. It seems that such a man should not, if any ever should, be confined within this pen.

The only male attendant is the farmer, who in summer works on the farm during the day, leaving the male ward without an attendant. The wife of the farmer is the only female attendant, and is often absent from her ward, engaged in general house duties. One of her patients bore marks of severe injury on the eye and face. Inquiry elicited the explanation that on the preceding day, while the attendant was waiting on the dinner table

of the men on a lower floor, her ward being left unattended and unprotected as usual at such times, this injured patient was thrown down and cruelly punished by another one — a disturbed case — until rescue came from below.

The privies are outside the building. Bath-tubs have been introduced, the patients having formerly bathed in the common wash-tubs in the laundry. But the new bath-tubs are not supplied with hot-water pipes. The patients have been bathed in summer, the women once each week, and the men once each fortnight; and in winter, the women once a fortnight and the men once a month.

Belinda Woodruff, aged twenty-seven years, is retained on medical certificates, dated May 15, 1888, which do not show the case is chronic even in the medical sense.

John Cox, a young man, maniacal and extremely disturbed, was locked in a strong room, in a ward assigned to idiots and dements. He was in the Buffalo State Hospital nine weeks, last winter; was then brought to this asylum by his father, and after six weeks escaped, but three months ago was returned by his father to this asylum, where, at the time of the inspection, he had been ever since in a violent and disturbed condition. The commitment papers were not in the asylum, but had been taken by the keeper to make arrangements for the return of this case to the Buffalo State Hospital, which was afterward accomplished.

Several of the cases belong to Genesee county.

Mr. J. D. Turrell, of Attica, one of the supervisors of the county, advised the chairman of the committee, on the day of the said inspection, that it was the custom of the county to keep the acute insane some time before sending them to State hospitals, in order to ascertain if they were curable; and to the question how long such preliminary detention was generally continued, he answered about three months.

Dated as of *July* 30, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—The keeper of this asylum sent to the chairman of the committee, by mail, the following answer to the letter mailed to him as mentioned in the postscript to Schedule, No. 1, to wit:

"B. F. BRISTOL, I. G. HAMMOND, J. W. IVES, *Superintendents.* T. L. STONE, *Keeper.*

"OFFICE OF THE
"WYOMING COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM AND ALMSHOUSE,
"VARYSBURG, N. Y., *October* 24, 1888.

"OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

"DEAR SIR.—Yours of October twenty-second received, together with copy of notes of your inspection of our asylum, on July thirtieth, which date is correct, and as near as I can judge about the only *correct* thing there is in the notes taken by you on that date.

"I would respectfully ask you to make one more visit to our asylum, before making your report to the State Board of Charities.

"Yours, etc.,
"T. L. STONE."

To this answer the chairman of the committee mailed the said keeper the following reply, viz.:

"ROCHESTER, N. Y., *October* 30, 1888.

"T. L. STONE, ESQ.,
"*Keeper of the Wyoming County Insane Asylum:*

"DEAR SIR.—Your answer on the twenty-fourth inst. is before me. In reply I beg leave to say that I regret it will be impossible for me to visit your asylum before the next meeting of our board, November seventh, on account of my prior engagements.

"I shall be pleased to consider any specific criticisms or corrections of my notes of inspection which you may be pleased to offer.

"Yours respectfully,
"OSCAR CRAIG."

No response to said reply has been received.

## SCHEDULE No. 8.

### ORANGE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 9, 1876.

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, September 19 and 20, 1888.

(1.) The attending physician visits the asylum three times each week. One of the three superintendents of the poor resides in and keeps the poor-house and asylum.

(2.) The number of male patients, forty; the number of male attendants, two; the number of female patients, twenty-nine; the number of female attendants, two.

There are no night attendants.

On the lower ward of men, a pauper was made attendant five years ago, and has been continued.

There is no approval of the attendants by the physician, on file.

There is no hospital in the insane department, but there is one in poor-house proper.

There are two airing courts, each containing about one-quarter of an acre, and surrounded by a high board fence — one for men and the other for women.

From twelve to fourteen women are taken out to walk once a week. About twelve men work on the farm, and some of those not able to labor accompany the workers in the fields.

It is said that there are rules approved by the physician, but no original or copy is found by the resident superintendent and keeper; and evidently, if existing in form, they fulfill no office.

The food is about the same as that of poor-house; but it comprises additional dishes occasionally, such as rice pudding, and it is cooked separately.

There is no classification; but most of the patients are quiet and orderly, the excitable and filthy cases having been sent to the State asylums.

As stated by the resident superintendent, there are at Binghamton, thirty-one; at Willard, two; at Middletown, thirty-seven; at Poughkeepsie, four.

One patient, committed yesterday and confined in county jail, is to be sent to Poughkeepsie to-morrow. Six or seven of the inmates are to be sent to Binghamton, so soon as they can be

received there. Several are to be transferred to the county asylum from the Middletown asylum

There are half-dozen muffs and as many wristlets.

There are no amusements.

Most of the women work on the wards, or sew or mend. Some of the men work on the farm as already stated. There are no other occupations.

The water for drinking and cooking is from wells, which is supplemented by water from a pond, pumped by steam.

Sewers drain into brook.

Plumbing said to be good, and there is no evidence to the contrary.

The heating is by steam; the ventilation is by windows, and the bath-tubs and rooms are in fair condition.

There is no case book.

The accounts and finances are kept with those of the poor department.

The resident superintendent states that the only patients received since January 1, 1888, other than transfers from State institutions, are two; one aged seventy-eight years, from the poor-house, and the other aged thirteen years, Albert Lewis, detained on certificates dated May 5, 1888. From these medical certificates the following excerpts are made: The certificate signed H. McD. Struble, M. D., states that the patient is at present suffering "from chronic paresis, and likewise a victim of," etc.; and the certificate signed Robert Sloan, M. D., states that he "is a subject of paresis and also a hopeless case of imbecility, produced," etc. The resident superintendent of the poor says that the boy is a subject of very bad epileptic fits, but is never violent or ugly. The visiting members of the committee are of the opinion that this case is a hopeless one, and base their opinion upon the said medical certificates and the statements of the superintendent, as well as upon their own personal examination of the boy. The medical certificates for 1887 are said by the superintendent to be mislaid and not found. Only two certificates for 1888 are produced, and they relate to the two cases already stated.

No evidence is discovered of any intention to keep acute cases in this county.

The wards and the asylum and patients in general appeared better than in many counties, though on the first visit made after

6 o'clock in the evening, the resident superintendent objected to the inspection at such late hour, which was, however, made upon the wards; and the visit on the following morning was made chiefly to examine papers which were mislaid and have not been produced.

Dated as of *September* 20, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*Commissioners.*

---

## SCHEDULE No. 9.

### QUEENS COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 14, 1878.

Visited by Commissioners Foster, Milhau and Craig September 12, 1888, and by Commissioner Craig September 13, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by Charles H. Clement, M. D., medical superintendent, and an attending physician, Dr. Joseph H. Bogart, of Roslyn, who visits two or three times a week.

(2.) The number of male patients is fifty-six; the number of male attendants is three; the number of female patients is sixty-seven; the number of female attendants is three.

There is one night watch against fire, but no attendant or watch of the patients. The superintendent states that the attendants generally come from Castle Garden.

The rules give the appointment of attendants to the superintendents of the poor, and make no provision for the approval of the medical superintendent or attending physician.

There are airing courts with high fences.

(3.) A certified copy of rules is hereto appended.

The food of the patients, who are of the indigent insane, is in some respects different from that of the paying patients. There are eleven paying patients, the charges per week being, to two, four dollars each; to five, three dollars each; to three, two dollars each, and to one, one dollar. All patients paying over one dollar per week eat at the table of the employés. The cost *per capita* for maintenance is two dollars and twenty-one cents per week, which covers everything.

There is no classification. There is one ward for women and one ward for men. The extension of the building affords a hall,

which serves as a day-room, only five feet in width. The halls or wards, which are the only day-rooms throughout the entire asylum, have windows in only the upper part of the ends of these rooms, and are necessarily far from cheerful. The filthy cases sleep in dormitories, ventilating into the common wards of all the patients in the respective divisions of the men and women, and make the common air of all the patients in the entire wards foul and offensive at night, as is stated by the attendants. This abuse appears greater on the men's ward, where seven filthy patients sleep in one room with one window which is ventilated into the common hall. The whole asylum buildings appear decayed and repulsive.

The means of restraint are twelve camisoles, six pairs of wristlets in each ward, twenty or more waist straps and the same number of footstraps. There are two airing courts, each having an area of about one-third of an acre, and being inclosed by a tight board fence about fourteen feet high. Privies open on each of these courts, and in the one for women, the ventilator of a cesspool encumbers the ground and pollutes the air, as the ventilating pipe is lower than the tight fences. The majority of the patients never go outside these airing courts, which are devoid of trees and, for the most part, of grass.

The only amusements are such as cards and checkers. There is no farm, and only four acres of rented land. The work of the men is confined to wash-house, where women work with them. Men and women patients scrub the floors of their respective wards, make beds therein, etc. A dozen women, more or less, sew. There are no other occupations.

The water is from wells pumped by windmill; is said to be good, but supply is inconstant and inadequate. The house sewers empty into five cesspools. The plumbing is evidently of poor quality, or constructed upon a wrong principle. The closets give out an offensive odor, which is probably caused by the forcing of gas from the cesspools, as they are filled by flow from the sewers. These cesspools have saturated the surrounding soil in the front yards, making the ground soft and dangerous to health.

The heating is by furnaces and indirect radiation, and in winter is insufficient to warm the asylum.

The bath-rooms and tubs have only cold-water pipes, and several patients bathe in the same water; four women without

change of water, and seven men without change of water, on account of insufficient supply thereof, and of inadequate disposal of sewage.

The disturbed patients are sent generally to the State asylums, but filthy cases are retained, about six of each sex.

There is no case book.

The finances and accounts are separate from that of the poorhouse, which is fifteen miles distant, on Barnum Island. The management is in the superintendent of the asylum, who is appointed by the supervisors.

The medical certificates, generally, do not show whether the respective cases are acute or chronic. This question is determined by the superintendent of the asylum, on oral statements of relatives and friends and on other oral evidence, as is evident, and as he expressly admits.

It is the opinion of the committee, that the superintendent and his wife do, for the most part, secure results as beneficial to the patients, as the limitations imposed by the board of supervisors will permit; but that the condition of the asylum is discreditable to the people of Queens county.

Dated as of *September* 13, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
E. W. FOSTER,
*Commissioners.*

*Postscript.*—The first visit of the committee occupied two hours, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, the inspection at this time including patients in the dormitories as well as on the halls; and the second visit was made the next morning, in time to see patients at breakfast. These two seasons of the day are critical, and are apt to disclose defects where they exist. In this respect Queens county did not have so favorable an opportunity for good showing as most of the other counties.

The answer of the superintendent to the letter mailed to him, as stated in the postscript to Schedule 1, criticises some of the findings in the foregoing notes. Where your committee have felt that such findings could be modified, they have amended their notes in accordance with the suggestions of the superintendent. On the points not so modified, the suggestions of the superin-

tendent are given in the following excerpts from his letter, to wit:

"MINEOLA, *October* 26, 1888.

"CHAIRMAN CRAIG:

"DEAR SIR.—Yours of the twenty-third received, and in reply would say * * *

"Inferior food, we feed none. Our supplies are of the best the market affords, and the patients eat of the same supplies that furnish our table, a thing of which we boast, and also invite inspection at any time and by any one. As to the indigent patients' eating, the only difference is in the morning meal; while the pay patients receive their steak or chops, the indigent patients receive bread and butter, with tea or coffee, as they may desire, and instead of steak, they get oatmeal or hominy, as the case may be. We have a regular schedule of meals for every day in the week, which we think and know to be ample for all needs.

"Again you state that the buildings are repulsive and decayed, which is certainly not the case. When you come to take into consideration their extreme age, they certainly are in a good state of preservation and condition.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"And our plumbing, I believe to be, in a sanitary point of view, as good as the average; all drain or sewer-pipes are protected by traps, in some instances two being in one drain. * * *

"There is hot and cold water in the women's bath-room, but not in the men's — cold only, the hot water being taken from the boilers in the wash-house adjoining. Since you were here we have abandoned bathing so many in one water.

"Medical certificates, I cannot say that they differ materially from those of other institutions, they having the same difficulty of determining acute from chronic cases, when not set forth in the papers.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Very truly yours, etc.

"CHARLES H. CLEMENT,

"*Superintendent.*"

"*Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Asylum at North Hempstead, near Mineola, in the County of Queens, State of New York.*

"All persons in this asylum are expected cheerfully to conform to such rules and regulations as the board of supervisors of Queens county shall approve, and shall, on all occasions, treat all persons visiting the said institution with politeness and respect.

"Each person employed is responsible in his or her sphere of duty, and should be ambitious to perform their duties with entire acceptance.

"Their dress shall always be neat and clean, and they shall avoid all coarse or vulgar habits; they shall treat each other with politeness and attention, and cultivate a cheerful deportment as best befits their employment.

"All attendants will treat the patients with attention and respect, greet them with a friendly salutation, and show by acts of kindness and good-will an interest in, and sympathy for, the persons under their care.

"The keeper of the asylum shall have the general superintendence of all matters appertaining to the employment, care, keeping and management of the persons committed to the asylum, and shall have such number of assistants as the board of county superintendents shall determine to be necessary.

"He will admit no person as a patient except such as may be ordered to be admitted by the county superintendents of the poor of Queens county, upon the certificates of two physicians, and order from the county judge. He shall keep a written record of the date of admittance, name, age, nativity, sex, occupation, cause of insanity and date of discharge, in a book provided for that purpose; and also shall make a record of such other matters as are now or may be required by law.

"He shall keep a correct account of all goods and stores received, and receipt on delivery for the same, and of all goods given out or used in the institution; also of donations of clothing that may be made to any of the patients. He shall, at each regular meeting of the board of superintendents of the poor, held at the asylum, present a written statement of the quantity of stores required for the maintenance of the persons under his charge for the next fifteen days, and all goods or stores required for use at said asylum

shall be purchased by the board of superintendents of the poor, or by the board of supervisors of Queens county.

"He shall cause all patients under his care to perform such labor, in and about the said asylum, as they may be able to do without injury to themselves.

"He shall require the assistants who may be provided by the county superintendents of the poor, to assist him in the care and management of the patients; to diligently perform their several duties, and shall report to said superintendents, without delay, all violations of these rules, or of any waste or negligence on the part of said assistants.

"No person shall be allowed to bring into said asylum any strong or spirituous liquors, or to give the same to any inmate or employé of the said asylum, unless prescribed by the attending physician; and it is hereby made the duty of the superintendents to prosecute any person offending against this rule.

"The keeper shall not discharge any of the patients from said asylum without an order from the county superintendents of the poor, and no person employed as servant or assistant shall be employed or discharged without the knowledge and consent of a majority of the board of county superintendents of the poor, who shall determine, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, the rate of wages such servants or assistants shall receive for their service.

"Approved by the board of supervisors of Queens county, June 4, 1878.

"The above is a true copy.

"CHAS. H. CLEMENT,
"*Superintendent.*

"MINEOLA, *October* 30, 1888."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 10.

### ERIE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 14, 1878. Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, October 13, 1888.

(1.) The keeper of the county alms-house, hospital and insane asylum appoints the superintendent of the asylum, resident therein, who at present is a physician.

The salary of the keeper is $1,300.

The salary of the physician is $1,100.

Henry Moest, keeper.

C. A. Ring, M. D., physician.

(2.) The number of male patients is 197; the number of male attendants is twelve; the number of female patients is 176; the number of female attendants is eleven. Total number of patients is fourteen in excess of limitation in the conditions of exemption, and considerably in excess of capacity of asylum, including the new cottage.

There are two night attendants, one man and one woman, included in the foregoing twenty-three attendants.

The appointment of these attendants is by the keeper, without approval by the physician.

(3.) There are extended and voluminous rules.

But there has been no approval of these rules by the physician, who states that he could not approve them in their entirety.

There has been no subscription to them by any of the attendants.

The bread for the asylum is baked with that for the poor-house, but is of good quality, as tested in the baking, on the tables of the patients in the wards, and on the keeper's table. The other food for the respective departments is prepared separately. On the day of inspection the dinner consisted of corned beef, cabbage, bread without butter, and for some patients tea with milk and sugar in it.

The occupations will be given in the copy of day notes and summary, which the keeper has promised to furnish, and which, when received, will be hereto appended.

The amusements appear to be confined to the piano in the cottage for old women, and to dominoes, checkers and playing cards in the wards. But there is a library said to contain 295 volumes.

There seems to be little use of mechanical means of restraint, and none without an order from the physician.

The classification does not separate the filthy from the cleanly classes, as there are filthy cases on every ward except A 1. It is claimed on the part of the asylum, that the night attendance obviates the objection against these mixed wards. But the claim is itself avoided or denied by inference from the statements of some of the day attendants, as appears hereinafter.

The habit of bathing several cleanly and tidy patients in the same water was disclosed. This is a great indignity in itself, but it is referred to primarily as disobedience of orders of physician and keeper, who were surprised by the revelations. Such disobedience and denials of it by some attendants are bad signs respecting general abuses by attendants.

There are two wards for men, where the doors are open for the patients to go and come between the wards and grounds as they please, to wit: Wards A 1 and A 4. There are no open wards for women.

Inspection of all the wards was made in the following order:

*Ward A 1 — Quiet Men.*

A cross-examination of the attendants elicited the fact that more than one patient is bathed in the same water. Attendant Henry Boday admitted that three patients were bathed in the same water, while Attendant John J. Weber denied the same.

*Ward A 2 — Quiet Men.*

Attendant Augustus Chassin, to the evident surprise of keeper and physician, admits, on examination, that he bathes three or four patients in the same water.

On this ward is Roman Schurlitzki, sixteen years old, not a lunatic or an idiot, but an imbecile. This boy has more intelligence than many of the inmates of the asylum for idiots, in Syracuse. He should be there, if not barred by age.

*Ward C 1 — Hospital for Men.*

One patient in leather mittens to prevent tearing of clothing.

Another patient, Thomas Clark, an old man of respectable appearance, made complaint that he had just been transferred from the poor-house unjustly, and that before such transfer, an attendant in the poor-house had violently struck him. The inspectors took names of persons who, as he claimed, witnessed such assault, examined one of them under oath and others without oath, and on such examinations came to the conclusion that the complaint was not true. And on inquiry respecting the reason for such transfer, the keeper and physician stated that the subject was a patient in the asylum, had been moved to the poor-house for his comfort, and removed to the asylum on account of disturbance and violence by him in the poor-house.

*Ward A 3 — Disturbed Men.*

Here it was found on investigation that two and sometimes three patients are bathed in the same water.

*Ward A 4 — Quiet Men.*

This is one of the two open wards.

*Ward B 3 — Disturbed Women.*

Mary Devine, an attendant, states that sometimes three or four patients are bathed in the same water, and that such practice is on account of an insufficient supply of hot water.

The same attendant states that there are six filthy patients on this ward, who, in the morning, when the day attendant comes on duty, are usually in soiled condition, making the air on the hall bad.

*Ward B 2 — Quiet Women.*

The other end of the hall is Ward C 2.

Two or three patients are bathed in same water, and the filthy patients are found by the day attendants wet and soiled in the morning.

*Ward B 1 — Reception Ward for Women.*

Here is an epileptic girl thirteen years old.

Ward D is a detached cottage for old and quiet women.

The cottage, built of stone, has two stories besides basement and garret. On the lower floor are the day-room, dining-room, store and bath-room, wash-room and closets. On the upper floor are two associate dormitories, one smaller than the other.

In the day-room were rocking-chairs and pleasant seats, a cheerful fire in an open grate, properly guarded, and a piano, on which one of the patients was playing. An air of peace and comfort pervaded the room, and all the patients appeared to be responsively happy.

This cottage was erected in 1885, at a cost of about $12,000, for the relief of the main building.

A statement of the cost *per capita* is to be furnished, with other data, by the keeper, and will, when received, be appended to these notes. The cost *per capita* is low, and the building fulfills its design of accommodations for old and quiet women most admirably and in accordance with the suggestions of the president and secretary of the State Board, by whom its erection was recommended.

Your committee noted various improvements in the physical appointments of the asylum, introduced under the administration of the present keeper, including outside fire-escapes; fire protection, by pipes and hose on wards; new steam-heating appliances; new ventilating apparatus, by large fan in each wing and registers in wards; iron wash-sinks substituted for wooden ones; electric light plant in all the wards, with 256 lights in both departments, at cost of $2,200; pictures on walls, and uniforms for attendants and nurses.

By the ventilating apparatus pure air is not forced into the wards, but the stale air is drawn out of them without any device to fill the vacuum, leaving it to be supplied by drafts through the windows when open, but from the impure air of the basements when the windows are closed, especially in the winter-time.

The keeper advises that the sewers are in good condition; that their outlet, which is now on the farm, is to be in the new trunk sewer of the city when constructed; that the plumbing is good, and that the water supply, which is part of the Niagara system, is good and sufficient.

The poor-house and asylum together have 154 acres of land, of which only 115 acres are tillable.

| | |
|---|---|
| The population of the poor-house is | 206 |
| Hospital of same | 129 |
| Making at present time | 335 |
| With increase in winter population of asylum | 373 |
| Making total population of | 708 |

besides employés for said 115 acres of arable land.

The poor-house, with asylum, is on Main street, within the city limits of Buffalo, and six miles from the city and county hall.

The committee appointed by the board of supervisors, on new site and farm for the asylum, has not reported. This committee was appointed under chapter 360 of the Laws of 1888, the act to provide for the support, control and management of the chronic insane in Erie county, contemplating the creation of a new plant for the asylum, separate and apart from the poor-house, but not a complete divorce from the county system. The statute preserves all the powers of the State Board of Charities, and creates a board of managers, but gives their appointment to the board of supervisors, with power of removal.

Under the old system, which has not yet been supplanted, the accounts and finances of the asylum are kept with those of the poor-house in one system, making it impossible to obtain the cost of maintenance and care of the insane.

There is a case-book as well as a register of patients.

The medical certificates for commitment were not examined for want of time; but the keeper promised to furnish certified copies for the last fiscal year, which, however, have not been received.

The certified returns of the various matters offered by the keeper, and hereinbefore referred to, will, when received, be appended to these notes of inspection.

Dated as of *October* 13, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*Commissioners.*

---

*Supplement.*

A letter from the physician of the asylum to the keeper, dated October 13, 1888, with the papers therein stated as inclosures, was received by express November 23, 1888.

The said inclosures being voluminous, and received so late, are separately filed.

The following is a copy of the said letter, to wit:

ERIE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE,
*Insane Department,*
BUFFALO PLAINS, N. Y., *October* 13, 1888.

HENRY MOEST, *Keeper of the Erie County Poor-House:*

SIR.—In reply to questions propounded by Hon. Oscar Craig and Hon. J. J. Milhau, M. D., Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, during the inspection of this department, I submit the following statements:

1. Are received and how?
   (*a.*) Upon the order of the superintendent of the poor of Erie county, as county, State or alien charges.
   (*b.*) Upon the orders of superintendents of the poor of other counties as State charges.
   (*c.*) Upon the order of transfer from the different State asylums.

(*d.*) Upon force of order of discharge "on trial," granted by the county judge upon proper applications or recommendations, directed to the keeper of the poor-house, with orders. These orders empower the keeper to retake, without medical examination and certificate, the patient, upon application of the family, or of neighbors, or of the proper authorities, with the statement that it is not proper or safe that the patient be longer held by the family. The keeper is empowered to retake the patient, if it appears that the patient is not properly cared for.

2. A certified copy of all commitment papers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888.

Inclosed please find copies of all commitment papers transmitted from the poor-house.

---

HENRY MOEST, *Keeper Erie County Poor-house:*

SIR.—I hereby certify that the copies of the commitment papers as presented are correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. RING,
*Medical Superintendent Insane Department.*

3. Also, a statement of what has become of the patients admitted on those commitments.

(*a.*) Those that remain.

See lists of patients marked "1, 1," to "1, 14," and "2, 1," No. "2, 3."

(*b.*) Those that were discharged.

See list of patients marked "3, 1," to "3, 3."

(*c.*) Those that died.

See list of patients marked "4. 1."

(*d.*) Those on parole.

Patients on parole are allowed to go home for a certain fixed time, as over Sunday.

They are allowed to go, upon either, first their own application and word of honor; or, second, upon request of family. As these paroles constitute a part of the treatment or care of the patient, it is not considered necessary to make application to statutory judicial authority.

(*e.*) Those that were transferred.

See list of patients marked from "3, 1," to "3, 3."

(*f.*) Those that absconded.

See list of patients marked "5, 1."

4. Copy of discharges on trial.

(*a.*) Herewith is transmitted copies of orders and discharges on trial, as transmitted from poor-house.

(*b.*) And comments on same.

The system was adopted February 22, 1881, as proposed by Charles A. Ring, at that time resident physician of the insane department of the Erie County Poor-house.

It has received the official sanction and usage of the judge of Erie county, of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, successively, and of the State Board of Charities.

One feature was to enable patients or their relatives or friends to secure a ready and efficient form of discharge without undue publicity, showing that the authorities of the asylum had no desire to retain patients that could properly exercise their liberty under due family supervision, and without detriment to the public.

This is to inculcate upon the public that, as we are always ready, in proper cases, to discharge our patients to the care of relatives, expressing our confidence in them, they should express to us their confidence in us, by readily returning their charges, should, unfortunately, the necessity arise, so that they could be placed under custody, care and treatment at the earliest possible time, to prevent further ravage of disease.

Another feature: Upon discharge the patient is told that his liberty is largely in his own keeping; that he should, as far as possible, exercise due care and practice self-restraint; that he should employ himself so as to do as much as possible for his own support and also that of the family.

Again, this form of discharge on trial is with the purpose of saving the county the expense of reëxamination.

To this might be objected that a person might be improperly placed in confinement; but the objection is not stronger here than at any other return.

This form is held to be in force for one year. After the expiration of that time I have always advised a reëxamination and commitment thereon.

This form applies to patients taken by families not relatives; the care and custody of the patient in return for his or her labor.

If application for discharge on trial is made by the relatives in a case considered not proper to be discharged, the objections are plainly stated to the applicant. He is then told that if he is not satisfied at this decision he can take the application to the keeper or to the county judge.

5. Cost of buildings. Statement sent.

6. Who discriminates between acute and chronic cases, if not stated in the certificate?

No statement can be made as to the mode of procedure in the office of the superintendent of the poor of the county, as no official connection is had with the case until it is placed in the asylum.

In the asylum the discrimination is generally made by the physician.

If it is an acute, curable case, the fact is reported to the keeper, with recommendations.

If the diagnosis and the prognosis lead to the conclusion that the case will be of short duration, it is generally recommended that the case continue here.

Otherwise it is recommended that the case be transferred to the State asylum.

7. Restraint.

The system of non-restraint in the care and custody of the insane has been adopted.

There are forces which militate against the system, and these either defeat or partially prevent the benefits sought.

It is this system that places the institution in one of the most desirable positions before the public.

It increases the efficiency of the attendant, enlarging his relations with the patient.

It places the patient in the best possible position to lead to physical, mental, moral and industrial improvement.

It tends to the prevention of so-called "accidents."

There are a few cases in which some form of restraint, either partial or complete, should be used.

8. Statement showing the normal capacity of each ward. See exhibit marked "6, 1."

9. Showing *a*, the census; and *b*, the number of patients on each hall.

(*a.*) See exhibit marked "7, 1."

(*b.*) See exhibit marked "8, 1," to "8, 10."

10. (*a.*) Certified copy of day report from each ward; *b*, summary of day report; *c*, also summary of whole year.

(*a.*) Copies of day reports presented without certification. See exhibit marked "8, 1," to "8, 10."

(*b.*) See exhibit marked "7, 1."

(*c.*) See exhibit marked "9, 1."

11. Certified copy of the rules. See exhibit marked "10." This exhibit is presented without certification.

12. Whether the accounts and finances of the poor-house proper, and of the insane asylum, are kept together without discriminating separate cost of either?

No separate accounts have been kept.

13. Give cost of maintenance.

Cannot be definitely given. Has been estimated at two dollars and twenty-five cents ($2.25) *per capita* per week.

14. (*a.*) How many of your patients are at Willard?

(*b.*) How many of your patients are at Binghamton?

(*c.*) How many of your patients are at each of the other State institutions for the insane?

We have no data from which to answer the questions.

We would respectfully suggest that these questions be referred to Charles W. Fuller, superintendent of poor of Erie county.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. RING, M. D.

*Medical Superintendent Insane Department.*

*Postscript.*—The following letter was received December 6, 1888:

HENRY MOEST, *Keeper of the Insane.*

ERIE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE,
BUFFALO PLAINS, N. Y., *December* 5, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, Hon. J. J. MILHAU, *Commissioners of the State Board of Charities:*

GENTLEMEN.—Inclosed please find the copy of the notes of inspection, that you kindly sent.

I submitted them to Mr. Moest, who later returned them without alteration.

I make no additions or corrections.

Respectfully,

CHARLES A. RING.

## SCHEDULE No. 11.

### CORTLAND COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted September 11, 1878.

Visited by the chairman of the committee July 27, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by Dr. Geo. D. Bradford, of Homer, who visits the asylum every other day.

(2.) Number of male patients, seventeen; of male attendants, one; of female patients, sixteen; of female attendants, one.

There are no night attendants or watch.

There is no written approval of attendants by the physician.

(3.) A copy of the printed rules is hereto appended.

There is no printed or written approval of these rules by the physician.

There is no classification, and there are three filthy patients.

The amusements are cards, checkers, dominoes, etc.

Some of the men have occupation on farm, but little or none in winter. A few of the women sew.

The bath-tubs have no hot-water pipes, though the coils of steam pipe for heating halls run within a few feet. Two or more patients are bathed in the same water.

The asylum and the pauper department of the poor-house are substantially and practically one and the same, in respect of the food, and the accounts and finances.

In respect to questions relating to acute insane, the following facts were noted:

The medical certificate on case of Louis D. Rowlingson, dated July 23, 1888, states that patient had formerly been in the State Lunatic Asylum. This paper suggests the question whether cases of recurrent insanity are on recurrence curable or amenable to hospital treatment; and if so, whether they are entitled to the benefits of State hospitals.

A medical certificate dated January 3, 1887, states that the patient, B. L. Bliss, is chronically insane, but gives no reasons.

The following is a copy of the said rules and regulations of the Cortland County Alms-house and Asylum, adopted February 1, 1883:

*Executive Officer.*

*First.* The superintendent of county poor is the executive officer of the institution. All attendants and assistants are employed, assigned to duty and discharged by him.

*Alms-house Proper.*

*Second.* The keeper and matron of the alms-house have the entire supervision of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with the fixtures and stock. All inmates of the alms-house proper are subject to their care and direction; all assistants in the house and on the farm are subject to their orders; they are to keep a book of record in which shall appear the name of every inmate, together with the age, sex, place of nativity, the time when admitted, when removed, and how, and all such other facts and circumstances in each case as are usual and useful in the statistical record of such institutions; they shall, with the approval of county superintendent and attending physician, establish and enforce systematic order and salutary discipline in every department.

*Asylum.*

*Third.* The superintendent and matron of the asylum shall have the immediate charge of all patients in this department and be held directly responsible for the carrying out of all regulations established by the State Board of Charities and the local board of directors, consisting of the county superintendent, the attending physician, the keeper of the alms-house and the superintendent of the asylum.

*Fourth.* The superintendent of this department shall keep a book of record in which shall be entered the name, age, place of nativity, time of entrance, residence at time of entrance, dates and history of each patient's disease and the form of the same; the date of discharge and in what manner, and if dead, the cause, and such other matter as those in authority may direct.

*Fifth.* The superintendent and matron of the asylum are expected to devote their time to the welfare of the patients in their respective divisions, to observe the general condition and the particular state of such patients as may be sick or greatly excited, and of those requiring restraints, seclusion or special attention, and report promptly to the attending physician on his arrival.

*Attendants and Assistants.*

*Sixth.* All persons, in whatever capacity employed, in or about the alms-house or asylum, are expected to do all they can to promote the interest of the institution and the comfort of its inmates. To this end they must expect an unceasing observation of the

manner of performing their respective duties, and any suggestions relative to improvements or deficiencies by those in authority must be taken without offense, and promptly and cheerfully acted upon.

*Seventh.* They must also have that respect for themselves, as well as for others, that will lead them to the avoidance of every course of conduct that would be improper or objectionable in those under their charge, such as the use of profane, obscene or vulgar language, the use of intoxicating beverages in any form and the smoking of tobacco within or about any building to which the public have access, or which would be endangered by fire.

*Eighth.* All insane persons must be treated with respect and attention, and shown, under all circumstances, such other marks of good will and affection as evince interest and sympathy.

*Ninth.* A patient is ever to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged when depressed, persuaded when obstinate, and when force is necessary, only sufficient should be used to prevent his injuring himself or others, and no restraining apparatus should be used unless the immediate circumstances demand it.

*Tenth.* The attendants in each hall are responsible for the safe keeping of the patients therein, and must not leave them except in the care of some responsible person.

*Eleventh.* No company should be admitted into the rooms or halls occupied by patients at any time without the permission and in company of a resident officer.

*Twelfth.* All articles sent by friends to patients must pass the inspection of a resident officer before delivery.

Was signed, GEORGE MURRAY, SR.,
(V. T. STONE now is) *Superintendent of Cortland Co. Poor.*

I approve and sanction the above regulations.

C. P. SMITH,
*County Judge.*

We approve the above regulations.

LEROY SCRIVEN,
SETH HOBART,
*Justices of Sessions.*

These notes of inspection are dated as of July 27, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—The following answer to the letter mailed, as stated in the postscript to Schedule A, has been received from the county superintendent, to wit:

"HOMER, *October* 27, 1888.

"Mr. CRAIG:

"DEAR SIR.—I very much regret being unable to see you when you visited our asylum officially. Should have been glad to have met you and listened to any suggestions you might make. Thanking you for an opportunity for making such corrections as I have been able to do, though it has been very hurriedly done in order to reach you in the time prescribed,

"Very respectfully,

"VERNON T. STONE."

---

"HOMER, *October* 27, 1888.

"Mr. OSCAR CRAIG:

"DEAR SIR.—On visiting the county house yesterday I found your letter (to the attendant, Mr. Edwards) there but unanswered. Below please find the corrections I would make.

"VERNON T. STONE,

"*Superintendent.*

"No. 1. The physician, George D. Bradford, visits the asylum every other day, and is subject to the telephone call at any moment.

"No. 2. There is always a night attendant in case of sickness. In regard to written approval of attendants by physician, it has not been practiced; frequent verbal reports and suggestions are made.

"No. 3. There are separate halls, and patients are classified according to conditions.

"An appropriation will be asked for at the next meeting of the board of supervisors for having the hot-water connections for bathing; also, for providing a more adequate supply of water for fire purposes.

"In the case of B. I. Bliss, he was an inmate of Utica asylum as a charge to this county, from July 13, 1885, to May 26, 1886; was transferred from there to Binghamton; after remaining there some time, with the consent of Dr. Armstrong, the superintendent, his father was allowed to remove him to his home, hoping that such a change would be a benefit. He remained there two or three

months, getting unmanageable. At the request of his father, and on the examination of his case by Doctors Dana and Hughs, he was taken to our asylum.

"The name, age, sex and nativity, the time when admitted and removed, are kept by the superintendent and the keeper."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 12.

### BROOME COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted January 16, 1879.

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, of the committee, August 10, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by attending physician, whose stated visits are only every other day. The superintendent advises that the physician visits oftener when he deems it necessary, and whenever called by telephone or otherwise.

(2.) Number of male patients is thirty-five; number of male attendants is two; number of female patients is thirty-eight; number of female attendants is three.

There is no written approval of any of these attendants by the physician. The superintendent advises that the physician orally approves them.

There is one discharged pauper, employed at seven dollars a month, as attendant in the ward in poor department, where the four filthy cases are kept, as hereinafter stated.

(3.) There are no rules.

Four filthy and epileptic cases are kept with idiots and dements in a small ward in the pauper department proper, under an attendant who has been a pauper, assisted by another man who works on the farm. This disposition of these cases is not proper for them, though better at large than to place them with cleanly and tidy patients.

Some of the beds in this ward of idiots, with said four insane patients, were in filthy condition.

The classification in day-rooms for both men and women is better than in the dormitories. The division for men has two day-rooms, and a hall in the rear, with sleeping-rooms for more disturbed cases. In the division for women there is one sitting-room, carpeted, furnished with easy and other chairs, couch, organ, house-plants, pictures on wall, etc., occupied by patients of the best class.

Opening from and back of this room is another day-room, furnished with comfortable seats, occupied by women of another class. Entirely separated from these two day-rooms and in back part of building is a hall with sleeping-rooms each side, for the more disturbed cases.

There are muffs, wristlets and belts for restraint.

The amusements include music in the best ward or day-room of the female division, and sometimes dances in the wards for women; and checkers, dominoes and other games in the men's division. Both divisions are supplied with books, magazines and papers.

Many of the men work on the farm and about building, and some of the women work in the laundry and at sewing or knitting. The men who do not work on farm are confined in the airing court, surrounded by a high picket fence, and are not taken outside to walk or exercise.

The water is good and abundant, from driven-well forty rods west of buildings, pumped by steam; the sewers empty on the surface of land twenty rods from buildings; the privies are dry-closets, cleaned daily; the heating is by furnaces; the bathing is once every week.

The disturbed cases and the filthy cases are generally retained.

The asylum keeps some of its patients in the idiot ward of the pauper department proper, as already shown, and keeps its accounts and finances with those of said pauper department, and thus is identified with the poor-house system.

The superintendent advises that a case-book is kept, though none was shown or found on day of inspection.

Acute cases probably are sometimes detained here.

Mary Tabor, aged twenty-two years, admitted February 29, 1888, was not transferred to a State hospital until April 9, 1888, when she was sent to the Homœopathic hospital at Middletown.

The medical certificates on file for the years 1888 and 1887 generally fail to show that their respective cases are chronic.

The superintendent is said to determine the question whether cases are acute or chronic, on evidence or information outside of the respective certificates.

The keeper and his wife appear to do all that they can with the means at their disposal.

Dated as of *August* 10, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*Commissioners.*

*Postscript.*—In view of the fact that the inspection was made and the original notes were taken during the absence of the keeper of the poor-house and asylum, and of the head attendant in the men's division, and in order to give to the asylum the benefit of any doubt, the said notes have been modified so as to embody the substance of parts of the letter from the keeper, dated October 30, 1888. The following excerpts from said letter represent matters not so adopted, but chiefly neither affirmed nor denied in the foregoing notes, to wit:

"BINGHAMTON, *October* 30, 1888.

"To OSCAR CRAIG, *Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

"DEAR SIR. — Yours of October 22, 1888, containing copy of the notes of inspection of the Broome County Asylum, was duly received.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"We think we have as good attendants as can be found anywhere. The day you were here, our head attendant in the male department was away attending a family gathering. Mr. Dorlye, the one you saw, was a new man and did not prove satisfactory. He was discharged a few days after you were here.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The two male attendants employed in the asylum are good, capable men, to whom we pay twenty and twenty-five dollars a month.

"In section three you say there are no rules. Our asylum is governed by the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Charities for the government of county asylums, adopted October 16, 1877.

"Each department is furnished with a printed copy of these rules, properly framed and hung in the hall in plain view of any one entering the asylum.

* * * * * * * * * * *

[*As to Idiot Ward in Pauper Department.*]

"On the day of your visit, in addition to the four insane men, this ward was occupied by two old men who had lost their minds, become filthy, and needed the care of an attendant, and one idiot who was transferred from the Willard Asylum to this. These men were just as insane as the other four, only they had not been declared so by two physicians.

"In one place in your report you call this ward the pauper department proper, and in another the ward of idiots. It certainly is not either. Since you were here we have made some changes in this department. We have now one large room, twenty by twenty-four feet, with sleeping-rooms attached, for one class of patients. Another room opening out of this large room, with six sleeping-rooms. These rooms have all been painted throughout, furnished with easy chairs. The patients occupying this department have been examined by two physicians, certificates made in each case, and have employed a capable man as attendant at twenty dollars a month. * * *

"In regard to some of the beds being in a filthy condition, I would say that the beds in this department are changed every morning. On the day of your visit there was one old man, a filthy case, sick in bed; his bed perhaps might have been soiled. If it was, it did not remain so long; but your report would convey the idea that the beds were generally in a filthy condition.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The airing court you speak of, with its high picket fence, is a large yard inclosed by a picket fence five feet high. They go out and in to this yard whenever they like, and, with the exception of the feeble cases, they are out on the farm, in the front yard, in the barns and laundry, doing such work as they are able and capable of doing some portion of the time every day, thus getting all the exercise they need. The asylum and poor-house systems are entirely separate. The help employed in the asylum have nothing to do with the poor-house; and the help in the poor-house have nothing to do with the asylum. None of the asylum patients are kept in the poor-house proper. * * *

"Pauper acute cases are never kept in our county asylum more than a few days, until the proper arrangements can be made to send them to a State asylum.

"In the case of Mary Faber, she was an exception to the general rule. She had been in this county but a short time when she was taken insane. As soon as she was brought

---

* Several of these beds were in a soiled or filthy condition on the day of inspection.

O. C.
J. J. M.
E. W. F.

here she was examined by two physicians, and certificates were properly made. We notified her father, who lived in the eastern part of the State. In a few days her brother came on here; he thought first that he would remove her home. He corresponded with his father in regard to the matter. All this took time. Then her friends thought they would hire her taken care of here, as they were opposed to sending her to a State asylum. We finally prevailed upon them to have her removed to Middletown, as that was near her home. Still, she was improving all the while she was here.

"All we ask is to be treated fairly in this matter. We have always tried to carry out the suggestions of the State Board of Charities, as far as possible.

"We have made a great many good improvements, upon the recommendation of Dr. Hoyt, and others of your Board. * * *

"Respectfully yours.

"I. S. COOK."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 13.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted April 21, 1880.

Visited by all the members of the committee, with the commissioner of the district, August 23, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by Dr. Blake, of Watertown, who visits the asylum daily.

(2.) The duties of the keeper are confined to the asylum; but there is no other attendant for the male patients.

The keeper's wife acts as matron of the asylum proper, and of that only; but her duties extend to the kitchen and the entire household; while there is only one attendant for the insane women, and no paid cook or other employé.

That the wards are sometimes left without an attendant is evident, as it is also admitted by the officers.

Number of male patients, eight; number of male attendants, none; number of female patients, thirty-four; number of female attendants, one.

No written approval of attendants by physician.

Two female patients go into the male ward to do housework.

Two high-board fence inclosures furnish the only means of daily airing of most patients. One inclosure for men contains about one-quarter of an acre; the other inclosure for women contains about one-half of an acre. About ten patients, men and women, are permitted to go outside of these inclosures daily.

(3.) There are no rules.

The diet is said to be better than that of the paupers. The breakfast, which was inspected by the committee, who arrived just before it was served to the patients at 7 o'clock in the morning, and of course without notice, included fresh meat, fresh corn and bread and butter and tea.

Some classification for the female patients can be made by two halls, one above the other. But there is free communication between the halls, all the patients passing as they please from one to the other. One or more filthy cases occupy sleeping-rooms on each of these halls, and without night care.

But most of the filthy cases, and all the violent cases, as it is claimed, are sent to the State asylums.

There are no mechanical means of restraint.

There is an absence of all amusements, except that the superintendent plays on the flute for the patients weekly, and oftener in the winter.

None of the men have any occupation. Some of the women work on the wards and in the kitchen, and others sew.

The water for drinking and cooking is from a drilled well eighty feet deep in the front yard, and, as is claimed by the superintendent, never from any creek as reported. For bathing and washing, the water is taken from Black River. The sewers discharge in the river below said water supply.

The same tubs are used for bathing men and women. Three patients are sometimes bathed in the same water.

There is no case book.

There is no night attendant or watch. The insane men are each locked in a separate room; and all of these rooms open into a hall between which and the sleeping-room of the keeper and his wife, the nearest sane persons, there is intervening one of the halls of the female patients.

The following two cases in the asylum, received this summer, do not appear to be chronic, and one of them does not appear to be

legally committed to this or any other asylum: James P. Boyle, twenty-four years old, was received on medical certificate, dated July 24, 1888, in which the physician says:

"I have known this man at least fifteen years; have prescribed for him frequently for epilepsy, which has resulted in greatly impaired intellect, and that he has *recently* become insane, ugly and unmanageable, and is unfit to have his liberty on account of his disposition to injure any one he might come in contact with."

John Rorick, about twenty-nine years old, was received about June 29, without an order or certificate of any judge, and on a medical certificate of which a copy is appended to these notes on this asylum.

This certificate is the only paper on which this patient was held.

The committee, on an examination of this case, were of opinion that it was a proper subject for a State hospital, but not upon the present paper or any proceeding already taken.

The superintendent stated that there were no other cases in the asylum and had been none within the time he had held office during the last five years, except transfers from State hospitals or asylums.

The committee received a favorable impression of the general condition of this asylum.

Dated *August* 23, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
E. W. FOSTER,
*Committee on Insane.*

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE No 13.

TOWN OF HOUNSFIELD, *June* 25, 1888.

By the request of Henry J. Lane, supervisor of the town of Hounsfield, we have this day examined Mr. John Rorick (of the said town of Hounsfield), who has heretofore been a hard-working, industrious and honest man, and we now find him laboring under the effects of an unsound mind, which incapacitates him for any business, either manual or mental; he imagines he has committed some act for which he has to be imprisoned, and people are only waiting an opportunity to take him away; he destroys his property, such as burning his money, cutting up his carpets, etc.; he has threatened violence to his wife, having beaten her at several

different times, and from all the information we can obtain, we give it as our opinion that he is dangerous to the community and not a proper person to be at large.

W. E. TYLER, M. D.
F. R. PORTER, M. D.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the certificate in this case.

J. R. WASHBURN,
*Superintendent.*

*Postscript.*—The answer of the county superintendent is as follows:

"OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR,
"J. R. WASHBURN, *Superintendent.*
"WATERTOWN, N. Y., *October* 29, 1888.

"OSCAR CRAIG, Esq., *Rochester, N. Y.:*

"DEAR SIR.—In regard to your notes of our asylum. We claim to have three attendants instead of one, as we consider the keeper and wife as partial attendants at least, it being their duty to attend to the wants of the patients as far as necessary. There has always been a woman hired to do the baking also; the bakery being in that building, she boarding with the family of the keeper. She sleeps in a room adjoining the men's ward, with doors opening into same on two sides, for which she has keys. The attendant, Miss Gibbs, sleeps directly above, and both rooms are connected with the keeper's room by an alarm bell.

"I think I called the attention of some of your party to this fact, as we have always considered it quite important. The baker has instructions at all times to report anything that seems amiss.

"The well is a *drilled* instead of a *driven* well, the one being in the *rock* and the other in the *ground.*

"Those filthy cases were two who had recently become somewhat so, but whom we hoped to reform, and have since succeeded in a great measure in doing. We do not mean to keep a really filthy case in the house for any length of time, unless it is some one unable to be removed, or who by reason of old age or other cause we do not expect to live very long.

"In regard to the matter of my stating there were and had been no other cases during five years past, except transfers from other asylums, I did not intend to say this,

for there have been a good many cases brought here temporarily, and removed from here to other asylums. For these temporary cases there had to be certificates to take them away, but I retained none. It has always been my policy to give every patient that there was any probability of helping by treatment at the Utica asylum the benefit of that institution, and where there was any doubt, I have meant them to have the benefit of that doubt.

"I will have a list of patients made up, as correctly as may be, and send in a very few days.

"Thanking you for the expression of favor with which you close your report, I am

"Very truly yours.

"J. R. WASHBURN,

"*Superintendent of the Poor.*"

---

## SCHEDULE No. 14.

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 1, 1883.

Visited by the chairman of the committee July 31, 1888.

(1.) The medical supervision is by attending physician, who visits daily.

(2.) Number of male patients is thirty-nine; number of male attendants is two; number of female patients is thirty-eight; number of female attendants is two.

There is no written approval of any of these attendants by the physician.

There is no night attendant or watch.

(3.) There are no rules.

The classification for men is in one cottage for clean and quiet patients, and in another cottage for filthy and disturbed cases; and same for women, making four buildings in all. There are some filthy and some disturbed cases in the best ward for women.

There are camisoles, and attendants have authority to use them.

There are no amusements, but quiet patients have open doors and free access to yards, without inclosures. Patients sit in the open yards, at liberty and without the presence of attendants. This great advance has only one possible drawback, which

inheres not in the idea or practice of freedom as it obtains here, but in the situation of the adjoining grounds assigned to men and women respectively, suggesting opportunities of intercourse, without sufficient guard by attendants.

Seven quiet and five disturbed men work on the farm. Five of the women knit or sew. One works in wash-house. Patients assist in care of ward and building.

The drinking water is from wells and is pumped to tanks in attic. The sewers empty on surface of ground, twenty-five rods from the house. The closets are in the house with water and plumbing, which appear to be good; and the heating is by steam. The bath-rooms and tubs are good, and patients bathe each once a week, but not always in clean water, two or three women sometimes bathing successively in same water.

The attendants for the disturbed female patients sometimes leave their ward, in discharge of household duties, which they undertake to perform in addition to immediate care of patients.

The disturbed patients at such times are locked in their ward without an attendant.

There is no case book.

This asylum is better than many other exempted asylums; but it is an integral part of the poor-house system, giving quiet patients due liberty, without due protection; and secluding disturbed patients without proper attendance; and keeping accounts and finances with those of the pauper department proper, without distinction.

And there is satisfactory evidence that acute cases are improperly held. The records and files show the following cases now held in this asylum, on the following certificates, for the years 1887 and 1888, to wit:

John Patterson, aged eighteen years, detained on medical certificates dated April 10, 1888, which fail to show whether case is acute or chronic, unless the opinion of the physician that it is the result of cigarette smoking, shows that it is acute.

Elizabeth Oakley, aged thirty-four years, received in 1887, is detained on medical certificates which do not show case is chronic.

Carl Westfall, aged twenty-one, received in 1887, is held on medical certificates which do not show case is chronic.

Evidence preserved in the asylum shows that the following patients have been received by and discharged from the asylum,

on papers showing that some of the cases were acute, and failing to show that the other cases were chronic, to wit:

Mrs. Emma Button, of Little Valley, appears by an affidavit of Dr. Thomas J. King, attending physician of the asylum, to have been admitted on medical certificates in June, 1886, and to have been discharged to her home in June, 1888. Order of county judge for such discharge June 9, 1888. The medical certificates were not found on the day of inspection.

Laura Wyatt, on similar affidavit of said attending physician, appears to have been admitted to this asylum May 3, 1887, on medical certificates not found, and to have been discharged in December, 1887.

Sarah Green, of Olean, on similar affidavit of the said attending physician, appears to have been admitted to this asylum, for "acute mania," in July, 1886, and to have been discharged in April, 1887.

Sarah E. Hicks, thirty-seven years old, was admitted in May, 1887, on medical certificates showing that she became insane after birth of her child two months previous. She appears to have been discharged on judge's order, June 9, 1887.

Matilda Hentze, twenty-eight years old, was admitted March 30, 1888, on papers which do not show case chronic, and she was discharged as improved, June 1, 1888.

The following additional patients were received in 1886 and 1887, and detained on medical certificates which do not show that the cases were chronic, and were subsequently discharged, to wit:

Jesse Slocum, forty years old, discharged September 21, 1886.

Albert M. Smith, thirty-five years old, discharged May 18, 1887.

Laura C. Wyatt, forty years old, discharged December 21, 1887.

Frederick Sanders, twenty-seven years old, discharged September 3, 1887.

Jonas W. Harsen, thirty-six years old, discharged September 14, 1887.

These notes are dated as of the day of inspection, July 31, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

## SCHEDULE No. 15.

### WAYNE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 1, 1883.

Visited in 1888, May 24, by the chairman of the committee with the secretary, and August 18, by said chairman.

(1.) The medical supervision is by attending physician, who visits two or three times each week, and as often as special cases require.

*Attendants.*

(2.) Under the general keeper of the poor-house there is one attendant for the men, who may be called a chief attendant, and who is assisted by a former patient.

The matron is the only attendant for the women, except as she is also assisted by a former patient.

Counting the two ex-patients as attendants, the statistics are as follows, as of August twentieth: Number of male patients, thirty-five; number of male attendants, two; number of female patients, twenty-seven; number of female attendants, one.

There is no written approval of these attendants by the visiting physician.

*Rules.*

(3.) There are no printed or written rules. And there is no defined system or practice, such as rules should provide for and require.

The diet is that of the ordinary pauper in the poor-house. There is no proper classification. There is one ward for men and one ward for women. Each ward consists of two halls at right angles with each other, in the shape of an L. In one hall of each ward the majority of the best class of patients are placed; but in the other hall of the same ward, the ventilation of which is inadequate, and from and into its said connected hall more than without, are the filthy patients associated with those not filthy, and without night attendance. There are no amusements. There are no occupations, except that a dozen men, more or less, in the summer, work on the poor-house farm and about the premises, and one woman assists in the laundry. But in pleasant weather all the patients have daily airings in the yard, which is without high inclosures. The water is pumped from a reservoir supplied by a spring, and is said to be good, but insufficient in quantity.

The sewers empty into the Erie canal, but are probably not properly trapped or ventilated, as was shown by dreadful odors in the sink-room of the poor-house department proper.

On May 24, the commissioner of the district requested that four filthy cases should be removed to Willard Asylum, viz.: Elizabeth Shaw, Elizabeth Cunningham, Ed. Goldsmith and Leonard Parish. It was then provisionally understood between the said commissioner and the secretary of the State Board of Charities on the one hand, and the keeper and the visiting physician of the county asylum on the other hand, that these four cases should be provided for at the State asylum. But August eighteenth, only Elizabeth Shaw had been thus provided for; and the request of the said commissioner was renewed concerning the three other patients named and also one Dell Ellinwood, another filthy patient. These requests were made for the benefit and protection more of the patients who should remain, than of those who should be removed, and on account of the defective arrangements for proper classification and care.

May 24, Elizabeth Shaw and Elizabeth Cunningham occupied bedrooms just large enough to admit a bed and allow a person to turn around, but without ventilation except into an ante-room through slats in the door; and Elizabeth Cunningham continued to occupy one of these rooms August 18.

Between said dates, an idiot woman, who has been an inmate of the poor-house proper for several years, gave birth to a child, whose father has been a patient in the insane department for sixteen years. The mother was in the charge of a woman, the paid cook, under orders to the cook not to leave her alone or unsecluded. The father was employed attending the furnace and doing chores. During the absence of the cook, who had, contrary to said orders, left her imbecile assistant alone in her bed-room and unsecluded by lock and key, the deplorable event consequent upon such negligence occurred. This statement, made upon the confession of the idiot woman, is denied by the insane man, who is coherent as well as persistent in his denials. Horrible as these facts are, we do not find that they warrant censure of the keeper or matron so much as of the system. But the concealment of the facts on the first visit deserves criticism.

The insane department is in a separate building detached from that of the poor-house department; but the two departments are

integral parts of one pauper system in respect to food and maintenance and the accounts and finances, which are the same for both departments.

It is believed that the visiting physician discharges all his duty, and that the keeper, with his wife and matron, do all that is practicable with the limited means at their command.

There was no sufficient opportunity to examine the commitment papers, but that they generally distinguish chronic cases, and that acute cases are sent to State hospitals, is the conclusion of your committee, based on the letter of the medical officer, of which the following is a copy:

LYONS, N. Y., *August* 22, 1888.

Mr. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester:*

DEAR SIR.—Yours of yesterday duly received. Acute cases are sent to Buffalo asylum. We sometimes treat them for a few days—I think, as a rule, the certificates would show whether they were acute or chronic. We should send all cases where there is a reasonable chance of recovery to Buffalo for treatment. I think that that has been done since I have been connected with the institution as well as before.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. SHELDON.

These notes are dated as of day of inspection, August 18, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—In answer to the letter mailed to the keeper of this asylum, as stated in the postscript to Schedule 1, the following was received by mail, to wit:

"WAYNE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE AND INSANE ASYLUM,
"LYONS, N. Y., *October* 29, 1888.

"MR. OSCAR CRAIG,

"*Chairman of Committee on Insane, Rochester, N. Y.:*

"DEAR SIR.—Yours herewith inclosed came duly to hand, and as I find some errors, I note them. The assistant in the men's department, who was a former patient, is now well and has been for two years, and was originally admitted more as an inebriate than as insane. Amongst the men there are those sufficiently able to care for themselves and to assist in caring for the others, and it

is the same with the matron. There are several patients who are not only able to care for themselves, but able and willing to assist in caring for those not able to do so. Your statement is correct; yet if a person read it, they would conclude that there was not sufficient help to properly care for the patients, which, I think, is not the case.

"In article three, rules, you say: 'The diet is that of the ordinary pauper in the poor-house.'

"Mrs. Kempland, the cook for the insane, is an excellent cook, and has a heart full of sympathy for the unfortunate, and fixes many extra dishes for them. Pies, cakes and puddings are often to be seen in that department, and extra diet of any kind when advised by the attending physician is always furnished.

"Many of the women work in the laundry. They do all the washing and ironing for their hall, and make most of the dresses and clothing worn in the hall. All the men, who are able, work on the farm, care for the stock, and do most of the chores and policing about the premises, and the others sweep the walks and clean the yard for out-door exercise.

"The odor spoken of was only temporary; just at that time one of the pipes was closed by some rags thrown in by a patient.

"It is seldom we discover any odor from the sewers.

"They were made by experienced workmen, and are supposed to be very perfect.

"The supposed father of the child spoken of was doing chores; he did not have charge of the furnace.

"The mother has been placed in the asylum for feeble women, at Newark, and the child bound out to a good family in the county.

"My recollection is that in May only Elizabeth Shaw and Elizabeth Cunningham were thought to be proper subjects for Willard Asylum, but the superintendent has only removed Elizabeth Shaw.

"Very respectfully.

"HARMON MILLER."

## SCHEDULE No. 16.

### LEWIS COUNTY ASYLUM.

Exempted October 14, 1885.

Visited by all the members of the committee August 23, 1888.

(1.) The medical officer, Dr. Frederick A. Crane, of Lowville, visits the asylum two or three times a week.

(2.) Number of male patients, twenty-two; number of male attendants, none; number of female patients, fifteen; number of female attendants, none.

The keeper of the asylum, and his wife as matron, act as the only attendants. There is no written approval of their appointment by the physician.

In one ward patients of both sexes sleep, the women each in a separate room, said to be locked, on one side of the hall, and the men in an associate dormitory, said to be locked, on the other side of the hall. No attendant or watch occupies or enters this ward during the night.

About one-quarter of an acre is inclosed by a high board fence, which effectually cuts off all the distant views surrounding this asylum, and even a sight of the adjoining fields. Two wire windows look into the backyard of the asylum. Within this dismal pen were men unattended and apparently uncared for, listless and helpless. One man was lying in the dirt. Two men were sitting on the steps of the privy, which opens into the inclosure. One of these men was aged, but whatever the subject of his delusions or the degree of his dementia, was coherent in his answers to questions, and evidently able to appreciate better treatment. Another man formerly had been employed in the oat field and potato field, but in absence of work to do, for the last fortnight had been confined in this place. The workers are herein confined sometimes days or weeks, without exercise or sight of the fields. And the non-workers seldom go outside.

The court of the women is only about half the size, or one-eighth of an acre; but is surrounded by wire fence, admitting some of the sweet and soothing influences of nature.

There is no case book.

(3.) There are no rules.

There is no classification. Filthy cases and disturbed cases are sent to State asylums as a general practice, but several filthy cases sleep in same male ward as cleanly patients, and are without night attendance.

There are no amusements.

There are no occupations except farm work for men, at which most of them are occasionally employed. Three or four women work in kitchen, and three or four others at sewing.

Well water is used for drinking and cooking; water from a creek for other purposes.

The sewers empty into another creek.

Plumbing said to be good, and no evidence appeared to the contrary.

Two or three patients bathe in the same water.

The asylum is simply part of the poor-house system, the food being substantially the same, and there being no separation or distinction in the finances or accounts.

There is no register of patients.

The only record is that of the poor-house, and on this book, with the entries of the ordinary paupers, occur such entries as have been made of patients in the asylum; and these entries do not include all the cases.

There is no entry in any book, and there is no paper on file, relating to any of the twelve patients whose names were given to us orally, as follows: Albert Wright, Christian Holsworth, Patrick Flannery, Eli Fox, William Benjamin, Richard Roberts, Patrick Hazard, Rosina Phelps, Elizabeth Boardman, Almira Stoddard, Hattie Smith, Lizzie Haskins.

On search being made by the keeper of the poor-house, assisted by the keeper of the asylum, commitment papers could be found in only one case, viz.: Delia A. Andrews, fifty years old. The medical certificates, dated September 19, 1887, state as follows:

"Upon examination I now find her manifesting sysptoms of unsound state of mind; and the history of several other previous attacks convinces me of the chronic character of her affliction."

The visiting physician stated that this case had been in the Utica asylum twice, and was retained in the county asylum as a case of recurrent insanity; and that it is the only case retained

during the years 1887 and 1888, except transfers from State asylums.

This patient was discharged in legal proceedings on the day of the visit of the committee.

Dated *August* 23, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
E. W. FOSTER,
*Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—The answer of the keeper to the letter mailed to him as stated in the postscript to Schedule 1, contains one clause in accordance with which the foregoing notes have been amended. The residue of the answer, which has not been adopted, is as follows, to wit:

"LEWIS COUNTY ASYLUM,
"LOWVILLE, *October* 25, 1888.

"OSCAR CRAIG, Esq., *Chairman of Committee on Insane, Rochester, N. Y.*:

"DEAR SIR.—Your manifold copy of notes of inspection of our asylum, and letter are received, and in reply would say that I think there are many errors; also that the report does not do us justice in many respects, and to amend the report as I think it should be, would be to make almost a new report; but I will mention some errors, and how some other sections should be amended.

"First error, male patients, twenty-one instead of twenty-two. The girl acts as an attendant nights, and sleeps in a room adjoining the ladies' dormitory.

"In ward where both sexes sleep, report says that no watch occupies or enters this ward during the night. The door to this hall is always open nights, and opens into the sitting-room, and our and the girl's rooms open to the same room, so that any disturbance is heard very plainly and attended to, and the patients in this ward are the mild ones, and ones that have the privileges of the house and grounds during the day time. * * *

"Case-book I know nothing about. We file a daily report in the superintendent's office the first of every month. I said to you that occasionally two men bathed in the same water, but not as a rule.

"All records are kept in the office of the superintendents at the poor-house.* The superintendents meet the first of every month, and oftener if necessary, and a meeting with them by you would reveal some of the hidden mysteries that we did not find on the day of your visit. Dr. Smith, Commissioner in Lunacy, was here about September 20, and has since forwarded recommendations as to alterations in the ward where both sexes slept, which are now in the architect's hands.

"Very respectfully yours.

"S. S. RAINE."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 17.

### TIOGA COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted October 14, 1885.

Visited by the chairman of the committee, August 13, 1888.

(1.) The attending physician, who visits only every other day, exercises the only medical supervision.

(2.) Number of male patients, eighteen; number of male attendants, none; number of female patients, twenty-four; number of female attendants, none.

The keeper and matron care for the patients without assistants on the wards.

(3.) There are no rules.

There are no amusements.

Three or four of the men work on farm. Several of the women work about the house or sew.

The water is supplied from spring on hill, and by wind-mill from well, and stored in one reservoir for use; heating is by stoves; bathing is every week.

The asylum is in a separate building, but it is essentially a part of the poor-house system, for the food is substantially the same as in the poor-house proper, and the accounts and finances are one and the same in both departments.

There is no case book.

There are no very disturbed or very filthy cases in the asylum.

---

* The record of the poor-house was found in this office, and contained the names of the patients intermingled with those of the paupers, except the twelve patients named in the foregoing notes of inspection.

O.C.

The medical certificates on file, generally, do not give either opinions or facts sufficient to show that the respective cases are chronic; but the keeper, as he admits, decides whether each case shall be kept in this asylum or sent to a State hospital.

The following patients were thus detained on the following certificates, respectively, to wit:

Caroline J. Haniston, forty-eight years old, received on medical certificates dated July 12, 1887; was discharged some time in July, 1887.

Polly Slyker, twenty-three years old, admitted on medical certificates dated April 21, 1887, and discharged in June, 1887.

Stephen Brink, received in January, 1887; discharged in February, 1887; received again on medical certificates in December, 1887, and discharged in April, 1888.

Timothy Collins, sixty-eight years old, received on medical certificates dated April 3, 1888, and discharged by order of judge, July 16, 1888.

Ella Masten, twenty-four years old, received in March, 1886, is still detained.

Caroline Davis, age not given, but said to be about forty years old, detained on medical certificates dated September 6, 1886, which do not show case is chronic. It is stated that the patient is disturbed at times, and that she was here before and released on parole.

Peter Eberherst, twenty-eight years old, is detained on medical certificates dated June 21, 1887, which do not show case is chronic.

William Burchard, thirty-eight years old, was received on medical certificates dated February 28, 1887, showing case suicidal. Patient died in the asylum about ten weeks after his admission.

Dated as of *August* 13, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

*Postscript.*—The manifold copy of Schedule No. 17, which was mailed with letter to the keeper of this asylum, mentioned in the postscript to Schedule No. 1, was returned by the keeper with his answer, as follows:

TIOGA COUNTY ASYLUM.

"We always have male attendant when I am absent. We have two hired men; one sleeps in the asylum.

"No female attendant.

"We have a matron; the most of the time two assistants, but always one. When Mr. Craig was here the matron did not have an assistant, but secured one very soon.

"Some of our inmates are better help than most of our hired help.

"No rules.

"We have more discipline and better order in our asylum than you will find in any private home in the country. We have regular days for bathing, regular hours for meals, regular time to retire and to get up, and, in fact, we have a complete system in all that pertains to the asylum.

"No amusements.

"We have music, and several of our patients amuse themselves with their music.

"We find the best way to improve the condition of our patients is to keep them at some kind of work.

"Asylum essentially a part of the poor-house.

"Our asylum is located about fifteen rods from the poor-house, and everything pertaining to the insane is prepared in the asylum; all cooking, laundry-work, sewing, making of clothing, and in fact every part of the work is done there as much as though the asylum was miles away. The supplies are the same in all parts of the institution that is used in keeper's part.

"In justice to the institution you should change your schedule according to the facts herein contained.

"Very respectfully,

"DANIEL JOHNSON,

"*Keeper of Tioga County Asylum and Alms-house.*"

---

## SCHEDULE No. 18.

### ULSTER COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exempted March 7, 1887.

Visited by Commissioners Milhau and Craig, September 20, 1888.

The superintendent of the poor, who resides in the asylum, absent, and visitors accompanied by keeper.

(1.) The only medical supervision is by attending physician, whose stated visits are only twice a week.

(2.) The number of male patients is thirty-one; the number of male attendants is one; the number of female patients is thirty-five; the number of female attendants is one.

There is no approval of attendants by physician on file.

There is no night attendant or watch.

In addition to the one attendant for the men, is the employé designated above as keeper, who states that he may spend three or four hours on the wards, but that his presence elsewhere, most of the time, is required by his other duties in pauper and insane departments.

There are three floors assigned to the men, and the same number to the women. But the second floor in each division, called ward No. 1, is occupied both by the insane and by sane paupers, to wit: said ward for men has twenty-five paupers and one insane patient, who sleeps there, though others of the insane have free access to it directly from the day-rooms below; and the said ward for women has twenty paupers and seven insane patients who sleep there. The residue of the insane sleep on the second floor or third story, called in each division ward No. 2.

On ward No. 1 for men, where is one bed for the only patient, sleeps the only attendant for both wards; while on the ward above, No. 2, where all but one of the insane patients sleep, the only employé present at night is the farmer, who sleeps in a room on this hall; and the keeper sleeps on neither of these wards. On the ward No. 1 for women, where are seven insane, there is no employé at night.

The attendant for the women has the paupers as well as the insane in her sole care, making together about forty-six charges. Counting the insane alone, the rules of the State Board require two attendants, and including the paupers, three attendants. In the men's division, the rules require two attendants, and counting the twenty-five pauper charges, require three attendants.

The sole attendant for the women is apparently faithful in the discharge of the duties of her position so far as she is able; she states that she never has a day or hour outside of the asylum for rest or recreation, but that her wages are only eight dollars per month.

The ground floors in the respective departments for men and women, are divided into rooms corresponding with the dormitories on the upper floors, and used as day-rooms. In all the day-rooms

and connecting hall for the men, are only twelve chairs and two narrow benches without backs, capable of holding each three or four persons, making in all twelve good seats and about eight bad seats, in all twenty seats for thirty-one patients; while in said ward No. 2, the principal hall with sleeping rooms for the insane men, are no chairs, benches, tables or other pieces of furniture except bedsteads.

In the day hall and rooms for the insane women are only eleven chairs and no other seats, and no tables or other furniture for thirty-five patients; while in their principal dormitory hall and rooms are no chairs, benches, bureaus, stands or other pieces of furniture except bedsteads.

Two of the associate dormitory rooms, each with seven or eight beds, have only one window each.

The paupers sleep two in one bed, but the patients have each alone one bed, as stated by the attendants, and as counted by the visitors.

While the beds and bedding, as well as wards, are generally clean, showing the intention of attendants to be faithful, there are exceptions showing negligent work of patients and insufficient number of attendants. Thus in the men's division are six beds more or less soiled, one with three sheets, two being clean, evidently made up by patients without supervision; and in the women's division are two soiled beds made up by patients without reporting.

It is stated that about fifteen men work on the farm, and that others go out about every other day; that about two-thirds of the women work in laundry, kitchen, etc., but that few go outside the building oftener than once or twice a week, owing to lack of attendants to accompany them.

There was no attendant on the day ward at the time of the visit.

(3.) There are no rules.

The food is prepared by patients, and there is no paid cook, except for the officers and employés.

There is no classification, though there are four very violent cases among the women.

The keeper states that there are no violent or filthy cases among the men.

The mechanical means of restraint in sight hang in the storeroom, to wit: One old-fashioned leather muff, three old pairs

wristlets, one new pair wristlets, one new pair mittens, one new bed strap.

Attendants are authorized to apply these restraints, but it is stated by the keeper that none have been used for many months.

The water is from wells under the building, and, as stated by the keeper, is good and sufficient.

But he admits that four men patients are bathed in the same water. And there is but one bath-room for the three wards, including that occupied by paupers.

Plumbing is said to be good, and apparently is so.

A book called a "record" was found in the office. It was opened by the attending physician, and evidently was designed as a case book, but it has not been continued or written up, and its entries do not show the history of cases in the asylum.

The accounts and finances are part of the poor-house system.

The register of patients shows the following admissions since November 17, 1887, to wit:

William B. Krom, aged forty-one years; admitted November 17, 1887; residence, Olive; discharged November 25, 1887, but not entered in case book.

Matthias Gray, admitted December 16, 1887 (residence not given); discharged December 21, 1887, but not in index of case book.

Max Vorhauer, aged twenty-one years; residence, Saugerties; admitted March 22, 1888; discharged April 30, 1888; not in index of case book.

Daniel Lewis, aged sixty years; residence, Plattskill; entered in case book as from Binghamton asylum.

Adam Mullet, aged thirty-four years; residence, Marlborough; discharged May 3, 1888; not in index of case book.

Charles Foustman, aged thirty-seven years; residence, Wawarsing; absconded June 1, 1888; readmitted July 3, 1888; name entered in case book, but without history of case. This patient was examined by the visitors and found evidently demented. He says he was once in some institution at Grand Rapids, Michigan, but does not know what it was.

Matthias Gray, aged twenty-five years; residence, Rochester. The keeper says that he came from the Hudson River State Asylum.

Charlotte Johnson, aged fifteen years; residence, Hurley; discharged July 26, 1888; not in index of case book. Keeper says she has been sent to the State Custodial Asylum at Newark. There is no such entry in the register.

Ada Brower, aged forty-two years; residence, Woodstock; not in case book. Keeper says that she is out on parole; that she was once a patient in the State hospital at Middletown, and there discharged, but afterwards recommitted and retained here.

The following cases mentioned in the letter of the secretary of the State Board to the superintendent of the poor of the county, dated May 12, 1887, being all the patients named in said letter, are still detained in this county asylum, to wit: A. D. Bushnell, William Frear, N. Nolan, Delia Veach, Mrs. Osterhaut, Mary West and Harriet DuBois.

A new poor-house is building, which the keeper says is to be of brick, and of dimensions two stories high and one hundred by forty feet on the ground.

The old poor-house, inspected by the visitors, is even more repulsive than they were prepared, from previous reports, to believe. It is tenanted by the paupers who have not been mixed with the patients in the asylum. The rooms inhabited by some of these infirm paupers are in a most filthy and disgusting condition.

Dated as of *September* 20, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*Commissioners.*

*Postscript.*—Letters from the county superintendent and the attending physician, respectively, have been received, of which the following are copies, to wit:

"NEW PALTZ, *October* 25, 1888.

"MESSRS.—I received to-day a report of your inspection of Ulster County Insane Asylum, and requesting, if not correct, to report where and how it should be amended.

"*First.* You was accompanied by the head attendant and not the keeper.

"*Second.* You should add, and daily if necessary.

"*Third.* The number of male attendants, two.

"*Fourth.* As he has no duties outside the building, and the pauper and insane departments being together, I don't see what can require his presence elsewhere.

"*Fifth.* The only employé present at night is the keeper, who has charge of the men employed outside through the day, and looks after them through the night if necessary.

"*Sixth.* The attendant for the women does not have the sole care of the paupers and insane, as my wife assists daily in the care of both. There is also an able-bodied female pauper that looks after the pauper women.

"*Seventh.* The attendant has hours for recreation outside, if she requires them; also days, as she is not at home to-day.

"*Eighth.* She has been here only a month, and her wages will be increased if she proves worthy. The attendant that had been here previous to her was paid twelve dollars per month.

"*Ninth.* There are but few who do not go outside the building oftener than once or twice a week.

"*Tenth.* There are no very violent cases among the women.

"*Eleventh.* Four men patients have been bathed in the same water, before we had a sufficient supply of water, but not since.

"There are other parts of your report that could be explained (for instance the lack of seats), but as you found it so on the day of your visit, have no alterations to suggest.

"Respectfully yours.

"SILAS SAXTON,

"*Superintendent.*"

"Mr. CRAIG, *of State Board of Charities:*

"MY DEAR SIR. — I have this day read your intended report, and allow me to state it is not correct.

"I am and always have been opposed to the county system of caring for the insane. I fought long and hard against the building of an asylum in this county.

"*First.* Your report should state that of the insane females recommended for removal by Dr. Hoyt, two of them have been so removed, viz., Theresa Riel and Mary Wiest. *

"*Second.* That there are no violent persons among the women now at this asylum, such persons having been removed as recommended by Dr. Hoyt.

"*Third.* That those not removed have materially improved, as Dr. Hoyt admitted to me personally.

---

* The two patients named in this letter of the physician, are not among the seven patients mentioned in the letter of the secretary of the Board, referred to in the foregoing notes of inspection.

"*Fourth.* That there are two male attendants on duty in the male department.

"*Fifth.* That the physician's visits are three times weekly, or daily if needed.

"*Sixth.* Are you a physician and conversant with insane persons, that you can form an opinion as to their being violent in character in one hour's visit?

"*Seventh.* There is and has been a record kept of every person admitted or discharged or removed to other asylums; also a record of deaths.

"*Eighth.* There have been no acute cases admitted, as has been charged by State asylums.

"Very respectfully,

"STEPHEN W. GEROW,

"*Attending Physician.*

"NEW PALTZ, N. Y."

---

## SCHEDULE No. 19.

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Exemption, applied for March 25, 1880, was referred to a committee consisting of Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., the commissioner of the district, and the president, vice-president and secretary of the board. The successor of the said commissioner of the district, resigned, was appointed in his place, May 11, 1880. The committee, by Commissioner Craig, of the district, reported, September 15, 1880, November 9, 1880, and July 12, 1882, to the effect that the conditions prescribed by the committee had not been complied with, and that the application should not be granted except upon conditions precedent, viz.:

That there should be obtained a sufficient supply of good water; and that the sewers should be put in a sanitary condition.

The conditions have never been fulfilled.

Asylum last visited by the chairman of the standing committee on the insane, who is the commissioner of the district, September 5, 1888.

(1.) The attending physician is Dr. Lauderdale, of Geneseo, who visits the asylum two or three times each week, and as much oftener as special cases require.

(2.) The number of male patients is twenty-four; the number of male attendants is one; the number of female patients is thirty-four; the number of female attendants is two.

The superintendent of the poor is the keeper of the asylum and poor-house, and resides in buildings assigned to the paupers proper; while the insane, with their attendants, are domiciled in two adjacent buildings, the men in one and the women in the other, that occupied by the men having only one attendant for its upper and lower wards. These buildings have been described in previous reports.

(3.) There are no rules.

The diet is substantially that of the poor-house proper, though the sick have what the physician orders. The clothing is the same as that of the paupers.

The classification is imperfect. One of the wards for men has quiet and orderly cases associated with disturbed cases and with three very filthy cases, which, having no night care, make the air of the entire ward extremely foul and offensive to the better class of patients compelled to breathe it. One of the two wards for the women also has three filthy cases, which, without night attendance, poison the air of the quiet, cleanly and orderly patients condemned to sleep in the same ward.

In the basement of each building are cells, which two or three additional patients of the filthy class are condemned to occupy at night, while other cells are reserved for the confinement of violent patients in their more disturbed moods. One of these cells in the building for women, constantly occupied at night, has no opening for light or air, except one over the door, covered by iron lattice-work, and a small ventilator in the wall of the adjoining cell, with iron protections.

The mechanical means of restraint are muffs and wristlets, which the attendants have authority to use.

The only amusements are dances or parties about once a month.

The occupations are limited. Four men work on the farm, and a few of the women do house-work occasionally. The non-workers go outside the airing courts, which are inclosed by high board fences, about once a week only.

In the matter of the water supply, which was made the subject of one of the conditions precedent to exemption, the following facts are given by the superintendent of the poor, viz: Two arte-

sian wells, one 110 feet deep, and the other 120 feet deep, have been bored, and water is pumped from them by two windmills into a reservoir for the asylum and poor-house, in sufficient quantities for all uses. The superintendent cannot give the average or the minimum supply or flow of water per day.

The condition for sanitary disposal of sewage has not been fulfilled. The sewer, as at first, empties on the surface in a depression or ditch just outside one of the airing courts, and only a few rods from the building, and declares its presence and the nature of its deposits unpleasantly to both the senses of sight and smell of the occupants of the building.

In the dining-room for the men is an open drain from which there is an offensive odor.

The plumbing is said to be good in the water-closets of the building for insane women. The privies for the men are in their court-yard.

The heating is by furnaces and hot air convection in the men's building, and by steam and direct radiation in the women's building.

There are bath-rooms and tubs, in which each patient is said to have a weekly bath; but the men are bathed more than one in the same water.

The number of patients, as reported by the county superintendent, at Willard Asylum is seven; and at Binghamton Asylum none. The number of filthy patients retained in this county asylum is ten, and the number of quite disturbed cases in this asylum is four.

There is no case book.

This asylum is, in its finances and accounts and in all essential points of administration, merely a part of the poor-house system, and is not even exempted from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act.

But there is reason to believe that it receives not only chronic cases, including the disturbed and filthy, but also acute cases.

Maria Bigelow, aged sixty-seven years, recently received, is detained on medical certificates which contain nothing tending to show that case is chronic, except that one of them states that "for many years she has shown symptoms of insanity, there being at the present time special manifestations of it; talks incoherently all the time, and at times is very maniacal and uncontrollable her form of insanity is mania."

This patient was not incoherent in her talk at the time of the visit, but conversed in a connected and reasonable and pleasant manner, though interrupted in her reading to other patients, in which she was engaged at the time of the visitor's admission to her ward.

The following cases for the years 1887 and 1888 were admitted in this asylum on medical certificates now filed therein, from which copies of the physicians' statements of fact and opinion have been taken and verified by Mr. J. A. Scott, the son and clerk of the superintendent of the poor. Mr. Scott also gives a statement, dated October 2, 1888, showing what has become of the said cases, which are not mentioned in the general list of patients, attendants and officers of this asylum. The said copies, and the affidavit verifying them, and the subsequent statement, are filed with said list among the general lists and statistics of the counties, which are filed herewith for public reference.

Among said admissions in 1887 and 1888, as shown by said statement, are two patients since deceased; seven patients since discharged; and, as shown by said statement and by said general list, several patients still remaining in the asylum.

Appended hereto are copies of some of said physicians' statements.

The evidence seems to show that Livingston county, though not exempted, has systematically detained in its unexempted asylum or poor-house, acute cases of insanity.

Dated as of *September* 5, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman of Committee on Insane.*

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE NO. 19.

Copies of physicians' statements in medical certificates referred to in foregoing notes relating to Livingston county.

*First.*

Two patients deceased.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, W. W. Russell, a resident of Livonia, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of ....., and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 23d day of June, 1888, I personally examined C. Y. A., age, .....; sex,.....;

...married; occupation .....; and that the said C. Y. A. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: That his mental condition is not good; he is not a sane man and of sound mind; should say he was delirious; he is so far ..... in his senses to be dangerous to go at large, and he is dangerous to himself and others.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, Charles H. Richmond, a resident of Livonia, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of ....., and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 23d day of June, 1888, I personally examined C. Y. A., age,.....; sex, .....; ...married; occupation.....; and that the said C. Y. A. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Have known him for several years as a lunatic with lucid intervals; have seen him lately, two days ago; he showed a condition in which he was suffering from mania; in my opinion a lunatic, and consider him as a man who is liable to be dangerous to community; heard him speak of shooting people last Saturday; there is always a possibility of such a person committing some criminal act.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, N. C. Rowland, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of University Medical College, New York, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify under oath, that on the 30th day of May, 1887, I personally examined P. K., age, sixty; sex, male; married; occupation, farmer; and that the said P. K. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment under the provision of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Restless, constant muttering, hallucinations, tending to commit suicide; will not keep his clothes on, and general wild and nervous appearance.

John Craig, M. D., certifies the same.

*Second.*

Seven patients discharged.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, S. Geo. Hermance, a resident of Avon, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of the New York Homœpathic Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 26th day of April, 1888, I personally examined M. S., age, ...; sex, ....; married or single, .....; occupation, .....; and that the said M. S. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment under provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She is suffering from illusions, thinking she has been poisoned, and that a conspiracy exists to do her bodily harm. She is also determined to punish those who, she claims, have injured her, and are still persisting in their efforts.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, William Nisbet, a resident of Avon, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of medicine, of Wirzburg, Germany, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 26th day of April, 1888, I personally examined M. S., age, .....; sex, .....; married or single, .....; occupation, .....; and that the said M. S. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She is suffering from illusions, believing that persons are trying to poison her and do her harm, and she has made threats to get even with them.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss.:*
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, Peter C. Guirran, a resident of Lima, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of medical department University of Buffalo, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that

on the 16th day of June, 1887, I personally examined J. I. D., age, .....; sex, .....; married; occupation, housewife; and that the said J. I. D. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: I have treated her professionally during the three weeks just passed; her actions are those of a deranged person; she takes no care of her family; leaves home at night, and has no regard for her health or comfort. She has insane notions regarding medicines and poisons. She is a monomaniac on the subject of child-bearing, and her actions and conversation generally indicate a deranged state of mind.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, John A. McKenzie, a resident of Lima, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the twenty-first day of June, 1887, I personally examined J. I. D., age, .....; sex, .....; married, .....; occupation, housewife; and that the said J. I. D. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: The expression of her eyes indicates mental derangement; she has insane notions on the subject of poisons; she obtains poison and places it where stock and poultry may be destroyed from eating it; she takes no care of herself, and often leaves her home at night, and would remain out of doors exposed to the weather if not brought home.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, M. C. Rowland, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of University Medical College, New York, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the twenty-seventh day of June, I personnally examined A. K., aged nineteen; sex, female; single; occupation, house-work; and

that the said A. K. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She is restless and destructive in her habits, making it necessary to keep her in muffs to prevent her from tearing off her own clothes. She sleeps but little. She has had similar attacks before.

Certificate of John Craig, M. D., same as the above.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.*:

I, M. C. Rowland, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of University Medical College, New York, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 9th day of May, 1887, I personally examined S. N., age, fifty-five; sex, female; married; occupation, housewife; and that the said S. N. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: For her general restless appearance; disconnected conversation; ugly to other patients.

John Craig, M. D., certifies the same.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.*:

I, Americus V. Watkins, a resident of Byersville, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 3d day of February, 1887, I personally examined M. B.; age, twenty-six; sex, male; single; occupation, farmer; and that the said M. B. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: He believes every one to be his enemies, and declares that he will shoot or kill some of his neighbors and father; gets up at different hours of the night, causing others to do the same; says that the changing of money from paper to specie payments causes him trouble; that the late war has been the cause of many

of his failures in life; says there are individuals who are watching him day and night for the purpose of getting him into trouble; refuses to answer civil questions when asked, and says that we are trying to trap him; he has conducted himself so that the neighbors are afraid to let him in their houses, except when men are present.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, W. B. Preston, a resident of Dansville, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 3d day of February, 1887, I personally examined M. B., age, twenty-eight; sex, male; single; occupation, farmer; and that the said M. B. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: That the said B. is violent and incoherent in his conversation, having vague and insane imaginations, turning against his parents and friends without any just cause, and threatening to take the life of those whom he imagines to be his enemies.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, John A. Mackenzie, a resident of Lima, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 25th day of January, 1888, I personally examined W. H. C., age.....; sex.....; married or single.....; occupation .....; and that the said W. H. C. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: He is insane and talks incoherently on the subject of religion, property and matters pertaining to the late war; he neglects himself, refuses to take rest and threatens his family and others with violence. His afflictions proceed from a spinal disease which has existed, to my knowledge, for the past four years.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, George H. Bennett, a resident of Lima, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Medical Department, University of Buffalo, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 23d day of January, 1888, I personally examined W. H. C., age, .....; sex, .....; married or single, .....; occupation, .....; and that the said W. H. C. is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: The said C. is unstable in his mind upon the subject of religion, the proper treatment of his family and himself; matters relating to the late war, and his property and domestic matters; he is violent and unsafe to be at large; his disorders arise from a disease of the spine.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, John Craig, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 18th day of February, 1888, I personally examined M. W., age, twenty-seven; sex, female; married; occupation, housekeeper; and that the said M. W. is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: I find she is melancholy; she thinks she has done something that is wrong; she has fits of weeping; she can not sleep; she thinks she has committed some great sin that is unpardonable; she has been in this state six or seven months.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, M. C. Rowland, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of University Medical College, New York, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the eighteenth day of February, 1888, I personally examined

M. W., age, twenty-six; sex, female; married; occupation, housekeeper; and that the said M. W. is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She has fits of crying and brooding over her past life, and imagines she has committed an unpardonable sin, causing sleeplessness and loss of appetite, and is very melancholy at times.

*Third.*

Some patients remaining.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, James E. Crisfield, a resident of Dansville, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 1st day of May, 1888, I personally examined R. H., age, forty-two; sex, female; married; occupation, housewife; and that the said R. H. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: That her nervous system is shattered, and she seems to be subject to outbursts of anger, which render her a dangerous person to be at large, particularly with her children.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, Francis M. Perine, a resident of Dansville, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 1st day of May, 1888, I personally examined R. H., age, forty-two: sex, female; married; occupation, housewife; and that the said R. H., is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Her brain and, in fact, whole nervous system is in such a state of impairment, due in a large measure, I think, to very irregular menstruation, erroneus cessation, and sometimes

profusion, as to seriously impair her health. It renders her very irritable and sometimes violent, with threats of anger to family, especially children.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, Loren J. Ames, a resident of Mt. Morris, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Geneva Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 29th day of January, 1887, I personally examined M. G. B., age, thirty-six; sex, female; single; occupation, housekeeper; and that the said M. G. B. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: From the pulse; the appearance of her eyes; "dilated pupils;" her conduct under examination; her refusal to answer a question or utter a word, or look at me, keeping her back toward me all the while. I had to use some degree of force to see her face and eyes.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, J. M. Hagey, a resident of Mt. Morris, in the county aforesaid, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 29th day of January, 1887, I personally examined M. G. B., age, thirty-six; sex, female; single; occupation, housekeeper; and that the said M. G. B. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Having been her medical attendant since January 9, 1887, found the objective symptoms as follows: Pulse exceeding 100 beats per minute; the pupils of her eyes dilated; expression of her face vacant; considerable agitation of muscles of face, hands and fore-arm. These symptoms have since that time increased in intensity; also a determined reticence, manifesting a disposition to be sullen, obstinate and a little vicious. These symptoms have become worse since I first saw her. I also coincide with the statements made by Dr. Ames in respect to facts as observed on the day of our examination of the aforesaid person.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, Frank B. Dodge, a resident of Mt. Morris, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 20th day of June, 1887, I personally examined H. McA., age, forty-three; sex, female; single; occupation, domestic; and that the said H. McA. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She believes herself to be about five or six months pregnant; she is not pregnant; she believes that she is about to be turned out into the street; she has attempted to destroy books, papers and furniture, because she has no place for them, and twice has made attempts to take her own life.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, F. H. Moyer, a resident of Leicester, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 20th day of June, 1887, I personally examined H. McA., age, forty-three; sex, female; single; occupation, domestic; and that the said H. McA. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She believes herself pregnant when she is not; having attempted to destroy her own life, books, papers, furniture, etc.; imagining she is to be thrown into the street because she has no place for them.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, }

I, James E. Crisfield, a resident of Dansville, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 5th day of January, 1888, I personally examined L. L.,

age, twenty; sex, male; single; occupation, farmer; and that the said L. L. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Upon personal examination I find him laboring under delusions and certain hallucinations, due to a condition of the mental faculties being deranged, and said derangement probably caused by * * *

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, John Craig, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 9th day of January, 1888, I personally examined L. L., age, twenty; sex, male; single; occupation, farmer; and that the said L. L. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: I find him laboring under delusions and hallucinations; his mental faculties being deranged, said derangement probably caused by * * * * * * * *

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, W. E. Lauderdale, a resident of Geneseo, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1888, I personally examined L. F., age, twenty; sex, female; single; occupation, .....; and that the said L. F. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She appears to be entirely demented; she is wild and incoherent in her conversation; is subject to fits of faintness, and is helpless.

Certificate of John Craig, M. D., same as above.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, Charles F. Otis, a resident of Honeoye Falls, in the county of Monroe, being a graduate of Medical College of Chicago, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the thirtieth day of March, 1888, I personally examined M. E. P., age, .....; sex, .....; married or single, .....; occupation, .....; and that the said M. E. P. is insane and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: Her face and eyes show mental derangement; her actions are generally those of an insane person; she injures herself and wanders from her friends aimlessly, and has no idea of caring for herself; she has delusions that she committed some crime, and that detectives are following her, and has lost the power of distinguishing between real and imaginary troubles.

---

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON, } *ss.:*

I, John A. McKenzie, a resident of Lima, in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and having practiced as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the 30th day of March, 1888, I personally examined M. E. P., age, ....; sex, ....; married or single, .....; occupation, .....; and that the said M. E. P. is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, under the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds: She has delusions that she has committed some crime, and that detectives are following her; she seems to have lost the power of distinguishing between real and imaginary troubles. Her face and eyes show mental derangement, and her actions are those of an insane person. She injures herself, and wanders from friends without any destination in view.

# EXHIBITS.

## EXHIBIT A.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
UTICA, N.Y., *August* 18, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—I regret exceedingly that there should have been delay in answering yours of the 13th instant. It has taken considerable time to obtain the data you desire.

Inclosed you will find a list by counties of the numbers of insane in the asylum on August 1, 1888.

I have no definite information as to counties that detain their acute insane, or neglect to send them to State hospital.

There has been a falling off in admissions from certain counties during the past three years or longer, and I have thought that such patients were probably sent to the insane department of alms-houses.

While admissions from the county of Oswego have increased during that period, I heard the visiting physician to the alms-house at Mexico testify on the witness stand that chronic cases were sent directly, in some instances, to the insane department. Sometimes cases are labeled chronic on the mere say-so of the neighbors.

There has been a falling off during the past few years in admissions from the counties of Cortland, Otsego, Fulton and Schoharie. Witness the following tables:

| CORTLAND COUNTY. | | FULTON COUNTY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| August, 1884–5 | 5 | August, 1884–5 | 7 |
| 1885–6 | 7 | 1885–6 | 15 |
| 1886–7 | 5 | 1886–7 | 10 |
| 1887–8 | 3 | 1887–8 | 9 |

| OTSEGO COUNTY. | | SCHOHARIE COUNTY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| August, 1884–5 | 8 | August, 1882–3 | 11 |
| 1885–6 | 6 | 1883–4 | 6 |
| 1886–7 | 2 | 1884–5 | 6 |
| 1887–8 | 1 | 1885–6 | 8 |
| | | 1886–7 | 5 |
| | | 1887–8 | 1 |

If I can be of further service, pray command me.
With renewed apology for delay, I am

Yours respectfully.

G. ALDER BLUMER.

---

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

*August* 1, 1888.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 32 | 34 | 66 |
| Broome | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Cayuga | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| Chemung | | 2 | 2 |
| Chenango | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Cortland | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Delaware | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Essex | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Franklin | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Fulton | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Herkimer | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Jefferson | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Lewis | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Madison | 19 | 8 | 27 |
| Monroe | 1 | | 1 |
| Montgomery | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| New York State | 2 | | 2 |
| New York city | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Oneida | 51 | 31 | 82 |
| Onondaga | 28 | 35 | 63 |
| Oswego | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| Orleans | | 1 | 1 |
| Otsego | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rensselaer | 1 | | 1 |
| St. Lawrence | 19 | 11 | 30 |

| | Men. | Women. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saratoga | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Schenectady | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Schoharie | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Seneca | 1 | | 1 |
| Warren | | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Wayne | 1 | | 1 |
| Wyoming | 1 | | 1 |
| Dutchess | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Clinton | 1 | | 1 |
| | 258 | 239 | 497 |

## EXHIBIT A2.

### STATE OF NEW YORK:

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
UTICA, N.Y., *September* 24, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to the request of your committee, made on the occasion of your official visit to this hospital on the 22, ultimo, I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of the needs of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, for another year, and for the supply of which, the managers propose to ask the Legislature to appropriate the sums named as the estimated cost thereof.

#### 1. LANDS.

The asylum farm and grounds comprise about 200 acres, made up of one hundred and eighty and twenty acres respectively. The institution has long been crippled by insufficiency of land for farm and garden purposes. Modern authorities in lunacy administration estimate an acre per patient as the right proportion for advantageous farm operations in public asylums. Judged by this standard, this institution suffers a shortage of four hundred acres.

For many years, the managers have forborne to bring their grievance in this matter to the attention of the Legislature, from the seemingly greater urgency of other needs. So steadily is the city of Utica encroaching upon our preserves, however, that by withholding their petition longer, the managers would either have to meet a higher asking price for the land, or imperil their chances of securing an addition to our farm at a convenient distance from the institution.

Indeed, the farm adjoining the asylum's is held at so high a price, viz., $400 an acre, that the managers do not feel justified in asking the State to purchase it at that figure. There is reason to believe, however, that about 200 acres of good tillable land, sufficiently near the asylum to be available (viz., about a quarter of a mile distant from the extreme limit of the present farm), could be purchased at the rate of about $200 per acre. This price would probably include a frame farm-house and barns, in fair condition, which could at once be utilized for colony purposes.

In all large asylums, there is always a certain proportion of able-bodied patients, available for work, who do not need the ordinary appurtenances of asylum life, such as locked doors and grated windows, and the care and treatment of whom is greatly facilitated by such colonization. Moreover, their labor, while being distinctly curative in many and beneficial in all cases, would be a source of revenue to the institution. The value of such colonies has been amply demonstrated wherever the experiment has been tried.

The managers therefore intend to ask the Legislature to appropriate $40,000 to supply this long-felt want.

### 2. GREEN-HOUSE.

In my letter to your committee last year, I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of our green-house, and suggested the necessity for its enlargement.

Plants and flowers constitute an important moral means of treatment in hospitals for the insane, and can scarcely be too plentifully provided. The green-house in question, having a northern exposure, is of little value, and the proposed extension involves the provision of ample sunlight and warmth from the south. The managers propose again to ask the Legislature for $1,125.66 for this purpose, and count upon your renewed indorsement of their petition.

### 3. PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

For this item the managers ask an appropriation of $6,000. It is proposed to provide a pump to force streams of water, in abundant quantity, over the building from our own water supply, and to furnish a series of hydrants placed at convenient distances about the premises. It seems scarcely necessary to enlarge upon this necessity, but I may be permitted to quote as follows from the annual report of this asylum for last year:

"The occurrence of appalling disasters by fire in asylums for the insane, year after year, forces upon our attention with equal frequency and ever-increasing emphasis the momentous question, are we ade-

quately protected? I think you will all agree that, while accessibility to city water from the new hydrant in our rear court is an important safeguard, the protection against fire from this source and our own water tanks, is quite insufficient to cope successfully with such a disaster as visited the asylum at Newburgh, Ohio, during the present month. The insane, by their helplessness and increased liability to panic, appeal powerfully to pity in times of peril, and I am much mistaken if the Legislature withholds from us a liberal appropriation to provide every known safeguard against a repetition of our own experience in this asylum in 1857. This can best be done by building a reservoir at some point near the asylum, which might be fed by gravitation from our own springs, whence water could be pumped by our own machinery in abundant quantity, and numerous streams, by means of fire apparatus, in the hands of a trained fire brigade of our own. The desirability of maintaining an asylum fire brigade, composed of mechanics and attendants familiar with all the labyrinthine intricacies of this building, who shall know what to do and how to do it, can scarcely be disputed. Experience teaches us that when confronted with the dreaded foe every second of time is precious, and that under proper conditions much can be done before the arrival of assistance from the city.

### 4. NEW CHIMNEY.

The Legislature failed to appropriate for this purpose last session. Further practical experience has convinced us of the inadequacy of our present chimney, and we are satisfied that great saving would accrue to the asylum, in fuel, by the provision of a new one. We would thus be enabled to use a cheaper grade of coal for our boilers, the draft of our present chimney being insufficient for our boilers, even when they are not all in use, and involving the use of more expensive coal than would otherwise be necessary. The foundation for a new chimney having already been laid, it is estimated that not more than $2,000 would be required to complete the work.

### 5. WATCHMAN'S REGISTER AND FIRE ALARM.

By this electrical device it is designed to keep a check on the night attendants, while at the same time providing a fire-alarm attachment. Three hundred and twenty-five dollars would cover the cost of this valuable protection.

### 6. ADDITION TO LAUNDRY.

The asylum laundry is in bad repair, nothing having been done to improve it for many years. We need an addition to the present struc-

ture to afford extra room for washing, sorting and drying clothes, two new washing machines and a self-balancing centrifugal extractor. To accomplish these additions and repairs the managers will ask that $2,500 be appropriated.

### 7. Brick Workshop and Cellar.

About two years ago the asylum store-room was converted into a workshop, in order to furnish occupation for patients. We have since been sorely cramped for room for storing furniture, bedding, etc. Meanwhile the improvised workshop has become too small, as our working force has increased. It is very desirable that a commodious two-story workshop should be obtained, to enable us to carry out and extend the policy so successfully begun two years ago. It is estimated that a two-story brick building, seventy feet by twenty-five, with cellar, would cost $4,000. Such a cellar is much needed for storing vegetables, etc.

### 8. Furniture.

Wards one, six and ten of the male department, being the long wards of the main westerly wing, are now undergoing repairs, under the appropriation of 1887. These wards, when completed, will need new furniture, that in present use being very old and out of keeping with the rest of the building. Cheerful pictures for the walls are also a desideratum. For this purpose $3,000 will be necessary.

The total of these various estimates, including the $40,000 for land, is $58,950.66.

I have to report further, that under the appropriation of 1887, wards 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 12 of the male department have been thoroughly reconstructed; a new engine and boiler-house have been erected; an electric plant (including two new engines and two boilers) has been installed; and wards 1, 6 and 10 of the male department, as already stated above, are now undergoing repairs. It is expected that work under the appropriation of last season will be commenced in a few days, delay having occurred through no fault of our own.

I inclose herewith, the ward reports of the male and female departments for the date of your visit. These reports show the number of beds in each ward, with the number of attendants, and also the character of each ward and other data.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully.

G. ALDER BLUMER.

## MEN'S DEPARTMENT — No. 1.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, AUGUST 22, 1888.

No. 1. Convalescent; attendants, 4; beds, 38; extras, 0; vacancies, 3.

No. 2. Convalescent; attendants, 2; beds, 15; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 3. Working ward; attendants, 3; beds, 19; extras, 0; vacancies, 0;

No. 4. Refractory; attendants, 4; beds, 21; extras, 2; vacancies, 0.

No. 5. Demented old men; attendants, 3; beds, 23; extras, 0. vacancies, 0.

Number of beds on department, 116.

Number of patients on department, 115.

Number employed yesterday, 65.

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On ward | 6 | In vegetable-room | .. |
| In dining-room | 15 | In fire-room | .. |
| In kitchen | 4 | In woodshed | .. |
| In laundry | .. | With plumber | .. |
| In office | 1 | With mason | .. |
| With apothecary | .. | With carpenter | 3 |
| With assistant steward | .. | With tinsmith | .. |
| With bookkeeper | 1 | With painter | 4 |
| With store-keeper | 1 | With butcher | 1 |
| With tailor | .. | With upholsterer | 1 |
| In mat-shop | .. | With shoemaker | 2 |
| In broom-shop | .. | With baker | .. |
| On farm | 9 | With printer | .. |
| In stable | 2 | With barber | 1 |
| In dairy | 2 | In school | .. |
| On lawn | 8 | Engine-room | 1 |
| In conservatories | 2 | Blacksmith | 1 |
| In seclusion | .. | On parole | 1 |
| Unable to work | 32 | Remaining in-doors | 4 |
| Refusing to work | 9 | Fed by hand | 2 |
| At entertainment | .. | Fed by tube | .. |
| At church or entertainment in city | .. | Meals in bed | 1 |
| At chapel | .. | Meals on hall | .. |
| On grounds | 44 | On medicine, day | 14 |
| Walking | .. | On medicine, night | 5 |
| Driving | .. | On medicine, day and night | 13 |

## MEN'S DEPARTMENT — No. 2.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, AUGUST 22, 1888.

No. 6. Working ward; attendants, 6; beds, 46; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 7. Melancholiæs; attendants, 6; beds, 26; extras, 2; vacancies, 0.

No. 8. Dements; attendants, 3; beds, 21; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 9. Old men; attendants, 3; beds, 22; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

Number of beds on department, 115.

Number of patients on department, 117.

Number employed yesterday, 46.

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On ward | 12 | Driving | .. |
| In dining-room | 15 | In vegetable-room | 1 |
| In kitchen | 1 | In fire-room | .. |
| In laundry | .. | In wood-shed | .. |
| In office | .. | With plumber | .. |
| With apothecary | .. | With mason | .. |
| With assistant steward | .. | With carpenter | .. |
| With bookkeeper | .. | With tinsmith | .. |
| With storekeeper | .. | With painter | 2 |
| With tailor | .. | With butcher | .. |
| In mat shop | .. | With upholsterer | 8 |
| In broom shop | .. | With shoemaker | .. |
| On farm | 7 | With baker | .. |
| In stable | .. | With printer | .. |
| In dairy | .. | With barber | .. |
| On lawn | .. | In school | .. |
| In conservatories | .. | On parole | .. |
| In seclusion | .. | Remaining in-doors | 17 |
| Unable to work | .. | Fed by hand | .. |
| Refusing to work | .. | Fed by tube | 3 |
| At entertainment | .. | Meals in bed | 11 |
| At church or entertainment in city | .. | Meals on hall | .. |
| At chapel | .. | On medicine, day | 25 |
| On grounds | 43 | On medicine, night | 18 |
| Walking | .. | On medicine, day and night | 9 |

## MEN'S DEPARTMENT — No. 3.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, AUGUST 22, 1888.

No. 10. Quiet chronics and workers; attendants, 6; beds, 41; extras, 0; vacancies, 4.

No. 11. Medium; attendants, 3; beds, 25; extras, 0; vacancies, 2.

No. 12. Refractory; attendants, 4; beds, 21; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. .. Beds, ....; extras, ....; vacancies, ....

No. .. Beds, ....; extras, ....; vacancies, ....

Number of beds on department, 87.

Number of patients on department, 81.

Number employed yesterday, 45.

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On ward | 18 | In vegetable-room | .. |
| In dining-room | 11 | In fire-room | .. |
| In kitchen | .. | In wood-shed | 2 |
| In laundry | 1 | With plumber | .. |
| In office | .. | With mason | .. |
| With apothecary | .. | With carpenter | .. |
| With assistant steward | .. | With tinsmith | .. |
| With bookkeeper | .. | With painter | .. |
| With storekeeper | .. | With butcher | .. |
| With tailor | .. | With upholsterer | .. |
| In mat shop | 3 | With shoemaker | .. |
| In broom shop | .. | With baker | .. |
| On farm | 6 | With printer | .. |
| In stable | .. | With barber | .. |
| In dairy | .. | In school | .. |
| On lawn | .. | Carpenter shop | 1 |
| In conservatories | .. | Barn | 3 |
| In seclusion | .. | On parole | .. |
| Unable to work | 21 | Remaining in-doors | 4 |
| Refusing to work | 15 | Fed by hand | .. |
| At entertainment | .. | Fed by tube | .. |
| At church or entertainment in city | .. | Meals in bed | .. |
| | | Meals on hall | .. |
| At chapel | .. | On medicine, day | 9 |
| On grounds | 32 | On medicine, night | 8 |
| Walking | .. | On medicine, day and night | 1 |
| Driving | .. | | |

## WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, AUGUST 22, 1888.

No. 1. Convalescent; attendants, 3; beds, 32; extras, 0; vacancies, 11.

No. 2. Convalescent; attendants, 3; beds, 38; extras, 0; vacancies, 2.

No. 3. Working ward; attendants, 3; beds, 38; extras, 0; vacancies, 3.

No. 4. Convalescent; attendants, 2; beds, 20; extras, 1; vacancies, 0.

No. 5. Dements—filthy; attendants, 4; beds, 37; extras, 0; vacancies, 2.

No. 6. Demented old women; attendants, 3; beds, 26; extras, 0; vacancies, 1.

No. 7. Melancholiæs; attendants, 5; beds, 38; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 8. Refractory; attendants, 3; beds, 10; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 9. Medium; attendants, 3; beds, 20; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 10. Refractory; attendants, 3; beds, 15; extras, 0; vacancies, 1.

No. 11. Refractory; attendants, 4; beds, 24; extras, 0; vacancies, 0.

No. 12. Refractory; attendants, 5; beds, 31; extras, 0; vacancies, 1.

Whole number of beds, 329.

Whole number of patients, 309.

Whole number employed yesterday, 153.

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On ward | 27 | At chapel | ... |
| In dining-room | 43 | At church or entertainment in city | ... |
| In laundry | 30 | Fed by hand | 19 |
| In kitchen | 5 | Fed by tube | ... |
| In matron's room | ... | Meals in bed | 9 |
| In officers' department | ... | Meals on hall | ... |
| In carding and spinning | ... | On grounds | 232 |
| In garden | ... | Driving | 1 |
| In knitting | 6 | Walking | 1 |
| In sewing | 42 | On parole | 1 |
| In quilting | ... | Remaining in-doors | 74 |
| In school | ... | On medicine, day | 42 |
| In seclusion | 2 | Night | 25 |
| Unable to work | ... | And day and night | 7 |
| Refusing to work | 7 | | |
| At entertainment | ... | | |

## EXHIBIT B.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS PRESENT IN HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, AUGUST 15, 1888.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Albany county | 17 | From Rensselaer county | 74 |
| From Clinton county | 16 | From Richmond county | 22 |
| From Columbia county | 24 | From Rockland county | 1 |
| From Delaware county | 1 | From Suffolk county | 3 |
| From Dutchess county | 74 | From Ulster county | 43 |
| From Greene county | 14 | From Warren county | 12 |
| From Kings county | 14 | From Washington county | 1 |
| From New York county | 60 | From Westchester county* | 66 |
| From Orange county | 7 | From New Jersey | 1 |
| From Oswego county | 1 | From Florida | 1 |
| From Putnam county | 1 | | |
| From Queens county | 35 | Total | 488 |

I certify that the above statement is correct.

JOS. M. CLEAVELAND,
*Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of August, 1888.

J. V. H. MILLER,
*Notary Public.*

* Including *one* home on a visit.

# EXHIBIT B 2.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., *September* 13, 1888.

I certify that the annexed statements are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CLEAVELAND,
*Superintendent.*

WOMEN — SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

| | Wards. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | Eight. | |
| Number of attendants | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Number of patients | 32 | 58 | 48 | 39 | 36 | 213 |
| Number in restraint | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Number out walking | *14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Number of beds on floor | ... | 25 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 99 |
| Number on parole | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number at ward and dining-room work | 8 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 46 |
| Number in sewing-room | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Number in ironing-room | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | 11 |
| Number in singing and dancing school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number in day school | † | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number at house-mending | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Total employed | 14 | 28 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 75 |
| Remarks: | | | | | | |
| Normal capacity of wards | 30 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 95 |
| Numbers sleeping in temporary beds in sitting-rooms and passage-ways | 2 | 23 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 113 |

* In the yard. † No school.

MEN — SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

| | Wards. | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Five. | Six. | Seven. | Nine. | Ten. | |
| Number of attendants | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 30 |
| Number of patients | 51 | 52 | 40 | 69 | 55 | 267 |
| Number in restraint | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Number out walking | 15 | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 24 |
| Number of beds on floor | 13 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 30 | 99 |
| Number on parole | 14 | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 23 |
| Number in airing court | ... | 16 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 108 |
| Number at ward and dining-room work | 25 | 14 | 16 | 23 | 12 | 90 |
| Number in laundry, shops, etc., | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Number at farm work, grading, etc. | 15 | 14 | 8 | 15 | ... | 52 |
| Number at singing and dancing school | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number at day school | 2 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 16 | 74 |
| Number attending chapel | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number attending church in city, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Number at bookkeeping | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Normal capacity of wards | 30 | 30 | 15 | 45 | 22 | 142 |
| Number sleeping on temporary beds in sitting-rooms and passage ways | 21 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 32 | 124 |
| Total employed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 137 |

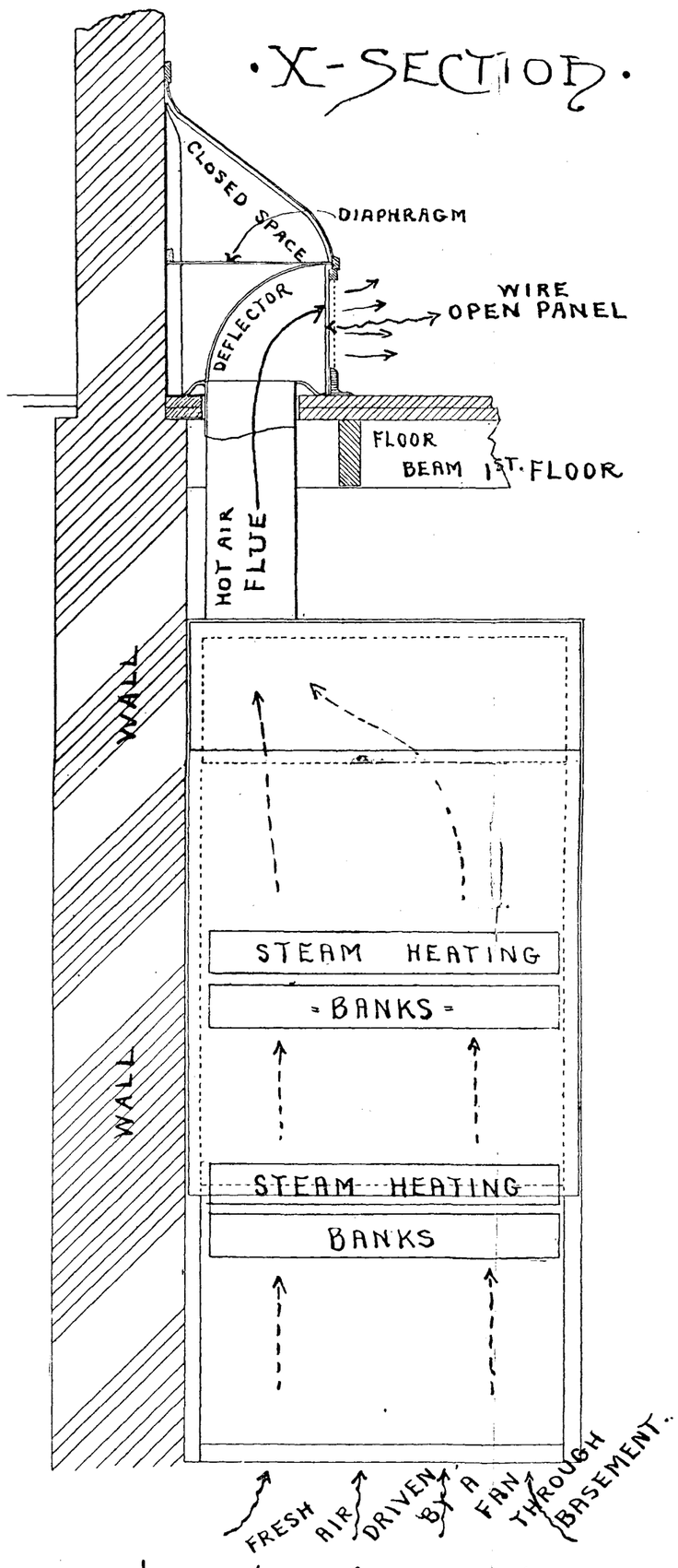
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

| Number of ward. | CHARACTER OF WARD. | Normal capacity of ward. | Number of patients on ward. | Number of single rooms on ward. | Number of associate dormitories on ward. | Number of patients sleeping on temporary beds in sitting-rooms, passage-ways, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | For convalescents | 30 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | Intermediate | 30 | 58 | 18 | 3 | 28 |
| 3 | Infirmary | 15 | 48 | 15 | .... | 33 |
| 4 | For acute and violent cases, | 10 | 39 | 10 | .... | 29 |
| 5 | For convalescents | 30 | 51 | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| 6 | Intermediate | 30 | 52 | 18 | 3 | 22 |
| 7 | For acute and violent cases, | 15 | 40 | 15 | .... | 25 |
| 8 | For acute and violent cases, | 10 | 36 | 10 | .... | 26 |
| 9 | Intermediate | 45 | 69 | 19 | 4 | 24 |
| 10 | Infirmary | 22 | 55 | 1 | 4 | 33 |
| | Total | 237 | 480 | 139 | .... | 243 |

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 are for women ..... 118
Wards 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 are for men ..... 125

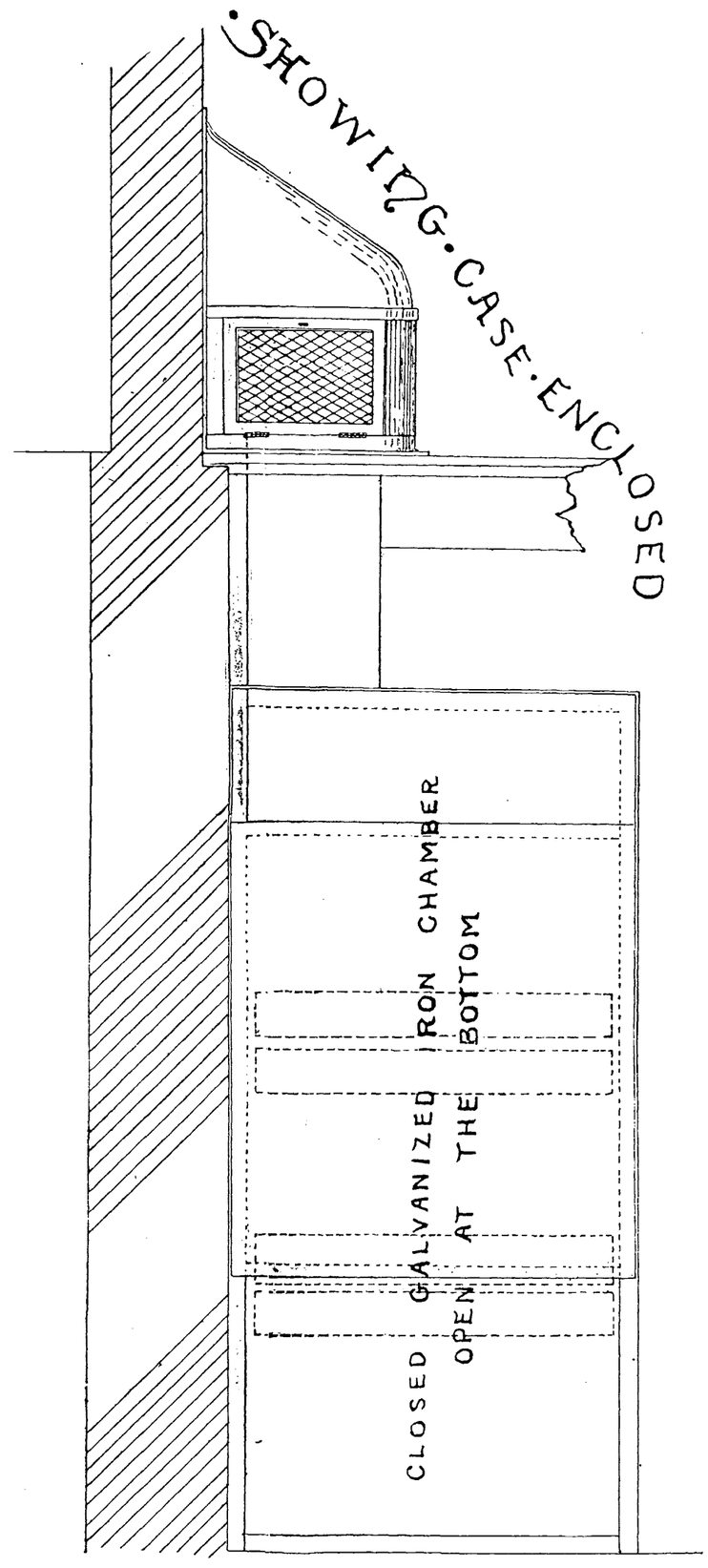
Total ..... 243

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number sleeping on bedsteads placed temporarily in corridors, etc. | 26 | 19 | 45 |
| Number sleeping on mattresses on floor of sitting-room, passages, etc. | 99 | 99 | 198 |
| Total | 125 | 118 | 243 |



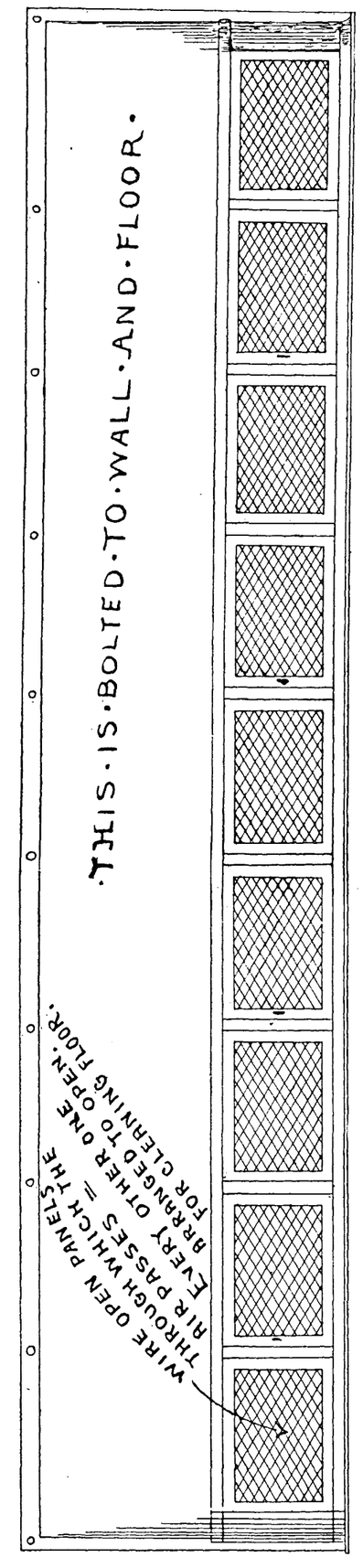

·SIDE · ELEVATION·

= CASING AND FLUE =




·SIDE ELEVATION·

~ SCREEN AND CASING ~




SCALE = 1" = 1 FT.

## EXHIBIT B 4.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
*November* 28, 1888.

During the year ending September 30, 1888, the following amounts were expended upon the construction of the new buildings for 500 additional patients, and for other works in connection therewith:

| | |
|---|---|
| For construction contract of new buildings | $55,500 00 |
| For plastering contract of new buildings | 3,500 00 |
| For steam-heating apparatus of new buildings | 14,539 43 |
| For air and pipe ducts | 7,096 00 |
| For new boiler-house | 892 15 |
| For drainage service | 7,288 50 |
| For water-pipe and laying | 675 87 |
| For sewer-pipe and laying | 264 82 |
| For furniture | 3,894 25 |
| For civil engineer | 180 40 |
| For architect | 1,185 23 |
| Total | $95,016 65 |
| For purchase of land | $12,000 00 |

For renewals, repairs and betterments there has been expended as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hospital building proper | $6,806 47 |
| Hospital out-building | 5,673 03 |
| Laundry machinery | 471 35 |
| Mechanical department | 849 26 |
| Furniture | 1,163 32 |
| Total | $14,963 43 |

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above statement.

J. M. CLEAVELAND,
*Superintendent.*

## EXHIBIT B 5.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, *November* 26, 1888.

O. CRAIG, *Esq., Commissioner, etc., Rochester, N. Y.:*

I hereby certify that the managers of this hospital passed a resolution at their last meeting, requesting the Legislature to make the following appropriations.

JOSEPH M. CLEAVELAND,
*Superintendent.*

For removals, repairs and betterments:

| | |
|---|---|
| For water-crib and shore connection repairs (the water-crib is about ninety feet from the shore line; from its central well a pipe conveys water to the pumping-house well; the crib has settled several feet, completely severing the shore connections) | $3,000 |
| For plumbing renewals, wards 4 and 8, and centre building (to replace plumbing, worn out after eighteen years use in wards, and make good contractor's defective work in center) | 6,000 |
| For other plumbing repairs (being for general work through the house) | 1,200 |
| For iron floor-beams, brick arches, concreting and tile floors (to replace worn-out and rotten floor-beams and floors in ward water-closets and bath-rooms) | 2,500 |
| For new bath-tubs (to replace worn-out tubs in first and sixth wards) | 400 |
| For repairs to steam plant (for general repairs to steam-heating apparatus, much of which has been in use since 1871) | 2,000 |
| For painting (which is needed both outside and inside of building) | 1,500 |
| For new roofs and floors of coal sheds (to shingle leaking roofs and replace worn-out floors) | 800 |
| For shelter-house (to be put up in exercise yard of the most excited women patients, for shelter from sun in summer) | 600 |
| For furniture (to replace old, worn out or destroyed) | 2,000 |
| For new bases, floors, windows, doors, etc. (to replace where needed in patients' wards) | 1,500 |
| For iron-framed tenoning machine (required in carpenters' shop) | 500 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For new ice-house (to replace house built nineteen years ago, which is now decayed and liable to fall to pieces) ..... | $2,000 |
| For farm barns and stables (to supply more storage-room for hay, the old barn now used being over 100 years old, and to give proper stable accommodation for the farm horses, which now have only a poorly constructed "lean-to" to occupy)..... | 3,000 |
| For a clutch for the laundry (to regulate the laundry machine running)..... | 75 |
| For new power washing-machine and connections (to increase facilities for laundry work, made necessary by increase in number of patients)..... | 2,000 |
| For general renewals, repairs and betterments. ("It is the unexpected that happens," and every year's experience shows the need of such appropriation, to meet unforeseen emergencies or sudden catastrophes) ..... | 5,000 |
| Total renewals, repairs and betterments..... | $34,075 |

*Appropriations needed in connection with the new buildings erected for* 500 *additional patients.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For building two blocks for excited and violent patients (the present new buildings make no provision for excited patients, and these proposed blocks are indispensable)..... | $30,000 |
| For a dead-house (for bodies awaiting burial)..... | 2,000 |
| For a fire-pump (to be located near the new buildings)..... | 2,000 |
| For lightning-rods (for protection of new buildings)..... | 1,500 |
| For physician's house (containing besides physician's quarters, a reception-room for friends of patients or others visiting on business; a medical office for reception of patients; a dispensary for medicines; store-rooms, etc.)... | 8,000 |
| For nurses' house (to accommodate forty-five men nurses)... | 7,000 |
| For rock-blasting, grading and grounds (the new building's site was all rock. The contracts called for fifteen feet of grading around the building. This has left in some places perpendicular rock walls as high as the second-story windows. A large amount of rock-blasting will be necessary on the grounds) ..... | 6,000 |
| For water and fire service (this includes a system of water pipes and fire apparatus for the buildings)..... | 6,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For furniture and furnishing (this covers various items for the complete equipment of the new buildings) | $30,000 |
| For coal sheds (in connection with new boiler-house) | 2,000 |
| Total | $94,500 |

## EXHIBIT C.

LIST OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., ON AUGUST 13, 1888, FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 18 | Queens | 5 |
| Broome | 2 | Rensselaer | 1 |
| Cayuga | 1 | Richmond | 24 |
| Chemung | 1 | Rockland | 16 |
| Chenango | 2 | St. Lawrence | 1 |
| Delaware | 2 | Saratoga | 17 |
| Dutchess | 1 | Suffolk | 21 |
| Kings | 8 | Sullivan | 10 |
| Madison | 3 | Tioga | 5 |
| Monroe | 3 | Ulster | 21 |
| New York | 13 | Warren | 2 |
| Oneida | 1 | Wayne | 1 |
| Onondaga | 8 | Westchester | 9 |
| Orange | 33 | City of Newburgh | 8 |
| Oswego | 1 | City of Kingston | 6 |
| Otsego | 1 | | |
| Putnam | 1 | | |

Dr. A. P. Williamson, acting medical superintendent, being duly sworn says, that the above list is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. P. WILLIAMSON.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1888.

JOHN COCHRANE,
*Notary Public.*

## EXHIBIT C 2.

OFFICE OF STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y., *Sept.* 24, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR.—Inclosed you will please find reports, which you asked for at your recent visit.

Hoping that these are satisfactory, I remain

Very sincerely yours.

S. H. TALCOTT,
*Medical Superintendent.*

*To the Honorable State Board of Charities:*

DATE OF VISIT, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

Population, 501; males, 244; females, 257.

Number on furlough (still under treatment) — Males, 14; females, 30; total, 44.

Number of night attendants, 7; males, 4; females, 3.

Number of day attendants, 66; males, 29; females, 37.

*Employment of Males.*

Farm, 0; stable, 0; garden, 0; lawn, 0; shops, 0.

Boiler-house. 0; kitchen, 3; bakery, 0; pantry, 0.

Dining-room, 18; laundry, 9; on wards, 23.

*Employment of Females.*

House-work, 0; kitchen, 0; bakery, 0; pantry. 0.

Dining-room, 14; sewing-room, 7; on wards, 18; sewing and fancy work for self, 53.

*Capacity and Occupation of Males in Wards.*

First ward — Capacity, 44; occupied by 36.

Second ward — Capacity, 56; occupied by 63; overflow, 7.

Third ward — Capacity, 68; occupied by 72; overflow, 4.

Fourth ward — Capacity, 55; occupied by 59; overflow, 4.

In addition to this there are nineteen beds in rooms not intended for sleeping apartments.

*Sick, Wet, Filthy or Restrained in Wards — Male Side.*

First ward — Sick, 1; wet, 0; filthy, 0; restrained, 0.

Second ward — Sick, 26; wet, 0; filthy, 0 restrained, 2.

Third ward — Sick, 14; wet, 0; filthy, 0; restrained, 0.

Fourth ward — Sick, 25; wet, 0; filthy, 0; restrained, 3.

*Capacity and Occupation of Females in Wards—Main Building.*

First ward—Capacity, 42; occupied by 32.
Second ward—Capacity, 46; occupied by 41.
Third ward—Capacity, 41; occupied by 36.

*Sick, Wet, Filthy or Restrained in Wards.*

First ward—Sick, 5 (temporarily); wet, 0; filthy, 1; restrained in protection sheet, 1 (determined upon suicide).

Second ward—Sick, 23; wet, 0; filthy, 10; restrained in protection sheet (for treatment), 8.

Third ward—Sick, 8; wet, 0; filthy, 7; restrained in protection sheet (for treatment), 3.

*Capacity and Occupation of Females in Wards—Pavilion Number One.*

First ward—Capacity, 38; occupied by 29.
Second ward—Capacity, 52; occupied by 35.
Third ward—Capacity, 59; occupied by 56.

*Sick, Wet, Filthy and Restrained in Wards.*

First ward—Sick, 4; wet, 0; filthy, 0; restrained, 0.

Second ward—Sick, 6; wet, 0; filthy, 1; restrained, 3 (in protection sheet, for treatment).

Third ward—Sick, 20; wet, 0; filthy, 7; restrained, 4 (in protection sheet, for treatment).

*Summary of Movements of Patients for Month of August,* 1888—*First Hall (Main Building).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 34 | |
| Number of patients at work | 17 | 293 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 5 | 112 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 5 | 140 |
| Number of patients out walking | 23 | 475 |
| Number of patients in bed | 6 | 74 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 9 | 31 |

*Second Hall (Main Building).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 46 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 19 | .... |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 4 | 95 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 3 | 75 |
| Number of patients out walking | 13 | 280 |
| Number of patients in bed | 26 | 705 |
| Number of patients fed | 18 | 200 |

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients fed with tube | 7 | 78 |
| Number of patients, filthy (day) | 0 | .... |
| Number of patients, filthy (night) | 0 | .... |
| Number of patients at chapel | 5 | 20 |
| Number of patients at church (village) | 1 | 1 |

*Third Hall (Main Building).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 40 | |
| Number of patients at work | 6 | 121 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 1 | 12 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 2 | 40 |
| Number of patients out walking | 19 | 430 |
| Number of patients in bed | 16 | 268 |
| Number of patients fed | 12 | 292 |
| Number of patients fed with tube | 1 | 2 |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | 7 | 217 |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | 7 | 217 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 4 | 8 |

*First Hall (Pavilion No. 1).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 31 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 8 | 165 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 2 | 60 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 1 | 31 |
| Number of patients out walking | 23 | 443 |
| Number of patients in bed | 7 | 153 |
| Number of patients fed | .. | .... |
| Number of patients fed with tube | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 8 | 23 |

*Second Hall (Pavilion No. 1).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 37 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 15 | 208 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 4 | 91 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 7 | 101 |
| Number of patients out walking | 13 | 300 |
| Number of patients in bed | 9 | 153 |
| Number of patients fed | 4 | 89 |
| Number of patients fed with tube | 1 | 2 |

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients filthy (day) | 2 | 29 |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | 2 | 29 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 4 | 14 |

*Third Hall (Pavilion No. 1).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 60 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 7 | 101 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 3 | 93 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 3 | 64 |
| Number of patients out walking | 21 | 464 |
| Number of patients in bed | 21 | 555 |
| Number of patients fed | 5 | 139 |
| Number of patients fed with tube | 2 | 32 |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | 8 | 356 |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | 9 | 365 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 3 | 7 |

*First Hall (Pavilion No. 2).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 39 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 1 | 27 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 4 | 124 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 3 | 23 |
| Number of patients out walking | 26 | 645 |
| Number of patients in bed | .. | .... |
| Number of patients fed | .. | .... |
| Number of patients fed with the tube | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 11 | 43 |

*Second Hall (Pavilion No. 2).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 76 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 3 | 85 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 8 | 248 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 4 | 124 |
| Number of patients out walking | 25 | 713 |
| Number of patients in bed | 30 | 837 |
| Number of patients fed | 3 | 93 |
| Number of patients fed with tube | 1 | 31 |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | 3 | 93 |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | 3 | 93 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 18 | 72 |

*Third Hall (Pavilion No. 2).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 77 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 7 | 145 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 5 | 155 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 6 | 186 |
| Number of patients out walking | 36 | 717 |
| Number of patients in bed | 17 | 412 |
| Number of patients fed | .. | .... |
| Number of patients fed with tube | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | .. | .... |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 7 | 28 |

*Fourth Hall (Pavilion No. 2).*

| | | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients treated | 61 | .... |
| Number of patients at work | 8 | 217 |
| Number of patients at work on ward | 4 | 119 |
| Number of patients at work in dining-room | 4 | 112 |
| Number of patients out walking | 21 | 606 |
| Number of patients in bed | 24 | 682 |
| Number of patients fed | 1 | 31 |
| Number of patients fed with tube | .. | .... |
| Number of patients filthy (day) | 6 | 168 |
| Number of patients filthy (night) | 6 | 168 |
| Number of patients attending chapel | 5 | 17 |

## EXHIBIT C 3.

OFFICE OF STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FROM APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE YEAR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1887, TO OCTOBER 1, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| New piggery | $1,500 00 |
| New kitchen and bakery | 18,825 90 |
| Farm improvements | 2,085 14 |
| Sewerage | 2,050 71 |
| Superintendent's house | 250 00 |
| Covered terraces | 100 00 |
| New pavilion for males | 250 00 |
| Tower | 175 00 |
| | $25,235 85 |

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. WILLIAMSON,
*Assistant Physician and Acting Medical Superintendent.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 16th day of October, 1888.

JOHN COCHRAN,
*Notary Public.*

## EXHIBIT C 4.

OFFICE OF STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y., ....., 1888.

Mr. Craig when here, requested a list of the appropriations which we expected to ask for during the coming session of Legislature. It is somewhat difficult to send such a list, as the annual meeting of our board has not yet been held, and we cannot state exactly the sums which the trustees may conclude to ask for. However, we can give you the following list, although there may be some changes made between now and the time we present our appeal to the Legislature:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two cottages for convalescent patients | $12,000 |
| Enlargement of day-rooms attached to main building | 8,000 |
| Addition to the sewage system | 6,000 |
| New machinery and new boilers for laundry and boiler-house, | 7,500 |
| Furniture for superintendent's house | 3,000 |
| House for the gardener | 1,800 |
| Total | $38,300 |

We have had several requests, from the friends of some of our patients, for cottages in which the patients could live in a more secluded and home-like manner than they can in the wards. Therefore we have deemed it expedient to ask a moderate sum for two cottages. Each cottage should afford accommodations for six or eight more patients.

Each pavilion of this institution, as you know, is provided with a large and sunny block of day-rooms. The main or administrative building has only a small parlor on each floor for the accommodation of patients. We wish to make an extension of these present day-parlors in order to furnish more room and more light to the patients in the main building.

The sewage system, adopted at this institution during the past three years, is not large enough to dispose readily of all our wastes Therefore we desire, quite naturally, to make a suitable addition to the sewage system. Some of the boilers in the boiler-house are about seventeen years old, and it will be necessary within another year or two to change them for new and substantial boilers. The machinery in the laundry has also become seriously worn from continued and heavy use, and we must replace the old with the new ere long.

As the house designed for the superintendent will probably be completed next summer, it will be necessary to furnish it when it is ready for occupancy. A house for the gardener is desirable, because we wish to have the man now in charge of the garden close at hand, where he may look carefully after his crops, instead of living in a house located in the city, quite a distance away.

We are very busy just now in completing our annual report to the trustees, and in getting ready for the annual meeting; consequently I hope you will forgive me if I do not very much elaborate this letter.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT,

*Superintendent.*

---

## EXHIBIT D.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., *August* 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your inquiry I would state that the following counties are in the habit of sending patients to the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane:

Allegany, Chautauqua, Chemung, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming. I give you the number of patients admitted during the past three years from several of these counties. From Cattaraugus county there were admitted in 1886, eleven patients; in 1887, five patients, and so far during 1888, one patient. This patient recovered after a short season, and there are now none from that county in the asylum. From Chautauqua county there were admitted in 1886, seven patients; in 1887, four patients; in 1888, two patients. The friends of both of these patients, I think, reimburse the county for their maintenance here, and it is doubtful whether any patients now are sent from Chautauqua county whose friends do not in whole or in part pay the expense.

From Livingston county there were admitted in 1886, four patients; 1887, three patients, and in 1888, two patients to August first. Since August first Cox has been received.

There has never been in my mind, any question, but that the intent of the law was that all patients should receive treatment in State institutions. Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of article 1, chapter 446, and also section 37, article 3, seem to carry out the idea, that every case of

lunacy should be sent to some State asylum, within ten days of its passing into the hands of the public.

In regard to the specific questions which you ask me, I would reply to the first: A case just adjudged and committed, even if known to be of long standing, should be accorded the advantage of hospital treatment if it has never had it. Second, in the case of recurrent insanity, treatment is as necessary in this as in any form of the disease, and if a patient is treated in a hospital during these attacks, there is less liability of the insanity becoming fixed and the patient passing into a chronic condition. Third, in cases where the patient's maintenance is met by his family or friends, he ought certainly to have the benefit of treatment in a State hospital, and no county should be allowed to receive such cases, except after they have passed through a State institution and been pronounced chronic and proper cases for removal.

Hoping these replies will fully meet your request,

I am very truly yours.

J. B. ANDREWS.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Superintendent.*

*Rochester, N. Y.*

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AT PUBLIC CHARGE IN THE BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM OCTOBER 1, 1888, AND RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES.

| Counties. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Cattaraugus | .. | .. | .. |
| Chautauqua | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Chemung | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| Erie | 77 | 60 | 137 |
| Genesee | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Livingston | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Monroe | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Niagara | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| Ontario | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Orleans | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| Oswego | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Steuben | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| Wayne | 2 | 10 | 12 |
| Wyoming | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | 156 | 170 | 326 |

The difference between the total, 326, and the whole number reported at end of year, 368, represents the number of private patients.

J. B. ANDREWS.

## EXHIBIT D 2.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., *October* 16, 1888.

HON. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR. — I send you the statistics you desired, viz., copies of our day and night reports.

At the meeting of the board to-day, the committee on electric lighting was directed to prepare figures on which to base a request for appropriation.

The other items of laundry machinery, improvement to grounds and facilities for cooking were referred to same committee, who will report at an adjourned meeting of the board to be called late in November or early in December.

I can then give you the details.

Iam very truly,

J. B. ANDREWS.
*Superintendent.*

CLASSIFICATION BY WARDS.

*Women's Division.* — A 1 and A 2, convalescent wards; A 3, demented ward; B 1, feeble and suicidal ward; B 2 and B 3, disturbed wards.

*Men's Division.* — C 1 and D 1, convalescent wards; C 2, quiet ward; D 2, demented ward; E, disturbed ward.

### MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

| WARDS. | C1 | C2 | D1 | D2 | E. | Dormitory. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of beds | 30 | 39 | 35 | 39 | 22 | 16 | 181 |
| Number of patients | 37 | 38 | 33 | 40 | 23 | .... | 171 |
| Number employed yesterday | 32 | 35 | 31 | 26 | 19 | .... | 143 |

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the wards | 26 | With painter | 6 |
| In dining-rooms | 19 | In shoe shop | .. |
| On the farm | .. | In kitchen | 7 |
| At the barns | 6 | With office boy | 1 |
| On the lawn | .. | Number restrained* | 1 |
| At engine-house | 4 | In covered bed, day | .. |
| With carpenter | 3 | In covered bed, night | .. |

* Canvas mittens.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sick in bed | 6 | Total employed | 143 |
| In laundry | 2 | Unable to work | 28 |
| With laundry cart | 6 | Refusing to work | .. |
| With supervisor | 1 | Total patients | 171 |
| Attending school | .. | Remaining in-doors | 28 |
| Care of person and room only, | 2 | At entertainment | .. |
| Unclassified, in-doors | 10 | At chapel | .. |
| Unclassified, out-doors | 45 | On parole | 46 |

Weather — Rainy.

Temperature — Ward, C 1, 70; C 2, 69; D 1, 67; D 2, 70; E, 69.

Patients found wet or dirty this morning: F. Sipp, filthy; H. Lauth, wet.

Number of filthy patients: Ward, D 2, 11; E, 1.

Patients discharged: Thomas Ryan, October 12, 1888.

Attendants' leave of absence:

| | From | Until |
|---|---|---|
| R. McDonough | 6 P. M. | Morn. |
| O. Jones | 1 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| G. Pritchard | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| D. Smith | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| M. Stahr | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| W. Murray | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| Sunday, October 14: | | |
| P. Marshall | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| T. Maschmann | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| J. Gray | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| J. Kinnis | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| M. Stahr | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |

## WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, OCTOBER 13, 1888.

| WARDS. | A 1. | A 2. | A 3. | B 1. | B 2. | B 3. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of beds | 32 | 34 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 27 | 190 |
| Number of patients | 34 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 26 | 199 |
| Number employed yesterday | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 163 |

*How Employed.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the ward | 27 | Care of person and room only, | 20 |
| In dining-rooms | 21 | Tailoring | 2 |
| In the laundry | 32 | Unclassified | 6 |
| In the center | 2 | Total employed | 163 |
| Sewing | 22 | Unable to work | 19 |
| Mending | 18 | Refusing to work | 17 |
| Knitting | 8 | Total patients | 199 |
| Embroidery | 5 | Remaining in-doors | 167 |
| Number restrained* | 3 | At entertainment | .. |
| In covered bed, day | 1 | At chapel | .. |
| In covered bed, night | 3 | On parole | 47 |
| Sick in bed | 14 | | |
| Attending school | .. | | |

Weather — Rain.

Temperature — Ward, A 1, 63; A 2, 70; A 3, 70; B 1, 72; B 2, 75; B 3, 73.

Patients found wet or dirty this morning.— B 3, S. Striker, dirty room; J. Whitney and D. Beegle, wet beds.

Number of filthy patients.— Ward, B 2, 4; B 3, 4.

Attendants' leave of absence:

| | From | Until |
|---|---|---|
| A 1, E. A. Kibbler | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 3, N. Barrow | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 3, M. Michael | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B, A. Blumenthal | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 2, M. Wilson | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 3, E. Hicks | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 3, A. De Klyn | 6 P. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 1, M. A. Cross | 6 P. M. | Sunday. |
| Sunday, October 14: | | |
| A 1, K. Allan | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 2, Kate Clifford | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 3, M. Michael | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| A 3, G. Dibbell | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 1, M. Lee | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 2, M. Wilson | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |
| B 3, J. Stadel | 9 A. M. | 10 P. M. |

* Restraint, canvas mittens.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER 13, 1888 — *Men.*

| Wards. | NAMES. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C 2... | W. Wilson..... | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | x | .... |
| C 2... | M. Volz..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| C 2... | I. Reilly..... | a | a | a | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| D 1... | W. Jacobs ..... | .... | .... | .... | a | o | .... | .... | a | a |
| D 2... | H. Lauth ..... | x | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | o | d, r | x |
| D 2... | F. Ellis..... | .... | .... | x | .... | w | .... | x | .... | .... |
| D 2... | F. Mehue ..... | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | x | .... |
| D 2... | W. Whitaker.... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | x | .... | x | .... |
| D 2... | T. O'Shea ..... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | o | x | .... |
| D 2... | Mr. Griswold ... | n | o, n | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... |
| D 2... | Skuse ..... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | .... | x | .... |
| D 2... | Geo. Codling.... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | .... | x | .... |
| D 2... | Mr. Wheeler .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | .... | x | .... |
| D 2... | Mr. Winnehan .. | w | .... | o | .... | .... | .... | w, r | .... | .... |
| E .... | F. Sipp ..... | .... | .... | n | a | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| E .... | Mr. Colby ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n | .... | .... | n |
| E .... | P. Collins..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n | n |
| E .... | M. Satterlee .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a |

n — noisy. o — out of bed. w — wet. d — filthy. x — taken up. a — awake.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER 13, 1888 — *Women.*

| Wards. | NAMES. | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A 1... | Mrs. McKurth .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a |
| A 3... | M. Kean..... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | x |
| A 3... | M. Moore..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n | n |
| A 3... | Mrs. Rosendale.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a | a |
| B 1... | E. Jones..... | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | x |
| B 1... | C. Banan ..... | a | a | a | a | a | a | .... | .... | .... |
| B 1... | M. Meegan..... | .... | .... | a | a | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| B 1... | B. Ortil ..... | a | a | a | .... | .... | a | a | .... | a |
| B 1... | K. Horton ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a | a |
| B 2... | M. Wagner ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n | n | .... |
| B 2... | M. Sebring ..... | a | a | a | a | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| B 2... | L. Coryell ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n | n |
| B 2... | M. Kelly..... | x | .... | .... | .... | x | .... | .... | .... | x |
| B 2... | G. Jacques..... | x | .... | .... | .... | w | .... | .... | .... | x |
| B 2... | Mrs. Gilmore ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a | a |
| B 3... | Mrs. Day ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | o | o |
| ..... | M. Sawyer ..... | a | a | a | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| ..... | D. Beegle..... | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| ..... | S. Striker ..... | o, n | o, n | o, n | o, n | .... | .... | .... | n | n |
| ..... | C. Ferguson .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a |
| ..... | A. Thompson ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | a | a | a |
| B 2... | Mrs. Wood ..... | n | n | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | n |
| A 2... | L. Dexter, slept.. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| ..... | H. Johnson, room | .... | w | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

n — noisy. o — out of bed. w — wet. d — filthy. x — taken up. a — awake.

## EXHIBIT E.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WILLARD, SENECA LAKE, *August* 15, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—We send you, under a separate cover, copies of the daily reports for August 9, reported on the morning of August 10; also the number of attendants on each hall, and a summary of the whole.

Yours truly,

P. M. WISE,
*Superintendent.*

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DAY REPORTS.

| DEPARTMENT. | Number of patients. | Number in beds. | Number taking medicine. | WET AND DIRTY. | | Discharged. | Restraint record and remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Night. | Day. | | |
| Main — men: | | | | | | | |
| First department.. | 105 | 4 | 32 | 9 | 3 | .. | |
| Second department, | 109 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 3 | .. | |
| Third department.. | 82 | .. | 21 | 8 | 4 | .. | |
| Main — women: | | | | | | | |
| First department.. | 91 | 2 | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Second department, | 91 | 1 | 23 | 21 | 11 | .. | |
| Third department.. | 99 | 2 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Women — branch.. | 246 | 25 | 92 | 22 | 14 | .. | |
| Men — D. B. 1..... | 238 | 1 | 19 | 15 | 2 | 1 | D. Becker eloped. |
| Women — D. B. 2.. | 239 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 4 | .. | |
| Men — D. B. 3..... | 249 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Whipple eloped. |
| Women — D. B. 4.. | 248 | 5 | 24 | 14 | 16 | .. | |
| Men — infirmary... | 147 | 9 | 33 | 2 | 4 | .. | |
| Totals..... | 1,944 | 59 | 319 | 116 | 62 | 2 | |

*Employment of Patients.*

| | Females. | Males. |
|---|---|---|
| Farm | .. | 63 |
| Garden | .. | 25 |
| Barns and piggeries | .. | 20 |
| Laundry | 36 | 2 |
| Kitchen | 69 | 25 |
| Center | 9 | 1 |
| Bakery | .. | 1 |
| Matron's office | 3 | .. |
| Needle work | 162 | .. |
| Engineer | .. | 4 |
| Butcher | .. | .. |
| Upholsterer | .. | .. |
| Tailor | .. | 1 |
| Tailoress | 40 | .. |
| Carpenter | .. | 1 |
| Painters | .. | 2 |
| Shoemakers | .. | 2 |
| Grounds | .. | 128 |
| Hall work | 113 | 161 |
| Totals | 432 | 436 |
| Walks | 819 | 397 |

Special incidents during the day:

Main building, males, Thomas *a** Authes. Main building, females, Jones *a** Shaw; Brown *a** Bates.

Branch.—Niver *a** McCoy; Congdon *a** Parrott; Steadwell *a** Fitzgerald.

(Signed.) J. M. MOSHER.

---

WILLARD, SENECA LAKE, *August* 18, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR.—The inclosed table will show the facts you want, as expressed in your letter. We have vacancies outside, but, aside from those cases requiring care in the main building, there are other cases under observation for classification and clinical purposes, that are not transferred. It is impracticable to keep the number evened up. Then, our disturbed cases are out of proportion to the accommodation provided for them, for the reason that these and the filthy cases are selected for transfer from the exempt counties, when any are transferred at all. Thus far, we have not been much embarrassed on this account, but I apprehend we may be, if the present policy is maintained and the present custom is continued. A selected insane population, with regard to the extraordinary care they require, is not certainly an economical one to care for. It is a mistaken policy to remove the industrial element from an asylum where they are needed, and where they assist in reducing the cost of maintenance for those who are not industrial and require extraordinary and expensive care, to counties

---

**a.* Assaults which, however slight, are reported.

where their services are not needed. If the State were to create a plant for the harmless and industrious class, such as the exempt counties care for, with sufficient land, they could be maintained at a much less rate, under intelligent managemement, than they are in counties now.

Very respectfully yours.

P. M. WISE,
*Superintendent.*

SOUTH WING.

| HALL. | Number standing beds. | Number attendants, day. | Patients. | Classification. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..... | 37 | 4 | 41 | Observation and convalescent. |
| 2..... | 44 | 5 | 44 | Periodic and relapsed. |
| 3..... | 48 | 4 | 48 | Demented, industrious, needing observation. |
| 4..... | 25 | 3 | 27 | Observation for relapsed and acute cases. |
| 5..... | 24 | 4 | 27 | Excited, dirty, violent. |
| 6..... | 29 | 3 | 28 | Epileptic, demented. |
| 7..... | 19 | 2 | 22 | Epileptic, noisy, demented. |
| 8..... | 15 | 3 | 20 | Dangerous. |
| 9..... | 22 | 3 | 21 | Helpless cases needing watching. |

NORTH WING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1..... | 40 | 4 | 45 | Observation, convalescent and industrious. |
| 2..... | 44 | 6 | 53 | Excitable, violent and industrious. |
| 3..... | 46 | 5 | 40 | Demented, industrious, need observation. |
| 4..... | 22 | 4 | 37 | Observation for relapsed and acute cases and industrious. |
| 5..... | 25 | 4 | 35 | Excited, industrious, epileptic, violent. |
| 6..... | 28 | 3 | 26 | Epileptic, demented and industrious. |
| 7..... | 19 | 3 | 23 | Epileptic, acute, violent, excited observation, industrious. |
| 8..... | 13 | 3 | 20 | Dangerous, epileptic, industrious. |
| 9..... | 22 | 2 | 16 | Filthy, excited idiots, helpless. |

### DETACHED BUILDING 1

has existing accommodation for 264 male patients, and the present population is 238. In the selection of cases for transfer to this group of buildings, regard is had to the industrial needs of the patients, and a lower grade (mentally) are selected that go to detatched building 3, although they are short of that degree of deficiency which would class them as filthy. The simpler forms of occupation are practiced here, such as barrow work and shoveling, and the patients that till the garden live here. The sub-classification depends on the house organization, the patients requiring the most care being under the observation of the oldest and most skilled attendants.

### DETACHED BUILDING 3.

Accommodation for 276 patients. Present population, 249 patients.

The better grade of harmless chronic mania and the lighter forms of dementia are usually transferred here. The burden of agricultural work is performed by the detached building 3 patients. Mat-making employs a number during the winter. Sub-classification is medical and clinical.

### DETACHED BUILDING 2 AND DETACHED BUILDING 4

have each capacity for 248 women, with sixteen vacancies. The better grade of cases of dementia and chronic mania are selected for these buildings. Sub-classification is medical and clinical, depending somewhat upon the quality of attendants employed. There is in each group a tailoring room, and patients are employed at sewing and domestic work.

### INFIRMARY FOR MEN.

One hundred and forty-seven patients and five vacancies. There are two halls and four hospital wards. Each ward has a nurse when occupied by the sick, and each hall has three day and two night attendants. Latterly we have employed a man and his wife for the night care of patients in each dormitory, with marked success.

### BRANCH.

Two hundred and forty-eight patients ; two vacancies. There are four halls and two hospital wards. Each hall employs three day attendants and two night attendants, and there is one night nurse for the sick, in addition. There is one day nurse for each hospital ward.

## EXHIBIT F.

OFFICE OF BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *August* 17, 1888.

MR. OSCAR CRAIG, *State Board of Charities, Rochester, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Herewith please find reports asked for while on your recent visit of inspection with Dr. Milhau. Trusting they will prove satisfactory,

I am, very respectfully,

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
*Superintendent.*

---

### DAY REPORT, SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, *August* 9, 1888.

| MALES. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11-12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of patients, 520. Day ... | 73 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 25 | 129 | 61 | .. | 30 | 30 | P.Farm |
| No. of patients, 520. Night.. | 68 | 56 | 64 | 56 | 25 | 129 | 57 | .. | 30 | 30 | 5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number admitted | 1 | Blacksmith | 1 |
| Discharged | ... | Bakery | 1 |
| Dead | 1 | Lawn | 2 |
| Escaped | ... | Tailor | 1 |
| Walk | 250 | Horse barn | 3 |
| Religious service | ... | Shoemaker | 2 |
| Entertainment | ... | | |
| Employed | 269 | Taking medicine | 24 |
| Laundry | 12 | Sick in bed | 23 |
| Kitchen | 18 | Wet and dirty (day) | 35 |
| Center | 6 | Wet and dirty (night) | 18 |
| Hall work | 44 | Number convulsions | 11 |
| Mason | 3 | A. Sterling | 2 |
| Painter | 3 | J. Wood | 1 |
| Water-works | 18 | M. Dowd | 1 |
| Farm | 68 | J. Minnerly | 1 |
| Garden | 21 | C. Brainard | 3 |
| Yard | 62 | E. Allen | 2 |
| Carpenter | 2 | E. Lynch | 1 |
| Engineer | 2 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hours in belt | ... |
| Hours in wristlets (W. Whitman, surgical restraint) | 24 |
| Hours in camisole | ... |
| Hours in seclusion | ... |
| Hours in muff | ... |
| Hours restrained in bed (Frank Smith) | 24 |
| Assaults on patients | 6 |
| A. Faucett upon S. Duggan, F. Stilson upon J. Kincock, W. Lee upon W. Hoyt, J. Pendegrast upon J. Feshler, J. J. Reilly upon C. Smith, J. J. Reilly upon E. Carman. | |
| Assaults on attendants | 1 |
| S. Collins upon G. Pettingill. | |
| Homicide | ... |
| Assaults on physicians | ... |
| Arson | ... |
| Suicide | ... |

Temperature in shade — 6 A. M., 00; 12 M., 00; 6 P. M., 00; 12 P. M., 00.
Highest ward temperature — 6 A. M., 76; 12 M., 80; 6 P. M., 82; 12 P. M., 00.
Lowest ward temperature — 6 A. M., 70; 12 M., 78; 6 P. M., 70; 12 P. M., 00.

SPECIAL INCIDENTS.

Destroyed by W. Benjamin, one suit.
Destroyed by I. Dobson, one shirt and one suit.
Admitted, J. J. McDonald on ward 4.
Died, G. Sarvent on ward 6.

THURSDAY, *August* 9, 1888.

| FEMALES. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO. of patients, 553. Day | 61 | 55 | 61 | 58 | 64 | 131 | 58 | .. | 31 | 34 | .. | .. |
| NO. of patients, 553. Night | 59 | 54 | 65 | 58 | 64 | 131 | 58 | .. | 31 | 33 | .. | .. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number admitted | ... |
| Discharged | ... |
| Dead | ... |
| Escaped | ... |
| Walk | 352 |
| Religious service | ... |
| Entertainment | ... |
| Employed | 133 |
| Laundry | 18 |
| Kitchen | 9 |
| Center | 2 |
| Hall work | 50 |
| Needle work | 50 |
| Fancy work | 4 |
| Water-works | ... |
| Farm | ... |
| Garden | ... |
| Yard | ... |
| Carpenter | ... |
| Engineer | ... |
| Blacksmith | ... |
| Bakery | ... |
| Lawn | ... |
| Tailor | ... |
| Horse barn | ... |
| Shoemaker | ... |
| Taking medicine | 30 |
| Sick in bed | 30 |
| Wet and dirty, day | 120 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wet and dirty, night | 35 | Hours in seclusion | ... |
| Number convulsions | 16 | Restrained in bed | ... |
| M. Doubleday | 3 | Assaults on patients | 5 |
| C. Phelps | 2 | J. Cullen upon M. Lindsay, C. Chrisman upon M. B. Allen, M. McCullough upon B. Finlan, S. Ware upon M. McKinney, M. Grey upon C. Vaila. | |
| M. Hauer | 2 | | |
| M. Pendergast | 1 | | |
| M. Lee | 2 | | |
| F. Lewis | 2 | | |
| L. Jordan | 2 | Assaults on attendants | ... |
| A. Brewster | 2 | Assaults on physicians | ... |
| | | Arson | ... |
| Hours in belt | ... | Suicide | ... |
| Hours in wristlets | ... | Homicide | ... |
| Hours in camisole | ... | | |
| Hours in muff | ... | | |

Highest ward temperature—6 A. M., 78; 12 M., 84; 6 P. M., 88; 12 P. M., 0.
Lowest ward temperature—6 A. M., 74; 12 M., 80; 6 P. M., 80; 12 P. M., 0.

SPECIAL INCIDENTS.

Destroyed by T. Tuthill, one dress.
Destroyed by S. Millman, one plate and three bowls.
Destroyed by M. Meagher, three lights glass.
Destroyed by M. A. Sullivan, one light glass.
Destroyed by E. Malloy, one cup.
Transferred—M. O'Brien from ward D to ward C.
Transferred—F. Travis from ward F to ward E.
Transferred—E. Wright from ward F to ward D.
Transferred—E. M. Hawley from ward D to ward F.

MALE WARDS—9.

| | WARDS. | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | |
| Capacity | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 50 | 27 | 27 | 429 |

FEMALE WARDS—9.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | I | J | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capacity | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 100 | 50 | 27 | 27 | 464 |

Total capacity, male and female ..... 893

See to-day's reports herewith for number now in each ward, and summary.

Number of attendants in each ward:

MALE WARDS.

| | WARDS. | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | |
| Attendants ..... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 44 |
| | FEMALE WARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | I | J | |
| Attendants ..... | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 49 |
| Total attendants, male and female ..... | | | | | | | | | | 93 |

MALE WARDS.

1. For quiet, demented working men.
2. For convalescent patients.
3. For noisy, violent and destructive patients.
4. For excitable, demented patients.
5. For noisy, violent and destructive patients.
6. For feeble, untidy and filthy dements (has a hospital department).
7. For quiet dements (no window-guards; open door during day).
9. For excitable, untidy patients.
10. For quiet, tidy patients.

FEMALE WARDS.

A. For quiet and demented patients.
B. For convalescent patients.
C. For violent and destructive patients.
D. For excitable and demented patients.
E. For violent, destructive and filthy patients.
F. For feeble, demented and filthy (hospital attachment).
G. For quiet patients (hospital department; no window-guards).
I. For noisy and demented patients.
K. For noisy and demented patients.

# EXHIBIT F 2.

## BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE.

*Items for the Supply Bill.*

We respectfully submit the following items for the *supply bill of* 1889. These are matters of great importance to the welfare of this institution, and we sincerely hope and trust they will receive favorable consideration at the hands of your honorable body:

| | |
|---|---|
| New buildings to accommodate a disturbed and untidy class of patients who require strong and permanent structures, | $100,000 |
| Stone walks | 1,000 |
| Painting buildings outside and inside | 2,000 |
| Building for mill for grinding feed and bones, cutting fodder and steaming the same | 1,500 |
| Agricultural implements | 600 |
| For shed to be used for housing wagons and sleighs, and store-rooms above | 1,100 |
| Repairs to chapel and painting same | 1,000 |
| Building for fire hose and cart | 800 |
| Medical books and instruments | 400 |
| Building for mechanics and necessary machinery | 8,000 |
| Covering for steam pipe | 1,100 |
| Ceiling east end of north building, and hall of kitchen, and painting the same | 1,310 |
| Ice house at river | 1,500 |
| For repairing Phelps and Barlow houses to furnish accommodations for forty (40) patients | 6,000 |
| Furniture | 3,500 |
| Right of way for switch and grading the same on D., L. and W. track* | |

Approved December 10, 1888.

TRACY R. MORGAN, Chairman.
T. S. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent.
*Executive Committee.*

*Have not been able to get entire cost to this date.

# EXHIBIT G.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS,
AUBURN, N. Y., *August* 18, 1888.

MR. OSCAR CRAIG, *State Board of Charities, Rochester, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Herewith you will find a statement, as you requested, containing the number of patients, attendants, etc., on each ward:

First ward—Patients, 24; beds, 25; attendants, 2;* 7 beds in transepts; 3 double rooms; 12 single rooms.

Second ward (female)—Patients, 15; beds, 15; attendants, 2; 1 bed in transepts; 14 single rooms.

Third ward—Patients, 26; beds, 26; attendants, 2; 7 beds in transepts; 4 double rooms; 11 single rooms.

Fourth ward—Patients, 27; beds, 27; attendants, 2; 6 beds in transepts; 6 double rooms; 9 single rooms.

Fifth ward—Patients, 41; beds, 42; attendants, 2;† 1 two-bed dormitory; 3 three-bed dormitories; 1 double room; 16 single rooms; 8 sleep in transepts.

Sixth ward—Patients, 40; beds, 40; attendants, 4;‡ 1 eleven-bed dormitory; 2 three-bed dormitories; 1 double room; 21 single rooms

Seventh ward—Patients, 40; beds, 41; attendants, 4; 1 eleven-bed dormitory; 2 three-bed dormitories; 22 single rooms: 1 sleeps in recess.

Total patients, 213; beds, 216; attendants, 18; average number of patients to each attendant, 11.83. Three of the attendants, as above stated, are employed in the yard and dining-room most of the day.

You will see by the above that we are so crowded that we are compelled to have some sleep in the transepts, etc.

Yours, very truly,

C. F. MACDONALD,
*Medical Superintendent.*
Per J. M. SEMPLE.

---

* One of the attendants has charge of the dining-room.
† One attendant acts as yardman.
‡ One attendant acts as assistant yardman.

## EXHIBIT H.

THE NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE,
NEW YORK CITY, *November* 6, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Commissioner, etc., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City:*

MY DEAR SIR.— Your letter of the fifth instant has just, this evening, reached me. I do not think, under the circumstances of its late receipt, it being election day, etc., that I can hope to lay the supplementary information for which you ask, before you, at your meeting to-morrow. For some part of it, I have had again to send to Blackwell's and Hart's Islands.

You will have, no doubt, my first report to you, sent through my own board; and I shall see that within the next week answers to your supplementary questions, and the modification of the architect's and civil engineer's reports, for which you ask, shall be at your service.

I did have, unfortunately, a particularly acute attack of my malarial trouble, for your kind deference to which I am much obliged; but I had forestalled it by preparing the bulk of my notes for you; and, as I said in my last letter, they might have been at your service over a month ago, but for the misunderstanding as to their being held back for the architect's and civil engineer's reports, and for the transmission through our own board, which as I understood, our president required, when we met at Central Islip.

Very respectfully,
A. E. MACDONALD,
*General Superintendent.*

---

THE NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.
NEW YORK CITY, *October* 5, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Chairman of Committee on Insane, Rochester, N. Y.:*

MY DEAR SIR. —I have the honor to forward herewith, as instructed by you, a summary of the operations of the several asylums for the insane of the city of New York, during the period since the last official visit of your committee, their statistics for the day of your recent visit, and answers to certain specific questions, asked by yourself, or by your colleagues.

For your convenience in referring to them, I include, under a general heading, such facts as apply to the several asylums in common, while detailing, under separate headings, those which affect one or other of the asylums individually.

Very respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,
*General Superintendent.*

OVER-CROWDING.

Upon the dates of the visits of the committee to the asylums upon the several islands, there were in the care of the department of charities and correction 4,634 insane, of whom 2,091 were males and 2,543 females. Of the males, 1,880 were upon Ward's Island and 211 upon Hart's Island, while the females were divided between Blackwell's and Hart's islands in the proportion of 1,658 to 875. The average increase of the insane coming under the care of the department has been, for some years back, from 200 to 250 a year, varying as certain conditions have arisen; in one year (1885), for instance, the increase being much larger, owing to the transfer from the Emigration Asylum of a number of patients, of whose care the Commissioners of Emigration claimed that they should be relieved, inasmuch as they had been more than one and less than five years in the country, the latter being the old, and the former the new, limit of the responsibility of their department, as established by law and by judicial decision. The total of 4,634 patients in the care of the department at the time of the committee's inspection, was divided between the three islands in the following ratio: Blackwell's Island, 1,668; Ward's Island, 1,880; and Hart's Island, 1,086; while the available accommodations for them were, respectively: Upon Blackwell's Island, 1,276; Ward's Island, 1,550; and Hart's Island, 799. Appended tables will show in detail the distribution of the excess as among the several buildings, wards, etc., and it will suffice to say here, that there was a surplus of 392 at Blackwell's Island, 330 at Ward's Island and 287 at Hart's Island. It is proper to say, also, that this surplus was above the accommodations at all available, and not simply over those that were proper and suitable. Upon Blackwell's Island, for instance, the 126 patients in the "lodge" building occupy quarters that are entirely unfitted for such occupation, have been repeatedly condemned, and are now happily about to be abandoned, as soon as quarters can be found for them elsewhere, when the building itself will be remodeled, and turned into an amusement hall and workrooms. Upon Ward's Island 300 patients are housed in the asylum

building of the emigration department, which has been hired for a period of five years; and 300 in what is called the "annex" building, leased under similar conditions. The former, were it in good repair, instead of, as in fact, much dilapidated, would comfortably accommodate about 250; but the "annex" building was never suited, nor indeed intended, for occupation by the insane, and to attach to it even a nominal capacity can be done only by courtesy. To each of these two buildings 300 patients are now assigned. On Hart's Island, at least two of the wooden buildings — many years ago erected as barracks for the troops then occupying the island — are so old and out of repair, that they should be thoroughly reconstructed, if not indeed abandoned and destroyed.

PROVISIONS FOR RELIEF.

*Upon the Islands.*

During the current year, for the first time, measures have been taken to provide at all adequately for the regular and apparently normal increase in the number of the insane coming under the care of the department, and at the same time to provide, to some extent, for the relief of the over-crowding which has arisen from failure to make similar provision in past years. The facts, however, that the more liberal appropriations granted by the board of apportionment became available only upon the first of January, and that after that each building had, under the law, to be made the subject of advertising, drawing of specifications, making of plans, qualifying of successful bidders, etc., etc., permit of this late date in the year being reached without the actual completion of any one of these measures of relief, although several of them are nearly completed, and all are more or less advanced. The provisions for the relief of the over-crowding, may be divided between those in progress upon the islands and in connection with the existing asylums, and those related to the scheme for the establishment of a working colony of patients upon the farm acquired in 1884 at Central Islip, on Long Island. The latter, and at once the most effective and important, is already so far advanced as to give promise of relief to the islands, before the close of the year, to the extent of 300 patients. The former, which are about to be described, will give further relief to the extent of about 500, one-half of which may be reasonably expected to accrue before the close of the year, and the other half within the three months following. The excess of 1,009 patients above present available accommodations, and of 1,500 above proper accommodations, is therefore in prospect of speedy relief to the extent of 800. This will leave an excess of 700 still to be provided for, and will leave provision still to be made also for the annual increase which is to

be anticipated. In what way it is proposed by the local board of charities, with the approval of the asylum committee of the State Board, to make this provision, will be detailed later on. Upon the several islands, buildings, from which relief of the over-crowding will be derived, are in progress as follows: Upon Blackwell's and Ward's islands, homes for the attendants are rapidly approaching completion, and are expected to be ready for occupation about the first of the year, which will take from the over-crowded wards of the main female and male asylums some 120 and 150 attendants, respectively. Upon Hart's Island, it was the intention of the board to erect a two-story brick pavilion, similar to that last constructed, and to accommodate from 250 to 300 patients. The $62,500 asked for was, however, reduced by the board of apportionment by nearly one-half, or to $35,000, and a change of plan became necessary. It was therefore decided, in view of Hart's Island being without the city limits, and therefore exempt from the provisions of the building laws forbidding frame structures, to erect wooden pavilions to accommodate 200 patients. Other minor sources of relief—alterations in the internal arrangements of old buildings, etc.—will afford or have already afforded space for some thirty to fifty additional beds; so that, in all, upon the islands themselves, relief from the over-crowding will soon be secured to the extent of some 500 beds.

It would be well if these beds could be removed altogether, but with the steady increase of incoming patients this will be, of course, impossible, and all that will be attained will be the reassignment of the patients in the several wards, and a partial reduction of the surplus population in each.

## CENTRAL ISLIP FARM.

By far the most important of the measures taken to relieve the over-crowding of the present asylum buildings, during this or any preceding year, is the erection of buildings upon the farm belonging to the department, situated at Central Islip, Long Island. This is true, not alone in view of the number for which provision will at once be made, but of the rapid extension of which that number will be capable, and of the changes and improvements which a relatively new system of care and treatment will, it is hoped, make possible.

The farm in question was acquired in 1884 at a cost slightly within the amount of the appropriation ($25,000). It was thought desirable that a site should be found either upon the shores of the Sound or of the Hudson river, so that access might be had thereto by water, and the steamers of the department thus made available for the transportation of patients, or their friends when visiting them, and of necessary

provisions and supplies. It was soon found, however, that such a site could not be obtained for the small sum at the disposal of the department and the present purchase is, in view of this fact, thought to be, upon all accounts, a satisfactory one. The property consists of about 1,000 acres, bordered upon the line of the central branch of the Long Island railroad, at its Central Islip depot, extending south toward Islip proper, for about two and one-half miles and having a breadth of nearly one mile. It is bisected by a public road which runs from Long Island sound upon the north, to Great South bay on the south. More specific details as to the characteristics of the soil, etc., will be found in an appended report to the New York board of charities from Mr. George Radford, the civil engineer to whom the surveys, etc., were intrusted; and a report also appended from Messrs. Withers & Dickson, the architects in charge of the building operations, will furnish similar details as to the various pavilions and their adjuncts. In a general way, it may be said here that the soil is a sandy loam, covered with a low growth of scrub oak and pine, not in its present state profitably productive, but capable, with abundant fertilizing and labor, of producing excellent crops. While at first sight this might be a disadvantage, it is in reality less so when the purpose of its occupation, and the character of its proposed occupants, are considered. The main object of its occupation is the employment of the patients; and, where those who have sufficient skill and intelligence can be fully employed as the land is brought into condition to bear crops, for those of less intelligence, the ordinary work incidental to the clearing of the land, will afford appropriate employment. The climate is most salubrious; drinking water of great purity is obtainable by boring to an average depth of fifteen or sixteen feet, in any part of the farm, and the sanitary and hygienic conditions could scarcely be improved upon. While the land was acquired in 1884, it was not until the fall of 1887 that funds were placed at the disposal of the commissioners for the erection of buildings, and the sum then allowed was small (but $60,000), and was not obtained through an original grant, but by a transfer, the board of apportionment agreeing that the amount named, which had been granted four years before for the erection of a hospital pavilion connected with the Ward's Island Asylum, but the expenditure of which had, unfortunately, for various reasons been delayed, should be devoted to that purpose. Plans and specifications were at once prepared for a group of three pavilions, intended to accommodate 100 patients; a cottage for the necessary offices and officers; a kitchen, store-house, stable, etc.; and it was hoped that they might be com-

pleted and occupied in time to permit of such a test of their adaptability to the purpose, as might suggest changes and improvements in the additional groups of buildings intended to succeed them, and funds for which were then being sought in the estimates for the present year. Unfortunately, however, some omissions or mistakes brought the specifications in conflict with some of the many technicalities governing the execution of contracts for the municipality, and the work was so far delayed that the funds sought and granted became available, and the new groups of buildings were contracted for in time to permit of their completion almost simultaneously with the first, and before *they* could be occupied. The new buildings comprise two groups, similar in external conformation to the first, but showing some improvements, it is thought, in their details, and are intended to provide for 200 additional patients. As has been stated, it is expected that all the buildings in course of construction, whether under the original transfer of $60,000, or the grant for 1888 of $297,200 will be completed with, or before the close of the year. When completed they will present a colony of nine pavilions, containing in all 300 patients, and divided into three groups of three pavilions each.

The nine pavilions are so placed as to form a segment of a circle, and the three pavilions of each group, in turn form segments of smaller circles, so that the outlook from their various windows, and especially from their day-rooms, is interfered with, one by the other, as little as possible. In rear of each group is a dining-room, sufficient to accommodate the 100 patients in that group, with a covered way leading to it from the three pavilions; and in the rear again of the dining-room of the central group, is the kitchen and bakery, so that the average distance over which the food is required to be transported is reduced to a minimum.

### PROPOSED RELIEF FOR 1889.

While it is not yet definitely determined what measures will be submitted to the board of apportionment, or sums asked for from that board, in order to continue, during the coming year, the reduction of the present over-crowding, they have been the subject of considerable discussion, and will probably be approximately as follows:

The main effort will be made in the direction of extending the occupation of the farm, at Central Islip, by the erection of buildings sufficient to accommodate from 300 to 600 additional patients. If possible, the assent of the members of the board of apportionment will be obtained to the project at once to extend the accommodations to the point of providing for about 1,000 patients in all. To accomplish this two additional colonies will be necessary, in general design similar to

the existing one, and with the additional officers and employés' residences, kitchens, store-rooms, etc., necessary to provide for the proportionately increased staff, and for the cooking, distribution of water supply, disposition of sewage, etc. If such an expenditure is thought to be too great for a single year, a sum sufficient to build a single additional colony, for 300 patients, will be sought. In any case it is proposed to ask for money for a hospital pavilion, for an electric-light plant, ice-house, and other necessary buildings and appurtenances, for which the appropriation for 1888 did not suffice to provide. It will be necessary, also, to extend the accommodations provided for by what is known as the "administration" building, erected under the first contract, as stated. *That* building was planned upon the basis of the occupation of the farm by but 100 patients; and its dimensions are altogether inadequate to provide offices and living quarters for the increased staff required by the increase to 600 or 1,000 patients, or even to the 300 patients already provided for. It is proposed either to erect a second building, of somewhat similar design, though larger dimensions, and to devote one to offices and the other to living apartments, or to purchase, as the board of apportionment may deem best, a house, upon property adjoining that of the department, which has been, with the land surrounding it, offered by its present owner for sale. Apart from the advantage of obtaining immediate occupation, instead of awaiting the slow process of planning, specifying, advertising and erecting, the relative location of the house and property named render its being brought into the possession, or under the control of the city, of considerable importance. The property is a square, taken out of that afterwards purchased by the city, and occupies the corner bounded by the avenue already spoken of, as bisecting the farm upon one side and by the line of the railroad upon another, and immediately facing the railroad depot. Visitors, employés and others going to and fro, between the farm and depot, must pass by it; and it would be unfortunate if it should be devoted, as it most probably, in that case, would be, to occupation as a liquor saloon. For similar reasons, one or two other small plots, adjoining the one in question, should be added to the city's possessions; they are, in reality, a portion of the farm; are needed to make its conformation symmetrical; and the greater portion of their acreage, having been already brought to a high state of cultivation and bearing excellent crops, would be of decided advantage in providing farm and garden produce for the patients, in the interim which must elapse before they can make their own ground productive.

For the islands, the solicitation of sums sufficient to effect the following measures of relief for the over-crowding is in contemplation:

At Hart's Island an additional pavilion, similar to that about to be erected from the reduced appropriation granted for 1888, and for which about $50,000 will be required, and at Ward's island the restoration of the $60,000 borrowed therefrom and transferred to the account of the Central Islip farm, as before detailed, and the consequent erection of the hospital pavilion for which it was originally, in 1883, appropriated.

Upon Blackwell's Island no additional buildings are contemplated, the space devoted to the asylum being already more than fully occupied; nor is it proposed, upon either Ward's or Hart's islands, where the same reason exists, though in considerable less degree, to do more in the way of erection of new buildings than the two mentioned, although it is hoped and expected that funds will be available, sufficient to permit of such alterations and repairs as will make the existing accommodations more comfortable and healthful, while at the same time, in some slight degree enlarging them.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *September* 18, 1888.

CENSUS AND NORMAL CAPACITY OF WARDS, ETC.

| Ward. | Normal capacity. | Number of patients. |
|---|---|---|
| Hall 1 | 50 | 68 |
| Hall 2 | 50 | 52 |
| Hall 3 | 50 | 34 |
| Hall 4 | 50 | 66 |
| Hall 5 | 50 | 54 |
| Hall 6 | 50 | 38 |
| Hall 7 | 50 | 70 |
| Hall 8 | 50 | 66 |
| Lodge 1 | 12 | 20 |
| Lodge 2 | 12 | 24 |
| Lodge 3 | 12 | 21 |
| Lodge 4 | 12 | 20 |
| Lodge 5 | 12 | 20 |
| Lodge 6 | 12 | 21 |
| Retreats 1 and 4 | 68 | 116 |
| Retreats 2 and 5 | 68 | 111 |
| Retreats 3 and 6 | 68 | 105 |
| Pavilion A | 60 | 86 |
| Pavilion B | 60 | 96 |

| Ward. | Normal capacity. | Number of patients. |
|---|---|---|
| Pavilion D | 60 | 77 |
| Pavilion E | 60 | 95 |
| Pavilion F | 60 | 98 |
| Pavilion G | 60 | 53 |
| Pavilion H | 60 | 79 |
| Pavilion I | 60 | 89 |
| Pavilion K | 60 | 89 |
| Pavilion C | 60 | * |
| Total | 1,276 | 1,668 |

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, *September* 14, 1888.

CENSUS AND NORMAL CAPACITY OF WARDS, ETC.

| Ward. | Normal capacity. | Number of patients. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 23 | 28 |
| 2 | 42 | 73 |
| 3 | 45 | 67 |
| 4 | 40 | 58 |
| 5 | 23 | 28 |
| 6 | 42 | 48 |
| 7 | 45 | 56 |
| 8 | 65 | 73 |
| 9, 10 | 75 | 81 |
| 11 | 45 | 52 |
| 12 | 46 | 41 |
| 13 | 23 | 29 |
| 14 | 42 | 59 |
| 15 | 45 | 65 |
| 16 | 44 | 65 |
| 17 | 60 | 72 |
| 18 | 23 | 28 |
| 19 | 42 | 72 |
| 20 | 45 | 65 |
| 21 | 65 | 78 |
| 22 | 75 | 85 |
| 23 | 45 | 66 |
| Main building | 1,000 | 1,289 |

* Vacated for repairs.

| | Normal capacity. | Number of patients. |
|---|---|---|
| Annex building | 300 | 295 |
| Branch building | 250 | 296 |
| Grand total | 1,550 | 1,880 |

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
HART'S ISLAND, *September* 14, 1888.

CENSUS AND NORMAL CAPACITY OF WARDS, ETC.

| Pavilion. | Normal capacity. | Number of patients. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 80 | 97 |
| 2 | 80 | 97 |
| 3 | 148 | 218 |
| 4 | 160 | 238 |
| 5 | 20 | 25 |
| 6 | 20 | 26 |
| A | 62 | 83 |
| B | 35 | 44 |
| C | 30 | 38 |
| D | 62 | 80 |
| E | 62 | 80 |
| Men's dormitory | 40 | 60 |
| Total | 799 | 1,086 |

MATTERS AFFECTING THE ASYLUM GENERALLY.

The principal event of the period embraced in this report has been the granting by the board of apportionment, as a result of their meetings last fall and the hearings then given to the commissioners of charities, and others, of a sum for the maintenance of the city's insane, considerably in excess of that theretofore granted in any one year. This increased appropriation went into effect upon the first of January, and its result may be most readily and easily estimated by comparing the average daily expenditures upon each patient for all purposes of care and maintenance for the first six months of the year, which is as far as the accounts have yet been balanced, with the expenditures for like purposes in the year preceding. In 1887 the cost to the city of New York of feeding and clothing the county insane, together with the expenditures for fuel, light, medicines, salaries of officers and employés, and for all other items of maintenance, was in round figures thirty-one cents per diem for male patients and twenty-three for female. For the first six months of 1888, the aver-

age per diem expenditure has been forty-one cents for males and thirty-one cents for females, respectively. When the expenditures for the remainder of the year shall have been determined and averaged with these, the increase will no doubt be found to be still greater, for it was necessarily impossible to take advantage of the larger allowances for all purposes simultaneously. Time was required to find incumbents for offices newly created, or to which increased, and therefore more inviting, salaries were attached, etc., etc.

### SUPPLIES.

Perhaps the most important direction in which the increased funds have been expended, has been in the improvement of the dietary table at all the asylums in common. About fourteen cents a day had been the average expenditure for men for some years past, and about eleven for the other sex. These have been augmented by an average of about six cents per diem, certain articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, milk, butter, etc., being served in increased quantities, others being added to the table and others again being improved in quality. Of the last named, the most conspicuous article has been the beef, which, upon an average of two days of each week, out of the four in which it is served, has been made of the superior quality indicated by a doubling of its price from four to eight cents. Apart from the changes in quality or quantity of articles of daily supply, there is now much greater regularity in the filling of requisitions. It had been not unusual for certain articles to fail of delivery for some days, and irregularities in the filling of the standard dietary table were not infrequent. During the present year lapses in this direction have been almost unknown, scarcity of potatoes at one time, when they were very high in price and not easily obtainable in market, being the only really serious one. Any lapses occurring, are at once recognized and complained about by the patients, as copies of the standard dietary scale — one of which is appended hereto — are framed and posted in the several wards and dining-rooms.

### BAKERY, ETC.

To improvements in the character, allowances and regularity of supply of articles of food, may be added a decided improvement in the methods of their preparation and serving. For unskilled cooks, underpaid, and generally either former attendants or former workhouse inmates, have been substituted regularly paid professional cooks. Salaries are paid sufficient to secure a head cook and assistant for each of the asylums, incumbents thus far coming to us through

selection by the president of the society of French cooks of this city. A skilled baker, obtained from the same source, has also been placed in charge of the new bakery, on Ward's Island, opened early in the year. Prior to its opening the patients of Ward's Island Asylum, in common with the other institutions of the department upon Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, were supplied from the bakery attached to the work-house upon the island first named. At the date of writing, at the Ward's Island bakery, more recently built and fitted with more modern apparatus, it has been found possible to produce from the same material much better bread than was formerly sent to the asylum, and it is admitted that this change for the better is contributed to by the fact that the patients detailed are more skillful, cleanly and industrious than the prisoners at the other. Apart from the improvement in the ordinary, or, as it is called, white bread, a sufficient quantity of brown, or graham bread is baked to afford all patients a choice ; twice a week cake of different kinds is baked, in accordance with the dietary table, and occasionally through the proper season, fruit pies. The new bakery has also relieved that at Blackwell's Island of the duty of providing for the inmates of the Homœopathic Hospital. Altogether the work of the bakery is now represented by 4,699 pounds of white and 1,033 pounds of graham bread daily, and 475 pounds of cake of different kinds twice a week, in the baking of which sixteen patients are engaged, under the direction of the head baker, and in the care of a detailed attendant.

### COOKING, ETC.

While the bakery on Ward's Island, is the most important addition of the year to the means of proper preparation of edibles, and incidentally to the employment of patients, other additions have also been made, not alone at Ward's Island, but at Blackwell's and Hart's islands. At the first named, $4,000 secured from the board of apportionment, have served to purchase three additional kettles, one of seventy-five-gallon capacity for soup and vegetables, and two of forty-gallon capacity each for tea and coffee, and a most necessary and long-desired improvement has been made in the erection of large double ovens of seventy-five square feet floor measurement each, so that instead of an almost uninterrupted succession of boiled meats, roasted meats are now served in proper course. Other articles of kitchen apparatus will be added before the close of the year, including the increasing of the capacity of the range at Ward's Island, and similar additions will be made at Hart's Island, where two iron kettles of a capacity similar to those purchased for Ward's Island, have already

been put in use. At Blackwell's Island a roasting oven, the capacity of which has been outgrown, has been duplicated, and other additional apparatus will be purchased to the extent of the special appropriation of $1,500 obtained for the purpose.

### CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

In the clothing of the patients, improvements have been made no less conspicuous than in the provisions for their table. The cost of the materials employed in making it has, in some cases, been doubled, and articles have been supplied which were before unknown. For the male patients' winter wear, a cloth has been substituted of varied patterns and free from the prison-like look of that theretofore in use. Until very recently no underclothing had been furnished, and when, three or four years since, such supply was commenced, it was limited to undershirts. Now, comfortable undershirts and drawers are furnished all male patients. The articles of ordinary wear have been increased to coat, vest, pants, cap or hat and, in winter, warm gloves, and, to the patients employed in out-door work, for whom, until the present year, only a few old soldiers' overcoats were available, thick, warm pea jackets are now furnished, while ordinary overcoats are supplied to a considerable number of those who go out for exercise instead of work. The number so supplied is being increased as funds become available, and, in time, all will be provided for. In the case of the female patients, similar additions have been made to their underwear, and the material for their gowns, both summer and winter, has undergone such improvement as is represented by a doubling of cost, while for winter the thin shawls, which afforded but little protection from cold and inclement weather, and so greatly reduced the percentage of those afforded daily exercise, are giving way to a warm substantial "ulster," cut and made by the patients themselves from gaily colored blankets, as rapidly as substitution can be accomplished. In the other articles of supply, bedding furniture and the like, there has been perhaps less improvement made, but it has only been because all the changes desired could not be made at once, and because, therefore, preference was given to the items embraced under the appropriations for provisions and clothing.

### SALARIES AND WAGES.

A material addition was made to the appropriations for the year 1888, for the salaries and wages of the officers and employés, making it possible not only to increase their number, but also the remuneration of individuals. The corps of attendants in each asylum, has been so increased in number as to afford an average of one attendant

to every ten patients for ordinary ward duty, without taking account of those detailed for special duty, such as clerks, mechanics, etc. The wages have been raised also, so that upon entering on the service of the asylums, each male attendant receives twenty-five dollars and each female attendant eighteen dollars a month, instead of twenty dollars and fourteen dollars respectively, as in former years. Upon the completion of four months of service to the satisfaction of the superintendent, promotion may be made to thirty dollars and twenty dollars a month respectively, and beyond that, wages of thirty-five dollars and forty dollars a month for males, and of twenty-five dollars for females, are open to those who show special fitness and industry. A new code of regulations, agreed upon between the commissioners of the department of charities and those of the board of municipal civil service, has contributed also to a noticeable improvement in the corps of attendants. Under these regulations, the method of selection in vogue in the State asylums is approximated, though not quite adopted. Instead of being limited to the selection of applicants who have previously presented themselves to the civil service examiners, and secured their admission to their eligible list, the superintendent of each asylum has now the right to examine and select for himself. Immediately upon their occurrence he may fill vacancies with probationary appointees, whom the civil service examiners, within four months of this appointment, unless they have already been relieved by the superintendent, subject to the examination formerly given, and, with it, an examination upon the duties, regulations, etc., of the service. Thus far no rejections have resulted from the civil service examinations, showing that the fear that inferior selections might be made was groundless, and all the advantages of prompt filling of vacancies, etc., have been secured. The fortnightly leaves of absence granted to attendants have been increased from an average of twenty-four to an average of thirty-six hours, and the yearly leaves from five to seven days. It is expected that it will be found possible to increase these still further, and that the completion of the homes for attendants, now being built at Blackwell's and Ward's islands, and of a similar one contemplated for Hart's Island, and of other improvements in their table, time and means of relaxation and amusement, etc., will make the service still more attractive to a more desirable class.

The salaries of the medical superintendents and the assistant members of the staffs of the several asylums have been increased, and some salary is now paid to every member of each staff, instead of expecting, as before, that the senior assistants would serve for very meagre salaries, with their board and washing, and the junior assistants for the

latter, without any salaries at all. It was promised, and understood, that these increased salaries should not be simply given, by virtue of their incumbency, to the physicians already in office, but that the endeavor should be made to improve the service where that was feasible. At the opening of the year, and owing, in a principal measure, to the calling away to other asylums, able to offer higher salaries, of the most promising of the assistants, the staffs consisted of about one-half their complement; in other words, the unpaid positions were unfilled. Appointments have been made slowly and cautiously, and with due regard to the understanding above mentioned, but to-day each staff is complete, and with one single exception, all appointments made during the current year, have been of physicians who have had former experience either in asylums or general hospitals. The propriety of the employment of female physicians in the care of patients of their own sex, has been put in process of a fair trial and determination by the appointment, at Hart's Island, of a female physician who had already had an experience of three years at the State asylum at Willard and at Blackwell's Island, in the first place of a female physician of experience in general hospital practice, and subsequently, as she became sufficiently versed in the routine of the asylum to assume charge of a service, of another female physician as junior to assist her therein. Apart from the ordinary duties of their own services, the female assistants are required to attend and supervise the bathing—whether in the salt-water baths or indoors—of female patients of all other services. Much of the complaint, rightly or wrongly made, of ill-treatment of patients, connected such alleged ill-treatment with their bathing. It was possible, and had been the custom, to require the assistant physicians to attend at the bathing of male patients, but, in the case of female patients, this was not, of course, feasible. Now, with the assistance of female physicians, the bathing of patients of both sexes is under thorough medical supervision; and, not only is its proper performance assured, but opportunity is afforded for detection and investigation of any existing bruises or other marks of accident or injury. Former scandals, inseparable from large hospitals employing male physicians and female nurses, in the majority of instances took their origin and color from the former being called upon to attend the latter, and consequently to visit their rooms and bedsides in their occasional illnesses. By making it the special duty of the female physicians to attend and prescribe for all female attendants reporting sick, this prolific source of gossip and scandal has been done away with.

ATTENDANTS' HOMES.

It has always been felt that the corps of attendants in the several asylums have not been just what they should be, although opinions have differed as to the exact cause of the deficiency. Among other causes, it has been a matter of general agreement that at least some measure of responsibility could be laid to the uninviting and uncomfortable sleeping quarters assigned to them.

It had always been customary to have the attendants sleep upon the wards where they did duty; and, indeed, until very recent years, when an efficient night service has been inaugurated, they were apt to be called upon at any hour, and not by any means infrequently, to supplement their long hours of arduous day-duty by rising and attending to unruly patients, and meeting other emergencies.

As the overcrowding increased, the attendants suffered from it in common with the patients, and rooms intended for but one occupant, and of no extravagant proportions then, came to be assigned to two, and in time, even to three.

This year an urgent appeal was made to the board of apportionment, and fortunately, successfully, to set aside funds sufficient to erect upon Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, separate and secluded buildings, specially assigned for occupation by the attendants as dormitories, and for purposes of rest and relaxation during their hours of freedom from duty.

It has been held that from all points of view, sanitary and otherwise, it was improper to require of any man or woman, that he or she should work all day, and sleep at night, besides taking their meals, and enjoying their brief hours of relaxation, in the same atmosphere, and with the same surroundings; and that this impropriety was aggravated when the surroundings were those of an asylum, and the duty that of waiting upon and caring for the insane.

The buildings are now rapidly approaching completion, and the propriety of their erection is so generally admitted that it is proposed to ask for funds for the provision of a similar building at Hart's Island in the coming year.

It is not proposed to remove all the attendants from the main buildings, but to leave there a sufficient number promptly to reinforce the regular night attendants in case of fire or other sudden emergency. Sleeping-rooms are provided for about two-thirds of the entire number in the detached buildings, and they are mainly single rooms, of more generous proportions than those upon the wards, though some larger dormitories are also provided, so that two sisters, or intimate friends, for example, who desire to room together, may do so.

There is a fair proportion of large and cheerful apartments, with open fire-places, for sitting and recreation rooms, and a roof garden, for use in the warmer months, constitutes an attractive feature.

Upon each island, the site was chosen with a view to giving the best effect to the last-mentioned feature, while at the same time securing a sufficient distance from the nearest wards to avoid disturbance by the patients.

The basement of the Ward's Island building has been utilized to afford accommodation for the workshops, which up to this time have been inconveniently located in the main building, and which, not having been originally designed for the purpose, were a continual source of annoyance, through interference with ventilation, etc., and a continual menace of danger of fire.

### RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

The record of the Ward's Island Asylum, in the matter of abstention from the use of seclusion or of mechanical restraint, has continued unbroken through the period since the last visit of the committee, and recourse has not been had to either since December 18, 1883, or nearly five years. With the reorganization of the asylums in the spring of 1886, an effort was begun to reduce the amount of seclusion and restraint in vogue in the other asylums of the department, and has met with such success that, at Blackwell's Island, upon the date of the visit of the committee, it was found that no patient was in process of subjection to either, and that neither had been used for fifteen months.

At Hart's Island, too, the use of seclusion and restraint was found to be very moderate if not indeed insignificant, there being, on the day of the committee's visit, but one; and the averages for the past three years were 0.203, 0.02 and 0.07. It is to be remembered, in the case of the Hart's Island patients, that they have been sent there only after long years of residence in the parent asylum on Blackwell's Island, during the period when mechanical restraint was most common; and that in many cases, as has often been observed among the inmates of asylums, the wearing of a camisole or wristlets had been continued so long as to make it almost impossible entirely to abandon it.

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL ASYLUMS.

Improvements, etc., heretofore described, are such as have been generally applied to all the asylums of this department; others, hereafter briefly enumerated, relate to individual institutions. At the asylum for females, on Blackwell's Island, specifications already prepared, provide for the erection of a commodious bath-house, wherein

the serious defects in the existing tubs and water supply will be remedied; and whereby, also, the salt water bath, which has proven so useful and desirable in the summer-time, will be supplemented by a large plunge-bath, wherein heated salt water will be available for use all the year round.

At Blackwell's Island, too, the old building known as the "Retreat," one wing of which had already been altered, has had similar alterations extended to the remaining wing, and is now a habitable building, according to the more modern ideas of asylum construction.

In its original condition, the patients' rooms were placed in the center of the building, without proper provision for light, heat or ventilation, while the corridors surrounded and separated them from the outer walls, with their small, dark and heavily-barred windows.

The change made, places the rooms upon the *outside*, with wide corridors between, each room having a large outer window, and due recognition being paid to the most recent modes of heating, ventilation, etc.

"The Lodge," a building of still older construction than the "Retreat," and showing in still greater degree its defects, has been finally, and fortunately, condemned. Funds for its alteration have been granted by the board of apportionment, and contracts are now being advertised for, under the provisions of which its use as a domicile for patients will be finally abandoned, and it will be so transformed and refitted as to make it available for the occupation and amusement of the patients, the upper floor being assigned as an amusement hall, and the lower story divided into cheerful and well-lighted sewing and working-rooms.

WARD'S ISLAND.

An appropriation of $2,000 is being expended in the increase and improvement of the laundry apparatus and appliances. Like the kitchen, the laundry had been planned and fitted for a total of patients less than one-half the present census. Incidentally, the detached building in which the laundry is situated is in course of alteration and repair; the machinery of the electric light, which has constantly suffered from its proximity to the boilers and the ill effects of dust, etc., is being isolated, and similar relief is being extended to the printing office, which has been so conspicuous a feature of the asylum, and so valuable a source of employment for its patients.

At Ward's Island, too, while improvements, already effected or now in progress, have remedied the defects in the bathing facilities, which have been so constant a source of complaint, a plunge bath of similar construction, and similarly supplied with heated salt water, will permit the continuance, through the winter, of the general salt water

bathing, which has proven, from year to year, an increasing source of pleasure to the patients and of gain in their hygienic condition.

Incidentally, the use of the salt water, warmed when necessary, obviates, to a great degree, the troubles which have arisen from a deficient supply of the Croton water.

### HART'S ISLAND.

Funds were asked for from the board of apportionment for the erection of a large brick pavilion of identical design with that completed about a year since, but that board reduced the amount by about one-half. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that Hart's Island, being without the city limits, the erection of frame-buildings is there permissible, it has been decided to adopt that form, and plans for a colony of two or three such pavilions, with a central dining-room and connecting corridors, resembling that of the Central Islip farm, are now in course of preparation and advertisement.

The board of apportionment also appropriated funds for the erection of a residence for the medical superintendent, who has heretofore been quartered at an inconvenient distance from his charge; for an improved system of lighting, either by gas or electricity, in place of the oil-lamps, which have been so constant a menace to the safety of the several buildings; and for an improved and increased water supply. Following the attainment of the last-named requirement, it is hoped that it will be found possible to replace, by an efficient system of steam-heating, the present most unsatisfactory and dangerous use of stoves, which add greatly to the danger of fire, to which the use of the oil-lamps gives origin.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. MACDONALD,
*General Superintendent.*

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *September* 18, 1888.

LABOR REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

| INDUSTRIES. | Number employed daily. | Article. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brush factory and mat factory | 10 | Brushes. | |
| | 41 | Mats. | |
| | 30 | Carpets. | |
| | 5 | Baskets. | |
| Cutting-room and sewing-ro'm* | 16 | Uniforms, caps, etc; uniforms repaired, | Apparel cut for the entire institution when needed. All special sewing, such as making uniforms, caps, aprons, etc. |
| Knitting-room | 40 | Stockings. | |
| Mending-room | .... | ..... | |
| Fancy work | 5 | Lace. | |
| Laundry* | 133 | Shirts, collars, cuffs and underwear | Entire wash of institution. |
| Kitchens* | 78 | | |
| Dining-rooms and ward work | 417 | | |
| Sewing in ward | 333 | Dresses, chemises, sheets, shirts, pillow cases, pillow ticks, bed ticks, etc | Garments for institutions. |
| Total | 1,108 | | |

* Patients employed in the cutting-room, laundry and kitchens are for one-half of the day only, *i. e.*, one-half in the morning, the other half in the afternoon.

E. C. DENT,
*Medical Superintendent.*

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *September* 18, 1888.

| LOCATION OF PATIENTS. | Normal capacity. | Actual census. | Day attendants. | Night attendants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hall 1. Patients working in laundry, mat factory, etc | 50 | 60 | 3 | 1 |
| Hall 5. Patients working in laundry, mat factory, etc | 50 | 54 | 3 | 1 |
| Hall 2. Infirmary | 50 | 52 | 7 | 2 |
| Hall 6. Reception hall | 50 | 38 | 4 | 2 |
| Hall 7. Cases of acute melancholia | 50 | 70 | 4 | 1 |
| Hall 8. Cases of acute mania | 50 | 66 | 4 | 1 |
| Hall 4. Cases of chronic mania | 50 | 66 | 4 | 1 |
| Hall 3. Convalescent hall | 50 | 34 | 2 | 1 |
| Lodge 1. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Lodge 2. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 24 | 2 | |
| Lodge 3. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Lodge 4. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 20 | 2 | |
| Lodge 5. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Lodge 6. Noisy and disturbed cases | 12 | 21 | 2 | |
| Retreats 1 and 4. Chronic disturbed cases, many suicidal | 68 | 116 | 8 | 1 |
| Retreats 2 and 5. Chronic disturbed cases, many suicidal | 68 | 111 | 7 | 1 |
| Retreats 3 and 6. Acute mania, disturbed, | 68 | 105 | 8 | 2 |
| Pavilion A. Chronic harmless cases | 60 | 86 | 3 | 1 |
| Pavilion B. Chronic harmless cases | 60 | 96 | 3 | 1 |
| Pavilion D. Chronic harmless cases | 60 | 77 | 3 | 1 |
| Pavilion E. Chronic harmless cases | 60 | 95 | 3 | 1 |
| Pavilion I. Chronic harmless cases, more disturbed | 60 | 89 | 4 | 1 |
| Pavilion F. Epileptic | 60 | 98 | 5 | 2 |
| Pavilion G. Filthy cases | 60 | 53 | 7 | 2 |
| Pavilion H. Old and feeble cases | 60 | 79 | 6 | 1 |
| Pavilion K. Patients working in laundry, etc | 60 | 89 | 3 | 1 |
| Pavilion C. Vacated for repairs | 60 | ..... | .... | ... |
| | 1,216 | 1,668 | 103 | 28 |
| | 60 | | | |
| | 1,276 | | | |

Eighteen attendants substitute those on regular fortnightly pass, and twelve are employed outside of the wards, supervising special work; making in all 161 attendants.

E. C. DENT,
*Medical Superintendent.*

*New York City Lunatic Asylum, daily*

| | | Hall. | | | | | | | | Lodge. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Number of patients last reported | 68 | 52 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 42 | 74 | 65 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| | Number of patients received since | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | Number of patients sent away | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | Number of deaths | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 | Number of patients remaining | 68 | 52 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 38 | 70 | 66 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 2 | Sick in bed | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3 | In seclusion | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 4 | Under restraint day and night | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | Under restraint by day only | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 | Under restraint at night only | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 | Noisy both day and night | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 8 | Noisy by day only | .... | .... | .... | 12 | 4 | 6 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | 3 | 2 |
| 9 | Noisy at night only | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| 10 | Work: Laundry | 12 | .... | 5 | 4 | 14 | .... | 13 | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 11 | Work: Kitchen | 16 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | Work: Sewing school and cutting-room | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 | Work: Matron school — Fancy work | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 14 | Work: Housework in ward or elsewhere | 30 | .... | 12 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| | Work: Knitting | 3 | .... | 3 | 3 | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 15 | Work: Sewing, etc., in ward | 2 | 4 | 3 | 20 | .... | 12 | 19 | 18 | .... | .... | 3 | 2 | 6 | .... |
| 16 | Recreat'n: Walking about grounds | 68 | 27 | 34 | 66 | 54 | 37 | 70 | 66 | 16 | 2 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 |
| 17 | Recreat'n: General entertainment | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 18 | Recreat'n: Gymnasium | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 |
| 19 | Recreat'n: Dancing school | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 20 | Recreat'n: Dancing party | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 10 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 21 | Recreat'n: Reading | 3 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 4 | .... | 4 | 4 | 3 | .... |
| 22 | Recreat'n: Music | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 20 | 2 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 23 | Recreat'n: Hall games | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 8 | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 24 | Recreat'n: At church | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | Temp.: 6 A. M. | 68 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 70 | 74 | 80 | 76 | 70 | 66 | 68 | 76 | 70 | 72 |
| 25 | Temp.: 12 M. | 70 | 72 | 77 | 72 | 74 | 69 | 82 | 76 | 72 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| | Temp.: 6 P. M. | 72 | 73 | 76 | 72 | 74 | 68 | 78 | 70 | 74 | 72 | 76 | 78 | 72 | 74 |
| | Temp.: 12 M. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 76 | 70 | 72 |
| 26 | Mat factory | 2 | .... | 5 | .... | 10 | .... | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 27 | Not out doors during day | .... | 25 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | 22 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... |
| Weather. | Cloudy and threatening. | Dr. Clancy | Dr. Wallace | Dr. Wallace, per Dr. Sheehan | Dr. Clancy | Dr. Clancy | Dr. Wallace, per Dr. Sheehan | Dr. Williams | Dr. Macy | Dr. Williams | Dr. Williams | Dr. Williams, per Dr. Metcalfe | Dr. Williams | Dr. Williams, per Dr. Metcalfe | Dr. Williams |
| Walking. | Not very good. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Bathing—On account of the inclemency of the weather there was no bathing on Septem

*report, Tuesday, September* 18, 1888.

| Retreat. | | | | | | Pavilion. | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | K | C | |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 53 | 47 | 81 | 96 | 89 | 76 | 95 | 98 | 54 | 81 | 89 | Vacated for Repairs. | 1,670 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 53 | 46 | 86 | 96 | 89 | 77 | 95 | 98 | 53 | 79 | 89 | | 1,668 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 2 | .... | | 26 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| 4 | 1 | .... | 11 | 3 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | | 43 |
| 10 | 6 | .... | 9 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 20 | .... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .... | | 119 |
| .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 34 |
| .... | 6 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | 28 | | 133 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25 | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 24 | | 78 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 16 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 5 |
| 22 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 28 | | 417 |
| 1 | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | | 40 |
| 23 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 32 | 35 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | .... | | 333 |
| 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 53 | 45 | 86 | 96 | 89 | 77 | 95 | 98 | 12 | 50 | 89 | | 1,543 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| .... | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 126 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| 10 | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 43 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 9 | | 215 |
| 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | 31 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 | 6 | .... | .... | 4 | | 46 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | | .... |
| 72 | 72 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 70 | 70 | 62 | 76 | 78 | 75 | 76 | 70 | 74 | 74 | | .... |
| 78 | 76 | 76 | 78 | 74 | 76 | 72 | 78 | 76 | 86 | 78 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | | .... |
| 78 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 74 | 78 | 72 | 76 | 74 | 84 | 74 | 74 | 78 | 76 | 76 | | .... |
| 68 | 74 | 68 | 68 | 76 | 68 | 71 | 69 | 74 | 82 | 70 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 3 | .... | 7 | 41 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | | 86 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 41 | 29 | .... | | 125 |
| Dr. Macy | Dr. Macy | Dr. Macy | Dr. Macy | Dr. Macy | Dr. Macy | Dr. Caldwell | Dr. Caldwell | Dr. Clancy | Dr. Caldwell | Dr. Kinnier | Dr. Kinnier | Dr. Williams | Dr. Caldwell | Dr. Kinnier | | Employed, 1,108. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Amusement. 461. |

ber fifth; the number bathed in salt-water bath, 422.

E. C. DENT,

*Medical Superintendent.*

CENSUS RETURNS.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, *Sept.* 14, 1888.

G. F. BRITTON, *Secretary:*

SIR.—The census of this institution for this day is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical staff | 15 |
| Officers and other employés | 214 |
| Work-house help, males | 15 |
| Inmates, males | 1,880 |
| Total | 2,124 |

Respectfully,

A. TRAUTMAN,
*Medical Superintendent.*
PER BOND.

---

ADMISSIONS

*To the New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, on the 14th day of September,* 1888.

| Name. | Age. | Nativity. |
|---|---|---|
| Gilmore, Isaac | 22 | United States. |
| Garbitt, John H. | 34 | England. |

A. TRAUTMAN,
*Medical Superintendent.*
PER BOND.

---

DISCHARGED

*From New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, on the 14th day of September,* 1888.

| Name. | Age. | Nativity. | Admitted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madden, Thomas | 56 | Ireland | June 12, 1888. |
| Smith, Henry | 54 | United States | Sept. 11, 1888. |

A. TRAUTMAN,
*Medical Superintendent.*
PER BOND.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
WARD'S ISLAND, *September* 14, 1888.

Hon. THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *President, etc.:*

SIR.—Below please find labor report for this day, showing the number of patients employed and the variety of labor performed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tailors | 24 |
| Broommakers | 2 |
| Basketmakers | |
| Matmakers | 21 |
| Caning chairs | |
| Carpenters | 4 |
| Printers | 6 |
| Painters | 6 |
| Shoemakers | 8 |
| Plasterers | 10 |
| Gardeners | 10 |
| Tinsmiths | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 1 |
| Bakers | 14 |
| Plumbers | |
| Clerks | 6 |
| Cooks | 32 |
| Waiters | 4 |
| Nurses | 8 |
| Laundrymen | 35 |
| Barbers | 2 |
| Firemen | 7 |
| Farmers | 15 |
| Out-door improvement | 115 |
| Drivers | 15 |
| Filling beds | 8 |
| Coal | 20 |
| Halls | 26 |
| Upholsterers | |
| Bookbinders | |
| Wards and dining-rooms | 229 |
| Total | 629 |

Respectfully.

A. TRAUTMAN,
*Medical Superintendent.*
PER BOND.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
HART'S ISLAND, *Sept.* 14, 1888.

DAILY CENSUS.

*Census of Patients.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of patients | | 1,086 |
| Number of patients under treatment | 177 | |
| Number of patients sick in bed | 25 | |
| Number of patients under restraint | 1 | |
| Number of patients in seclusion | 0 | |
| Number of patients out for exercise | 971 | |
| Number of patients at work | 538 | |
| Number of patients receiving sedatives | 8 | |

*Census of Officers and Employés.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical superintendent | 1 | |
| Assistant physicians | 4 | |
| Officers | 4 | |
| Miscellaneous employés | 11 | |
| Male attendants | 22 | |
| Female attendants | 66 | |
| Total officers and employés | | 108 |
| Total patients, employés, etc. | | 1,194 |

ANDREW EGAN,
*Medical Superintendent.*

ARCHITECT'S REPORT

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, New York city.*

Hon. THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *President:*

In the month of July of last year, under your direction, we began the preliminary plans for the "farm" at Central Islip, Long Island, N. Y.

The work, though not strictly architectural, was a pleasing task. It did not involve great expenditures of money on piles of monumental buildings.

It was a departure from the beaten track, in answer to the call for something broader and better in the treatment and accommodations for the insane.

Actuated by the principles to do the greatest good to the greatest number, at the least expense, the scheme was devised to convert the

1,000 acres of the "farm" into diminutive villages or colonies, which, in the style and arrangement of the buildings, would be divested of all prison-like appointments and restraint. Accordingly, assisted by Mr. George K. Radford, an eminent engineer of this city, duly appointed by your board, the work proceeded.

The buildings, with the exception of that of the administration, are one story, built upon concrete and brick foundations, with ample air space underneath to prevent dampness, and high ceilings under the roof for ventilation. All are constructed of wood, with shingle roofs, and are well lighted and heated.

Each colony consists of three separate pavilions, in crescent form on ground, with dining-room attached to centre one, and all connected with covered ways.

Each pavilion is provided with a large octagonal day-room, projecting, to receive the sunlight from all sides.

The interior walls are lined with twilled iron, painted in pleasing colors.

The groups are isolated, being distant from each other at least three hundred feet.

Contiguous to the central group are the kitchen, bakery, ovens, etc., and store-house, supplied by side switch of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Baths, water-closets, rooms for attendants, linen, stores, and other necessary ones, are conveniently arranged in each.

A well-appointed stable and laundry are also included, as well as a two-story administration building, at western line, containing offices and living apartments for the superintendent and his staff.

The sewerage system is of the most approved character.

Five pavilions have large open wards; two pavilions are divided into ten apartments each; two pavilions into thirty-two apartments each.

The cost of the buildings, heating and plumbing included, will be about $140,000.

The approach to the farm from every quarter is pleasing; the irregular distribution of the several groups, with the tall water-tower, picturesque, and the houses in themselves homelike.

Each pavilion contains accommodation for about thirty-five inmates, or about 100 in a group; the colony itself about 300.

The untiring efforts of your honorable commission, assisted by the great experience of Dr. Alexander E. Macdonald, general superintendent of the asylums for the insane of this city, to carry out so conscientiously the duty and work imposed, especially such a deviation from

old systems, is worthy of emulation, further encouraged by such a high indorsement as that of the State Board of Charities of our State.

The day is fast approaching, when the earnest advocates of this modern system will feel a just pride in having adopted simple, inexpensive and more rational buildings for the insane.

Respectfully submitted.

WITHERS & DICKSON,
*Architects, 54 Bible House, New York city.*

NEW YORK, *October* 11, 1888.

---

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Esq.,
*President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

DEAR SIR.—In accordance with the request of the State Board of Charities for a report on the plan, and progress of the work in carrying out of the same, of the farm belonging to your department at Central Islip, Long Island, I respectfully submit the following:

*Area of Farm—Location and Description of Land and Topography.*

The farm consists of nearly 1,000 acres of land, and, as shown on the accompanying map, is situated near the Central Islip depot of the Long Island railway, and extends for nearly two and one-half miles in a southerly direction therefrom.

The greatest breadth of the tract is nearly nine-tenths of a mile, and it is intersected by the public road leading from Central Islip to Islip and the south shore, known as Carleton avenue.

The surface is gently undulating, with a constant fall to the south.

The greatest height above sea level adjoining the railroad is seventy-six feet, and the least height at the southwest angle of the property is sixteen feet.

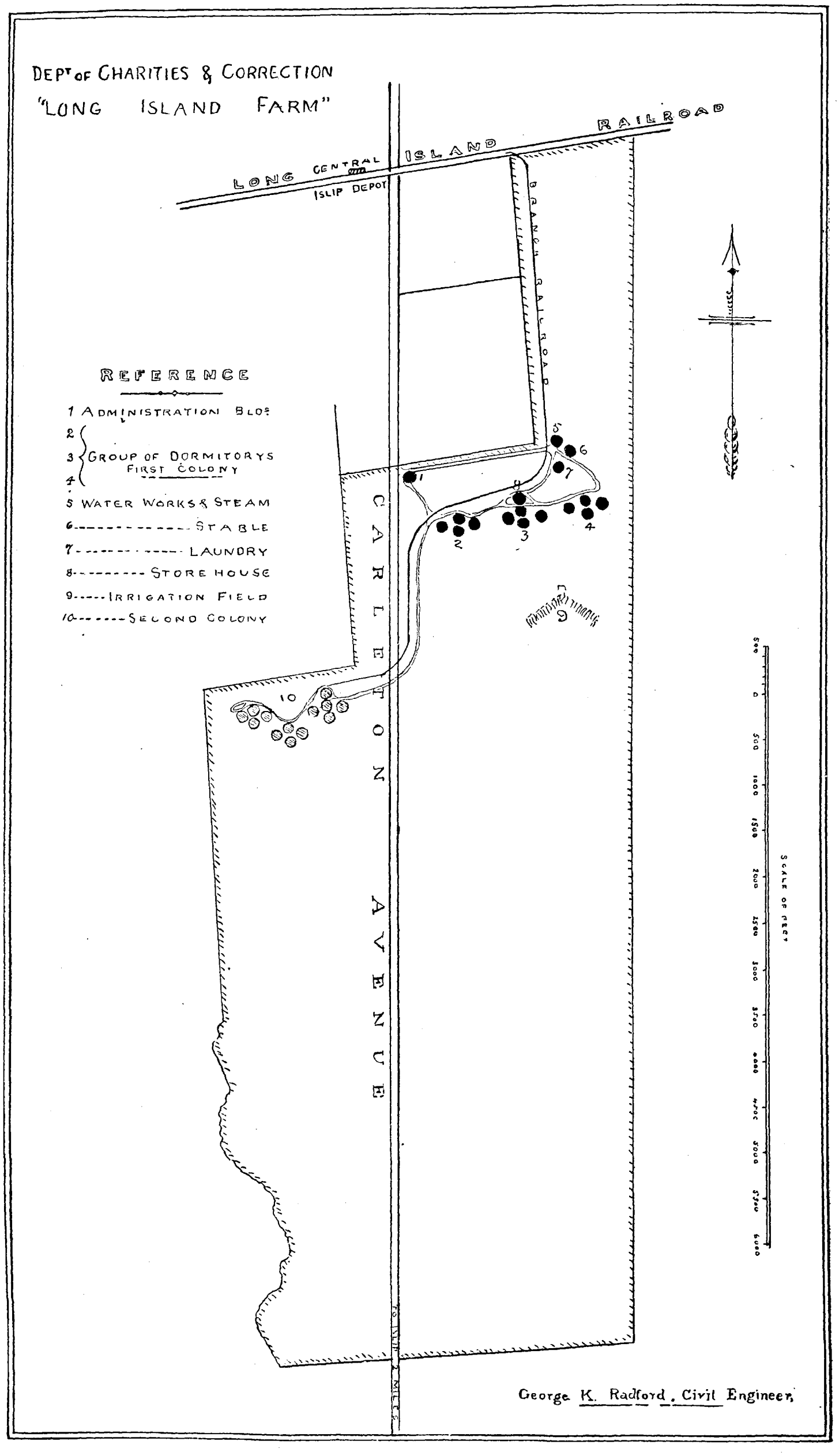
*Soil.*

The soil is light loamy sand and gravel, of a similar character to that of adjoining farms, and with the same amount and character of cultivation, may be expected to produce similar crops.

It is at present covered with a close growth of scrub oak and small pines.

*Plan Adopted—Description of Buildings.*

After due consideration, it was decided to adopt a plan arranging the buildings so as to consist of groups of three single-story dormitories, with day, dining and bath-rooms attached, and connected by covered ways. Each group will provide for 100 patients, and three


DEPT OF CHARITIES & CORRECTION
"LONG ISLAND FARM"
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
CENTRAL
ISLIP DEPOT
BRANCH RAILROAD
REFERENCE
1 ADMINISTRATION BLDG
2
3 GROUP OF DORMITORYS
4 FIRST COLONY
5 WATER WORKS & STEAM
6 STABLE
7 LAUNDRY
8 STORE HOUSE
9 IRRIGATION FIELD
10 SECOND COLONY
CARLETON AVENUE
TO ISLIP 2 MILES
SCALE OF FEET
George K. Radford, Civil Engineer,

groups form a colony of 300. A kitchen and store-house are attached to a colony. The locations of this first colony, and of the other buildings, are indicated on the map.

*Progress.*

Contracts have been made for one colony, together with an administrative building and barn, and the buildings are rapidly approaching completion.

*Water Supply.*

The water supply will be derived from wells sunk in the sand and gravel into the water-bearing strata which underlies the whole island. This water has been analyzed and pronounced to be almost absolutely pure. It will be pumped up into a tank, elevated sufficiently to command the highest building, and throw a jet of water over the roof thereof. Provision has been made for pumps and leading pipe to supply sufficient water to meet any probable future demands.

*Heating.*

The buildings will be heated by steam, provision being now made in boilers and mains for the present colony, fresh boilers and mains being added as the demand increases for new colonies.

*Sewerage.*

The sewage from the buildings will be conducted in pipes to a receiving tank, where it will be passed through a layer of coke, to remove the more solid matters; pumped up from thence by a water-motor and pump, and discharged into the mains and laterals of the "sub-irrigation system of sewage disposal."

*Lighting.*

It is intended to light the buildings and grounds by electric light.

*Branch Railway.*

It is intended to provide a branch from the line of the Long Island railroad, as indicated on the map, so that patients, coals and stores for the establishment can be conveyed directly from New York to the farm.

*Future Colonies.*

It is proposed to locate the second colony on the west side of Carleton avenue, as indicated by shaded circles, and future colonies on the most available ground to the south of the present one.

GEORGE K. RADFORD,
*Civil Engineer.*

# EXHIBIT I.

KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

| | Patients' single rooms. | Patients' dormitories. | Employés' rooms. | Bath-rooms, sewing, etc. | Total number rooms. | Total number bed-rooms. | Total number persons. | Capacity. | Attendants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main building ..... | 360 | 65 | 65 | 90 | 580 | 490 | 1,017 | 650 | 100 |
| Lodge ..... | 45 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 60 | 51 | 80 | 58 | 6 |
| Hospital for incur ... | 6 | 32 | 6 | 13 | 57 | 44 | 375 | 270 | 19 |
| Pavilions ... ..... | .... | 16 | 4 | 6 | 26 | 20 | 92 | 70 | 4 |
| Total ..... | 411 | 116 | 78 | 118 | 723 | 605 | 1,564 | 1,048 | 129 |

Total number of patients employed—Males, 246; females, 430; total, 676.

*Names and Residences of Medical Officers.*

J. A. Arnold, M. D., general medical superintendent, Kings County Hospital.

J. J. Thanks, M. D., medical superintendent, Kings County Asylum.

J. L. Macumber, M. D., assistant physician, Kings County Asylum.

Gilman Osgood, M. D., assistant physician, Kings County Asylum.

H. C. Evarts, M. D., assistant physician, Kings County Asylum.

A. E. Burns, M. D., assistant physician, Kings County Asylum.

# EXHIBIT J.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF DAY REPORT.

MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM,
THURSDAY, *October* 11, 1888.

| WARD. | Number patients. | Sick in bed. | Number taking medicine. | Beds soiled. | Clothing soiled. | Excited. | Destructive. | Strong clothing. | Secluded. | Refusing food. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Male.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 37 | .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| B | 46 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| C | 42 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| *Female.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 32 | .... | 3 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 2 | 23 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 3 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 4 | 27 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 5 | 40 | ... | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | ..... |
| 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Totals | 299 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 9 | .... | 2 | ... | ..... |

Barbara Leach wears jacket with endless sleeves, with belt and wristlets to prevent mutilation of her eyes. She constantly attempts to dig into her eyes with her fingers.

*Employment of Patients.*

| | Female. | Male. | | Female. | Male. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farm and garden | .. | 34 | Needle-work | 29 | 2 |
| Grounds | .. | .. | Engineer | .. | 3 |
| Laundry | 27 | 6 | Halls | 40 | 23 |
| Kitchen | 18 | 8 | Dining-rooms | 8 | 6 |
| Workshops | .. | 4 | Chapel | .. | .. |
| Bakery | .. | 2 | Parole | .. | .. |
| Matron | 1 | .. | | | |
| Out riding | 38 | .. | Total | 123 | 88 |
| Yards | .. | .. | | | |

*Copy of Night Attendants' Reports, October* 11, 1888 — *Female.*

Louisa Rearh, 1; and Caroline Dryer, 1; and Jane Potter, 4; and May Duffy, 4; and Johannah Powers, 4; dressed 9 P. M.

Mary Sloan, 1; talking at 9 P. M.; soiled and changed at 2 A. M.; sleeping during rest of night.

Lena Ludwick, 5; sleeping all night.

Caroline Shuman, 1; awake till 12 M. and sleeping during rest of night.

Laura Holland, 1; sleeping all night.

Anna Smith, 5; talked quietly to herself from 11 P. M. till morning.

Martha Green. 5; and Maggie Reardon, 5; and Josephine Decker, 5; and Hattie Brown, 5; noisy at 3 A. M. ; quiet rest of night.

Susan Delanty, 5; awake and disturbed from 2 A. M. till morning ; rested nicely till 2 A. M.

Nancy Toby, 1; and Mary Rantz, 5; and Martha Green, 5; and May O'Ragan, 1; Honora O'Connor, 1; soiled and changed 2 to 5 P. M.

Eva B. Walters, 5; sleeping during night till 5 A. M.

*Male.*

Frederick Krantz, A; disturbed 9 P. M; Dr. Potter called; medicine given; rested during rest of night.

Frederick Wagner, A; soiled and changed at 9 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Frederick Schnostim, A.; epileptic fit at 10 P. M.; rested during remainder of night.

Martin Kavanaugh, A; rested till 2 A. M.; noisy from then till morning.

John Roach, A; soiled and changed 5 A. M.

William Bringle, B, and Emet Ritter, B; epileptic seizures about 10 P. M.

William McLean, C; soiled and changed at 1 A. M.

J. Leschandor, C; soiled and changed at 4 A. M.

William McLean, C; and Daniel Omil, C and A; Mithhel, C; and A. Baily talking from 2 to 3 A. M.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the copy.

E. H. HOWARD.

MONROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

*Census from October* 1, 1887, *to October* 1, 1888.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number at beginning of year | 121 | 155 | 276 | |
| Admitted during the year | 64 | 50 | 114 | |
| Total present during the year | 185 | 205 | 390 | 390 |
| Discharged during the year: | | | | |
| Not insane, inebriate | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| Recovered | 16 | 8 | 24 | |
| Improved | 12 | 10 | 22 | |
| Unimproved | 11 | 2 | 13 | |
| Died | 21 | 19 | 40 | 100 |
| Remaining at end of the year | 124 | 166 | 290 | 290 |

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest number present at any one time .... | 136 | 159 | 295 | |
| Surplus over last year, on October first..... | 3 | 11 | 14 | |
| Daily average population..... | | | | 283⅓ |
| Received on first admission ..... | 54 | 27 | 81 | |
| Received on second admission ..... | 7 | 7 | 14 | |
| Received on third admission ..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| Received on further or more admissions..... | 8 | 5 | 13 | |
| Total of cases received ..... | 72 | 42 | 114 | 114 |
| Total of persons received..... | 71 | 38 | 109 | |
| Chronic cases readmitted, who had been on parole more than ten days and less than one year ..... | 14 | 8 | 22 | |
| Acute cases transferred to State asylums with certificates ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Chronic cases received on transfer from State asylums ..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | |
| Copies of certificates furnished..... | 47 | 38 | 85 | |
| | | | | 114 |
| Number of weeks board..... | | | 14,959¼ | |
| Rate per week charged to town and city..... | | | $2 66 | |
| Expense charged to town and city..... | | | 39,791 32 | |
| Expense charged to county at large..... | | | 7,571 19 | |
| Total expenditure for year..... | | | $47,362 51 | |

*Character, Capacity and Census of Wards.*

| Wards. | Population. | | Capacity. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Female hospital ..... | 32 | | 33 | |
| 2 and 3. Females demented..... | 47 | | 40 | |
| 4. Females orderly..... | 27 | | 29 | |
| 5. Females maniacal..... | 40 | | 40 | |
| 7. Females disturbed..... | 19 | | 20 | |
| A. Male hospital ..... | 37 | | 40 | |
| | | 202 | | 202 |
| B. Males orderly..... | 46 | | 55 | |
| C. Males demented..... | 42 | | 45 | |
| | | 290 | | 302 |

*Custom in Monroe County as to Committing Cases to Asylums.*

Acute and chronic cases coming before the county judge, under section 14 of Laws of 1874, are sent to State asylums.

Acute and chronic cases are received here from the superintendent and overseer of the poor.

Any case, acute or chronic, may be transferred from this asylum to a State asylum if special reasons exist for the transfer. Two such transfers have been made during past year.

Special improvement for the year has been made in the outdoor life of the female patients, a large carryall having been purchased, and when ground is damp several loads can be taken out daily. A much larger proportion of female patients go riding in carry-all, than have ever been taken farther than the asylum grounds in any other way.

---

## EXHIBIT K.

LIST OF COUNTIES EXEMPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FROM THE OPERATION OF THE TENTH SECTION OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT, WITH DATE OF EXEMPTION.

| Counties. | Date of exemption. |
|---|---|
| Chautauqua | September 5, 1871. |
| Chenango | September 16, 1871. |
| Onondaga | September 18, 1871. |
| Oneida | September 27, 1871. |
| Oswego | December 20, 1872. |
| Suffolk | September 12, 1873. |
| Wyoming | October 21, 1873. |
| Orange | March 9, 1876. |
| Queens | March 14, 1878. |
| Erie | March 14, 1878. |
| Cortland | September 11, 1878. |
| Broome | January 16, 1879. |
| Jefferson* | April 21, 1880. |
| Cattaraugus | March 1, 1883. |
| Wayne | March 1, 1883. |
| Lewis | October 14, 1885. |
| Tioga | October 14, 1885. |
| Ulster | March 7, 1887. |

*This county was first exempted September 20, 1871, but this was revoked March 14, 1878, and a new exemption granted on date given above.

# EXHIBIT L.

## CONDITIONS ANNEXED TO EXEMPTIONS.

1. Chautauqua County:

Order of exemption modified by resolution of the Board, January 10, 1888, so as to authorize the retention of 120 quiet and orderly patients, sixty of each sex.

2. Oneida County:

Order of exemption modified by resolution of the Board, January 10, 1888, so as to authorize the retention of 360 chronic insane, 170 men and 190 women.

3. Chenango County:

No restriction as to number or character of patients.

4. Onondaga County:

No restriction as to number or character of patients.

5. Oswego County:

No restriction as to number or character of patients.

6. Suffolk County:

No restriction as to number or character of patients.

7. Orange County:

No restriction as to number or character of patients.

8. Queens County:

Restricted to 130 patients, 65 of each sex; no provision as to character of cases.

9. Erie County:

Exemption modified so as to authorize retention of 361 quiet and orderly chronic insane, viz., 184 men and 177 women.

10. Cortland County:

Exemption authorizes the retention of thirty-six chronic insane; no restriction as to character.

11. Jefferson County:

Restricted to eight male and forty female chronic insane; no restriction as to character.

12. Wyoming County:

No restriction as to number or character.

13. Cattaraugus County:

Exemption modified by resolution of the board, so as to authorize the retention of 130 quiet and orderly chronic insane, sixty-five of each sex.

14. Wayne County:

Number restricted to seventy chronic insane, thirty-five of each sex.

15. Broome County:

Exemption modified so as to authorize retention of eighty-five quiet and orderly chronic insane, viz., forty men and forty-five women.

16. Lewis County:

Exemption restricts to forty patients, twenty of each sex, and prohibits the retention of disturbed and violent cases.

17. Tioga County:

Exemption restricts to forty patients, twenty of each sex, and prohibits retention of violent and disturbed cases.

18. Ulster County:

Exemption restricts to fifty chronic insane, and provides that no noisy, disturbed or violent cases shall be retained.

All certificates of exemption made since the adoption of the by-laws of the Board, in 1878, have contained provisions restricting the number of insane, and sometimes also provisions respecting the character of cases. This is in compliance with paragraph third of rule 39.

---

# EXHIBIT M.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS, EXEMPT FROM THE OPERATION OF THE TENTH SECTION OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT, AS PROVIDED BY CHAPTER 713 OF THE LAWS OF 1871. ADOPTED OCTOBER 16, 1877.

### 1. *Medical Supervision.*

The proper authorities of each and every such county insane asylum, in which the number of insane persons detained therein shall be less than one hundred, shall appoint a physician to such asylum, acceptable to the Commissioner of the State Board of Charities of the district in which the asylum is situated, who shall be designated the visiting physician of such asylum, and who shall visit the wards and rooms occupied by the insane of the institution, daily, and as much oftener as in his judgment the welfare and comfort of the insane may require.

In every such county insane asylum, where there are more than one hundred insane persons detained therein, the proper authorities of such county shall appoint a physician to such asylum, acceptable

to the commissioner of the district in which the asylum is situated, who shall be designated the resident physician of such asylum, and who shall not only visit the wards and rooms occupied by the insane, daily, but whose whole time shall be at the service of said authorities as may be required. Said authorities are hereby required to erect or provide, as soon as the same can conveniently be done, suitable dwelling and office accommodations, in order that the resident physician can reside with his family, either in or contiguous to the asylum for the insane. The commissioner of the district has power to waive the requirement of the physician residing in said asylum, for one current year, in case he is of the opinion that the visiting physician, so appointed, can satisfactorily perform the duty required.

The visiting physician, or the resident physician so appointed, shall be the chief medical officer of such asylum, and shall have the medical supervision and treatment of all insane persons committed thereto, and he shall make requisition for, and have the control and distribution of the medical supplies, hospital stores and other appliances, for the treatment of the insane in such asylum.

2. *Attendants.*

The proper authorities of each and every such county asylum shall appoint a properly educated chief male attendant, and a chief female attendant, to be acceptable to the visiting or resident physician thereof, and commissioner of the district, and the number of attendants in each and every such county insane asylum, for either sex, shall equal one to every twenty insane persons or fractional part thereof, exceeding one-half that number, in any ward of such asylum; provided that no pauper or other inmate of any poor-house or alms-house shall be appointed such attendant, and provided also that the appointment of such attendants shall be approved of by the visiting or resident physician of such asylum, and that they shall subscribe and agree to maintain the rules and regulations thereof.

3. *Diet, Clothing, Classification, Restraint, Amusements, Occupation, etc., for the Insane.*

The proper authorities for each and every such county asylum shall, within three months, with the approval of the visiting or resident physician thereof, and the written concurrence of the commissioner of the district in which the asylum is situated, establish rules and regulations, upon the following and such other points as they may deem advisable relating to such asylum, which rules and regulations so far as practicable, shall conform to the rules and regulations now

in force at the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, or the Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid, viz:

1. As to the diet of the insane.
2. As to the special diet for the sick and infirm.
3. As to the clothing of the insane.
4. As to classification.
5. As to the means of restraint, by whom and when to be employed, how long continued, etc.
6. As to amusements for the insane.
7. As to the occupation of the insane.
8. As to the duties of the attendants.
9. As to the duties of the chief male attendant, which are intended to include those now performed by the supervisors and third physician at said State asylum; and he shall also keep such record of the number, condition and treatment of the insane, under the direction of the visiting or resident physician, or proper authorities of the asylum, as the board of supervisors, or the State Board of Charities may require.
10. As to the duties of the chief female attendant, which are intended to include those of the matron in said State asylum, and such other duties as may be required.
11. As to the sanitary condition of the asylum buildings and grounds.

---

## EXHIBIT N.

CONCLUSIONS OF REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, PRESENTED JANUARY 10, 1888.

*First.* The restriction as to the care and class of patients to be retained, should be set forth in the rules and regulations, as well as in the order of exemption. The latter is filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and its terms do not attract official attention. The rules and regulations are publicly displayed in each of these asylums, and incoming officials naturally look to these for their guidance.

*Second.* The requirement of a resident physician is of doubtful propriety in any of these asylums, at present, and the matter should be left optional with the authorities of the county, except in special cases, when it may be enforced by an order of the Board.

*Third.* The appointment of the resident or visiting physician should be left entirely to the local authorities. When appointed with the approval of the commissioner of the district, as at present, he

becomes the appointee of the commissioner, thus disarming him of the power and advantages of free criticism.

*Fourth.* The rules and regulations relative to attendants are modelled after those of the State asylums, and are not well suited to these county asylums. They should be modified so as to be applicable to the small number of patients in most of these institutions, and flexible to such a degree as to meet their varied conditions in the several counties. The appointment of the attendants should rest solely upon the county officials, thus leaving the Board and its commissioners entirely free to criticise their qualification and usefulness, as in the case of the resident or visiting physician.

---

## EXHIBIT O.

### STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *May* 12, 1887.

SILAS SAXTON, ESQ., *Superintendent of the Poor, Ulster County, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Referring to my visit to your county poor-house yesterday, and the recommendations then made by me regarding the insane in the institution, I beg briefly to restate them in writing, in order that there may be a full understanding in the matter:

*First.*—The number of attendants is not adequate to the proper supervision and care of the seventy-five insane in the institution. The time of the keeper and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Depew, is necessarily largely employed in the general management and oversight of the institution, and they can not, therefore, give much personal attention to the insane on the wards, and this duty consequently devolves almost wholly upon the other two attendants. There is an urgent need of another male and another female attendant.

*Second.* The employés and attendants all sleep in the center building, and the insane therefore, are practically without night supervision. The attendants should occupy rooms on the wards with the insane, thus securing to them oversight and care during the night as well as during the day. In the absence of such supervision, accidents and outbreaks of violence resulting in personal injuries, are likely at any time to occur.

*Third.* There are in the institution several violent as well as feeble and filthy patients, recently brought from State asylums, who, in my opinion, are not proper cases for your institution. Among these may

be enumerated the following: A. D. Bushnell, William Frear, N. Nolan, Mrs. Osterhout, Mary West, Harriet Du Bois and Delia Veach. I would, therefore, advise you to request Dr. Degraw, attending physician, carefully to examine these cases, and if he concur in my opinion, to remove them to the Willard or Binghamton State asylums. Another woman, Theresa Real, is a dangerous lunatic, and should also be thus removed.

The employment of attendants in the institution and the assignment of their duties, as well as the removal of the insane to State asylums, rests wholly, under the statute, with you, and the law and public sentiment will hold you strictly responsible for the proper discharge of these duties. I would, therefore, most earnestly advise you to lose no time in securing two additional attendants, and removing any violent, feeble and filthy insane now in the institution to State asylums. Requesting the favor of an acknowledgment of this communication, and desiring to be informed of your action in the matters referred to, I remain,

Very truly yours.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
*Secretary.*

---

## EXHIBIT P.

RETURNS FROM COUNTIES ON COST OF ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

*Chenango County.*

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, *September* 29, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

SIR.—Your request for statement of the cost of Chenango county asylum for insane buildings, has been put into my hands for reply, and I herewith submit an approximate statement, as no record has been kept.

The building, not including the land, did not cost beyond from $5,000 to $6,000.

Very truly yours.

C. H. BABCOCK,
*Superintendent of the Poor, Chenango county.*

*Oneida County.*

ROME, N. Y., *September* 17, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—The cost of county buildings for insane is about $90,000—not less than that. From 1878 to 1886 the county paid from $2,000 to $4,000 per year for improvements and repairs.

Respectfully yours.

THEO. S. COMSTOCK,
*Superintendent of the Poor.*

P. S.—Improvements and repairs do not include new buildings, costing $69,000. T. S. C.

---

*Suffolk County.*

YAPHANK, *September* 15, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—Yours asking for cost of county buildings for the insane of Suffolk county, at Yaphank, received. I would estimate the cost of said buildings at $10,000.

Respectfully yours.

JONATHAN BAKER,
*Keeper Alms-house.*

---

*Cortland County.*

CORTLAND, N. Y., *September* 22, 1888.

Mr. CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—Please excuse delay in filling out blank.

In answer to yours of September 10, would say that as regards the cost of our asylum and its fixtures, am unable to make statement required, as it was in part or mostly constructed in connection with our county poor-house buildings.

Respectfully yours.

L. W. PORTER,
*Keeper County Alms-house and Asylum.*

*Broome County.*

BINGHAMTON, *September* 19, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG, ESQ., *Chairman of Committee on Insane:*

DEAR SIR.—The buildings for insane on county farm cost about nine thousand dollars, but will call the amount ten thousand dollars, which will cover it sure, and we can care for 100 persons.

Yours.

M. B. PAYNE,
*Superintendent of Poor.*

---

*Jefferson County.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., *October* 3, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR.—In reply to yours of 1st inst., will say that I would estimate the cost of our asylum to be in round numbers twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Truly yours.

J. R. WASHBURN,
*Superintendent.*

---

*Lewis County.*

LOWVILLE, N. Y., *October* 1, 1888.

OSCAR CRAIG, ESQ., *Chairman Committee in Lunacy, etc.*

SIR.—In reply to your letter of September 10th we respectfully report to you that the actual cost of our Insane Asylum buildings, entirely apart from the poor-house proper, and exclusive of value of land, but including the furniture and fixtures of the said buildings is over $20,000.

Respectfully yours.

CALVIN HEMSTREET,
C. H. GOFF,
JOHN DENCE,
*Superintendents of the Poor.*

---

*Wyoming County.*

An entry in the certified statistics of this county shows the cost of asylum buildings from $2,500 to $3,000.

*Ulster County.*

An entry in the certified statistics of this county filed with those of other counties, shows that the asylum building in Ulster county cost about $26,000.

---

*Erie County.*

ERIE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE,
INSANE DEPARTMENT, *October* 13, 1888.

Report of costs of structure that make up the insane asylum:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 12, 1875. | Report of special committee (for construction of administration building): "That the noted cost and expense of the building was" | | $28,244 10 |
| Nov. 13, 1877. | Report of special committee (for construction of south wing for females): "They have performed the labor estimated at the following values" | $25,759 79 | |
| | "Furniture and furnishing the building" | 1,322 41 | |
| | | | 24,437 38 |
| Nov. 16, 1880. | Report of special committee (for construction of north wing for males): "Actual cost of building" | | 23,839 08 |
| Dec. 2, 1880. | Report of special committee (on heating), | | 17,052 57 |
| Dec. 17, 1885. | Report of special committee (on construction of cottage) | | 14,715 19 |
| Dec. 15, 1887. | Report of special committee: | | |
| | For laundry and kitchen | | 17,713 26 |
| | For addition to boiler-house | | 1,500 00 |
| | For alterations and additions | | 2,410 75 |
| | For electric light | | 2,025 00 |
| Oct. 13, 1888. | Estimated report of special committee on heating and ventilation | | 7,500 00 |
| | Total cost | | $139,437 33 |

HENRY MOEST,
*Keeper Erie County Alms-house:*

SIR.—I hereby certify that the figures here given, except the last estimate, are taken from the report of the proceedings of the board of supervisors, and that the same are correct.

CHARLES A. RING, M. D.,
*Superintendent Insane Department.*

*Chautauqua County.*

BROCTON, N. Y., *November* 19, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

Your letter of September 10, to keeper of Chautauqua County Alms-house, in regard to cost of our buildings for the care of the insane, has been placed in my hands. In answer, I have to say that our buildings for the purposes named, with the equipments, are in good repair, and estimated by our board of superintendents of the poor to be worth, at this writing, $20,000.

Respectfully yours.

H. C. TAYLOR,
*Superintendent of Poor.*

---

## EXHIBIT Q.

ROCHESTER, *August* 29, 1888.

Hon. A. O. WRIGHT, *Madison, Wis.:*

DEAR SIR.—In the renewed discussions of the relative merits of State care and of county care in our State, the advocates of county care point to the experiments in your State.

As I understand your law and the reports of your Board, the care in counties is really more State care than county care proper. The allowance made by the State for maintenance is payable only on the certificate of your board, and withholding such certificate is a very efficient remedy for abuses or evils. Your board seems to have power of transfer of patients from one county to another, which is another powerful arm of authority. The mere existence of such powers, without their exercise, would influence county care to a higher standard.

Our board has power to exempt counties from Willard Asylum Act, and to withdraw such exemption; but no elastic or intermediate authority, except that of inspection and report.

Can you, without too much trouble, give me any hints or suggestions to set me right, if I am wrong, or to lead me aright? I shall feel obliged if you will do so.

And will you kindly give me your opinion as to the relative standards of county care in the respective States?

Respectfully yours.

OSCAR CRAIG,
*Chairman Committee on Insane.*

P. S.—What is meant in your statistics by "open doors?" Are the doors opened into closed courts? And if so, how high are the

inclosures? If open into the fields or yards without inclosures, other than ordinary fences of farms or villages, the number of attendants has a relative interest and importance. Will you be good enough to advise me on these points?

Respectfully yours.

OSCAR CRAIG.

---

STATE OF WISCONSIN:

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM,
MADISON, *August* 31, 1888.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR.—Your statement of the power of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities over county asylums is correct. I have no doubt that if your State Board of Charities had similar power, your county asylums would be much better than some of them are.

I am preparing now for publication a statement respecting our recent visit to some of your county asylums, with other institutions, which I shall send you when published.

I am only surprised that your asylums are, on the whole, as good as they are, under the circumstances. It is not merely that your Board have not sufficient power over these asylums—they have not sufficient faith in them, and do not really encourage them. The effect upon them of this treatment, and of the hostility of the State Charities Aid Association, is very detrimental to them.

I noticed in your asylums that restraints were avoided by the simple expedient of sending all troublesome cases to Willard or Binghamton. We only refuse to take and keep homicidal or suicidal cases. Some of the most marked results for good have been gained in asylums where every case belonging to the county is in the county asylum. There are not a half dozen cases in all that have been refused by county asylums and are now in State hospitals for that reason.

You ask what we mean by "open doors." Only one of our asylums has a high board fence. Doors opening into that are not counted. By open doors we mean freedom to go out-doors anywhere near the buildings, the attendants of course watching them; but they do not make that watching conspicuous. They merely count up their charges every hour, to see if any have strayed off. Fully one-third of all the insane in our county are not even watched, but are allowed to go and come as they please.

The secret of all this liberty is *occupation*. We have in each asylum about 100 insane on a large farm, and have no costly machinery. All

the work possible is done by hand, by the insane. Idleness is the source of mischief in asylums as elsewhere; occupation is our medicine for the insane. Of course the labor of some of the insane is worth little pecuniarily, but that is a secondary consideration. The chief thing is that it is of value to the insane.

The number of attendants is about one to each twenty insane — that is, of attendants strictly so called. The proportion in an asylum for 100 would be as follows:

Superintendent and matron (his wife) act as chief attendants unitedly. Four attendants, two of each sex. Two hired girls, a farm hand and a watchman, most of whom have insane under their care, working with them. In that case all are really attendants.

In several of our asylums, we have one common dining-room for 100 patients, and it works well. As fast as possible we are working into the asylums iron bedsteads, white bedspreads, pillow-shams, table-cloths, silver-plated knives, forks and spoons, individual butter-dishes, and the like. About half of our asylums have these now, while few State hospitals have, except in the best wards.

One improvement in legislation we have made since we started out on this system. Each asylum is now governed by a board of trustees, elected by the county board of supervisors. The trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent and visiting physician. But all employés are appointed and sanctioned by the physician.

I am glad you are interested in this subject, and should be very glad to have you come to Wisconsin and visit our asylums and see for yourself.

Yours respectfully,

A. O. WRIGHT.

---

## EXHIBIT R.

Commissioner Letchworth presented the following :

### SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE PAUPER AND INDIGENT INSANE OF ALL THE COUNTIES OF THIS STATE.

That all of the acute pauper and indigent insane of all the counties of this State be sent to the State hospitals for the acute insane, viz.: To the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie; to the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown; to the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane at Buffalo; and to the St. Lawrence Asylum for the Insane at Ogdensburgh.

That the State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, continue to receive the acute pauper and indigent insane, for which it was established, from the entire State, as prescribed by chapter 414 of the Laws of 1874.

That the President of the State Board of Charities, the State Commissioner in Lunacy and the Comptroller, and their successors in office, be constituted a commission to divide the State into four asylum districts, for the reception, treatment and care of the acute pauper and indigent insane of the State, so as to give a district to each of the existing State hospitals for this class, viz.: A district each for the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, for the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, for the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane at Buffalo, and for the St. Lawrence Asylum for the Insane at Ogdensburgh.

That any changes in such hospital districts, rendered necessary by the erection of additional hospitals, or the extension of any existing hospitals, or to more conveniently care for the insane in the various hospitals, or the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, where they can conveniently be received, or to provide, in special emergencies, temporary provision for their care, be made by the said commission.

That the charges to the counties for the support, treatment and care of the acute pauper and indigent insane in the State hospitals, exclusive of the cost of clothing furnished, be at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents *per capita,* per week, and that any deficiency incurred therefor be defrayed by the State.

That all of the chronic pauper insane of the State, for the time being, except those in counties and under conditions hereafter mentioned, be sent to the Willard Asylum for the Insane, or to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, or to such of the State hospitals as may have accommodations for this class.

That the State be districted for the chronic pauper insane between the Willard Asylum for the Insane and the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and such of the State hospitals as may have accommodations for this class, in the same manner and by the same commission as provided for districting the State hospitals for acute pauper and indigent insane, and that any changes in such districts, in consequence of the erection of new asylums for the chronic insane, or for other reasons, be made by such commission.

That the charges to the counties for the support, treatment and care of the chronic pauper insane, exclusive of the cost of clothing furnished, be one dollar and fifty cents *per capita* per week, and that any deficiency incurred therefor be defrayed by the State.

That the counties of New York, Kings and Monroe, and the counties that now provide for their chronic pauper insane, under exemption by the State Board of Charities, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and such other counties as may hereafter be thus exempted by the Board, in accordance with said act, be relieved from sending their chronic pauper insane to the State asylums for this class, and that they be allowed to provide for their support, treatment and care in the asylums of such counties, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed and established by said Board, or that may hereafter be so established and prescribed.

That whenever the cost for the treatment and care of the chronic pauper insane in any such county asylum exceeds one dollar and fifty cents *per capita* per week, exclusive of clothing, any expenditure therefor above that sum, not exceeding the *per capita* weekly cost of support in the State asylums for the chronic insane, be paid by the State to such counties upon compliance with the following conditions:

That the authorities of such counties place their county asylums for the chronic pauper insane under separate care and unpaid, non-partisan boards, with like powers and duties as conferred upon boards of trustees, or managers of State asylums for the chronic insane, the superintendent of the poor, or in counties having two or more superintendents of the poor, the chairman of the board of superintendents; or in counties having boards of charities, or boards of charities and correction, the chairman of such board to be *ex-officio* member of such board of trustees or managers of such asylum, with equal voice and power as other members of such board in the supervision and management thereof.

That the boards of trustees or managers of such county asylums for the chronic insane, be required to file annually with the Comptroller, between the first day of October and the thirty-first day of December in each year, a verified and detailed itemized statement of the expense incurred by such county in the care of its chronic pauper insane, together with the number provided for during the fiscal year ending September thirtieth, to be audited by the Comptroller, and the excess above one dollar and fifty cents per capita per week paid by the State, not exceeding the weekly expenses incurred in the State asylums above that sum; provided, that no such payment be made to any such county, until the trustees or managers of such county asylum, have filed with the Comptroller a certificate of the State Board of Charities, that the chronic pauper insane of such county have been supported and provided for under the rules and regulations prescribed and established by said Board, and that a proper standard of treatment

and care of the chronic pauper insane of such county, has been maintained during the year by the authorities thereof.

That these suggestions, relating to the care and custody of the pauper and indigent insane of all the counties of this State, go into effect upon the opening of the St. Lawrence Asylum for the Insane at Ogdensburgh, and the completion of the buildings being erected at the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie; thus obviating the necessity for any further immediate appropriations for buildings for this class.

By request of Commissioner Letchworth, and on motion of Commissioner Stewart, the foregoing suggestions were laid upon the table and ordered printed in the minutes.

---

The foregoing report, schedules and exhibits are respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
EDWARD W. FOSTER,
*Committee on the Insane.*

# SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS

OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.

---

## BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

We, the undersigned, members of the standing committee on the insane, beg leave to make the following

### Special Report.

The advices from the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane were delayed until the 2d day of January, 1889, owing to the deferred action of the local board. On these advices, namely, excerpts from the report of the local board of managers, hereto attached, we recommend special appropriations in the sum of $38,470.86 for the respective items and on the grounds and reasons therein stated; and also the further appropriation in renewal of that made by the Legislature for 1887, to build the new wing and do the work specified in said former appropriation, and in the sum fixed thereby.

This report is based on the personal examinations made by your committee last October, as well as on the said papers annexed to this report.

Dated at Albany, *January* 9, 1889.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
*Committee.*

---

*Extract from the Report of the Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum.*

The Board desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the needs of this institution, and request that an appropriation be made for supplying them. They have all received careful consideration, both in committee and in the full Board.

The most important of these requests is for a plant for lighting the asylum with electricity. The advantages of this method of lighting

large buildings, and especially those occupied by the insane, are so well known and appreciated that they have simply to be stated, without argument.

The light produced by electricity is the purest, and it more closely resembles sunlight than any other in use. It is more healthy, from the fact that it does not render the air impure from the products of combustion. When properly put in, it is the safest method of lighting, as it does away with all danger of fire from lights, a most important consideration in an asylum for the insane. After the first outlay for the plant, it is the most economical light, as it is also the most efficient.

To introduce it into the asylum, there will be required an enlargement of the present boiler and coal-house, a new boiler, an automatic high speed engine and the electric plant itself.

Since the opening of the asylum, there has been no change or increase in the laundry machinery, and, as the number of patients now equals the full capacity of the buildings, increased facilities are demanded to do the work satisfactorily and properly. An additional washer, a shirt-ironing machine and some changes in the provision for transmitting power are needed.

When the institution was built, a plan for laying out the grounds was prepared by Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape artist. This has never been carried out, though, from time to time, especially during the past year, much work has been done in putting out trees and shrubs. The drives and walks are, however, still to be made, and several groups of shrubbery to be filled. The Board believe that the time has arrived when the original design should be carried forward to completion.

They also recommend the erection of three summer houses or pavilions, upon the asylum grounds. These are for the use of patients, while out on the grounds, for air and exercise, and for protection against the sun and weather. They are to be light and tasteful, but inexpensive structures, and will be of great benefit to all the patients who have parole, but especially to the more feeble and delicate.

The Board would ask for an appropriation to pay the legal expenses incurred in defending a mandamus suit brought by Linus, Jones, Peck & Co. to compel the managers to audit a bill for stone claimed to have been delivered at the time of building the asylum. Mr. Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo, was designated by the Attorney-General to defend the suit brought against the asylum. It has been pending since 1883, and during the last summer was submitted to a referee, Hon. Myron H. Peck, of Genesee county. The bill has been approved by

the Attorney-General and by the Comptroller, but the Board do not deem it right to make the expenses of that suit, connected with the erection of the asylum, a charge upon the current expenses of the institution, and therefore request a special appropriation to meet it. The amounts requested for these various purposes are as follows:

*For Electric Lighting.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For enlargement of boiler and coal-house; for new boiler and stoker, with setting and connections; for dynamos, storage battery, wiring, fixtures, etc | $27,217 48 |

*For the Laundry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| For additional washing-machine; for a shirt-ironer; for combined reverse motion, with pulley, belts and fixtures; for a pipe machine for repair shop, and a baker for the kitchen | 1,725 00 |
| For completing grounds as laid out; for making drive-ways, foot-walks, draining and receivers, and for trees and shrubbery | 5,178 00 |
| For three pavilions or summer-houses | 3,600 00 |
| For legal expenses incurred in mandamus suit, bill approved by Attorney-General and Comptroller | 750 38 |
| Total | $38,470 86 |

The Legislature for 1887 made an appropriation for the erection of another ward building, upon the westerly side of the administration building, in continuance of the original plan of the asylum. At this time a suit brought by the stone contractors for damages, resulting from a change in substituting brick for stone in some of the ward buildings, and for prospective profits in furnishing stone for the remainder of the asylum, for which they held the contract, was before the Court of Claims. This was decided in favor of the contractors, but was carried by the Attorney-General to the Court of Appeals, and late in the summer a decision was handed down sustaining the opinion of the lower court. The Board deemed it wise to wait until the claim was settled, before they entered upon any new contract or incurred any further liability. As stated in their last report they, however, proceeded with the work of preparing plans and specifications for the new building provided for in the appropriation. These are now ready, and they propose to submit them to the Comptroller for his approval, according to the provision of the statute.

The Board believe that in putting off the work, for the reasons stated, they have acted for the best interests of the State, but this

cannot with justice be any longer delayed. The statistics presented by the State Board of Charities show an increase during the year of more than seven hundred insane, and they also report that all the State asylums are full. In this institution, the numbers have steadily increased during the year, until now the population of the house is beyond the proper accommodations. Before the new building can be prepared for occupancy, a period of more than two years must necessarily elapse, and the overcrowding promises to be a serious condition. Under these circumstances, the managers consider it essential, that the work upon this building should proceed with all convenient dispatch.

The Board would also renew their request made two years ago, for authority to appoint a third assistant physician. A bill creating such position has twice passed the Senate, but has failed in the Assembly, not from any opposition, but from oversight, in the pressure of other bills. They express the hope that it may receive favorable consideration, and be enacted into law during the coming session of the Legislature.

---

## HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

Your standing committee on the insane beg leave to submit this, their second, special report of this date.

Appended hereto is a letter from Dr. Cleaveland, the superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, dated January 4, 1889, with a paper showing sketch elevation of the proposed new block E, for acute and violent cases in the men's division; and another paper showing plans of same block, and materials of common hard brick, and character of exterior and division walls; and, together with itemized statement of the requirements for furniture, amounting in estimated cost to the aggregate of $32,199.72.

On these appended papers, as well as on their previous personal examinations referred to in their stated report, your committee renew their approval and recommendations of the propositions for special or extraordinary appropriations for this hospital, made in their stated report, so far as said propositions relate to furniture, etc., in the sum of $32,199.72; and in other respects they submit said propositions to the judgment of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU, } *Committee.*

Dated, ALBANY, *January* 9, 1889.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., *January* 4, 1889.

Mr. O. CRAIG,
*Commissioner, etc., Rochester:*

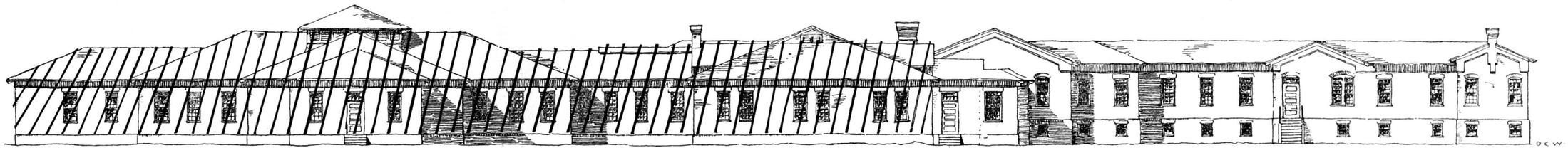
SIR.—I inclose a paper showing plan and elevation of the proposed block "E," for excited and violent patients.

To-morrow I hope to forward an itemized statement of articles required for furnishing the new buildings, with cost of same.

Should you desire to see the plans and elevations of the physicians' house and of the nurses' house (for which $8,000 and $7,000 are asked) I can send them to you. Offers have been made to build these houses within the sum mentioned.

Respectfully.

JOSEPH M. CLEAVELAND,
*Superintendent.*



Shaded Portion Completed, Block "D."

Sketch Elevation.

Block "E," Showing West Elevation.

# HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

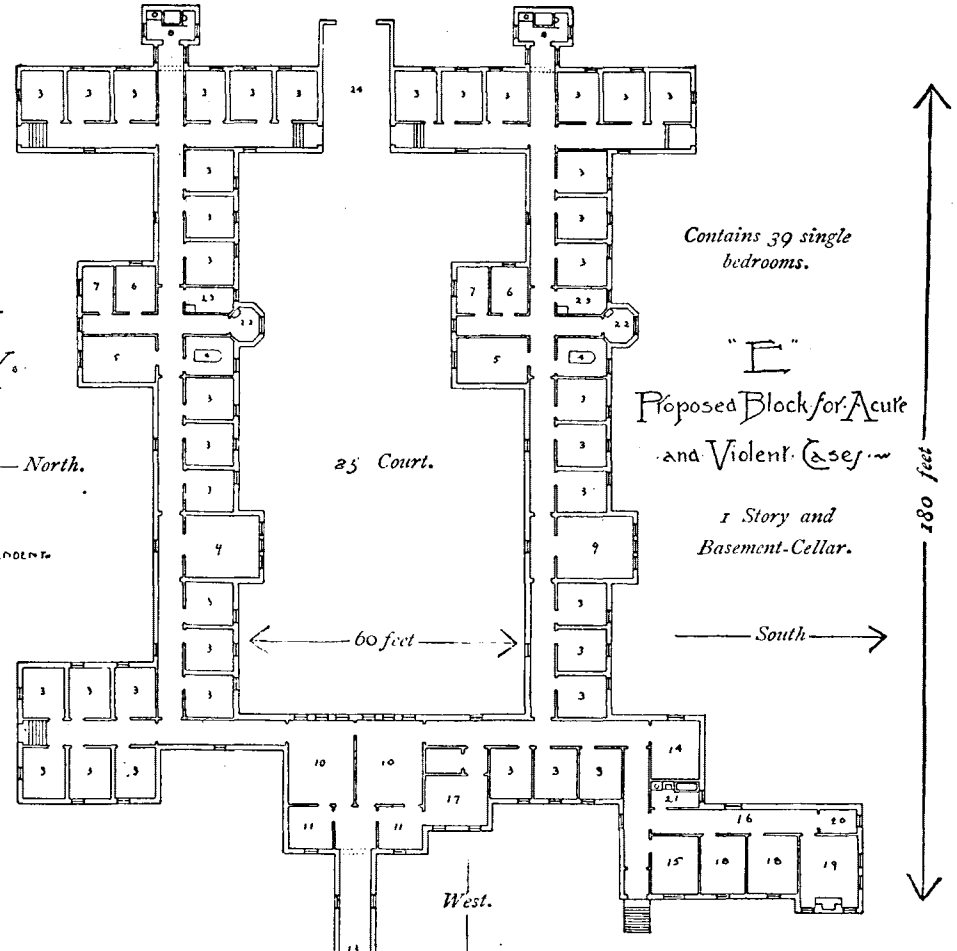
*Block "E" to be built of common hard brick — exterior walls of same character as other Blocks — but all division walls between bedrooms to be double with air space between, as a noise insulator.*

# Hudson River State Hospital - Poughkeepsie N.Y.

## Plan of New Buildings

Dr. J. M. Cleaveland
Medical Superintendent

Scale

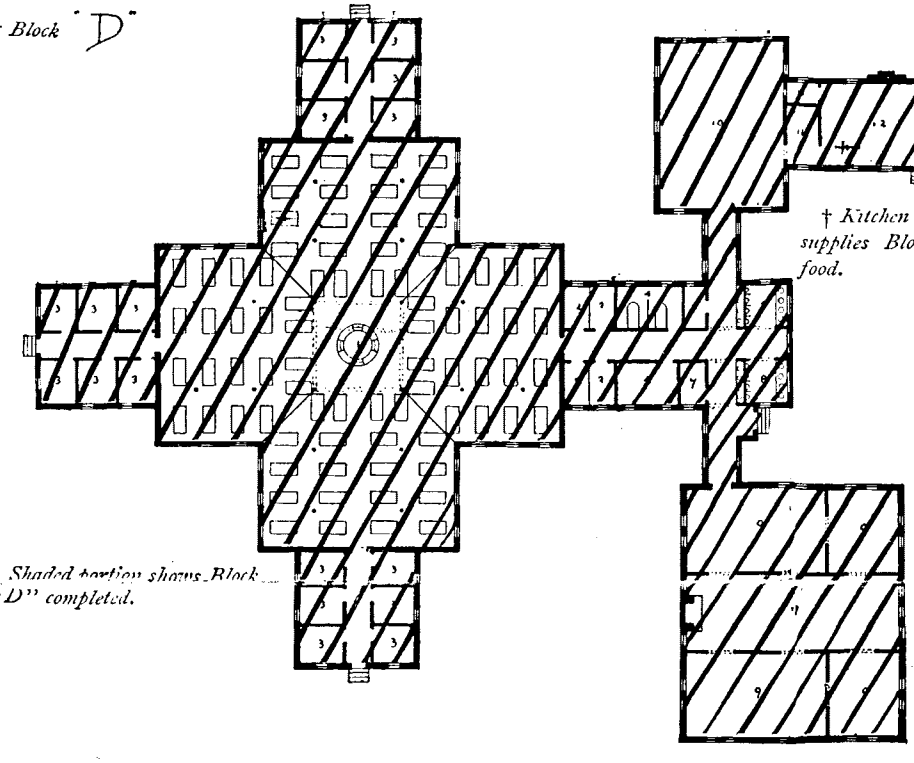



*Contains 39 single bedrooms.*

"E"
Proposed Block for Acute and Violent Cases.

*1 Story and Basement-Cellar.*

† *Block "D"*



*Shaded portion shows Block "D" completed.*

† *Kitchen of Block "D" supplies Block "E" with food.*

*Rooms in Block "E."*

3. *Bedroom.*
4. *Bath-room.*
5. *Clothes-room.*
6. *Linen-room.*
7. *Boot-room.*
8. *Water closet.*
9. *Day-room.*
10. *Dining-room.*
11. *Pantry.*
13. *Corridor.*
14. *Dispensary.*
15. *Doctor's office.*
16. *Doctor's apartments.*
17. *Doctor's dining-room.*
18. *Doctor's bedroom.*
19. *Doctor's parlor.*
20. *Doctor's linen closet.*
21. *Doctor's bath and w. c.*
22. *Cleansing-room.*
23. *Sink-room.*
24. *Shelter-house.*
25. *Court.*

F. C. Withers Arch't
New York

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING NEW BUILDINGS.

| ITEM. | Amount. | Measure. | Price. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hair mattresses | 300 | ..... | $14 00 | $4,200 00 |
| Felt mattresses | 300 | ..... | 6 00 | 1,800 00 |
| Pillows, hair | 400 | ..... | 2 00 | 800 00 |
| Pillows, feather | 350 | ..... | 2 00 | 700 00 |
| Bed ticks | 500 | ..... | 1 50 | 750 00 |
| Blankets | 1,200 | Pairs | 2 50 | 3,000 00 |
| Blankets, indestructible | 50 | ..... | 4 80 | 240 00 |
| Blankets, rubber | 150 | ..... | 1 25 | 187 50 |
| Sheets | 4,000 | ..... | 72 | 2,880 00 |
| Bed-spreads | 1,200 | ..... | 1 00 | 1,200 00 |
| Pillow-cases | 1,500 | ..... | 50 | 750 00 |
| Towels, hand | 3,000 | ..... | 12½ | 375 00 |
| Towels, roller | 750 | ..... | 38⅓ | 287 50 |
| Bureaus | 40 | ..... | 10 00 | 400 00 |
| Wash-stands | 60 | ..... | 2 00 | 120 00 |
| Wardrobes | 40 | ..... | 8 00 | 320 00 |
| Tables, small | 60 | ..... | 2 50 | 150 00 |
| Chairs | 12 | Dozen | 6 00 | 72 00 |
| Wash basins | 50 | ..... | 50 | 25 00 |
| Pitchers | 50 | ..... | 47 | 23 50 |
| Looking-glasses | 24 | ..... | 50 | 12 00 |
| Chambers, earthen | 600 | ..... | 35 | 210 00 |
| Chambers, rubber | 100 | ..... | 2 50 | 250 00 |
| Spittoons, earthen | 50 | ..... | 20 | 10 00 |
| Spittoons, rubber | 100 | ..... | 2 50 | 250 00 |
| Soap dishes | 50 | ..... | 05 | 2 50 |
| Pails, wooden, cedar | 1 | Dozen | 7 80 | 7 80 |
| Pails, galvanized | 75 | ..... | 60 | 45 00 |
| Brooms | 20 | Dozen | 3 00 | 60 00 |
| Mops | 1 | Bale | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Mop handles | 100 | ..... | 10 | 10 00 |
| Scrubbing brushes | 16 | Dozen | 4 50 | 72 00 |
| Blacking brushes | 2 | " | 2 00 | 4 00 |
| Whisk brooms | 8 | " | 1 80 | 14 40 |
| Hair brooms | 1 | " | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Hair brushes | 4 | " | 3 60 | 14 40 |
| Combs, coarse | 24 | " | 1 00 | 24 00 |
| Combs, fine | 12 | " | 25 | 3 00 |
| Shaving brushes | 2 | " | 2 50 | 5 00 |
| Tooth brushes | 12 | " | 1 50 | 18 00 |
| Razors | 2 | " | 6 00 | 12 00 |
| Scissors | 1 | " | 9 00 | 9 00 |
| Razor straps | 1 | " | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Dust pans | 2 | " | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| Galvanized chamber pails | 10 | ..... | 90 | 9 00 |
| Foot tubs | 5 | ..... | 50 | 2 50 |

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING NEW BUILDINGS — (*Continued*).

| ITEM. | Amount. | Measure. | Price. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Step ladders | 15 | ..... | $2 25 | $33 75 |
| Commodes, locked, chair | 12 | ..... | 10 00 | 120 00 |
| Drawers, shelves and fixtures for clothing and linen-rooms | 10 | Rooms | 140 00 | 1,400 00 |
| Fixtures for ward store-rooms | 5 | " | 50 00 | 250 00 |
| Fixtures for boots, shoes, overcoat-rooms | 5 | " | 50 00 | 250 00 |
| Tables for day-rooms, 8 feet, | 22 | ..... | 15 00 | 330 00 |
| Settees for same, extra strong: | | | | |
| 20 each, 6 feet long, for block D | 20 | ..... | 21 00 | 420 00 |
| 12 each, 10 feet long, for block D | 12 | ..... | 35 00 | 420 00 |
| 12 each, 4 feet long, for block D | 12 | ..... | 14 00 | 168 00 |
| 44 each, 8 feet long, for blocks A and C | 44 | ..... | 28 00 | 1,232 00 |
| 96 each, 6 feet long, for blocks A and C | 96 | ..... | 21 00 | 2,016 00 |
| 60 each, 4 feet long, for blocks A and C | 60 | ..... | 14 00 | 840 00 |
| Five clocks | 5 | ..... | 15 00 | 75 00 |
| Dining tables, extra strong, ash, 25 feet long, 3 feet wide, 2-inch tops | 26 | ..... | 55 00 | 1,430 00 |
| Chairs | 50 | Dozen | 10 00 | 500 00 |
| Pantry closets, drawers, tables, drip-boards | 3 | Pantries | 80 00 | 240 00 |
| Wire dish-cloths | 1 | Dozen | 2 40 | 2 40 |
| Knives, silver-plated | 50 | " | 3 50 | 175 00 |
| Forks, silver-plated | 50 | " | 4 75 | 237 50 |
| Table spoons, silver-plated | 50 | " | 4 75 | 237 50 |
| Tea spoons, silver-plated | 50 | " | 3 00 | 150 00 |
| Carving knives, forks and steels | 18 | Pairs | 3 00 | 54 00 |
| Bread knives | 1 | Dozen | | 21 00 |
| Pitchers, large | 8 | ..... | 18 | 17 28 |
| Pitchers, small | 4 | ..... | 10 | 4 80 |
| Dinner plates | 800 | ..... | 08 | 64 00 |
| Tea plates | 800 | ..... | 06 | 48 00 |
| Soup plates | 700 | ..... | 07 | 49 00 |
| Coffee cups and saucers | 800 | ..... | 15 | 120 00 |
| Tin cups | 200 | ..... | 05 | 10 00 |
| Mustard cups | 60 | ..... | 10 | 6 00 |

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING NEW BUILDINGS — (*Continued*).

| ITEM. | Amount. | Measure. | Price. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bowls, large | 600 | ..... | $0 10 | $60 00 |
| Bowls, small | 150 | ..... | 07 | 10 50 |
| Tumblers | 600 | ..... | 03 | 18 00 |
| Syrup cans | 50 | ..... | 25 | 12 50 |
| Sugar bowls | 60 | ..... | 25 | 15 00 |
| Salt cellers | 50 | ..... | 08 | 4 00 |
| Vinegar cruets | 40 | ..... | 10 | 4 00 |
| Pepper castors | 40 | ..... | 10 | 4 00 |
| Soup tureens | 20 | ..... | 1 50 | 30 00 |
| Soup ladles | 20 | ..... | 1 00 | 20 00 |
| Dish pans | 25 | ..... | 40 | 10 00 |
| Bread jars | 10 | ..... | 50 | 5 00 |
| Dish towels | 200 | ..... | 10 | 20 00 |
| Vegetable dishes | 100 | ..... | 30 | 30 00 |
| Water coolers | 15 | ..... | 1 00 | 15 00 |
| Ice picks | 10 | ..... | 10 | 1 00 |
| Pail racks | 12 | ..... | 1 00 | 12 00 |
| Tin plates | 100 | ..... | 05 | 5 00 |
| Japanned waiters | 12 | ..... | 40 | 4 80 |
| Clocks | 2 | ..... | 12 50 | 25 00 |
| Galvanized iron pails | 12 | ..... | 40 | 4 80 |
| Tin pails, milk | 8 | ..... | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Wooden pails | 12 | ..... | 25 | 3 00 |
| Tin dish pans | 30 | ..... | 75 | 22 50 |
| Tin coffee pots | 100 | ..... | 75 | 75 00 |
| Milk dippers | | ..... | | 3 00 |
| Swill pails | 4 | ..... | 2 00 | 8 00 |
| Egg whips | 4 | ..... | 75 | 3 00 |
| Egg cups | 600 | ..... | 04 | 24 00 |
| **KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.** | | | | |
| Large sewing tables, size, 20 x 4 wide, 4-inch top | 2 | ..... | 100 00 | 200 00 |
| Vegetable-room table | 2 | ..... | 10 00 | 20 00 |
| Kitchen dining table | 1 | ..... | | 10 00 |
| Kitchen chairs | 2 | Dozen | 6 00 | 12 00 |
| Large refrigerator | 1 | ..... | | 85 00 |
| Milk cooler | 1 | ..... | | 25 00 |
| Fish box | 1 | ..... | | 15 00 |
| Kitchen, store-room and pantries, shelving, clothes hooks and other fixtures | 3 | Rooms | 50 00 | 150 00 |
| Fairbanks scales | 1 | | | 35 00 |
| **COOKING UTENSILS.** | | | | |
| Large copper stock pot, 18 x 18 inches | 1 | ..... | 26 00 | 26 00 |

COOKING UTENSILS. — (*Continued.*)

| ITEM. | Amount. | Measure. | Price. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small copper stock pot, 12 x 12 inches | 1 | ..... | $15 00 | $15 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 18 gallons | 1 | ..... | 20 00 | 20 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 16 gallons | 2 | ..... | 15 00 | 30 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 14 gallons | 2 | ..... | 14 00 | 28 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 12 gallons | 2 | ..... | 12 00 | 24 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 10 gallons | 2 | ..... | 10 00 | 20 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 8 gallons | 2 | ..... | 8 00 | 16 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 6 gallons | 2 | ..... | 5 00 | 10 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 4 gallons | 2 | ..... | 4 00 | 8 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 2 gallons | 2 | ..... | 3 00 | 6 00 |
| Copper sauce stew-pan, 1 gallon | 2 | ..... | 2 50 | 5 00 |
| Large roasting pans | 15 | ..... | 2 50 | 37 50 |
| Half-size roasting pans | 12 | ..... | 1 50 | 18 00 |
| Hand meat broilers, 16½ x 12¼ inches | 3 | ..... | 1 20 | 3 60 |
| Hand meat broilers, 12 x 15 inches | 2 | ..... | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Hand meat broilers, 10½ x 13 inches | 2 | ..... | 90 | 1 80 |
| Long handle bread toasters, No. 4 | 3 | ..... | 35 | 1 05 |
| Frying pans, 14½ inches | 2 | ..... | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Frying pans, 10 inches | 2 | ..... | 50 | 1 00 |
| Frying pans, 8 inches | 2 | ..... | 35 | 70 |
| Frying pans, 6½ inches | 2 | ..... | 25 | 50 |
| Soup tureens, 18 quarts | 29 | ..... | 6 75 | 195 75 |
| Large coffee cans, extra | 30 | ..... | 3 70 | 111 00 |
| Small coffee cans | 20 | ..... | 50 | 10 00 |
| Chinese strainers, 9 inches | 2 | ..... | 3 25 | 6 50 |
| Potato frying pan | 1 | ..... | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Hotel colander, 14½ inches | 1 | ..... | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Hotel colander, 13¾ inches | 1 | ..... | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Long handle gravy strainers | 3 | ..... | 35 | 1 05 |
| Tin water dippers, 3 quarts | 3 | ..... | 40 | 1 20 |
| Brass wire flour sieves, 20 inches | 2 | ..... | 2 50 | 5 00 |

COOKING UTENSILS — (*Continued*).

| ITEM. | Amount. | Measure. | Price. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soup ladles, Britannia | 1 | Dozen | $3 60 | $3 60 |
| Hotel skimmers, 7¾ inches | 3 | ..... | 40 | 1 20 |
| Milk skimmers, 5¾ inches | 2 | ..... | 10 | 20 |
| Milk skimmers, 5 inches | 2 | ..... | 8 | 16 |
| Cake turners, 18 inches | 3 | ..... | 35 | 1 05 |
| Retinned flesh forks, 24 in. | 3 | ..... | 25 | 75 |
| Forged basting spoons, 18 inches | 1 | Dozen | 1 80 | 1 80 |
| Egg slicers | 2 | ..... | 40 | 80 |
| Copper-bottom fish boilers, 34 inches | 8 | ..... | 12 00 | 96 00 |
| Milk pails, tin, 16 quart | 1 | Dozen | 10 80 | 10 80 |
| Hand pails, tin | ½ | Dozen | 12 00 | 6 00 |
| Swill pails | 4 | ..... | 1 50 | 6 00 |
| Dippers, tin | 1 | Dozen | 1 20 | 1 20 |
| Coal hod, galvanized | 4 | ..... | 1 05 | 4 20 |
| Butcher's steel, 12 in. long, | 2 | ..... | 80 | 1 60 |
| Butcher's saw, 18 in. long | 2 | ..... | 1 70 | 3 40 |
| Cleavers, No. 2, 9 in. long | 2 | ..... | 2 75 | 5 50 |
| Apple corer and pealer | 2 | ..... | 65 | 1 30 |
| Butchers' knives | 4 | ..... | 75 | 3 00 |
| Quart funnels, No. 4, tin | 2 | ..... | 20 | 40 |
| Potato-mashing machine, 9 inches | 2 | ..... | 12 75 | 25 50 |
| Extra size wooden bowl | 3 | ..... | 75 | 2 25 |
| Ice cream freezer | 1 | ..... | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| Mincing knives, double | 2 | ..... | 3 25 | 6 50 |
| Lemon squeezers, tinned iron | 3 | ..... | 40 | 1 20 |
| Union scales, tin scoop, No. 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 00 | 6 00 |
| Circular spring scales | 1 | ..... | 5 95 | 5 95 |
| Meat hooks | 3 | Dozen | 36 | 1 08 |
| Coffee-mill | 1 | ..... | 37 00 | 37 00 |
| Coffee-mill | 1 | ..... | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| Spoons, iron, large | 1 | Dozen | 1 20 | 1 20 |
| Spoons, wooden, large | 1 | Dozen | 1 20 | 1 20 |
| Ice picks | 4 | ..... | 30 | 1 20 |
| Bread knives | 12 | ..... | 1 00 | 12 00 |
| Kitchen knives | 12 | ..... | 1 05 | 12 60 |
| | | | | $32,199 72 |

# REPORT

OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD ON REFORMATORIES.

40

# REPORT

*Standing Committee on Reformatories*—William R. Stewart, New York; Josephine Shaw Lowell, New York; Robert McCarthy, Syracuse.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

The institutions inspected by your committee are eight in number, and should be divided into three classes, with relation to the character of the inmates which they are intended to receive.

Designating these classes by the letters A, B and C, Class A should comprise Nos. 1 and 2, viz.:

1. The State Reformatory at Elmira, a reformatory for young men, supported by the State.

2. The House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, a reformatory for young women, supported by the State.

Class B should comprise Nos. 3 and 4, viz.:

3. The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, a juvenile reformatory supported by the State.

4. The State Industrial School at Rochester, a juvenile reformatory supported by the State.

Class C should comprise Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of them intended mainly for vagrant, truant, refractory or homeless children, which are as follows:

5. The New York Juvenile Asylum of the city of New York, supported mainly by that city.

6. The New York Catholic Protectory of the city of New York, supported mainly by that city.

7. The Catholic Protectory at Buffalo, for children of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts, supported mainly by the counties therein.

8. The Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan, Columbia county, an agricultural and industrial farm-school for boys, supported mainly by private charity or by counties sending boys thereto.

Thus it is noted that these eight institutions contain adult prisoners of both sexes, juvenile delinquents of both sexes, and vagrant or dependent children of both sexes.

Approximately the institutions in Class A contained 1,000 inmates; those in Class B, 1,150, and those in Class C, 3,500; a grand total of about 5,650.

All of these institutions have been inspected once or more during the year, to the date of this report, by members of your committee, as is set forth at the head of the notes of inspection of the several institutions. The Burnham Farm, however, was inspected by the President of the Board, whose notes have been used by your committee.

It may be generally stated of all of them, that they were found in good order and repair, and that to a marked degree the health of their inmates has been good. Witness the fact that of about 5,650 inmates in them, there have been but about twenty-five deaths during the year; a fraction less than one-half of one per cent.

Of Class A, alone, it can be said that the institutions are practically fulfilling the purposes for which they were founded by the State.

By the passage, however, of chapter 586 of the Laws of 1888, commonly known as the Yates Prison Labor Bill, which went into operation August first, last, and was by the Attorney-General construed to apply to the State Reformatory at Elmira, all of the productive industries in that great institution were suddenly stopped, and 800 prisoners thrown out of work. In the emergency, the superintendent, with commendable promptness, immediately inaugurated a system of military drill, as the best available substitute for labor, as will be found more fully set forth in the appended notes of inspection of that institution. In consequence of the enactment of this law, the reformatory is now absolutely non-productive, all machinery standing idle, and nothing manufactured in the shops being sold, and the taxpayers in the State are annually called upon to pay $150,000 for the maintenance of these prisoners, whereas before the passage of the act the expense to the State was but $30,000.

Therefore, your committee urges the wisdom and necessity, both from humanitarian and economic points of view, of the

repeal of the Yates bill, so far, at least, as it affects the State Reformatory.

The institutions embraced in Classes B and C, with the exceptions of Nos. 7 and 8, however, have a difficulty to contend with, not met by Class A, which largely detracts from their usefulness, and to some extent hinders the accomplishment by them all of the ends for which they were established.

The difficulty is this: How to draw the line among the children committed or sent to them, so that only the delinquent class shall be committed to the two juvenile reformatories on Randall's Island and at Rochester, and only the vagrant, truant, refractory or dependent class to the protectories and asylums.

This difficulty is a practical one, and can be remedied only by giving effect to the following recommendations or suggestions of your committee, viz.:

*First.* Committing magistrates throughout the State should use more discrimination in deciding to which of these institutions the child should be sent, bearing in mind that if falling properly within the juvenile delinquent or young criminal class, the commitment should be to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, or to the State Industrial School at Rochester, and if of the vagrant, truant, refractory or dependent class, one of the protectories or asylums should be chosen to which the child should be sent.

To facilitate this, your committee suggests that a circular letter on this subject might, with advantage, be transmitted by the Board to all the committing magistrates in the State.

*Second.* Boards of managers or trustees and superintendents of these juvenile reformatories, protectories or asylums should recognize and admit that the several institutions which they govern, are not mixed, but fall properly either within one or the other of the classes above mentioned, and should strive to limit and regulate admissions in accordance with this classification.

*Third.* The Legislature should pass a law raising the age of commitment of the juvenile delinquent class to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island and the State Industrial School at Rochester (formerly Western House of Refuge), from six to twelve years.

*Fourth.* The boards of managers or trustees and superintendents of the asylums and protectories, should use greater judgment and care in receiving children, who, in large numbers it is believed, are sent to these institutions by parents or guardians, mainly, to avoid the responsibility of their support.

By a strict observance of the above recommendations, it is believed that the usefulness of the institutions intended for the juvenile delinquent, or vagrant, truant, refractory and dependent class, would be greatly increased. The more perfect and complete the classification of the children within them, the better the prospect of their reformation or improvement.

The recommendations or suggestions, first and second, need not here be further considered; they speak for themselves.

In relation to recommendation third, it is urged that, although it may not be possible to secure a perfect classification, by raising the age of commitments to the juvenile reformatories from six to twelve years, this can not fail to improve the classification. In most cases it is not fair to predicate criminal intent of a child of less than twelve years of age, although there may be rare exceptions.

It is hoped and believed, that the superintendents and boards of managers of the institutions on Randall's Island and at Rochester, will approve of the amendment to the law above suggested, as its passage will insure them for the future against the reception of such young children, which at present, in cases against their own better judgment, they are obliged to receive.

In relation to recommendation fourth, it may be observed that your committee has reason to believe, from personal knowledge of the facts, and from the statements of the superintendents of the asylums and protectories, that children are frequently admitted to them, upon the complaint or evidence of a parent or guardian, unsupported by other and disinterested evidence. In many of these cases the charge is made without foundation, to avoid the support of the child or because of the second marriage of a parent.

Your committee, therefore, recommends such further legislation as will prohibit commitments or admissions, upon the evidence of a parent or guardian, unsupported by other and disinterested evidence.

In all of the institutions covered by this report, increasing

attention is given to the subject of technologic or industrial training. Especially worthy of honorable mention in regard to this are the State Reformatory at Elmira and the State Industrial School at Rochester. In the first of these a great variety, and in the second a considerable number of trade shops are well equipped, and in them classes of young men or lads receive such instruction as should fit them for self-support in similar trades, at which they may find employment in any of our large cities. In the other institutions, to a greater or less degree, improvement in the system of industrial training is needed, and it is hoped that their managers will not be unmindful of the benefits to be gained by the introduction of a more varied and suitable system of trade schools.

The consideration of the important educational subject above referred to, must not obscure the fact, that many of the lads or young men now or future inmates of these institutions will find homes in the country or in the far west, remote from centers of population, and should, therefore, be given better opportunities, when they can be found, for farm work or for such occupations as will fit them for self-support in the country.

Admitting this proposition, it is noted with regret, that of more than 3,000 lads at present in these institutions, not 100 were being trained in agriculture or any occupation which would prepare them to make a living in the country; and even such boys as had lived in the country were, in these institutions, mainly engaged in factory work in shops. It is a well-known fact, much deplored by philanthropists and students of social phenomena that the tendency to crowd into cities has remarkably increased during the past ten years, and there is little doubt that this movement will result in the physical and moral deterioration of the race. Yet the philanthropists who give both time and thought to the management of these and kindred institutions, and have the control of this great and growing population of lads or young men, and to some extent the direction of their future lives, instead of endeavoring to preserve or cultivate in them a love of country work, and of nature, at present keep them mainly employed in such a way as to unfit them for self-support in any life but in that of a large manufacturing center, where it is well known that the labor markets are in general overstocked.

Although, as has been said, the general health of the inmates of these institutions is excellent, yet from the nature of their employment in the shops, and from the hours devoted to school, many of them are round-shouldered and have contracted chests. It is therefore further recommended that in these institutions greater attention should be paid to physical training. In each, an instructor might with advantage be employed to teach both sexes in calisthenics, and in addition to give the boys regular instruction in military drill. Not included in this recommendation, are the State Reformatory at Elmira and the State Industrial School at Rochester, in each of which such an instructor is now employed.

Mindful of the object of all of the institutions classed under the heading "reformatory," to return their inmates to society not only better fitted for self-support, but also to become worthy citizens of this great country, and considering that a great majority of such inmates are of foreign birth or descent, your committee strenuously urges the importance of the duty of instructing them all in the history of the United States, and of the use of every endeavor to fill them with a feeling of allegiance to this country alone, of gratitude for the care and opportunities of education given them, and of respect for its laws. An aid to this end would be, more frequent addresses by public men of force and character, on national subjects, and the general introduction of singing in chorus some national or patriotic song at a daily assemblage.

In concluding the body of this report, your committee desires to emphasize the necessity for restricting the natural growth of these institutions within the natural limitations of number.

The natural limit should be, that within which the superintendent is able to exercise a personal or parental influence upon every inmate. It may be urged in opposition, that the limitations of superintendents differ, and doubtless this is a fact. Nevertheless, it is true that some of the institutions here referred to, far exceed in the number of their inmates, the influence of any superintendent exercised in a personal or parental way. The superintendent of a celebrated reform school in England, once stated to your committee, that he believed he could not exercise a parental and personal relation over more than 300 boys, and that, therefore, was the maximum admitted to his institution. Con-

tinuing, he said that if his governing board should raise the limit by one boy that he should feel it his duty, on principle, to resign his position. And it is a fact that among the sixty-one reformatory schools in Great Britain, the largest (Red Hill) contained, December 31, 1883, 286 inmates, and of the 136 industrial schools, but six exceeded 300 inmates in number, the largest being the Middlesex school with 559.

Firmly believing that the public interests, and those of the inmates received by institutions classed under the heading "reformatory," are best served in the smaller institutions, your committee urges the State Board of Charities to record itself in opposition to any further enlargement of such institutions as have already exceeded the limit of 300 inmates, and for future needs, the incorporation for the reception of the class known as juvenile delinquent, or vagrant, truant, refractory and dependent children, of either sex, of small reformatories or industrial schools, asylums or protectories, in such localities in the State as may be necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the Committee on on Reformatories.

WM. R. STEWART,
*Chairman.*

Dated NEW YORK, *December* 8, 1888.

---

The notes of inspections of the several institutions above named here follow:

I.

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

[Incorporated July 27, 1876.]

*Superintendent*, Z. R. BROCKWAY.

*Inspected November* 17, 1888, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 53 | |
| Teachers | 6 | |
| Employés | 38 | |
| | | 97 |
| Prisoners | | 855 |
| Total | | 952 |

There has been an increase of sixty-eight prisoners within the year, to date. The reformatory is now overcrowded, and it has been necessary to put two or more prisoners in eighty-seven of the cells.

The prison buildings and yards, and the shops which were visited, were found, as in former years, to be in excellent order and repair, neat and clean.

Chapter 269 of the Laws of 1888 appropriated, to be expended by the managers, "for additional water supply * * * ; for completing, heating and furnishing buildings in process of construction; for increasing the facilities for manual and technological training; for enlarging the laundry, and for the construction of a bath-house, the sum of $33,000; and for erection of barn, store-house and out-buildings, the sum of $20,000." From this appropriation during 1888, water connection has been made with the city water-works. A farm-barn and a large and well arranged stock-barn have been erected and completed, and at this date there are in process of construction two brick buildings to be used for a store-house and for technological training, as may be required; or, in case the industries should be resumed, then to be used as workshops in place of those recently appropriated for technological instruction.

The general health of the prisoners during the year has been good. There has been no epidemic and but seven deaths during the year. On the date of this inspection seven prisoners were in the hospital, of whom three had typhoid fever.

By the passage of chapter 586 of the Laws of 1888, commonly known as the Yates Bill, it was provided "that no motive power machinery for manufacturing purposes shall be placed or used in any of the penal institutions of the State; and no person in such institutions shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade or industry where his labor, or the production or profit of his labor, is farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person or persons whomsoever."

This act was approved by the Governor August 1, 1888, and as the fifth section provided that it should take effect immediately, all work covered by this prohibition was stopped on that day, and not a wheel has been moved since with the exceptions which will be noted below.

At the time of the passage of this act, the prisoners were employed in the different shops of the reformatory on the State account plan, and were earning, previous to the present year, about seventy per cent of the expenses of the reformatory. The extra appropriation for maintenance, etc., has averaged for the last five years $30,000. The estimated gross cost of maintenance to the State, without industry, is $150,000 per annum.

Confronted with the problem of what to do with 800 prisoners, whose regular work was thus summarily stopped, with commendable promptness the superintendent inquired of the Attorney-General whether or not the statute applied to the reformatory, and within two days after his reply that it did, inaugurated a system of military drill as the best available substitute for labor, receiving from West Point much useful information. The first step taken was to choose a squad of sixty first grade men, selected for their fitness to command. These began to study the principles of military tactics, and in less than a month from this beginning a full regimental organization of eight companies, with the usual number of officers, was effected.

The drill is by Upton's tactics and includes "setting up" drill, marching in common and double time and the manual. Each prisoner in the regiment has from five to eight hours a day of active exercise (drill) in the open air, when possible.

The old foundry has been cleared and converted into an armory, and furnishes one of the best drill-rooms in the State. There is company drill in the morning and battalion drill in the afternoon. The usual insignia of rank are worn by the officers, all prisoners, from the colonel down. At present over 500 men are enrolled in the regiment. They are armed with Quaker guns made in the reformatory.

By the courtesy of the superintendent, your committee was shown a battalion drill by the reformatory regiment. As a veteran of the New York Seventh Regiment, your committee was able to judge of the proficiency shown by the command both in the manual, marchings and in the school of the battalion. The silent manual was accurately and well gone through by the command in regimental front, the changes of arms being rapidly and accurately made. The command passed in review in excellent manner,

headed by the prisoners' band. The reformatory colors are blue, black and red, and are carried for a month by the company winning them in a competitive drill. The West Point system of marks is used.

It is the intention of the superintendent to divide all the prisoners into two battalions; to drill one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, two hours each.

The superintendent stated that the drill fixes the attention of the men, exercises mind and body alike, and is the best possible substitute for labor in the emergency.

To further employ the prisoners' time they attend classes in calisthenics two hours a day. Your committee saw several of these classes, numbering from twenty to thirty men each. They were in command of a former prisoner who had seen service in the German army, and who is an admirable instructor, giving the commands with a vigor and precision which insure prompt obedience.

The drill and calisthenics occupy a part of the time only, and are valuable in the physical development of the prisoners. In addition to these the prisoners spend four hours a day in the trade schools.

In his opinion, the Attorney-General held that the reformatory had a right to use machinery in its trade schools and for its laundry and kitchen, and to continue printing the reformatory newspaper, called *The Summary*.

The extensive broom shop has been altered to furnish additional room for the trade schools. In this, and in the buildings formerly employed for the purpose, classes of prisoners are now taught bricklaying, lathing and plastering, carpentering, shoemaking and tailoring, bookbinding, tinning, cooking, baking, frescoing, stonecutting, blacksmithing, plumbing, wood turning, carving, pattern-making (brass and wood), printing, stenography, telegraphy, molding, machinists' trades, in all 335 of the inmates.

Under the present law, none of the product of these shops can be sold, and all of it not used in the reformatory must be destroyed.

At the time the Yates Bill was passed, a new wood-work shop had just been completed and was fully supplied with machinery,

and orders for some thousand chairs had been received, and lumber purchased and plans made for a general chair business of considerable proportions, and 3,000 gross of briar wood pipes were also contracted for. The machinery has stopped, the contracts have not been filled, the shops are closed, and the State is party defendant in actions brought against the reformatory by the contractors.

In addition to the employments above mentioned, time allows for more attention to general education and music. A chorus of more than 100 voices was heard in the audience-room. They sang some beautiful and difficult music, in parts and without accompaniment, under the leadership of the musical director.

In answer to the questions of your committee, the superintendent stated that the reformatory needed a building and apparatus for physical culture, and that money to furnish this was provided in 1888.

To meet the present requirements of an increased number of prisoners an enlargement of the audience-room and suitable furniture therefor is necessary. Your committee recommends that a reasonable appropriation for this purpose be made by the Legislature of 1889.

It is the desire of the superintendent to establish one main and remunerative industry to give employment to the more incorrigible class, and various others to suit the aptitude of the more intelligent prisoners.

The State Reformatory, notwithstanding the radical and complete change which has recently taken place within it, continues to be a model institution in every way. It is a credit to its management and an honor to the State, and its object, the reformation of the prisoner, continues to receive the Christian and scientific attention of the superintendent.

## II.

### HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1881.]

*Superintendent*, MRS. SARAH V. COON.

*Inspected April* 11, *July* 18, *October* 11, 1888, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Census December 1, 1888:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 15 | |
| Employés | 7 | |
| | | 22 |
| Inmates | | 119 |
| Total | | 141 |

At the date of the last report, December 9, 1887, this institution had been open seven months, and had under care forty-nine inmates, and of the seven buildings, only the prison and the administration building had been opened.

On June 7, 1888, two cottages were occupied, each with twenty-four inmates, under the charge of a matron and assistant, and on November 28, 1888, the third was opened. The population is now distributed as follows: Prison, 47; first cottage, 24; second cottage, 24; third cottage, 24; fourth cottage, 0; administration building, 0; hospital, 0.

This institution has a special interest of its own, having been established by the State of New York confessedly as an experiment to supply reformatory treatment and custodial care for young girls, who, otherwise, are subject to imprisonment for short terms, varying from ten days to six months in county jails, or commitment for terms of six months to county poor houses. It is not a prison, nor are the possible long terms of detention intended as a punishment, but to allow sufficient time for the discipline and training to have an effect upon the character of those subject to them. It is an educational institution.

The House of Refuge for Women is intended only for women of immoral character, habitual drunkards or those guilty of mis-

demeanors, and the board of managers has the option to discharge an inmate on probation or finally at any time when it believes her capable of leading a respectable life.

Thus, if by accident any person should be sentenced to the institution who was not a proper subject for its discipline, the managers have full power to discharge her at once. In the opposite case, however, where the managers find that all their efforts are fruitless to bring about the desired effects on character, they may retain an inmate five years, and the advantage of this is that, at least during that five years, she is not degrading herself and injuring the community by a career of vice, diversified by serving several short sentences every year in the county jails, or resorting to the poor-house when needing rest for several months at a time; nor can she, while in the refuge, become the mother of beings destined to a life as wretched as her own, and as dangerous to the community.

To any one who has visited, even once, one of the county jails in this State, and knows the condition of young women in them, kept in idleness, in the midst of degraded companions, under the charge of male keepers — frequently not out of sound, sometimes not out of sight, of the male prisoners—nothing can be more affecting than to see the young women in the House of Refuge neatly dressed, always occupied and constantly under the care of refined and conscientious women.

The institution has been in operation long enough to judge somewhat of its working, and the following description of the system adopted, supplied by the superintendent on November 30, 1888, can not fail to be of interest. The daily routine is as follows:

Rise at 6 A. M. (5.30 in summer.)

Breakfast, 6.30 A. M. (6. A. M. in summer.)

Prayers, 7 A. M.

House-work and sewing, 7.15 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.

Silent hour of study, 10.30 A. M.

Dinner, 11.45 A. M.

School, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

Supper, 5 P. M.

Knitting or sewing during reading or other oral instruction, 6 P. M. to 7.30 P. M.

Prayers, 7.30 P. M.

Bed, 8 P. M.

The titles and duties of officers and employés are as follows:

1. Superintendent, having entire charge of the institution.

2. Matron of main building, whose duty it is to attend to the housekeeping of that building, and who orders supplies and dispenses them to the prison and cottages.

3. Hospital matron, whose sole duty is the care of the sick.

4. Book-keeper, who keeps the books, assists in correspondence, and has charge of sewing-room and clothing supplies.

5. General teacher, whose duty it is to instruct in the common English branches, and in gymnastics, the girls in the cottages. The present number in the school-room is seventy-two (72).

6. Matron of prison, who has management of the prison, under direction of the superintendent. She discharges all the duties attendant upon such an office except the conducting of morning and evening prayers, the administering of punishment and the giving of instruction, either religious or purely educational.

7. First assistant of prison, who relieves the matron by taking care of kitchen work.

8. Second assistant of prison, who takes charge of laundry and otherwise assists the matron as is required.

9. Supervisor of cottage No. 1, who has the entire charge of her cottage, enforcing all the rules for the same and conducting morning and evening prayers.

10. Assistant of cottage No. 1, who relieves the supervisor by taking charge of laundry and kitchen.

11, 12, 13, 14. In each of the other cottages there are two officers whose duties correspond to those described above.

15. Steward, who employs and oversees watchmen, stablemen and engineers. He also procures supplies and obtains from the board of managers and handles the finances.

16, 17. There are two watchmen, who are on duty, alternately, day and night. They attend to the gate and perform any other services the superintendent or steward may require.

18, 19. There are two stablemen. One drives, the other takes care of cattle and garden.

20, 21. There are two engineers, who are on duty in the steam boiler house, alternately, day and night.

22. There is one servant, who cooks for the officers in the main building.

"The course of discipline is briefly as follows: Though I have been very much impeded by the newness of the institution in my desire to enforce rigorous discipline, still, in so far as it has been possible in our overcrowded prison, I have tried to isolate each girl, upon her arrival, from the other inmates; neither bringing her out with them nor allowing her to communicate with them. After this treatment for a short time, I satisfy myself, by talking with her, whether I can safely put her with the better inmates of the prison or in whatever other division. Sometimes, upon detecting a developing tendency to misbehave, I still keep her in solitary confinement until I see a change in this respect. While in the prison, she is strictly watched and her speech very much restrained. After two months in the prison, the minimum time upon which she can be promoted, she will be transferred, according to her record, as soon as possible, to a cottage. She now comes in for much greater advantages and privileges. She has the right of the assembly for work and study. She is now not obliged to be locked in her room except at night, although she may not leave her half end of the corridor for any purpose without permission. She is also obliged to keep her own room at certain times for study and reflection. At other times, talking in a low, pleasant voice, is allowable. At such times the talking is all done in the open corridor, instead of in inmates' rooms; thus they are always under the eye of the supervisor, who checks any boisterousness or unladylike manner. The idea of a family and home life is carried out as far as possible in the cottages. In the evenings they are gathered together in a circle, of which the supervisor and assistant form the center. In this manner the girls, while knitting or sewing, profit by some appropriate reading or oral instruction. As no girl is out from under the direct observation and influence of some officer at any time of the day, except when she is maintaining silence in her room, a great deal of moping, morbidness, and too much introspection, also mischief-making, are prevented. This plan of the cottage promotes happiness and comfort. No inmate has yet been promoted to the main building nor from any other cottage into the first. The

promotion, when made, will be upon a system of comparative standing.

"There are no rewards except promotion, which, as has been said, is based upon a comparative record. The work, behavior and progress in studies enter into this record.

"Also, if any inmate abuses a privilege, she may be deprived of that privilege a certain length of time, as the superintendent determines upon consultation with the supervising officer. In the cottages, the mark system is found sufficient for purposes of discipline. It rarely happens that an inmate need be confined in her room with disciplinary diet.

"In the prison, besides solitary confinement, confinement in dark cells, with disciplinary diet and handcuffs, is in vogue.

"The marking system of the prison is simply this: An inmate receives a good mark for each day she has not been detected in any offense. If during two whole months she receives good marks every day, she is then entitled to three marks for each week during the two months. This gives her ninety marks, and enables her to leave the prison. If an inmate is guilty of any offense whatsoever, she must count her marks day by day until she has 100, when she also is entitled to be promoted.

"Of course such a system of marking would not suffice for the cottages, so, shortly after the first two were opened, the present system was decided upon, and has worked good results. Each night every inmate reports herself in turn to the supervisor. If she considers herself perfect, and nothing is known against her, she is marked 100. Perhaps, however, the supervisor may have some admonition or criticism on general behavior. If her frame of mind or spirit of working is unhappy, she does not escape questioning and advice, to the end that a more wholesome and healthful bearing may result. Most inmates report themselves regularly for small faults, such as tilting chairs in their rooms, or sitting on their beds or the floor, or any breach of good manners. Pouting, loud talking, any failure to comply with the spirit of the rules and unwritten laws of the institution are marked off five per cent, ten per cent, twenty per cent, thirty per cent, etc., on this same scale of 100. So much attention is given to these minute points that a girl, it is considered, can not attain 100 as an average

at any time. Weekly and monthly averages are recorded, and those inmates who have the highest records will be promoted. We consider this method of marking a great succeess, as in this way the girls form a habit of confessing themselves and being truthful. Perhaps the fact that they can never know when they have been reported or observed, and the fact that untruthfulness is severely marked is a motive with them at first. But every effort is made to promote abhorrence of lying and deceit, and nothing but insubordination is so severely dealt with. Many faults, small in themselves, are corrected in a way which a girl remembers without seriously affecting her record. She may have it lowered by small omissions, and yet, without untruthfulness, willful disobedience or insubordination, it can not come below the standard necessary for promotion.

"The branches of education taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history and theory of government (American), drawing. Inmates, as soon as promoted to a cottage, have the advantages of the school-room. There are three grades—the primary, intermediate and advanced. The regular school session is held every afternoon except Saturday, when they (the inmates) are instructed in singing. The girls in the school-room are instructed in calisthenics, military drill and fancy marching twice a week. Provision is made for private instruction of any inmates who have satisfactorily completed this course, and who for any other reason are detained in the institution. Regular examinations will be held; a record of seventy-five per cent in each branch will be necessary for advancement. A strict school report of deportment and studies will be kept for comparison with other records, in recommendation for release."

The following table shows the offenses for which inmates were committed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888:

| | |
|---|---|
| Being a common prostitute | 59 |
| Being a vagrant and common prostitute | 3 |
| Keeping a disorderly house | 1 |
| Indecent exposure of person | 1 |
| Habitual drunkenness | 4 |
| Petit larceny | 7 |
| Assault | 1 |

The following table shows the whole number of inmates received from each county from May 7, 1887, to September 30, 1888:

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany | 12 |
| Broome | 1 |
| Columbia | 5 |
| Cayuga | 4 |
| Chemung | 12 |
| Cortland | 2 |
| Clinton | 1 |
| Cattaraugus | 2 |
| Dutchess | 1 |
| Fulton | 7 |
| Greene | 2 |
| Herkimer | 3 |
| Jefferson | 1 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Madison | 1 |
| Monroe | 3 |
| Niagara | 1 |
| Oswego | 8 |
| Onondaga | 5 |
| Ontario | 4 |
| Orange | 6 |
| Orleans | 2 |
| Oneida | 3 |
| Putnam | 1 |
| Queens | 1 |
| Rensselaer | 5 |
| Schenectady | 1 |
| Saratoga | 6 |
| St. Lawrence | 2 |
| Steuben | 1 |
| Suffolk | 1 |
| Tompkins | 1 |
| Tioga | 1 |
| Westchester | 6 |
| Warren | 2 |

"Whole number received since the opening of the institution, 128. Whole number discharged by order of Superior Court, 3; conditionally discharged by managers, 4; discharged as incapable

of being benefited, 1; escaped and not retaken, 1; remaining December 18, 1888, 119.

"Since December 1, 1887, the following improvements have been made: Steam-heating system has been introduced throughout the institution, a boiler-house and gate-house built, two new bath-rooms provided in the prison, and the school-room is being fitted up, and will be ready by January 1, 1889."

The institution has been visited several times during the year, and thoroughly inspected.

## LAWS RELATING TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.

Section 7, of chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, reads as follows:

§ 7. As soon as the said house of refuge is ready for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the board of managers to officially notify the several county clerks of the counties of this State, except the counties of New York and Kings, of that fact, and to furnish said county clerks with suitable blanks for the commitment of women to said house of refuge. It shall be the duty of the said several county clerks, immediately on the reception of said official notification, to transmit a copy thereof to the several justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates and courts of their respective counties.

Section 8, as amended by chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 8. When, and so soon as said house of refuge shall be ready for the reception of inmates, and all the requirements of section seven of said act shall have been complied with, all justices of the peace, police justices and other magistrates, and courts within the limits aforesaid, any laws heretofore enacted to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, may sentence and commit to the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, New York, for a term of *five* years, *unless sooner discharged* therefrom by the board of managers thereof, any female, between the ages of *fifteen* and *thirty* years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or in said court, of *petit larceny*, *habitual drunkenness*, of being a *common prostitute*, of *frequenting disorderly houses*, or *houses of prostitution*, or of any *misdemeanor*, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically

incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

1. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have power to cause to be detained therein, under such proper rules and regulations as said board shall provide, any female so committed thereto, according to the terms of said sentence and commitment, and to cause the rearrest in any county in this State, and return to said house of refuge, of any person who may have escaped therefrom, or been conditionally discharged therefrom, as herein provided, and in any case of such rearrest and return, to detain her as aforesaid, from the time of such return for a time equal to the unexpired portion of her term, at the time of her said escape or conditional discharge.

2. In any case of the escape of an inmate from said house of refuge, any person duly employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge, women committed thereto, shall have power to arrest such escaped inmate in any county in this State, without a warrant, and forthwith to convey her to said house of refuge, and any magistrate shall have power to cause any such escaped inmate to be arrested and held in custody until she can be removed to said house of refuge, as in case of her first commitment thereto.

3. Any person having been conditionally discharged from said house of refuge, may be arrested and returned thereto upon the warrant of the board of managers of said house of refuge, issued by order of said board, signed by the secretary and attested by the president of said board, which warrant shall briefly state the reason for such arrest and return, and shall be directed and delivered to any person employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge persons committed thereto, and when so signed, attested and delivered, may be executed by such person in any county in this State.

Section 9 reads as follows:

§ 9. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate or court, committing any woman under authority given by this act, immediately to notify the superintendent of said house of refuge, of such conviction, and to cause a record to be kept of the *name, age, birth-place, occupation, previous*

*commitments*, if any, and for what offenses, and last place of residence of all women so committed by them, together with the particulars of the offense charged. A copy of said record shall be transmitted with the warrant of commitment to the superintendent of said house of refuge, who shall enter and keep in a book of records all these and such other facts as are by law required concerning inmates of poor-houses.

Section 10, as amended by said chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 10. Any court or magistrate authorized to commit any female to said house of refuge shall, before so committing her, inquire into, and, for the purposes of the case, determine the age of such female at the time of such commitment, and her age, as so determined, shall be stated in the warrant; and when the year only is stated it shall be considered as expiring on the day on which the warrant is dated; and the statement of the age of such female so made in said warrant of commitment shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of said female, in any action to recover damages for her detention or imprisonment under said warrant, and shall be presumptive evidence of the age of such female in any other inquiry, action or proceeding relating to such detention.

1. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of said board of managers that any person committed to said house of refuge is not of the proper age to be so committed thereto, or is insane, or mentally or physically incapable of being materially benefited by the discipline of said institution, or improperly committed thereto, it shall be the duty of said board of managers thereupon to cause the return of such female to the county from which she was so committed, in the custody of one of the persons employed by said board of managers to convey to said house of refuge women committed thereto, who shall deliver her into the custody of the sheriff of such county, to be by said sheriff taken before the court or magistrate which committed her to said house of refuge, or some other court or magistrate having equal jurisdiction in such county, to be by such court or magistrate resentenced for the offense for which she was committed to said house of refuge, and dealt with in all respects as though she had not so been committed to said house of refuge, and in such case all costs and expenses

incurred and paid by said board of managers, on account of such female so returned, shall be a county charge upon such county, to be levied and collected as other taxes in said county, and paid over to said board of managers, and credited to the account to which such expenses are charged.

2. The board of managers of said house of refuge shall have the power, in their discretion, to furnish each person discharged from said house of refuge with clothes and money to the same amount and extent as is provided for discharged convicts, by section 3, of chapter 451, of the Laws of 1874. The expenses thereof to be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the maintenance of said house of refuge.

3. In case any woman committed to said house of refuge shall, at the time of such commitment, be the mother of a nursing child in her care, under one year of age, or be pregnant with child, which shall be born after such commitment, such child may accompany its mother to and remain in said house of refuge until such time as, in the opinion of said board of managers, such child can properly be removed therefrom, and suitably provided for elsewhere; and in case such woman, at the time of such commitment, shall be the mother of, and have under her exclusive care, a child or children, more than one year of age, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate, so committing said woman, to cause such child or children to be committed to such asylum as may be provided by law for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care.

Section 11 reads as follows:

§ 11. The board of managers shall employ suitable persons to convey from the place of conviction to the said house of refuge all women duly committed thereto, and said persons shall have the power and authority of deputy sheriffs. All expenses of such conveying shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of managers of said house of refuge.

Section 3, of chapter 17 of the Laws of 1887, reads as follows:

§ 3. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of freedom of worship of any inmate confined within said institution, as provided by the Constitution of the State of New York.

## III.

### HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1824.]

*Superintendent*, ISRAEL C. JONES.

*Inspected November* 12, 13 *and* 22, 1888, by Commissioners STEWART OF LOWELL.

Census on the first date:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 48 | |
| Teachers | 19 | |
| | | 67 |
| Boys | | 544 |
| Girls | | 103 |
| Total | | 714 |

There has been a great change for the better made in this institution within the past year. As stated in the report of your committee for 1887, one of the two stocking contracts, under which the boys had been working, expired on September 30, 1887, and the other expired on May 1, 1888, and the law forbidding the further employment of inmates under contract, the managers were forced to adopt a new system of industry. There was unnecessary delay in setting the boys at work after the expiration of the contracts, the second division boys being left in idleness from October 31, 1887, until July, 1888, but now that the new system has been inaugurated, all the inmates are employed, and there is a marked change in the spirit which pervades the institution.

The main industry is still the manufacture of stockings, and too many of the boys are employed upon it; but great improvements have been introduced since the board of managers have acquired sole control.

Under the contractor a large number of outside workers were employed, mostly young girls; now all the work formerly done by them, which required greater intelligence and reliability than the running of the machines, is done by the boys, who are thus edu-

cated in these qualities. The examination of the work is confided to four boys in each shop, who are promoted from the machines to these places of trust.

A system of credit has been introduced whereby the boys are enabled, by good work, to accumulate a small fund, which is paid to them on their discharge. The minimum of work is less than under the contractor. The hours of work are also less, as well as the punishment for poor work.

It would seem as if Rule 26, which provides that "in all the industrial departments of the institution, it is to be borne in mind that the purpose for which these departments are established is to give instruction and discipline in industrial habits to the inmates, with a view of preparing them to earn their own living when they leave the House, and to become useful and industrious citizens; and that the object is not to secure the largest revenue, but to promote, in the highest degree, the reformation of the boys and girls," is really the basis of the present industrial training.

All the shops have been improved during the last year, especially those on the top floor, which have been ventilated by large skylights, and are cheerful and pleasant in appearance.

The boys were seen at work in the shops, and looked healthy, with generally clean faces and heads, and bright eyes. Six and one-half hours a day are spent at work, each boy having a machine of his own, for which he is held responsible, cleaning it when the day's work is done. The stockings are made in two pieces, which are sewed together in another shop by the smaller boys.

On the date of your committee's inspection, the boys were assigned to work as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tailor shop | 6 |
| Bakery | 4 |
| Printing | 9 |
| Painting | 2 |
| Gardening, including green-houses | 15 |
| Housework | 65 |
| Ferry | 2 |
| Stocking shop | 436 |
| Total employed | 539 |

A few of the small boys were not assigned to any regular work. The wood-working classes are taken from the other departments.

Recently classes in carpentry and cooking, for which teachers from the Industrial Education Association are employed, have been formed, and these are the most interesting and encouraging of the new enterprises. Sixty boys receive instruction in carpentry and fifteen in cooking.

There are many directions in which facilities for the industrial training of the boys might be extended to advantage. More boys should be taught tailoring and farming. The grounds inside and outside the walls should be kept in better order, and the boys employed upon them. The green-houses seemed to be in good order; but they, too, it would appear, should afford occupation and instruction to more than six boys. There should be more gardens and more boys assigned to work in them. Other suitable industries should be introduced, and greater ingenuity used to turn to account for the boys all these natural advantages, and the aids to industrial training which these would afford.

The inspection of the dormitories disclosed some improvements in their care, but their condition shows the need of a woman's eye; and the dormitory boys should be instructed to do their work more efficiently and in accordance with the best methods.

The cells of the first hall in the first division are now provided with locks which open from the inside. These are connected by electricity with an annunciator, which registers the number of any cell which may be open. Eighty-eight of the best boys are assigned to these, and your committee was informed that these open cells had been useful aids in stimulating the ambition of the boys, and had occasioned no trouble or infringement of the discipline of the institution. The inmates of the other dormitories, except those who occupy the top floor, are locked in at night.

One hundred and twenty small boys of the first division occupy the top floor as an associate dormitory. This is not a pleasant sleeping apartment; it is rather dark and comparatively ill-ventilated. The windows are slits in the walls, about five feet long and one foot high, near the floor, and are insufficient to light or ventilate the room. They should be enlarged as much as possible by cutting them out, or another dormitory should be provided for these boys.

It is suggested that a special regimen should be provided for these smaller boys, giving them shorter hours of work, school in the day time, and an earlier hour at which to go to bed. These changes would promote their mental and physical development.

The time-table in force for all the inmates at this season is as follows: Rise, 6.15; leave room, wash and recess, 6.30; school, 6.50; breakfast, 7.35; industrial employment, 8–10; recess, 10; industrial employment, 10.10; dinner, wash, recess, etc., 12; industrial employment, 1; recess, 2.30; industrial employment, 2.40; recess, wash, recreation, etc., 3.50; supper, 4.05; school, 4.30; recess, 6; school, 6.10; retire, 8.

This time-table may be excellent for the older boys, needing reformatory treatment; but for the boys under twelve years of age it could be changed to advantage.

It will be noticed that the inmates have no meal between supper, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and breakfast, at 7.35 in the morning; the interval, in the judgment of your committee, is unusually long, and could be shortened with advantage by arranging for supper at a later hour. For fifteen hours the children are without food.

The Legislature, by chapter 270 of the Laws of 1888, appropriated for two play-rooms for the boys of the first and second divisions, and for a refitting of their lavatories, the sum of $18,000. The play-rooms are under roof; they are built of brick, finished in hard wood, have large windows, the sashes of which can be removed in summer. At one end of each play-room a second story, supported by columns, provides a reading-room, which has not yet been fitted up. The play-rooms will be used for drilling purposes on Saturday afternoons, and for play in rainy or cold weather, providing for a need which has long been felt. The play-rooms and changes in the lavatories will be completed within the appropriation.

As above referred to, improvements have been made in the wash-rooms during the past year. Troughs of a composite material have been introduced and extend about the room, occupying much of the floor space, and when completed each boy will be able to wash at an individual spout of running water. This is a commendable improvement. Two large tanks are still used in

this room for the associate bathing of the boys. It was stated by an attendant that forty or thereabouts are bathed at one time, and that then the water is changed.

The roller towels are still used. The use of these, and of the tanks, is elsewhere in this report condemned as destructive of modesty and dangerous to health. It is stated that when the new troughs are completed, individual towels will be substituted and each boy furnished with his own.

It is recommended that the use of the tanks be abolished, and suitable arrangements made for bathing the boys individually.

On the last day of the inspection by your committee, the boys were seen in the dining-rooms at supper. This consisted of bread, apple sauce, ginger-bread and tea, all of which your committee found to be of good quality and in sufficient and abundant quantity.

It was noticed that when finished many of the boys took newspapers from their pockets and began to read them. Your committee went about among the boys and found a large number of copies. Three boys at one table were each reading a sensational account of a murder in one of them.

Your committee is of the opinion that the use of newspapers in the dining-room or within the institution should be absolutely forbidden, as tending to preserve in the boys, by the perusal of the criminal records so fully set forth in many of them, any criminal instinct which they may have, if not, indeed, to create such an instinct. As juvenile delinquents, they should be, as far as possible, removed from crime and its consideration, or association with their former connections. The use of newspapers by them can serve no possible good. If it is thought necessary that they should be informed on the current news of the day, this could be accomplished, as it is elsewhere done in institutions of this character, by printing a weekly paper, giving a summary of such news, in the printing shop of the institution. This would exercise the minds of such of the older boys as could be employed upon this task, aid them in composition, provide more with work in that shop, and furnish to the inmates only such news as is important and not harmful.

The attention of the officers of the institution has been previously called to this bad custom during recent years, and it is to

be hoped that they will now absolutely prohibit the use of daily newspapers by the boys.

The general health of the inmates has been good during the past year. There have been no epidemics and but two deaths—both boys.

On the last day of inspection three boys were sick in the infirmary with slight ailments.

There is no doubt that the large number of young children committed to the house of refuge, is an evil which should be remedied by the passage of such a law, as was recommended by the Board in its last annual report to the Legislature, forbidding the sentencing of children under twelve years of age to this institution, or to the State Industrial School at Rochester. During the year ending September 30, 1888, there were sentenced to the house of refuge the following children: One of seven years, three of eight, one of nine, seventeen of ten and twenty-five of eleven, making a total of forty-seven children under twelve years of age. The total commitments to the institution were less than in any year since 1863, and 100 less than in 1887.

*Girls' Department.*

On November 13, 1888, the girls were distributed for work as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewing-room | 36 |
| Laundry | 35 |
| Kitchen | 11 |
| Dining-rooms | 6 |
| Nurse's help | 1 |
| Halls and school-rooms | 12 |
| Detailed | 1 |
| Total | 102 |

All being thus employed at housework or otherwise.

The management of the girl's department and the condition of the building appeared to be highly commendable. The dormitories were found in good order, clean, neat and attractive, and the first division, in which the cells have wire fronts and are painted, was very pleasant.

The girls appeared to be healthy and strong. There was no death during the year, and none were in the infirmary at the date of this visit. The instruction in industry seems to be careful. The girls are appropriately dressed, and at meals their manners are good.

In answer to a question, the matron stated that newspapers are absolutely excluded from the female department.

The matron, officers and teachers, as a rule, show a real regard for the girls' welfare, and the ladies of the visiting committee encourage them in well-doing.

There are certain deficiences in the building which should be remedied, and which would be of value in training the girls. There is no play-room other than the bath-room, and no lavatory or toilet-rooms. The girls, many of them almost young women, have no places to wash their faces or hands, or to dress their hair, and no place to sit when not occupied, except in the bath-rooms, in each of which almost the whole floor space is taken up by a large bathing tank. There is not a looking-glass provided, nor a locked box in which to keep a comb or brush, nor a basin to wash in; and when they bathe, they go (in bathing skirts) into the tank in companies, and in their spare hours they sit or stand about the bathing tanks. All these defects should be remedied, and arrangements made for individual bathing. The rooms of the first division should have curtains to cover the wire fronts, and so secure greater privacy. The older girls should be supplied with a pitcher and basin, comb, brush, tooth-brush and towel in their own rooms, and taught to use them. Until the use of the tanks is discontinued, the dining-rooms might be used for sitting-rooms.

A cooking class, under the instruction of a teacher from the Industrial Educational Association, has been carried on for several months, and almost all the members who first composed the class have been discharged, and a new set admitted to its privileges. The managers have done well in forming this class, and similar classes for the boys, for the influence of outside teachers is good, and serves other purposes than the mere technical training given in the special branches taught.

On the date of the last inspection the girls were seen at supper, which was the same as furnished the boys. After a short recess

they assembled in a large school-room for a short service, at the conclusion of which they sang two or three songs in chorus extremely well. Later they passed to their class-rooms, seven in all, which were in turn inspected by your committee, who examined the children in reading, spelling, etc., with generally satisfactory results.

Of ninety-three girls thus seen, but eight said that they were under twelve years of age. Ten girls were not in their classes, being at work in the dining-rooms.

---

## IV.

### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1846.]

*Superintendent*, IRVING WASHINGTON (*Appointed November* 25, 1888).

*Inspected July* 7 *and October* 23, 1888, by Commissioners STEWART and LOWELL.

Census on the latter date:

*Male Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 36 | |
| Teachers | 12 | |
| Employés | 5 | |
| | | 53 |
| Boys: | | |
| Primary division | 71 | |
| First division | 115 | |
| Second division | 215 | |
| | | 401 |
| Total | | 454 |

*Female Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 10 | |
| Teachers | 4 | |
| Employés | 0 | |
| | | 14 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Girls: | | |
| Primary division | 25 | |
| First division | 38 | |
| Second division | 40 | |
| | | 103 |
| Total | | 117 |

There is much which is satisfactory in the condition of this institution, and yet it can not be said to accomplish the objects for which it was designed, or to be doing all the good it might, were it devoted exclusively to those objects.

The intention of the State in establishing the "Western House of Refuge" (now State Industrial School) was to provide a reformatory for youthful criminals and vicious children, and for no others, but at present there is a comparatively large proportion of the inmates who can not be fairly classed under either of these heads, and the expensive machinery of the institution is devoted, in a measure, to the education of innocent children, who could be better and more cheaply cared for in other ways and places.

In 1886 the inmates of the State Industrial School were distributed in the various buildings of the institution as follows:

| Building. | Capacity. | Inmates. |
|---|---|---|
| Male department | 629 | 478 |
| Girls' reformatory, main building | 100 | 68 |
| Girls' reformatory, juvenile department | 100 | 26 |
| Graduating department | 158 | .. |
| | 987 | 572 |

In February, 1887, the first division building of the girls' department was burned down, and the managers requested from the Legislature an appropriation of $125,000 to rebuild it. This application was opposed by the State Board of Charities, on the ground that no new building was required, and it was argued that the building of the boys' graduating department, completed in 1882 at a cost of $65,000, but at that time still unoccupied, although partly furnished, could be used for the sixty-eight girls of the first division, until provision could be made for them and for the other girls, in a new institution, which should be entirely separate from the boys, and entirely under the charge of women.

The appropriation was granted, however, and a new building is now nearly completed, and ready for the furniture, on the site of that which was burned down. In the rear of this building there is a fine infirmary. All the girls have been removed to the building of the boys' graduating department, the present distribution being as follows:

| Building. | Capacity. | Inmates. |
|---|---|---|
| Male department | 629 | 314 |
| Boys' primary department (formerly girls' reformatory, juvenile department) | 100 | 58 |
| Graduating department, occupied by girls | 158 | 103 |
| | 887 | 475 |

The boys' primary department is for such boys, between the ages of eight and twelve years, as seem to require a less severe discipline than the majority, and such children should not be received in the institution. Their separation from the more hardened boys is desirable, but the State should not be paying at the rate of three dollars and thirty-five cents per week per capita for this class of children. Each county should support them at home, boarding them in small private institutions or in families, and the institution which has been erected at great expense to the State and costs it annually about $100,000, should be reserved for such juvenile delinquents, only, as would, but for this refuge, be sent to the jails, and who require strict discipline. The fifty-eight boys of the primary department occupy the building of the girls' juvenile department. They have school from 9 to 11.30, from 1.30 to 3.30 and do the work of the house. Otherwise they spend their time in the play-ground, where some of them have small gardens. They sleep in two open dormitories.

They are under the care of a matron and her six assistants and teachers, while the boys of the first division, of about the same ages, but of a more hardened character, are under the care of men. There is no promotion from the first to the primary division, but sometimes boys are transferred from the latter to the former, as a punishment.

In the main building the first and second divisions are kept separate, each occupying one wing.

The second division comprises the older boys, and for the best of these the old cells have been reconstructed, in a very great

measure by the boys themselves. In place of the barred prison windows, neat window frames, made by them, have been put in, the walls have been plastered and painted, and neat little bedrooms are the result. The iron doors have been taken off and none substituted, which would seem to be a mistake, but it is said that no bad results have followed. A night watchman is on duty in each hall. In another dormitory, for boys of the next grade, which has not yet been renovated, the doors are left unlocked at night. Some of the beds in the upper cells in this dormitory were dirty and untidy, while those elsewhere seen were in good condition.

The gas-light in the dormitories, and generally, on the latter inspection, was very poor and insufficient, and your committee is prepared to recommend that an electric plant should be supplied by the State. There have been fire-escapes put at the end of each hall.

In the lavatory in the basement of the second division each boy has his own towel, hung on a numbered hook, and there are looking-glasses on the walls. The provision of individual towels is highly commended. The trough with running water in the center of the lavatory is intended to supply each boy with fresh water, but when seen preparing for dinner many took the water from the bottom of the trough, which had, of course, been already used, and not from the faucets. Slats laid in the bottom of the trough would obviate this difficulty.

The boys do not stand well, as a rule, being "slouching" and round-shouldered. They show the want of the drill in which they were formerly so well instructed, and it is to be hoped that it will be taken up again soon. Since writing the above your committee is informed by the new superintendent that a military instructor has been appointed and drill will soon begin. In the dining-room the tables were covered with oil-cloth and furnished with white ware and glass tumblers. The boys are not allowed to talk at meals.

The technical training, for which the first appropriation was made in June, 1885, seems to be very well carried on and is most valuable.

The following are the trades taught and the number of boys under instruction: Blacksmithing, fifteen; carpentering, twenty-five; shoemaking, fifteen; tailoring, thirty-two; baking, seven; painting, six; iron-molding, nine; wood-turning and pattern-mak-

ing, twelve; bricklaying and plastering, ten; girls' department, sewing and dressmaking, sixty-four.

The specimens of the boys' work are very creditable, especially that to be seen in a class-room in the main building, fitted up entirely by them for the classes in mechanical drawing. The floor, the wood-work of the room, the painting of the walls and the desks or stands, all done by the boys, seem to be the work of first-rate mechanics. The desks are especially well made. One interesting fact in connection with this class-room, is that it looks as though it were newly finished, whereas it has been in daily use by classes of boys for several months, which seems to point to one of the indirect good effects of the technical training, in teaching carefulness and good manners, for the present excellent condition of the room is due, probably to the fact that the boys treat their own handiwork with consideration. The whole institution ought to be renovated by them as this room has been, as much of it is out of repair.

The first and second divisions have school from 2.45 to 5.15 and from 6.30 to 7.45 P. M.

In the first division, the occupation of the boys, who are younger than those in the second division, is machine knitting, and there are ten boys of the second division who do the laundry work. During the summer the boys are taken to swim, by the officers, once a week in a swimming-pond, recently made upon the farm by the labor of boys. The boys also bathe in individual bath tubs once a week, which individual bathing is commended for sanitary reasons and as conducive to modesty.

About 125 also go outside the grounds to church on Sundays, both Protestants and Catholics. The two chaplains look for homes for the boys who are ready to leave the school, and visit them when they are placed in them.

The new hospital building for the male department approaches completion, and will be ready for occupation early in 1889. This is a substantial brick structure, 125 feet long, and is intended to provide two main wards with thirty beds, two convalescent wards of five beds each, and several isolated rooms for contagious cases. The foundations of this building were laid by the boys. This hospital should be nearly large enough for the general purposes of the city of Rochester, and it is hoped that its capacity may never be tested by the inmates of the institution.

The general health of the inmates has been good during the year. During the summer, however, there was an epidemic of measles, forty cases in all, mostly of a mild type. There were three deaths during the year, two boys and one girl.

The girls temporarily occupy the boys' graduating building, as has already been said, and it was found in very good condition, although the matron is short of storeroom. In one division are the girls committed as immoral; in the other those sent for other offenses and the younger children, or primary class. Each division is kept in its own wing.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, sewing, etc., and have school from 5 to 7.45 P. M. A new laundry which was built when the girls were removed to this building, is the work of the boys, and very creditable to them. The whole institution is surrounded by a stone or brick wall twenty-two feet high, and walls of the same height separate the three departments from each other.

The improvements noted year by year, in this institution, are highly gratifying and calculated to make it a more efficient reformatory, but the managers, as they improve it, seem also anxious gradually to exclude from it the very individuals for whom it was intended, and for whose care only such great expenditures are justifiable, namely, the class of juvenile delinquents of either sex who stand in need of reformation.

---

## V.

### NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1851.]

*Superintendent,* ELISHA M. CARPENTER.

*Inspected November* 20, 1888, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 30 | |
| Teachers | 18 | |
| Employés | 22 | |
| | | 70 |
| Boys | | 718 |
| Girls | | 204 |
| Total | | 992 |

This census does not include the inmates of the House of Reception on Thirteenth street.

Nearly all of the children sent to the Juvenile Asylum are from New York city. The institution owns its own grounds and buildings. It is supported mainly by an annual appropriation from the city treasury of about $100,000.

The buildings, grounds and yards were inspected, and were found to be in good order and repair and clean. There have been no new buildings erected during the year, or alterations of importance in existing buildings; a handsome marble floor and wooden wainscoting have, however, been placed in the main hall of the principal building. The dormitories appeared in good order, and each bed was provided with a pillow.

Your committee regretted to observe that no changes have been made in the lavatories, and that the system of the associate bathing of squads of boys in the tanks still prevails, and that roller towels are still in use. The use of the former is not conducive to modesty, if not absolutely dangerous to health, and the use of the latter frequently accounts for the spread of contagious diseases of the eyes. Individual towels should be provided, and are now generally found in similar institutions. The use of the roller towel is condemned by physicians, and in a paper on "Contagious Diseases of the Eyes in Schools and Asylums," published in 1881, by the late Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, than whom no oculist in this country ranked higher, it is stated that "the process of washing is too often a mere smearing of the face or a rubbing of dirt into the eyes, and then a chance grab at an omnibus towel. * * * Every child should have its own place for washing, with due privacy and adequate attendance and an individual towel."

This paper of Dr. Agnew was circulated by the State Board of Charities, among the schools and asylums and homes, which care for children of any class in this State, and has generally resulted, at least, in the discontinuance of the use of the "omnibus towel," and it is hoped that individual towels will shortly be provided at this asylum, and the other recommendations of Dr. Agnew's report be carried out. This will, of course, give more trouble, but the results will more than compensate for it.

It is fair to state that the children's eyes appear to be generally healthy, but it is claimed that experience shows that this is in

spite of, and not because of, the continued use of the roller towel.

The children were all seen in the dining-halls, play-rooms and yards, and some of them at work in the shops. They appeared to be healthy, with bright eyes, clear skins, cheerful in expression and fairly well dressed as a rule. There have been no epidemics during the year and but two deaths, both from pneumonia. On the occasion of my visit, two girls and one boy were in the hospital, with slight ailments, and one boy was noticed at dinner in the dining-hall, with a bad case of ringworm of the scalp, apparently contagious in form. The superintendent recommended that a skull-cap be provided for him.

Three large dining-halls are used by the children; one contains 520 boys of the first and second divisions, another contains 200 boys of the primary department, and the third is occupied by the girls. Your committee was present in the larger hall when the boys came in. At a signal they repeated grace in a very irreverent, sing-song fashion, and then ate the dinner, which consisted of a large slice of bread and a large bowl of bean soup for each. As a rule the boys behaved well at table, and the discipline in the dining-room was good.

Your committee was not able, on this occasion, to examine the children in their classes, school being over for the day. The superintendent stated that the board of education examines the classes every year, and showed the report of their last examination, dated October 4, 1888, in which they found fourteen classes excellent, the highest rating given, and the remaining two classes good, a showing which the asylum has reason to feel proud of. All but one of the teachers employed are ladies; four and a half hours are spent at school.

Of the older boys, seventy are at work in the tailor shops; and make and repair the clothing for all the boys; twenty other boys are shoemakers, and make all the shoes worn by both boys and girls. In summer the new work is turned out; and in winter the necessary repairs are made. All the shoes are hand made. Fifty other boys are employed in mending stockings and shirts; six or eight in the laundry; eight of the larger boys assist the baker in baking bread, etc., the institution uses several barrels of flour a day, and six or eight boys are employed on the asylum farm.

The institution raises all its own vegetables except potatoes. The ule is to spend three and one-half hours at work.

Your committee suggests that other light industries, useful in educating the mind, the eye and the hand, and suitable to the older boys received here, could be introduced with advantage to them.

The girls were also seen at dinner and in their play-rooms, and, as usual, appeared healthy, and presented a neat and attractive appearance. They do all the housework of their department, and seventy of them are taught to sew and mend.

A valuable and interesting branch of the work of the Juvenile Asylum, is its system of indenturing children in the west. For twenty years or more an agent has been employed in the State of Illinois, to find homes for the asylum children within its borders. The practice is to send to him four companies of children in the spring and three in the fall. This agent advertises in the Illinois papers, giving notice of the arrival of these children, and also sends circulars from three different cities, that the children will be there on a certain date, for that day, and that it is desired to find good homes for them with farmers, and that they may be taken upon trial for four weeks, and afterwards, if satisfactory to all, under indentures, the girls until eighteen and the boys until twenty-one years of age. The indenture provides for "four months' schooling each year, until the child has advanced through compound interest, and at the expiration of the term of apprenticeship, two new suits of clothes, and the payment to the girls of $50, and to the boys of $150."

The superintendent stated that since January 1, 1888, 128 boys and forty-seven girls had been sent to Illinois to find homes, as indicated above, and that good homes had been found for every one, and that they were rarely returned to the institution, in 1887 but three being returned of 136 sent.

## HOUSE OF RECEPTION, 61 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

*Inspected November* 13, 1888, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 4 | |
| Teachers | 2 | |
| Employés | 6 | |
| | | 12 |
| Boys | | 34 |
| Girls | | 13 |
| Total | | 59 |

The building was found to be in fair order and repair.

All the books of the asylum are kept here. Since it was opened it has received 26,752 children. All the children, except one girl, who was in the hospital with diseased scalp, and a boy who was helping in the kitchen, were seen assembled in the class-room. Considering the fact that all of them had recently come from their homes, or the street, they seemed neat and healthy. There has been no epidemic and no death in the building during the year. It is used for purposes of quarantine, children remaining in it until the physician is satisfied that they may be safely sent to the asylum. Most of those seen had been there less than ten days.

The House of Reception is licensed to receive 125 children, nearly three times the number lodged there at present. It was noticed with regret that a tank is still used for bathing the boys in companies, and roller towels are still in general use. Tanks and roller towels are now seldom seen in this State, and are relics of an unenlightened age; the use of the former is destructive of modesty and dangerous to health, and the latter are conducive to the spread of ophthalmia and diseases of the skin. In former reports the use of these has been condemned, and seperate bath tubs and individual towels should be at once introduced.

## VI.

### THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1863.]

*Superintendent*, Brother Rector LEONTINE.

*Inspected April* 5, *November* 26 *and* 27, 1888, by Commissioners STEWART and LOWELL.

*Male Department.*

Census:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brothers of the Christian School | 55 | |
| Paid employés | 90 | |
| | | 145 |
| Boys | 1,372 | |
| Transferred to Utica branch | 140 | |
| Total | | 1,512 |
| | | 1,657 |

With few exceptions, all parts of the institution were visited, and found in excellent order. In the senior division the boys were seen at work in the shops, which presented, as usual, a scene of cheerful industry. The hours of work are from 9.30 to 11.30, and from 1 to 3, and, it would seem, might well be increased for boys over fourteen years of age. If not too much for those who are younger, it is certainly not enough for those who are older. In each shop, one or more of the Christian Brothers has the authority and responsibility. Every month a certain sum of money is set aside for each shop, wherewith rewards are purchased for the boys. In the chair-caning shop every boy had this month received a pair of mittens, as a reward of industry and good conduct.

The following is the census of the industrial department: Shoemaking, which includes cutting, 16 boys, 3 instructors; sewing machines, closing uppers, etc., 30 boys, 2 instructors; lasting, 48 boys, 1 instructor; heeling, 18 boys, 1 instructor, 2 Brothers; finishing, 34 boys, 1 instructor, 1 foreman; stock-fitting, 26 boys, 1 instructor; packing, 25 boys, 1 instructor; button sewing, eyeleting and other minor jobs, 83 boys, 1 instructor; total, 280. Chair caning, 133 boys, 1 instructor, 1 Brother; tailor-

ing, 80 boys, 2 instructors, 1 Brother; of the 80, 20 are employed at new work, *i. e.*, making suits, etc., 11 are on machine, 49 repairing. Printing, 50 boys, 1 instructor; composing-room, type-setting, 50 boys, 1 instructor; electrotyping, 4 boys, 1 instructor; presses, 8 boys, 2 instructors, 1 Brother; proof-readers, 2 boys, 1 instructor. Sock or half hose: Knitting by machinery, 146 boys, 1 instructor, 1 Brother; seaming the toes (junior department boys), 238 boys, 1 Brother; machinery and steam-fitting, 2 boys, 1 instructor; blacksmithing, 1 boy, 1 instructor; gardening, 2 boys, 1 instructor; mason and plasterer, 1 boy, 1 instructor; carpentering, 1 boy, 2 instructors; grooming (stable work), 2 boys, 1 instructor; bakery, 2 boys, 1 instructor; scullery work, 26 boys, 1 instructor, 1 Brother; laundry, 3 boys, 2 paid laundrymen, 2 paid laundresses.

The consideration of the above list seems to justify the recommendation made in the report of your committee last year, that a greater number of the older boys should be taught and employed in farm work and horticulture, and that a greater variety of industries should be introduced. With twenty-five acres of land under cultivation, which produce two-thirds of all the vegetables used in the institution, with twenty-three cows, supplying all the milk used, with extensive grounds laid out with taste around the buildings, a beautifully kept green-house and capacious farm buildings, it is to be very much regretted that only four boys should have the advantage of training in pursuits which might be found congenial to some, at least, of the 900 boys of the senior division. There can be no doubt that to develop a love of farm work and country life, among these city boys would be a great blessing to them and to the community, and the wrong done by neglecting the opportunities which lie close at hand in the Protectory, can not be too strongly reprehended.

The boys of the senior division have a base-ball field, and in winter are taken out to skate on an artificial pond, prepared especially for them, on the property of the institution.

The only punishments generally in use are the deprivation of such recreations; there is no corporal punishment, as a rule, and the boys are never deprived of their meals. Out of the shops and schools the prefect and assistant prefects have charge of the boys. The school hours are from 7.30 to 9.20 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

As already reported in past years, besides the weekly bath in the large tank, each boy washes in the lavatories twice a day, at a separate faucet, stripping to the waist, and each has a separate towel. The energy with which the soap is applied to head, neck, face and arms is quite pleasant to see. The boys in the Protectory, indeed, are by no means devoid of life and individuality, and many are attractive and intelligent, and the question constantly forces itself upon the mind: "Ought these boys to be here, or would a more thorough system of inquiry show that they are quite capable of self-support, and should not be shut up in an institution dependent on the public for maintenance."

The whole kitchen department was inspected, and found in excellent order — the meat, butter, milk and vegetables very good, and the kitchen a model. There are five hired cooks and no boys employed in the kitchen. The bakery is situated under ground, and two large boys assist the baker, working eight hours a day. Ten barrels of flour are used each day, but the kneading is done by machinery, so that the work is not so severe as it would otherwise be. The dinner served on the day of inspection was remarkably good and plentiful, consisting of stew, meat (for the older boys), potatoes, cabbage, bread and raw apples. The boys look well, and their health is proof that they are living under good conditions. There was not one in bed in the infirmary, and the seven cases of ophthalmia were of a mild type. A physician visits daily, and a dentist examines the boys' teeth once in three weeks. The general health during the year has been very good. There has been no epidemic, and but five deaths during the year.

In the three large dormitories all was found in good order. Each has almost 300 bedsteads, well supplied with sheets, blankets' well-filled straw beds and pillows, and all were apparently clean and neat. In each dormitory three of the Christian Brothers sleep, and in each there is a watchman during the night. There are four or five exits from each dormitory, and the night watch has the keys. There are closets for the use of the boys opening from each. These dormitories, as well as the shops, were well ventilated and fresh, although the day was cold and stormy. At night the dormitories are heated by steam. At night and morning there is a prayer said in the dormitories. A small dormitory, occupied by fifty-three boys, was not inspected, its existence not being known at the time the institution was visited.

The chapel is above the large dormitories, at the top of the building.

There is a band of sixty-five pieces, and a second band of the same number, preparing to enter the first, when vacancies occur. Both are taught by a salaried bandmaster.

In the yards, the closets are so arranged as to be under the supervision of one of the Brothers, who is always present in the yard, where the boys spend all their time, when not at work or school or other special vocations.

In the junior division of the male department, 480 boys, between six and nine years of age, are cared for. They sleep in three different buildings, the infirmary and the brick building being very pleasant and suitable, while the old frame building, with 234 beds, can scarcely be considered so, because of the difficulty of heating it and the danger in case of fire. It is very slightly built, and is heated by stoves; the dormitory is on the second floor, with three stairways, one of which is very narrow. Three Brothers sleep in the dormitory with the boys, and there is a night watch, but the risk seems greater than can be justified. All the buildings in this division, as in the other, were found in excellent condition, the beds clean and the rooms well ventilated, despite the storm of two days duration. The boys looked well cared for, and presented a healthy appearance. They were seen at dinner and in their play-room, and the prompt obedience and silence, in response to the Prefect's whistle, of nearly five hundred little boys, contrasted with their freedom and noisy play when permission was given to break the lines, and the entire absence of fear of the Brothers, was very impressive. It would seem as if such a result could be obtained only by a truly wise and perfectly kind discipline. Several went through a drill in marching very creditably. The hours of school for this department are the same as for the older boys, and 238 of the 480 are employed in sewing stocking toes. All are bathed once a week in a large tank.

During the past year a fine fire-proof boiler and engine-house has been completed, including carpenter, blacksmith and machine shops.

The Utica branch, containing 140 boys, has not been inspected.

## GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent,* Sister M. CELESTIA.

*Inspected April* 5, *November* 26 *and* 27, 1888, by Commissioners STEWART and LOWELL.

Census:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sisters | 36 | |
| Employés | 10 | |
| | | 46 |
| Girls | | 750 |
| Little boys | | 130 |
| Total | | 926 |

Besides the above there were forty-one older girls awaiting employment, engaged in housework and not charged to the city.

As usual, it is only a pleasure to visit this institution; for despite its size and the large number of children in it, they seem to be individually cared for.

In the industrial department, which includes all those old enough to work, the girls in the sewing rooms look rather pale and as if they needed a little more outdoor exercise. This seems to be the only criticism which can be made, for everything seems to be done by the Sisters which is possible to train these girls to be self-respecting, industrious and good. All the arrangements of the building, both for the older and younger girls, are most excellent and comfortable.

In the dormitories all is in perfect order, and the beds are clean and comfortable; in each of the dormitories three or four Sisters sleep, and in the evening, after the girls go up stairs, until these Sisters go to bed, others are detailed to sit in the dormitories. The study-room of the older girls, the play-room of the younger, the sewing-rooms, the school-rooms, the kitchen, the refectories, are models of neatness and cheerfulness. The painted walls throughout the house, including the lavatories in the basements, give a most pleasing effect of beauty as well as cleanliness. The lavatories are very well arranged, with separate faucets and a towel for each girl, and there are small wooden foot tubs, which are used twice in the week, besides private bath-rooms, where the girls bathe once a week. Nothing could be better than these arrangements.

All the work of the building is done, as heretofore, by the girls and the Sisters, and every corner of every closet is kept in perfect order, including store-rooms and meat-rooms in the basement. The clothing is ample, all made by the girls, and the supply of pretty, though simple, dresses and aprons, could not fail to surprise any visitor. The girls in the work-rooms and in school are very neatly dressed, their hair plainly put back and braided, or tied with a ribbon. Personal cleanliness and neatness is evidently taught them, and is one of the most important lessons they could learn, and the foundation of self-respect. The hours for each division are given by the superintendent, as follows:

"The senior or industrial division rise at 5.30 A. M. They all have two hours class and five hours work each day; those engaged in household duties in the forenoon attend class two hours in the afternoon; they recreate after dinner until 1 P. M., and after supper until the hour of retiring, about 7.45 o'clock.

"The junior division rises at 6 A. M. They have class five hours each day; from breakfast until 10 A. M. they recreate and prepare for school, also after dinner they have recreation until 1 P. M., and after 4 P. M., when school is dismissed. They retire at 6.30 in winter and 7 o'clock in summer.

"A number of very young children rise later, and attend class about two and a half hours; when the weather permits all recreate out-doors.

"The little boys rise at 6 A. M., many who are very young at a later hour. Those who are able have class about four hours; all recreate in the open air when the weather permits."

"The girls are employed at work as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glove making on machine | 36 | |
| Glove embroidery and hand-work | 59 | |
| | | 95 |
| Shirt making on machine | | 67 |
| Shirt making, hand-work | | 92 |
| Dressmaking and underclothing for inmates | | 49 |
| Stenography and type-writing | | 23 |
| Employed in housework | | 103" |

Some of the girls were seen in their classes, and one very interesting and promising class in stenography and type-writing was seen at work. There were twenty-three under instruction in

these branches, who have only been taught since May, and they had made excellent progress.

School-rooms and work-rooms, dormitories and lavatories, were all well ventilated. The personal care given to the girls is shown in small things; each one had a little shawl to throw over her shoulders as she passed through the corridors, and the smaller children have dolls and other toys to play with. The children are taken to chapel only twice a week, the Sisters attending mass daily before the children are dressed.

The infirmary is most complete, a charming little hospital with light wards, a quarantine and complete dispensary for the physician, who attends daily. The closets and bath-rooms are in an extension, separate from the main building. The hospital wards are supplied with patent wire beds and felt mattresses. The whole building from attic to cellar was as clean and neat as possible. There were three patients in bed on the day of inspection, and about ten of the youngest children occupy this building under the charge of two Sisters. I saw no cases of ophthalmia. The general health has been very good during the year, and there has been no epidemic. There were five deaths.

The laundry work of this great institution is done in an old building, and under great difficulties. The Sister in charge has about sixteen of the girls to help her, and there are two stated washing days every week, while, nevertheless, washing goes on every day and ironing as well.

Besides these large and small girls, the Sisters have under their charge 130 small boys, in two different buildings, both of which are, of course, in excellent order. The Sisters in charge have some of the older girls to help thom in sewing and caring for these little fellows, a good training for them. The boys are from two to six years old; when they become too old for this department they are transferred to the junior division of the male department. These boys look more robust than those in this department seemed to be a few years since, but it is scarcely to be doubted that a little more hardening would be good for them. Their eyes looked well, but no careful inspection was made of them. They were all dressed remarkably well and presented a clean and neat appearance, and the Sister in charge had a fine supply of clothing for them. There was also a good store of toys.

Their general health has been very good, there being only one death during the year.

Kindergarten teaching would be very good for certain of these children, and also for some of the smaller girls too young for school.

The dormitories of these boys seemed rather crowded, although the permits were not exceeded.

The Catholic Protectory is remarkably well conducted, but in visiting this great institution, supported mainly by public money, and to which admission is obtained almost entirely at the option of the managers, the question as to the care taken in protecting the taxpayers from undue burden must be constantly present to the mind. However remarkable and admirable may be the devotion of those who have these children in charge, it is necessary to consider whether their parents ought to be relieved of their care, and whether the public funds are rightfully employed in their support. During the year ending September 30, 1888, 685 boys and 229 girls were received from New York county, and fifty-one boys and twenty-five girls from Westchester county. What proof is there that in each one of these cases, a careful inquiry was made in order to determine whether or not, it was necessary that the public should assume their support? Another very important consideration is as to the energy employed in placing these children in permanent homes as soon as possible, both for their own sakes, and to relieve the public of their support.

In relation to this important subject, the Brother Rector writes, on December 1, 1888, as follows: "Every means is employed to find suitable homes for our children, especially amongst their friends who visit them occasionally. There is also a gentleman at our House of Reception whose duty is to seek for homes, and from his exertions there have been, from time to time, homes found for large numbers of our children. This gentleman in the course of time visits those children so placed, in order to ascertain how they are treated and what satisfaction they give their employers. We have received many gratifying accounts from some of the boys, placed out during the fiscal year which has just closed. To facilitate the work of placing in homes our orphan boys, we send now and again small batches of them to our house in Utica, N. Y., which house is under the direction of our Brothers, and who cause

them to be instructed in trades, but especially try to give them a taste for farm life. We have, at present, 140 boys there."

There are, nevertheless, 353 orphans in the male department alone, and it seems unquestionable that no such large number could at any time be collected there, had the management of the Protectory devoted to the very important work of finding permanent homes for these children the same conscience and intelligence which has created so admirable an institution for their temporary care. A Roman Catholic institution has peculiar facilities for the oversight of children placed in private families, from the fact that in each community the parish priest can be called upon to watch over their education and general welfare.

---

## HOUSE OF RECEPTION (ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY), 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

*Inspected November* 12, 1888, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officer | 1 | |
| Employés | 3 | |
| | | 4 |
| Boys | | 22 |
| Girls | | 16 |
| Total | | 42 |

The books of the Protectory are kept here, and not included in the above census are the actuary and five other employés, not residents, but who keep office.

The building was inspected and found to be in better order and repair than on the occasion of the last visit, and fairly neat and clean. In the ward for boys, one was sick in bed and a dozen or more other lads were playing about the room. The house should be provided with a separate room, or small hospital ward, in which sick children could be made comfortable. There is now no such place.

Many of the children seen were suffering from sore eyes. They are treated here until it is considered safe by the physician to send them to the Protectory. The basement of the building is used as a salesroom for shoes made in the Protectory, and orders for

these, or for other goods manufactured at the main institution, are received here.

The board of managers have asked the board of estimate and apportionment for an appropriation of $260,000 for the year 1889, which amount is based on an average daily census of 2,400 children at $110 each. The same amount was asked in 1888.

---

## VII.

### ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, WEST SENECA, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1864.]

*Superintendent*, Father NELSON F. BAKER.

*Inspected July* 8, 1888, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 2 | |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph | 14 | |
| Brothers of the Order of Holy Infancy | 4 | |
| | | 20 |
| Boys | | 96 |
| Total | | 116 |

This institution is intended for the discipline of unruly boys, and receives them by commitment of magistrates from Erie and other surrounding counties, in which case their board is paid for by the counties, at a nominal rate per week; or by surrender from their parents, or by payment of board by parents. Some now in the institution came from distant States. The buildings and grounds were inspected, and found to be generally in good condition. The yard closets used by the boys, however, should receive better care, and the danger from fire in the dormitories continues great, as the trap-door in each was padlocked and the key put away down stairs. This matter, however, is not now of so much importance as formerly, for a new building is in process of construction, which will be a great gain to the institution. This will be ready in a few months, when the old building will be used exclusively for the officers, and the dangerous dormitories will not be occupied. In the new building, which is of brick, are to be three dormitories, with fire-escapes, three school-rooms, a kitchen, refectory and chapel. It is to be paid for by private subscription

entirely, and will cost $30,000. The old refectory will be converted into a play-room for the boys.

On the day of the visit, which was Sunday, the boys were seen in the yard, after they had returned from church.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been good; there have been no epidemics, no deaths, and no boy has been confined to bed with any serious illness.

During ten months of the year the boys, who are all between the ages of seven and fifteen, have schooling from 6.30 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and from 6.30 to 8.15 P. M. They are taught by the Sisters, who also take charge of the housekeeping. The Brothers have the oversight of the boys in the shops and at night.

There are several industries carried on, and the boys are distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Caning chairs | 26 |
| In chair factory | 9 |
| Painting and varnishing | 8 |
| Printing | 16 |
| Electrotyping | 2 |
| Shoemaking | 2 |
| Gardening | 5 |
| Baking | 2 |
| Cooking | 3 |
| Laundry | 2 |
| House duties | 21 |
| Total | 96 |

They work five hours a day. The house and kitchen work is done by the boys, under the direction of the Sisters.

It seems to your committee that the management of this institution should make more use of a farm, of about 300 acres, connected with the Protectory and Orphan Asylum near by, and the boys of the Protectory might be employed upon this; but the managers do not seem to realize that there is nothing better for the body and mind of an unruly boy than work upon the land. Hired men are employed on the farm, while ninety or one hundred boys are kept immured within high fences, and instructed in shop work, thus losing the great advantage of being in the country, and suffering all the drawbacks to which children in a city institution are subject. It appears to be a loss of opportunity for the moral

and physical improvement of the boys, and it is recommended that such of the boys as are fitted for it, be set to work upon the farm.

It is stated among other things, by the superintendent, "That during the past year homes were found for twenty-four boys," and also "that one of the reasons why they are not set to work on the farm is that they might run away." He finds by experience "that if a boy is adopted into a farmer's family, and has no taste for farming, he will run away."

It would seem as if the objection of the superintendent might, in part, at least, be met by using every effort to give the boys a taste for farming, as many, if not most of them, are adopted by farmers.

In answer to a letter of a member of your committee, the superintendent writes that of the twenty-four boys adopted, as above mentioned, all went to farmers, or people living in the country, and two of these only were returned.

---

## VIII.

### THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM, CANAAN, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1886.]

*Inspected by* Commissioner LETCHWORTH, *June and August*, 1888.

By the courtesy of the president of the board, who has inspected the farm during the year, the following notes upon it are submitted by your committee:

"On one of these occasions I remained over night, and thus had a good opportunity to study the workings of the institution.

"In June I met Mr. F. G. Burnham, the vice-president of the board of trustees, at the farm, where he has spent considerable time this year, at great personal sacrifice. Desiring to furnish you with the latest information in my possession respecting what has been done at the Farm School, I have thought best to send extracts from a letter recently received from Mr. Burnham, rather than submit to you my own notes, which, so far as they go, corroborate the statements made by Mr. Burnham. Under date of November seventeenth, Mr. Burnham wrote to me:

"'The estate stands as it did a year ago, undiminished in value. We have been improving some of our farming land, by carting off

a considerable quantity of stone and cutting down hedge rows. We have this fall got our farming arrangements under good headway, having put in a considerable quantity of winter grain, and ploughed perhaps eighteen or twenty acres for oats in the spring. Our plan is also to put in thirty acres of corn next season. The fruit yield has been very large. In consequence of the destruction of our barns and fodder by fire last fall, we were compelled to sell our stock. We have this summer purchased a herd of very fine cows, and we have now for many weeks not only supplied the milk and butter required for our own use, but have been receiving a weekly income of from eighteen to twenty-five dollars for butter. We have now two pairs of excellent horses, two yokes of oxen, and, I think, thirty cows. During the past season we have reconstructed the basements in our old building, laying water-pipes from a spring, never heretofore used, to the laundry, which has been placed in one basement, and which is furnished with the usual apparatus for a laundry, such as stationary wash-tubs, boiler, washing-machines, etc. In another basement we have constructed our dairy. An apartment fifty-five feet in length by thirty feet in width has been fitted up for a wash-room. This is well arranged for the bathing and washing of the boys, and in it has been placed lockers for their clothing as well as towels for each boy.

"'We have provided a large, pleasant reading-room for the boys. This has been neatly and carefully finished and painted, and is now ready for their reception. I may here say that the boys have developed a taste for reading, and we are gradually but surely eradicating habits of idleness and carelessness in regard to clothing and wastefulness, which all of this class of boys that we have to do with seem to possess. During the past few months we have had a gardener and a mason at work all the time, and we have assigned boys to them who have worked with them a great deal, and have learned something of gardening and masonry.

"'We have replaced the barns that were destroyed by a large and beautiful structure sixty-eight feet by fifty feet, with a dry, airy stable for fifty head of cattle in the basement, besides a large root cellar. The basement is finished off in stalls, with an excellent floor. As our water supply, excepting the new one for the laundry, was derived from the mountain side through a one-inch

pipe, and as we found that there was sufficient water at the head to fill a two-inch pipe, we have laid, besides the old inch pipe, which remains, a first-class two-inch iron pipe, from the head supply down to the buildings, and have located a hydrant in a central position, where the pressure will throw a stream far over the highest building of the institution. We have also improved the garden, setting out a large quantity of the smaller fruits, and arranging it for the ensuing season. I might also add that we cut and housed 110 tons of hay, besides our crop of potatoes, corn and oats.

"'During the summer a number of our boys worked very industriously and faithfully on the farm. Two who, when they first came to us, were placed under constant supervision for fear they would run away, were trusted every day to take a team to the railroad station at Canaan, and did all our carting with the ox teams. The improvement in a number of the boys has been so marked that eight have been sent back to their homes, with their parents' consent and desire, or put to trades or farm work in homes which have been provided for them. Let me give you a few examples:

"'A. was a boy who continually ran away from home, and formed the worst associations. His father told us, when he brought him to the farm, that he did not believe we could keep the boy (and this is really the fact in regard to several boys). A. has never attempted to run away, and has developed in these few months into a thoughtful, obedient, pleasant-tempered lad; and so far from running away, he was one of the two boys whom I sent daily to the railroad station with a team.

"'B. fifteen years old, his companion with the team in going to the station, was very profane and rough in his behavior, and indocile, when he came to us from New York city last fall. He at once made several attempts to run away. He is very desirous of learning the trade of machinist, which we can not teach, but we have secured a position for him with a large establishment in Boston next spring. He is industrious (doing a good day's work), obedient and faithful.

"'C. now sixteen years old, headstrong, intractable, despondent, and of very bad temper, we have just secured a position for in a

large plumbing establishment, where he has agreed to stay three years and learn his trade. We have furnished him with clothing, and he feels happy and contented, and has a strong ambition to succeed.

"'D. (whom you will remember as our store-keeper) has entirely overcome his tendency to be despondent, and is one of our best boys. His improvement has been very great, and as he is not fitted for work out of doors, but can keep accounts in a country store, we have promised to find him such a position between now and spring.

"'I might go on and weary you with these cases, of which there are several others, but I will sum up what I have to say in the remark that we are overcoming evil habits.

"'The health of the boys during the spring, summer and fall has been excellent, our physician not having been called in for many weeks, excepting in one case when a boy fell and hurt his elbow.

"'I need not say that the construction account, during the summer, has been a large one; and now that it is about ceasing, we hope to put ourselves under the closest economy.'"

The number of lads at the farm on the first of October, 1888, was twenty-five.

The number that will be received the coming year will, it is said depend entirely upon the amount of means supplied to meet the wants of the institution in carrying on its reformatory work.

All of which notes are respectfully submitted in behalf of the standing committee on reformatories.

WM. R. STEWART.
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

Dated NEW YORK, *December* 8, 1888.

# REPORT

OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD ON THE DEAF AND DUMB.

# REPORT.

*Committee.*—Robert McCarthy, Syracuse; Wm. R. Stewart, New York; E. W. Foster, Potsdam.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

In behalf of the standing committee of the Board upon the deaf and dumb I have the honor to offer the following report:

There are seven institutions of this class within the State which are of a semi-public nature, as they are authorized by law to receive and educate deaf and dumb pupils at State or county expense; these it is the duty of your committee to inspect annually. They are:

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York; incorporated 1817.

2. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York; incorporated 1867.

3. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y.; incorporated 1875.

Branches for males at Throgs Neck, Westchester county, and for females at 510 Henry street, Brooklyn.

4. Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome, Oneida county, N. Y.; incorporated 1875.

5. Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester, N. Y.; incorporated 1875.

6. Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 125 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y.; incorporated 1861.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone, Franklin county, N. Y.; incorporated 1884.

All of these institutions have been visited once or more during the year by members of your committee. They receive $250 a year per capita from the State for such pupils between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years as may receive an appointment from the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Pupils between the ages of six and twelve years may be received as county pupils at the same annual charge to the counties, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or supervisor of the county.

On the dates of inspection of these institutions they were found to contain 1,294 pupils, of whom 725 were males, and 569 females.

The following table shows the number and sex of these pupils and by whom provision is made for their instruction:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 477 | 340 | 817 |
| County pupils | 214 | 190 | 404 |
| Private pupils (pay) | 20 | 27 | 47 |
| Private pupils (free) | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Total | 725 | 569 | 1,294 |

These were distributed among the institutions as shown by the following table:

| Institutions. | State Pupils. | | County Pupils. | | Private Pupils. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| One Hundred and Sixty-Second street, N. Y. | 157 | 86 | 52 | 29 | 4 | ..... | 328 |
| Lexington avenue, N.Y. | 59 | 42 | 36 | 34 | 7 | 5 | 183 |
| Fordham and branches. | 50 | 70 | 52 | 60 | 10 | 13 | 255 |
| Rome | 73 | 50 | 18 | 20 | 1 | ..... | 162 |
| Rochester | 58 | 51 | 28 | 22 | ..... | 1 | 160 |
| Buffalo | 46 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 12 | 20 | 139 |
| Malone | 34 | 12 | 12 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 67 |
| | 477 | 340 | 214 | 190 | 34 | 39 | 1,294 |

While these institutions are of a semi-public nature, as indicated above, as a rule the grounds and buildings belong exclusively to private corporations, governed by boards of trustees or managers, who appoint the superintendent or principal. Exceptions, however, are the institutions at Rome and Malone, in both of which there is a mixed ownership of the buildings, the State,

in these two cases, having in recent years made appropriations for buildings.

Although there may reasonably be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom or necessity of State appropriations for buildings for these institutions, thus involving a mixed ownership, your committee, speaking for himself, believes that the system which has hitherto prevailed in this State, of providing only for the maintenance and education of such pupils, as are proper charges upon the State or county funds, is both wise and sufficient, and should not be further departed from. The deaf-mutes are relatively few in number; there are already institutions enough to provide for them comfortably and for the natural increase of several years, and if further aid is needed by the smaller institutions, the per capita allowance to them for each pupil should be raised to $275 or $300, this latter sum being formerly paid by the State.

The grounds and buildings of all these institutions have been found, as a rule, in good order and repair, some of the smaller institutions being especially homelike and pleasant.

In all of them the pupils seemed to be generally in good health, comfortably dressed and well cared for. While on the subject of health, attention is called to the special need of physical training for the pupils. It is a well-known fact to experts, as is stated by Padre Marchio, an Italian instructor (see American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, vol. xxvi, No. 2, p. 112), "that the lungs of the mute" (not being used so freely for the voice) "are not so well developed as those of the speaking child of the same age, and their whole function is performed in an abnormal manner. As a rule the breathing of a deaf-mute is short and panting. While a human subject having lungs of a normal development breathes from fourteen to twenty times in a minutes, adult deaf-mutes perform from twenty-four to twenty-eight respirations in the same length of time; hence, their great disposition to pulmonary diseases." Your committee observed among the pupils many with narrow chests and indications of phthisis, and urges the necessity of out-door exercise and early, regular and intelligent physical training for all the pupils, of either sex, in these institutions, and quotes further from the same source in support of this recommendation: "Calisthenic exercises, tending to expand the

chest, are used with new pupils, such as throwing the arms upwards and downwards, sideways, forwards and backwards, folding them behind, turning the body in different directions, etc., etc. In these exercises dumb-bells are employed."

In all of these institutions some attention is given to industrial or technologic training, and to the fine arts. The institution on Lexington avenue, New York, has lately completed a fine technical training department and art studio, which is a model of its kind, and the art department of the New York Institution, at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, is very complete and excellent. More attention might be given with advantage to both of these educational subjects by the other institutions.

It was stated to your committee, at the latter institution named, that every pupil within it received some art instruction, and many showed marked proficiency. Numerous specimens of excellent work were shown by the teacher.

No class of institutions which are inspected by the State Board of Charities shows more generally satisfactory results, and is so pleasant and interesting to visit. In each, much loving, patient and intelligent effort is expended in the difficult task of educating those with whom, from the nature of their condition, communication is so difficult.

Chapter 213, section 9, of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes," excludes from these institutions all applicants for admission who have resided in the State for less than three years preceding such application. It is stated to your committee by the superintendent of one of the larger institutions, that this exclusion is a great hardship in certain cases, and should be repealed, and for the following reasons:

Such applications are few in number, probably not over a dozen a year in the State. Under the law they are refused, and the result is that these deaf and dumb children, usually born of *bona fide* residents of less than three years, run about for three years or less, or find admission as dependent children in some asylum or other charitable institution. In both of these cases they receive no suitable instruction, and a portion of the best educational period of their lives is wasted, and this without any ultimate saving to the State, which pays for their instruction until

they are twenty-five years of age, the difference being that they are State pupils three years later instead of earlier.

In further support of this recommendation it may be stated that the neighboring States furnish good free educational advantages to the deaf and dumb, and there is, therefore, no incentive for parents to bring their children into this State for the purposes of instruction.

Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that the interest of the State would be served by the repeal of this excluding clause of the act named, in which case the State would pay the annual per capita for the best and most useful years of instruction; and your committee, therefore recommends that such portion of the act be repealed.

There is a great and radical difference, between the methods of instruction prevailing in the different institutions, and a friendly but, nevertheless, earnest controversy has been for several years waged and still continues between the advocates of these different methods.

In entering upon this subject your committee feels that it is proper to state that he has no expert knowledge, and that such views as he has arrived at are based upon such observations as a layman, having an interest in the subject, might reasonably gain after two annual visits to most of these institutions.

Mr. Edward Allen Fay, editor of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, classifies the leading methods of instruction under three heads, which are commonly designated as:

1. "The manual" method, by which is meant "the course of instruction which employs the sign language, the manual alphabet and writing, as the chief means in the education of the deaf, and has facility in the comprehension and use of written language as the principal object." This is known as the French method.

2. "The oral" method, in which signs are used as little as possible; the manual alphabet is discarded altogether, and articulation and lip reading, together with writing, are made the chief means as well as the end of instruction. This is known as the German method.

3. "The combined" method, * * * not easy to define, as it is employed with reference to several distinct methods, such

as (1), the free use of both signs and articulation with the same pupils, and by the same teachers, throughout their course of instruction; (2), the general instruction of all the pupils by means of the manual method, with the special training of a part of them in articulation and lip reading, as an accomplishment; (3), the instruction of some pupils by the manual method and others by the oral method, in the same institution; (4), the employment of the manual method and the oral method in separate schools, under the same general management, pupils being sent to one establishment or the other, as seems best with regard to each individual case." (See American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, vol. xxvi, No. 3, pp. 186–7.)

The institutions covered by this report may be classified as follows, with respect to the methods of instruction used in accordance with the statements of their superintendents. There are none which profess to use the "manual" method.

The "oral" method is used at the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, and at the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rochester, and is in them designated the "pure oral."

The "combined" method is used at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, at Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes at Buffalo, and at the Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Malone.

The St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes at Fordham, with its branches, must for the present be classified by itself, as it is in a transition state. Until this year it has followed the "combined" method, but for its new pupils and for the future it has adopted the "pure oral" method.

To the lay inspector, the most satisfactory results seem to be arrived at in the "pure oral" schools. The pupils in them appear more alert, better informed on general subjects, and the advanced classes enjoy apparently unrestricted communication with each other by the lips only, and in most instances are able to hold intelligent conversation with visitors. They are also brought into immediate relations with the lay inspector.

The advocates of the "combined" system, which has been longer in use, state that the "oral" schools graduate parrots or talking machines, and in these it is alleged that the "combined" schools graduate writing machines.

Conferences of educators of the deaf and dumb are frequently held in this country. At the eleventh convention of American instructors, held at Berkley, California, in July, 1886, the "combined method" was recommended, but not by name.

International conferences have also met abroad to discuss methods of instruction, and in general the interests of the deaf and dumb. At a conference of 164 delegates, held at Milan, Italy, in September, 1880, the following resolutions were adopted:

"1. The convention considering the incontestable superiority of speech over signs (1), for restoring deaf-mutes to social life; (2), for giving them greater facility of language, declares that the method of articulation should have the preference over that of signs in the instruction and education of the deaf and dumb.

"2. Considering that the simultaneous use of signs and speech has the disadvantage of injuring speech and lip-reading, and precision of ideas, the convention declares that the 'pure oral' method ought to be preferred."

The five American delegates and one English delegate alone voted against the adoption of these resolutions, which were carried by the votes of Italian, French and English delegates. International conventions have been held since that in Milan, but the action of that convention has not been reversed, and in Europe, as a result of the passage of resolution two, the "pure oral" method became the orthodox method of instruction. Since then it has been adopted by various schools, notably by the school board classes in London, under the direction of Mr. Stainer, formerly a teacher of the "combined" method. It may be of interest to state that your committee had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Stainer in this country four or five years ago, and to see him make an address in the sign (pantomime) language, which he then used, to the pupils of one of our institutions in this city. Mr. Stainer either feels bound by the action of the convention, or has become convinced that its action was wise.

The convention at Milan was presided over by Abbé Giulio Tarra, superintendent of an institution for deaf-mutes at Milan, which is famed as a "pure oral" school. In his pamphlet on "The Pure Oral Method, the Best for the Teaching of all Deaf Children," published in London in 1883, and now before your committee, the Abbé states that "as soon as the deaf-mute is considered fit for instruction, he is capable of receiving it by means of speech without other aid." Other means, signs, etc., before or added to, pure speech are injurious and cause mental confusion. Continuing, he states, page 19: "The deaf thus instructed, thanks to their intercourse with society, not only keep up spoken language and the knowledge thereby acquired in the course of instruction, but continue to develop and extend the use of it."

As illustrating the truth of the above proposition the following extract is made from a paper by James Denison, M. A., of Washington, a delegate to the Milan convention (see vol. xxvi, American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, pp. 45 and 46.)

"I met a young man in Milan who was so expert at lip-reading, and whose voice was of such flexibility and excellence, that one might converse with him for a long time before discovering that he was totally deaf. He told me that in his occupation, which was that of a photographer, he never had to resort to writing; indeed, I doubt whether he ever does resort to it for colloquial purposes. He made it a point of being present at the sessions of the convention, where his skill in lip-reading enabled him to understand the proceedings when Italian was spoken. I noticed him one day in the center of a circle of eager talkers, asking and answering questions, *a la parole,* with a rapidity inconceivable in one so deaf. Born deaf, up to the age of ten he could not speak a word. He had been under instruction ten years at the Abbé Tarra's school. In intelligence and general information he seemed to be the peer of any one."

Your committee has in mind a late pupil of the institution on Lexington avenue, in the city of New York, and now employed there, of almost equal abilities, under similar conditions. The superintendent of this institution says that he has found that parents of his pupils, without exception, preferred "imperfect speech to perfect silence."

The differences of opinion between instructors are honestly held and should be respected. Your committee feels, however, that of the two methods used in this State one must be better, and that all pupils supported at public charge should have the benefit of instruction by it.

The indications would seem to be that the "pure oral" is better, and will ultimately prevail. Witness the voluntary change to this system of St. Joseph's Institute this year, the great demand for articulation teachers, for whom a training school is needed, and the frequent conversion of sign teachers to the "pure oral," while teachers of the latter method stand fast. Parents will naturally prefer to send their children to those schools in which the pupils follow a course of instruction which will place them in direct communication with the speaking world, practically restore, in a measure, the faculty of speech, and admit of their continued improvement after graduation.

It appearing from statements made to your committee that there is an increasing demand from these institutions for teachers of articulation, of which the supply is deficient, and believing that the interests of this class of unfortunates require that all such as are fitted for instruction by the method of articulation should receive it, it is recommended that the Board advise a small annual appropriation sufficient to pay for the salary of an experienced person to train articulation teachers, and for the rent of a suitable room for this purpose, and further advises that the city of New York is the best place in which to hold such training class or school.

Having in mind the great and radical difference in the methods of instruction prevailing in the different institutions, as above set forth, and deeming it advisable that parents applying for admission for their children to these institutions should be fully informed on the subject of the methods of instruction in use, and of their merits, it is suggested that the Board recommend a small appropriation to pay for printing, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a manual, in which shall be set forth the different institutions in this State, the method of instruction in use in each, and a brief outline of the nature of such method, a copy of which manual to be mailed by the Superintend-

ent of Public Instruction to the parent or guardian of each pupil applying for admission to either of these institutions.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the opinions above expressed were formed without prejudice after inspection of the institutions of the State, of which notes are hereto appended, and without knowledge of the action of the Milan convention, or of such literature on both sides of this interesting question as has since been read. No radical legislation is necessary, as it is believed that the educators all have the interest of their pupils at heart. Gradually their views will harmonize and the better method prevail. Your committee hopes that when this day comes it may be found that his judgment was not at fault.

To the question "how to change a sign or 'combined' school into a 'pure oral' school," which may be naturally asked, the Abbé Tarra makes the following answer:

"Hire a house for all new pupils. These new children must never be allowed to mix or be in contact with, either at lessons, in play, at meals or any other time, the old pupils who have been taught by signs and the manual alphabet.

"As soon as the new pupils are more numerous than the old, let the latter go to the new house and the former to the old school buildings.

"When the last of the pupils taught on the sign system leaves, the new house can be given up.

"Great care must be taken that the new pupils do not see at any time the manual alphabet or sign teaching."

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

WM. R. STEWART.

Dated NEW YORK, *December* 8, 1888.

---

Here follow in order the notes of inspection of the institutions named at the opening of this report. Unless otherwise mentioned the visits were made and reports submitted by the undersigned.

## I.

### NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1817.]

*Principal*, ISAAC L. PEET; *Superintendent*, C. N. BRAINERD.

*Inspected November* 9, 1888.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 6 | |
| Teachers | 17 | |
| Employés | 91 | |
| | | 114 |
| Pupils, male | | 213 |
| Pupils, female | | 115 |
| Total | | 328 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 157 | 86 | 243 |
| County pupils | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| Private pupils, pay | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Private pupils, free | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 213 | 115 | 328 |

Average per capita cost for maintenance in 1888, exclusive of rent or interest charges, $302.44.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of pupils during the year. The Roman Catholic Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Fordham now receives children of that denomination who were formerly sent to this institution.

The buildings were quite thoroughly inspected and were found in good order and repair, especially when their age is taken into consideration.

It would add to the comfort of the pupils in the dormitories if each child could be furnished with a chair on which to place the clothes when retiring for the night. In the upper stories of the

main building some new floors are needed. The housekeeping appeared very good.

The pupils were seen assembled in the large hall at dinner, and many of them were also seen in their class-rooms and at work in the shops. They appeared healthy, clean and well dressed. Three were in the hospital with slight ailments. There has been no death or epidemic at the institution during the year.

The asylum owns extensive grounds situated on the banks of the Hudson river, and its pupils enjoy an approximation to the benefits of a country life, and show the benefit of it.

The dinner served to the pupils in the dining-room was sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The male pupils occupy one side of the dining room, the females the other. The males largely outnumber the females.

The method of instruction is the combined. The broad sign language, the deaf and dumb alphabet, and instruction by lip-reading and articulation are all used. The general language in use appears to be the broad sign language; it is the usual method of communication between the pupils themselves and between them and their instructors. Many, if not a majority, of the instructors are deaf-mutes or semi-mutes; all of these but two are able to read the lips and to speak. Two are deaf-mutes.

Your committee was present in the large assembly hall at a lecture on the history of Greece, given to the pupils in the broad sign language by an instructor, a former graduate of the institution. It was a most interesting exhibition of pantomime, and was closely followed by the pupils and apparently understood. All proper names used in the course of the lecture were spelled on the fingers by the deaf and dumb alphabet. Later, an exhibition in pantomime of the motions of living animals was given, and a class of young ladies feelingly gave the hymn "America," in the broad sign language.

Advanced classes showed some knowledge of lip-reading and articulation, but as a rule the pupils were not able to read the lips of the members of your committee.

No mirrors, such as used in elementary instruction in articulation, were seen in the class-room, and the importance of this

method of instruction for beginners does not appear to be recognized, and is not admitted.

An important educational feature is the art department, which is large and comprehensive. Beginners are instructed in object drawing. Other branches taught are: Pencil and charcoal drawing and sketching, pen and ink sketching, water coloring and painting in oils, modeling clay, casting in wax and recasting in plaster. Instruction is also given in painting on porcelain, and in art needle-work. Very excellent specimens of work in each of these branches were shown to your committee.

The industrial training given the pupils is very good. There is a separate building which contains the shops, in which instruction is given in printing to twenty-seven lads, in shoemaking to thirty-five, in cabinet work to twenty-seven, in carpentry to twenty-four, in tailoring to nine and in gardening to fourteen. In these shops all the printing of the institution is done, and some outside orders have been filled; all the shoes used in the institution are made, mainly by hand, the only machines used being for sewing and making eyelet-holes; all the carpenters' repairs and new work made for the institution, and some of the clothes, are made by the lads in the carpenter and tailor shops.

In the main building, classes are instructed in type-writing, a commendable and useful feature.

Three hours are spent at work and three and one-half hours in school.

The small boys, to the number of forty-nine, live in the mansion house on the grounds, at some little distance from the main building. They form two classes for study, and at the age of eleven or twelve years are transferred to the main building.

The lads were seen in their classes. One class was in charge of a lady hearing and speaking teacher, and the other was in charge of a male teacher, a former pupil of the institution and a deaf-mute.

Your committee tested the ability of some twenty or thirty of these little boys to pronounce simple words, containing the vowel sounds, with very gratifying results, and believes that if they were instructed at once in articulation and lip-reading, many or most of them would be able to hold intelligent communication directly, in later life, with people in the world around them.

## II.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREETS, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated March 1, 1867.]

*Superintendent*, D. GREENBERGER.

*Inspected November* 8 *and December* 3, 1888 (by the full committee on the first date).

Census on the first date:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 9 | |
| Teachers | 18 | |
| Employés | 19 | |
| | | 46 |
| Pupils, male | | 102 |
| Pupils, female | | 81 |
| Total | | 183 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 59 | 42 | 101 |
| County pupils | 36 | 34 | 70 |
| Private pupils, pay | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Total | 102 | 81 | 183 |

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1888, $237.13, exclusive of rent or interest on debt.

No changes were noticed in the main building since the last report was made to the Board. It was found in a condition of good order and repair, scrupulously clean.

The annex building, which was in course of construction at the date of the last report, has been finished during the year, and is now occupied as follows:

The ground floor is used as a metal-working shop, and a class of fifty-two boys are here instructed. Samples of their work shown were good.

The second floor is used as a wood-turning shop. There are four lathes in it, several carpenters' benches, and a class of fifty-two boys receive instruction in this trade.

The third floor is used as a chemical and physical laboratory, and is furnished with appliances and aids for instruction in these scientific branches.

The fourth floor, which is used as a studio, is subdivided by a partition into two rooms; the first is used for modeling in clay from models, and in the second, classes are taught in drawing, sketching, oil painting, etc. Art instruction is given in these two rooms to all who show any proficiency.

This building is entirely separate from the main building, although connected therewith. Its dimensions are twenty-eight feet by forty-one feet. An iron staircase within the building, but outside of the rooms, makes each floor independent of the other and furnishes safe egress in case of fire. It is admirably suited to its purposes, and has been completed by private subscription.

The pupils were seen in their class-rooms, in their play-rooms, and the boys were seen also in the gymnasium on the top floor of the building, in which they were being exercised as a class in calisthenics, using light dumb-bells. Several rowing machines and other appliances were also used in this room.

The pupils appeared healthy, clean and well-dressed, though, as a rule, not robust. Some of the boys have a poor carriage and show the need of physical training, which it is presumed they will receive.

There was no one in the hospital at the time of the inspection. There were no epidemics or cases of very serious illness during the year, and there has been no death of a pupil in the institution for fourteen years; certainly a remarkable bill of health to exhibit.

In this institution the sexes are associated in the class-rooms, and occupy the same dining-room, though sitting at different tables.

In the home-life of the institution, except as stated, the sexes are entirely separated, the male pupils occupying the Sixty-eighth street and the female pupils the Sixty-seventh street wing of the building. They also have separate yards in which they play.

The method of instruction is purely oral; signs, gestures and the manual alphabet are not used as means of instruction, nor allowed to be used by the pupils of the advanced classes. All the

lessons are explained to the pupils by means of spoken language, and they are required to recite orally, thus giving them continual practice in speaking and lip-reading.

Your committee did not observe a broad sign made by any pupil, nor the use of the deaf and dumb alphabet, and took occasion, in passing about the buildings, to try the knowledge in lip-reading of such children as were found in the halls and dormitories, with almost unfailing satisfactory results, in some cases the answers given by congenital deaf-mutes being articulate and readily understood.

A most interesting exhibition of lip-reading and oral replies was given by an advanced class, with which your committee spent nearly an hour in the physical laboratory. The class consisted of some twenty-five pupils of either sex, nearly all of whom were able to read the lips of the three members of your committee present as well as those of their instructors, and many of them were able to frame clearly articulate replies, in some cases at some considerable length.

The proficiency of this class, showing the result of long, careful and intelligent training in the special method of instruction of articulation and lip-reading by the teachers of this institution, was a source of great surprise to members of your committee who although familiar from previous inspections, with other institutions of this class in the State, had not previously visited this institution, and was to them proof positive of the wisdom of employing this method of instruction for the deaf and dumb, and a remarkable illustration of the highly gratifying results to be obtained thereby.

Being greatly interested in the method of instruction and the results obtained from it, on the inspection above noted, your committee paid a second visit to the institution, on a subsequent day, and devoted the morning hours to a more detailed examination of this method.

The pupils are divided into fourteen classes, known by the letters A to N inclusive, the former being the highest class. Classes L, M and N are of the lowest grades, and consist of beginners.

The examination began with one of these, which consisted of thirteen pupils, five girls and eight boys, of whom all had been

received during the year. These averaged seven years of age, and in turn articulated the names of simple objects shown in a picture book. On a failure to do this by a pupil, the class or members of it gave the word. Your committee showed a watch to the class, this being unknown by name to them, and several of them learned to speak the word in his presence.

It is important to note that in this institution the pupils are taught to think in spoken language, and are not allowed to write the name of an object or a word, until they are familiar with its signification and know how to speak it.

In the class known by the letter N, thirteen pupils, seven boys and six girls, were being taught to read simple words from the lips, to speak and then to write them. In this class, for the first time, two or three of the younger children, six or seven years of age, were observed to use natural signs to communicate with each other, and therefore a previous statement that these were not allowed must be modified. In this class a little boy and girl, congenital deaf-mutes, and children of deaf-mute parents, spoke some simple words quite plainly after three months instruction.

Class L contained fifteen pupils, six boys and nine girls, from seven to nine years of age, excepting one girl of fourteen. Your committee asked each in turn to pronounce the word "papa," and all did so in a way to be understood, and twelve of them well.

Class K, the next higher class, was being instructed in kindergarten, and was not visited.

Class I, still higher, contained eleven pupils, six boys and five girls, of the average age of twelve years, and in their third year of instruction. The pupils in this class, and in class J, somewhat lower, were reading from the lips of their teachers, and from those of each other. The latter of these classes, which contained thirteen pupils, six boys and seven girls, at my request all articulated the word "father" audibly, and eight did so well.

Class H contained ten pupils, three boys and seven girls, who had averaged three years in the institution. These pupils were able to speak of things they had seen during the thanksgiving holidays, just passed, and to propose questions and give answers to each other.

Class G was not seen, time failing.

Class F contained eleven pupils, eight boys and three girls, averaging four years under instruction. They were learning words from their teachers' lips, such as "Iron," "Factory," "Steel," etc., and some were able to answer the simple questions of your committee.

Class E contained twelve pupils, six boys and six girls, from twelve to seventeen years of age, and averaging five years in the institution. These were asking and answering each other questions and all had some voice.

Class D was not visited.

Class C contained twelve pupils, four boys and eight girls, who had been under instruction about seven years. These were being taught a lesson about minerals, and reading the questions from the instructors' lips, and giving audible replies. There were several semi-mutes in this class. A young girl of nineteen, a congenital deaf-mute, read easily from your committee's lips, and answered his questions quite clearly, and in the next higher class, B, which consisted of seven boys and four girls, about the same results were shown.

In A, the highest class, twenty-two pupils, eleven boys and eleven girls were found. They had been on an average nine years under instruction, and were shortly to leave the institution. Your committee was seated in front of the class and asked questions which were always answered by one or more of the pupils, and concluded his examination with the following interesting experiment. Each pupil was called in turn to your committee, who spoke two or three words to each, requesting that they be articulated first and then written on the blackboard. In this way each pupil was obliged to read from strange lips, to articulate the words so read, and then to write them on the board, the result being that a personal story with which all the pupils were unfamiliar, was, by their joint efforts, read from the lips, articulated and written. Some hesitation was shown, but no mistakes were made, and fifty or more different words were spelled without a single mistake. This was a most convincing proof to your committee of the merits of the system of instruction known as "pure oral," and high testimony to the patience and care of the instructors.

All the teachers employed in this institution hear and speak, most of them are women, but the teacher of the highest class is a man. The superintendent courteously devoted his morning to your committee. He stated that it was difficult to obtain good articulation teachers, and that a training class for them was greatly needed; such a one was formerly taught in Boston by Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, but it has been discontinued for several years.

---

3.

## ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, FORDHAM, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1875.]

*Superintendent*, MISS MARY B. MORGAN.

*Inspected November* 15, 1888.

Census:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 26 | |
| Teachers | 16 | |
| Employés | 33 | |
| | | 75 |
| Pupils, male | | 112 |
| Pupils, females | | 143 |
| Total | | 255 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 50 | 70 | 120 |
| County pupils | 52 | 60 | 112 |
| Private pupils, pay | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Private pupils, free | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Total pupils | 112 | 143 | 255 |

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance for year 1888, $170.67.

The cost for maintenance includes everything except amount paid on bond, interest, insurance and new building in Brooklyn.

In the above census are included the officers, teachers and inmates of the branch asylums at Throg's Neck and Brooklyn.

Several officers and teachers, non-residents, are not included therein. The institute and both the branches are governed by the same board of seven managers.

The following is the census of the main institute at Fordham on November 15, the date of the visit there:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 9 |
| Teachers | 4 |
| Employés | 10 |
| | 23 |
| Pupils, female | 98 |

The buildings were inspected and found to be scrupulously neat and clean and in good repair. The dormitories are provided with a chair by each bed, on which the children place their clothes when retiring for the night.

The pupils appeared to be in good health, neat and well dressed. There has been no death during the year and no epidemic, and on the occasion of the visit none were in the hospital.

Your committee learned with regret that, as on a previous occasion, he had come on a holiday. Thursday, in accordance with the French system, being taken for rest and recreation instead of Saturday, several of the teachers were absent. Notwithstanding this fact your committee was given an opportunity to examine in turn each class in the institution from the lowest to the highest.

In the lowest class (F), fourteen little girls, of six and seven years, read simple sounds or words from the lips, and wrote them on the blackboards, then articulating the sounds or words. Nearly all of these pupils were able to articulate such simple sounds or words so as to be understood. The teacher said that in this class the sign language was absolutely prohibited, both in and out of school, and the instruction exclusively confined to lip-reading and articulation.

In classes E, D, C and B, containing girls from eight to sixteen years, E being the lowest and B the highest class of this group, the same method of instruction has been followed. The sign language is still in use at recreation, but is prohibited in all classes.

In class A, the highest in the institution, twelve pupils, averaging fifteen years, read easily from the teachers' lips, from each other's and in some cases from your committee's, and wrote or spoke the answers.

Each succeeding class shows a better knowledge of language, and of the branches of knowledge which they have been taught, but in comparison with the class of little girls above referred to the higher classes show less proficiency in lip-reading and articulation.

The average number of years spent by pupils in the institution is eleven. Twelve girls are taught drawing; twenty-one, fancy work and stocking knitting; twenty-two, dressmaking; thirty, machine sewing and seven cooking. All the girls are taught plain sewing and housework. Many graduates are skilled dressmakers, etc., and obtain good positions without difficulty. The pupils spend five hours a day at work and from three to five and one-half hours in school.

---

3. (A.)

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR DEAF-MUTES (BRANCH FOR BOYS), THROG'S NECK, NEW YORK.

*Superintendent*, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER.

*Inspected November* 15, 1888.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 13 | |
| Teachers | 9 | |
| Employés | 19 | |
| | | 41 |
| Pupils, boys | | 112 |

All of the above are included in the total census of St. Joseph's Institute, given in the notes on the main institution at Fordham.

The boys are in comfortable quarters near the Sound, and about five miles from the house at Fordham.

The buildings were thoroughly inspected, and found to be in admirable order, neat, clean and in good repair.

The main brick building, which contains the boys' dormitory, is especially well planned. The dormitories are cheerful and well

ventilated. Each pupil is supplied with a chair by his bed-side. The beds have wire mattresses and good bedding, and are better than those usually found.

This is one of the neatest institutions exclusively occupied by boys in the State, and its condition reflects great credit upon the management.

The pupils were all seen in their classes, to which they had been called in courtesy to your committee, and appeared generally healthy, clean and comfortably dressed. There has been no epidemic during the year, no death in the institution, and no one was in the infirmary on this day.

Especial attention was given to the results obtained from the instruction of the different classes in lip-reading and articulation, each class being examined in turn from the lowest to the highest.

Class "G," the lowest class, contained nineteen boys between six and eight years of age, divided into two grades each with its own teacher. These, in turn, articulated, as they were able, simple sounds written on the blackboard such as, for instance: F–a, fa; p–a, pa; th–a, tha; s–a, sa; sh–a, sha; t–a, ta; k–a, ka; h–a, ha; wh–a, wha; ch–a, cha.

The teacher stated, in answer to a question, that she did not consider she would fail to obtain a voice once in this class of nineteen pupils, and that she found as good results in articulation obtained from congenital deaf-mutes as from the semi-mutes; that the use of the sign language was unknown to these children and absolutely prohibited them; and that she felt that the ultimate good resulting from this course, more than justified her in depriving the children for a season, of the pleasure to be obtained by the use of it. A more wonderful illustration of patience than seen in the instruction of this, and similar classes it is difficult to imagine. One little boy had struggled for two weeks to get the "k" sound, and was delighted to be able to speak it when it was reached in the exercises.

The next class in the second year had proceeded from sounds to words, their vocabulary numbering from 100 to 150. There were thirteen in this class.

In the succeeding classes the pupils are better informed in common school knowledge and write better, but show comparatively less proficiency in articulation and lip-reading.

In the highest class of boys, who average sixteen years, and are sixteen in number, sign language is in general use as a part of the system of instruction. It was so from the beginning with these pupils, and they are unable to give it up, being past the age of instruction by the pure oral method. While this was an intelligent class, it may be fairly prophesied that the younger classes, now being exclusively taught by the oral method, will show more satisfactory results when they reach the same age.

All the teachers in this institution, but one, are females, and none are deaf-mutes.

The superintendent, during the past year, has made a visit to the celebrated school for deaf-mutes at Bordeaux, France, and studied the system of instruction there, which is purely oral. She stated to your committee that she was surprised and astonished at the results obtained, and that she had returned firmly of the opinion that this was the best system for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. Previous to this visit in September, 1887, a class was formed for instruction in the pure oral method. This class is in its second year. The class of 1888, and succeeding classes, will be exclusively educated by this method.

At my request this lady made the following statement as to the system of instruction in Bordeaux, upon which that now inaugurated at St. Joseph's Institute is based :

"The pure oral method was adopted by the directors of the Model School for Girls at Bordeaux, immediately after a convention held at Milan in 1880. The results shown in the Italian schools, where the system had been ten years in use, appeared so convincing that the "Pure Oral," was at once adopted in many of the best European schools. So far as I could learn, the system in use at Bordeaux has been derived from the Italian, with such modifications as difference of circumstances may require. Each year has witnessed the formation of a new class, the highest being now in its eighth year.

"The pupils in this and the preceding class conversed readily, not only with their teachers but also with strangers and among themselves. Their voices were natural and pleasant, and their pronunciation good.

"I did not ascertain the exact proportion of the congenitally deaf in any class, but was informed that those born deaf often surpassed the others in speech and lip-reading. In the seventh year class, the pupil with whom the best success seemed to have been attained was, we were told, congenitally deaf. We asked questions on various topics, all of which were promptly and distinctly answered by the pupils addressed. In short, we left the institution with the conviction that the pure oral system is superior to all others, and may be followed in the education of all the deaf who possess sufficient intelligence to be instructed by any method."

All of the boys are taught drawing, seventeen shoemaking, sixteen tailoring, two baking, four scroll sawing, and one carpentering. Arrangements are being made for a printing office, which is expected to be in operation by January 1, 1889. The boys who work at trades are four hours in the shop and three in the classroom. The other pupils are in class five and one-half hours daily.

---

3. (B.)

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE (BRANCH FOR GIRLS), 510 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

*Inspected November* 14, 1888.

*Superintendent*, Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Census on that day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 4 | |
| Teachers | 3 | |
| Employés | 4 | |
| | | 11 |
| Girls | | 45 |

The above are included in the census of St. Joseph's Institute at Fordham.

The building was thoroughly inspected and found to be neat and clean and in reasonably good repair.

During the past year a new building for the institute has been in course of erection, about three miles from Henry street, on Buffalo avenue, between Dean and Bergen streets. This is now

under roof and the expectation is to move the inmates of the present house into it, about May first next. The new building is said to be large and commodious and will accommodate, comfortably, 100 inmates.

The pupils were all seen in their class-rooms and appeared healthy, neat and well dressed. None were in the infirmary, and there has been no death during the year.

The lowest class consisting of fourteen little girls, seven of whom had come in during the year, were examined in articulation and lip-reading, and repeated in chorus simple sounds or words spoken by the teacher or written on the blackboard.

In the higher classes the pupils answered in writing on the blackboards, questions read from the lips of the teacher and then spoke the answers written. Much interest was shown by teachers and pupils alike in this examination, the results obtained were highly satisfactory and show patient and advanced instruction. In most cases the voices of pupils were pleasant.

---

4.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, ROME, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1875.]

*Superintendent*, Professor E. B. NELSON.

*Inspected November* 15, 1888, by Commissioner MCCARTHY.

Census on that day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 15 |
| Teachers | 10 |
| Employés | 23 |
| | 48 |
| Pupils, male | 91 |
| Pupils, female | 61 |
| Total | 152 |

Ten pupils were absent with parents or friends.

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 73 | 50 | 123 |
| County pupils | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Private pupils, pay | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 92 | 70 | 162 |

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1888, $265.44.

The buildings were found in thorough repair, and there appeared to be prevailing cleanliness, and every evidence of perfect system and careful superintendence.

The pupils presented a healthy appearance, and proved the fact of constant care and regard for their cleanliness, their bright faces showing contentment and happiness.

One male child, nine years old, died during the year, on May twenty-three, from spinal disease.

There has been no epidemic during the year, and at the date of visit there were six in the hospital from the following causes: Two with the itch, one from accidentally falling down stairs, and three from slight colds.

The grounds are not fenced in, but some labor has been expended in grading the ground, preparatory to the setting of trees and further ornamentation.

Prof. Nelson was found occupying his new home, which is a cheerful and pleasant abode — modern as to style and convenience.

The new main building is not entirely finished yet, but is expected to be ready for occupation about January first, next. It seemed to be complete in detail, and showed that the arrangement, comfort, convenience and safety of the pupils had been consulted and provided for in plan and construction. It is intended for the culinary and educational departments, the principal's office, the public office, parlor and library. A barn has also been erected.

The garrets are still used for dormitories to a limited extent, eight boys and eleven girls lodging there, but this will be remedied by the occupancy of the new building.

The boys were found engaged in the following industries: Ten at carpentering, twelve in printing office, three at engraving, and twelve at shoemaking and repairing, and sixteen of the girls are

taught sewing and dressmaking, while the balance of the girls are employed in various household duties.

The children rise at 6 o'clock A. M., and retire at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., according to age and physical condition. They spend five hours in the class-room, two hours in the shop and the balance of the day is devoted to recreation. The study hours are from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

During the year to September 30, 1888, seventeen pupils were received and eighteen discharged. The average time spent by pupils in the institution is about six years. There are two deaf-mute teachers employed.

The method of instruction is the "combined," which the principal in his report dated October 28, 1884, states "gives each pupil an opportunity of receiving instruction through signs, through dactylology, or spelling, and, if his vocal powers be good, through articulation." * * * "That in his opinion the best results are obtained only by the use of the combined method and for the following reasons: That in the majority of cases, when the children come to us, they know nothing whatever. They can recognize the persons and objects they see around them and can show by imitation the purposes to which the latter can be applied. Here, however, this power ends. They are in absolute ignorance of the names of every one of them, neither can they tell, because they know no words in which to do so, their different qualities, who makes them, whence they are obtained, and all the details respecting them, which would be familiar enough to any hearing child of the same age. The first thing therefore, to be gained is the establishment of a medium of communication. Certainly the manual alphabet is not the thing. You spell to a child the word 'ox.' What does a child think and know about that? Why it will look at you in perfect amazement. You describe to him in the sign language an 'ox,' how its horns protrude from its head, how the man drives it with a whip, and then write the name on the slate and point to it. You will immediately see the child's face brighten up, look at you representing a picture as it were by signs, and then point to the word written on the slate and try to imitate you. Thus the medium of communication is afforded in the sign language, and, imperfect

though that may be, every deaf and dumb child of normal intellectual capacity, naturally uses it to make itself understood long before entering an institution. Let it be here emphatically stated that the object sought in deaf and dumb institutions using the 'combined system,' is not, as has so willfully and erroneously been stated, to build up an elaborate and complex system of signs, intelligible only to the deaf and dumb themselves and their teachers, but to familiarize them with written or spelled language in its common colloquial forms; to bring such into constant practice during their school life, and thus place the pupils under our charge in possession of a ready means of communication with those among whom they will be placed after leaving school."

---

5.

## WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, 945 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1875.]

*Principal*, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

*Inspected October* 24, 1888, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 11 |
| Teachers | 19 |
| Employés | 16 |
| | 46 |
| Pupils, male | 86 |
| Pupils, female | 74 |
| Total | 160 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 58 | 51 | 109 |
| County pupils | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| Private pupils, pay | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 86 | 74 | 160 |

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1888, $ 291.41.

To the great regret of your committee, this inspection was made during the absence of the principal and of Mrs. Westervelt, who had gone to visit an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in Philadelphia.

The grounds and buildings were found in good order and repair. No new buildings have been constructed since the date of the last report, nor have any important alterations been made in those then standing. The carpentry classes, however, have erected a veranda over the first and second floors of the main building on the south side, where it is convenient for the use of the girls. They have also built an addition to the kindergarten for closets on the first floor and for bath-rooms on the second floor, and the library has been decorated in fresco by the boys.

The pupils were all seen, and in general looked healthy, and were comfortably dressed. The general health in the institution during the year has been good. Only one inmate died during the year, of measles, of which, during the month of March, there were, in addition to this, six or eight other cases.

In the kindergarten department twenty-nine boys and twenty-six girls were being taught simple manual training, folding and braiding papers, etc. Another class of older pupils was seen in calisthenic exercises. The pupils of both sexes associate in the classes and at meals.

Your committee has understood up to the date of this report that the method of instruction was the "Pure Oral," but in a letter received from the superintendent to-day (December 10, 1888), and subsequent to the completion of the body of this report, which it is now too late to alter, Mr. Westervelt defines the method of instruction in use in this institution as the "Visible English," which is described in the eleventh annual report of the institution, page 14, as that which requires all communication with the pupils to be "Through visible English words, spelled, spoken, or written upon the hand, upon the lips, upon the page;" and, therefore, to this extent the statements made above, that the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes is a pure oral school, must be modified.

Continuing this report, on page 17, it is stated that, "in order to have pupils use English, it is not sufficient that they

should spell or speak words, but sentences." And further, "from daily evidence in every grade, we have proof that the greatest good to the greatest number can be secured only by teaching and requiring our pupils to use one language, and that, the language of the hearing world about them."

From the tenth annual report of the institution, the following extracts are made as of interest, and as further defining or illustrating the methods of instruction within it: "In considering the objects of education we do not regard it of so great value to the deaf to acquire the simple power of communication" (page 10), "but we do regard it desirable to so acquaint the deaf with printed and written language as that, in its use and in its comprehension, they shall not be inferior to the hearing, with whom education is designed to fit them to associate" (page 11). And, further, "the acquisition of speech by the deaf is a miracle to the visitor, and a work of ever-growing interest to the teacher. Visitors to our school, 'wondering to hear the dumb speak,' are often led to overstate what has been accomplished; others, perhaps not appreciating the difficulties, satisfied with nothing short of perfection, do not value it. * * * We believe that all the deaf can be taught to speak more or less perfectly, and that the speech which can be acquired is of inestimable value" (page 11).

Continuing, on page 12, it is stated: "At most schools for the deaf, the gesture language is taught, and the environment of pupils at these schools makes its acquisition, as vernacular, compulsory and inevitable; because children only acquire that language which is used by those about them, or which is expected or required of them." And on page 13: "The moral force of this school is wholly opposed to the use of the gesture language, on the grounds, that, first, English sentences pronounced by the hand, every letter of all the words spelled out in the manual alphabet, are, without effort, readily seen and clearly understood; second, English answers all the needs of the deaf as it does of the hearing."

In this connection it may be observed that the relations of this school to the "Pure Oral" method have been determined "by the uncertainty of lip-reading, especially in the case of younger pupils," and by "the average results attained in pure oral schools in

Europe and in this country," which "have not satisfied the leading men in the profession that the *desiderata* of education have been, or can be, as readily ascertained through speech and lip-reading as through language made more readily visible." And in conclusion, on page 13, the purpose of the school is said to be "to make English words in their most plainly visible form the vernacular of its pupils."

From the above extracts from the tenth and eleventh annual reports of this institution, your committee, for the first time understands to-day that this institution, from an educational point of view, must be classed by itself; for, although condemning the use of signs, it prefers, apparently, in most cases and for most pupils, communication by the manual alphabet to the eye of the deaf and dumb pupil and not by the lips, and allows the reply of the pupil to be either by the manual alphabet (dactylology) or by articulation.

Much attention, nevertheless, is paid to the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading. The younger pupils are instructed by the aid of mirrors, how to form words, and in the classes of the higher grades, your committee witnessed and heard audible conversation between pupils who, in one class, were discussing politics with each other and talking of things which they had seen, answering and asking questions by lip-reading and articulation.

There is a large staff of teachers employed, most of whom do not reside in the institution. They appear to be of a high average of intelligence as educators, and to have succeeded in obtaining very good results.

6

## LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, 125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1861.]

*Principal*, Sister MARY ANN BURKE.

*Inspected October* 23, 1888.

Census on that day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 1 |
| Sisters of St. Joseph teachers | 11 |
| Sister employés | 23 |
| Other employés | 16 |
| | 51 |
| Pupils, male | 74 |
| Pupils, female | 65 |
| Total | 139 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 46 | 29 | 75 |
| County pupils | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Private pupils, pay | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| Private pupils, free | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 74 | 65 | 139 |

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1888, $224.39.

The buildings were thoroughly inspected and found to be neat and orderly and generally in good repair. The dining-rooms in the basement are neither well lighted nor ventilated, and it is greatly to be desired that their use should be discontinued, and some of the school or play-rooms on the first floor changed into dining halls. The Sisters stated that the institution is crowded, and that this and other changes would be desirable, and hope to find relief in the near future by the removal of the boys to the farm, which the asylum owns on the outskirts of Buffalo, in new buildings to be erected for them when the money is obtained.

The pupils were all seen in their class-rooms, and presented a healthy, neat and cheerful appearance. The health of the inmates

for the year has been good, and none were in the hospital on the occasion of this visit. Eighteen pupils were received during the year. One pupil, a boy, died in the institution during the year. The attending physician visits twice a week, and as often as sent for.

The combined method of instruction is used. All the classes are taught in articulation and lip-reading, and credit is due for progress made during the year. The broad sign language, however, is used in the home life of the institution, and in the classes, to illustrate and impress an idea the more forcibly, and the deaf and dumb alphabet is also used by the teachers and pupils in the classes.

In the primary department the large collection of object pictures is very useful in imparting instruction to beginners, thus almost totally excluding the use of signs, except for abstract ideas. It was noticed that the teachers throughout used the manual alphabet or speech in the class-rooms, while the pupils' answers were either written or oral. The pupils are divided into fourteen classes, a sufficient number to warrant the assurance of good classification. Specimens of writing, map and other drawings were shown, and made in the presence of your committee, which were a credit to the pupils.

A kindergarten class has been lately begun, and is attended by most of the younger pupils. Five hours are spent in school and three and one-half hours at work.

The industries taught are: Printing, tailoring and shoemaking, for the boys, and dressmaking for the girls. Printing is the favorite industry of the boys and sixteen of them are engaged in it.

The sexes are entirely separated in the institution, meeting only for service in the chapel and in the assembly-room for purposes of exhibition or amusement. A Catholic priest is assigned to regular duty in the asylum, and is there daily until noon. Services for the pupils are held twice a week on an average and daily for the Sisters.

A weekly paper is printed by the pupils.

BRANCH OF THE ABOVE.

This is located on the farm of twenty-five acres on Main street, about three miles from the main institution.

At this date twenty-six boys, all under twelve years of age, occupied the farm-house, which was purchased with the property by the Sisters. Of these boys eight had come in during the year.

Your committee saw them all assembled as a class, and their improvement in intelligence and appearance since the last inspection was very noticeable.

The building was, as usual, found to be in perfect order and repair, home-like, clean and comfortable.

Three Sisters are in charge, and there are four others employed in the domestic department.

---

7.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, MALONE, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1884.]

*Superintendent,* HENRY C. RYDER.

*Inspected November* 23, 1888, *by* Commissioner FOSTER.

(Notes by him.)

Census on that day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 4 |
| Teachers | 5 |
| Employés | 8 |
| | 17 |
| Pupils, male | 46 |
| Pupils, female | 21 |
| Total | 67 |

The pupils are classified as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| State pupils | 34 | 12 | 46 |
| County pupils | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Total | 46 | 21 | 67 |

The average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1888, is $280 (including thirty dollars allowance for clothing).

The condition of the buildings was found to be about the same as last year, neat and clean. No changes of importance have been made in them. There are four buildings now used by the institution: No. 1, occupied for instruction and as a home, rent $150; No. 2, used for class-rooms and dormitory, rent $144; No. 3, used as a chapel and class-room, the upper room as a dormitory for large boys, rent $125; No. 4, used as a class-room, instruction shops and as a dormitory, rent $225.

The first building named is provided with fire-escapes, the others have none, but as they are occupied by the older pupils and are not high buildings, they are not considered hazardous.

The health of the inmates is excellent, and there has been no death in the institution since it was opened.

The system of instruction is the combined, and very fair progress is made. The superintendent is a deaf-mute.

I was well pleased with this school; the scholars were well behaved, neat in their personal appearance, attentive and eager in their classes, apparently happy in their home, and with each other. The dormitories, all cared for by the children, were in good order; the whole air of the institution was that of a comfortable home. None of these buildings were constructed with any reference to their present use, and it is a surprise to me that they can be comfortably utilized, as is now being done, to their full capacity, or nearly so.

The new building for this school is located in one of the most sightly, accessible and pleasant locations in this beautiful village, and when finished will be well adapted to its uses, and of about the capacity which will probably be required in the northern part of our State. The building is well advanced in its construction externally, and considerable plastering has been done in the upper story, but there is very much to be done in order to prepare it for occupation next fall, which is very much desired and hoped for.

A further appropriation of from $25,000 to $30,000 is needed for the completion of the building, which will probably be applied for at the next session of the Legislature. I hope the application will be successful. While I am well aware that it has not been the policy of the State to make appropriations for deaf-mute

school buildings, I can see no consistency in denying applications for such a purpose. The State taxes the people for the support of *free* schools; it goes without saying, that deaf-mutes should have the same privileges that are so freely given to others. If their unfortunate condition requires expert and more expensive instruction, and special school buildings located in various parts of the State, let the State defray the expense, grateful for the privilege of helping these unfortunate people to a brighter enjoyment and a greater usefulness in life.

A shoemaker shop and a tailor shop has been in operation a short time. About twenty-five pupils are employed, twenty-two boys and three girls; the girls are employed in a separate building. The new building, it is expected, will afford facilities for more varied industries. There are many conveniences needed in the school, which will be supplied when the new building is finished.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the superintendent states, under date December 3, 1888, that "of the five teachers employed here, three hear and speak; the remaining two are well educated semi-mutes of long experience in teaching the deaf.

"We have a special teacher of articulation and lip-reading, employed more especially to give instruction in this particular branch, or more properly speaking, especially to those of the pupils who are judged to be able to derive benefit therefrom. Such pupils are those who lost their hearing after learning to speak. There are also a few who are congenitally deaf, but who can speak and read the lips of others quite well. The whole number of pupils thus taught articulation and lip-reading is twenty-three, fourteen males and nine females."

This report, and the several notes of inspection thereto appended, are respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee on deaf and dumb by,

WM. R. STEWART,
*Commissioner.*

Dated, NEW YORK, *December* 7, 1888.

# REPORT

OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE ON IDIOTS.

# REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

[Incorporated under an act of the year 1851, chapter 502, to establish an asylum for idiots.]

*Superintendent*, JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

*Inspected August* 12, 1888, *and December* 8, 1888, *by* Commissioner MCCARTHY.

Census on December 8, 1888:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 3 |
| Teachers, 1 male, 9 female | 10 |
| Employés, about | 100 |
| Pupils, male | 235 |
| Pupils, female | 235 |
| Total | 583 |

The general condition of the buildings, as to repair, is good, except the floors in some of the rooms, which are much worn and should be renewed. The whole institution presented a remarkably neat and cleanly appearance.

The new building, containing five school-rooms, music hall and band-room, is finished. School-rooms are light and cheerful, rooms superior to any like rooms in the older buildings. Music hall, a beautiful room, eighty-seven by forty feet dimensions, height twenty-two feet, with stage located at one end twenty-two by twelve feet, is furnished with drop curtain and wings, and flat for dramatic and stereoscopic entertainments for the amusement and instruction of the pupils. A band-room communicates with the hall about twenty-five by thirty-two feet, the cost of the same being paid for from the appropriation of $29,500 made in the year 1887. Cost of this building complete, about $25,500. Annex water-closets outside of buildings, replacing old ones inside the building, modern in construction, cost about $6,000. New laundry building,

not yet entirely finished, will cost complete, when furnished and with steam heating, $18,000; this amount will be paid from appropriation of $25,750 of 1888. The residence of the superintendent and family, in process of construction, will cost, when complete, $10,000.

The appearance of the pupils was entirely satisfactory, all presenting a healthy condition, warmly clad, neatly dressed and cleanly in person.

Eight cases of diphtheria occurred in the institution in October, 1887, no deaths resulting. Five deaths occurred from other diseases than diphtheria during 1887 and 1888, as follows: Adolph Leshinsky, aged sixteen years, intestinal obstruction; date, November 11, 1887. Ruby Ingolsby, age twenty years; December 17, 1888, acute consumption. Jane Cahill, January 6, 1888, age seven years; miasma. Hulda Oser, age sixteen years; date, February 10, 1888, cause epilepsy. Florence M. Pettit, age thirteen years; date, May 30, 1888, consumption. There is in the hospital to-day one male, with erysipelas.

Your committee found the dormitories in excellent condition, amply furnished, thoroughly heated, but the ventilation not complete or satisfactory. Eighteen to twenty-five lodgers in each dormitory. Dormitories are located in the main building, on the second, third and fourth stories; in all the other buildings, dormitories are on the second story. Number of beds unoccupied in the girls' building, twenty; in the boys', five. Two iron spiral fire-escapes have been constructed, reaching to the fourth story in the main building and the north wing, and as complete as any your committee have inspected.

The dining-rooms were in good condition. These are located in main building in basement, partly below surface, not entirely desirable or cheerful. All of the other dining-rooms are on the first floor and are light and cheerful with ample ventilation.

Ten acres were added to previous purchase of land in 1887, adjoining on the west. Grounds are ample for the exercise and accommodation of the children now at the institution. A grove contains about five acres and affords shelter from the sun, and is occupied daily during the pleasant season. Grounds other than for exercise and recreation are for garden purposes and

cultivation, all in perfect condition. There are from thirty to thirty-two acres under tillage.

The needs and requirements for the asylum for the coming year will be extensions for water-closets, that same may be removed from present location adjoining dormitories in the north wing, an additional boiler in boiler-house for making additional steam in extreme cold weather, and an additional chimney to carry smoke from increased consumption of coal. Also appropriation for completing, partly furnishing, plumbing and piping the superintendent's residence, costing in total about $12,000.

Your committee were much pleased with visit to the class-rooms. A portion of the pupils show a proficiency quite unexpected when mental capacity is considered. Recitation and study hours are from 9.20 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., and from 3 o'clock P. M. to 4.30 P. M. The instructions given are words and articulation, time and counting, reading, writing, drawing, music, singing, imitation and objects, objects and kindergarten, calisthenics, gymnastics, sewing, geographical maps and charts, and like miscellaneous objects. About 300 are daily in attendance at class, the balance are past the proper age or are too helpless or demented to admit to class-room, the latter requiring constant care and attention.

| | |
|---|---|
| Girls in laundry | 15 |
| Girls in kitchen and dining-room | 15 |
| Class employed in sewing | 30 |
| Boys employed about grounds and garden | 15 |
| Boys employed repairing boots and shoes | 4 |
| Boys employed in bakery | 3 |
| Boys employed in kitchen | 4 |
| Boy employed in paint shop | 1 |
| Boys employed in boiler-house | 2 |
| Boys employed in tailor shop | 3 |
| Boys partially blind, employed in making door mats | 3 |
| Boys employed in shirt and collar making and plain sewing | 40 |

A portion of the boys and girls are each day occupied about the building, bed making, scrubbing, cleaning, etc.

The experiment of the lamented and honored Doctor Wilbur, has long since proved a grand success, and for many years this

class of dependents has been made healthier, happier and better by the kind care, the charitable interest and influence here extended, and none of the many charities of the State redounds more to its credit than this one, which throws its protection around the juvenile helpless, and extends Christian charity and enlightened humanity to the weak minded and the idiotic.

## ASYLUM FARM FOR MEN.

*Inspected September* 25, 1888.

*Visited by* Commissioner FOSTER, *August* 13, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of inmates | 38 |
| Officers, Mr. Foster and wife (supervisors) | 2 |
| Employés, one farming assistant | 2 |
| Total | 42 |

The above number of idiotic is included in report accompanying, the New York State Idiot Asylum.

Buildings in perfect condition, land under good cultivation, except portion devoted to grazing.

There has been no sickness among the inmates during the year 1888; they are physically in healthy condition. Apparently perfectly happy and contented.

A portion of the inmates are employed working the farm and in the care of live stock, consisting of seven horses, thirty-four cows and seventy-seven hogs; some perform household duties, and during the winter months eight or ten engage in brush making.

Three of the inmates are under twenty-one years of age.

No class instructions are given.

The board of trustees desire the purchase of the Johnson farm, consisting of seventy-nine acres now under lease expiring April 1, 1890; the condition of the lease permits purchase during its life at $150 per acre, which they consider a fair price at present, as the city has been growing rapidly for several years in this direction, and the western city line has been extended to within two and one-half miles of the property. The original purchase by the state consisted of eighty-seven acres at a cost of $115 per acre.

Your committee think the price asked a fair value for the John-

son farm, and we further believe that the interest of the State, the acreage being required, the value constantly being enhanced, and the soil improved by tillage and manuring, demands its purchase.

---

## NEW YORK STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1878.]

*Superintendent*, LANDON WILLETT.

*Inspected by* Commissioner LOWELL, *July* 11, 1888; *and August* 12, 1888, *by* Commissioners FOSTER and MCCARTHY.

Census on July 11:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 4 |
| Teachers | 1 |
| Employés | 22 |
| Inmates | 180 |
| Total | 207 |

The institution was found in very good condition. Of the 180 inmates, ninety-one are in the old building, in what is called the "industrial department," and, under the charge of the various officers, do the work of the institution.

From twenty-five to thirty-seven are employed in the sewing-room and sew very neatly; all the clothing needed is made by them. Their hours of work are from 9.30 to 4.30. Eighteen do all the laundry work; four assist the cook, and three work in the bakery, where about four barrels of flour are used a week. These girls all work from 6.30 A. M. to 5 P. M., with an hour for dinner and twenty minutes for lunch.

There is school from 9.30 to 10.30 and from 2.30 to 3.30, but only about thirty of the girls attend. It would seem very desirable that each one should have at least one hour's mental training each day.

The girls are taken out to walk around the grounds of the asylum, and not infrequently to walk in the town of Newark.

The remaining eighty-nine inmates occupy the new building. This is a neat and pleasing addition, connected with the main

building by a light and airy corridor, and is under the charge of an assistant matron, with six attendants. The lower floor is devoted to day-rooms, of which there are three, the hospital rooms, etc., and on the two upper floors are the dormitories, bath-rooms and closets. All were found in good order, the only marked deficiency being the want of separate towels, combs and basins for each inmate.

There are two stairways, one at each end of the building. In the attic are the water tanks. The rooms of the officers are on the first and second floors, and attendants sleep in the dormitories. The inmates of this building are, some of them, quite helpless, and all are much more deficient than those in the industrial department. They have but little instruction, and have not much occupation, but some play with blocks and balls, and those who can enjoy them have needles and thread, and pieces to make patch-work after their own fancy.

In pleasant weather, they spend almost all the time in the play-ground, and when unable to go out march round the room singing.

With a very few exceptions all these girls take their meals in the main building, the dining-rooms being in the basement of that house. All the inmates dine together. The tables are scattered through several rooms and are neatly covered with oil-cloth and furnished with white ware and glass tumblers. A grace is sung before meals, and the manners of the girls are as good as could be expected. Half the whole number of attendants wait upon them at table.

Both buildings were found in good order, so far as inspected, and the spirit pervading the institution was especially gratifying. The inmates are well guarded, so far as appears, though one or two escapes have been made.

The discipline does not seem to be too strict or harsh, but on the contrary there is an atmosphere of kindness and affection very pleasant to see. The inmates are all regarded and spoken of as "children," though some are nearly forty years old, and it is evident that they are made as happy as is possible for these poor, imperfect creatures to be, consistently with their own good and that of the community which requires them to be closely watched.

During the year 1888 great improvements have been begun, a new laundry building is being built and will be completed before January 1, 1889, and new closets and lavatories will also soon be ready for use. These are detached from the main building.

A second wing, corresponding to the first now in use, is already inclosed and will be completed in the spring of 1889. The asylum owns thirty-five acres of land.

The general health of the inmates has been very good during the year to date. During that period eight deaths occurred.

# REPORT

ON THE

# WORK-HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.

BY COMMISSIONER LOWELL.

# REPORT.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

It is incredible that such an institution as the work-house of New York city should be allowed to exist in a civilized community, and there are no words strong enough to paint its condition, or to describe the injury and disgrace which it is to the city.

In saying this I do not wish to be supposed to reflect upon the officer in charge; he feels more deeply than can anyone less intimately acquainted with them, the horrors of the situation, and there are among his subordinates those who labor faithfully and sacrifice themselves in vain efforts to accomplish some good.

The responsibility rests first with the system, by which in the Department of Public Charities and Correction the care of 14,000 men, women and children, criminals, sick, insane, idiots, prostitutes, infants, and tramps is placed upon three men, who can not have either the time or the knowledge to discharge the manifold, distinct duties demanded of them; and second, with the Commissioners, who accept such responsibilities without protest, without any attempt to change the system, and, apparently, without any real sense of the appalling moral demands that confront them.

The average population of the work-house itself has been about 1,350 during the past year, and the total number admitted during the year ending June 30, 1888, was 22,842, which is estimated to represent 15,000 individuals. Among these individuals are the very lowest men and women to be found in the city of New York. They are under the charge of the following officers: One superintendent, one deputy superintendent, nine keepers, one deputy keeper, one shoemaker, one matron, two assistant matrons, five hall keepers (women), one laundress, one teacher, twenty-three officers. There are various other employés, cook, firemen, etc., but the above have the charge of the inmates.

The natural result of this small number of officers is, that the men and women govern themselves and each other, and the injustice, the tyranny, the favoritism, the corruption and want of discipline consequent upon this are unlimited.

The cost of the work-house per capita is fifteen and one-half cents daily, for food, clothing and salaries, and the whole salary and wages list amounts to only $17,440 per annum. These figures alone are sufficient to show the inefficiency of the institution.

The foundation of any reformatory system must be a firm and wise discipline. The following words, written by Mrs. Sarah E. Holt, concerning the women's side of the work-house (of which, from motives of philanthropy, she acted as matron for six months, in 1887), are, *mutatis mutandis*, as applicable to the men's side, as to that to which they especially refer: "Reformation, if at all, can only be reached, and Christianity can maintain its honor and dignity in relation to these women, only by enforcing and maintaining a thorough, rigid discipline in the first principles of civilization, neatness, order, even in their step, propriety of speech and deportment, and enforced responsibility to keep the institution unblemishingly clean, and this can not be accomplished without unceasing rigid supervision. * * * I am not willing to admit the impossibility of placing pernicious, disorderly women under a proper, thorough, dignified and elevating influence. I deem that wholesome law must take the first reformatory measures with moral disorder, in order to form a firm foundation for the successful working of benevolent institutions, and to this end, instead of the employment of medium talent in official positions, and the placing of inmates over inmates in positions of trust and authority, refined Christian women, of noble sympathy and intelligence, firm and unflinching in the performance of duty, should be appointed to fill the positions of this most important of all the penal institutions of the State. In no penal institution is the rigid classification and isolation of certain inmates more important, than in the work-house, for the daily changing element, the 'ten-day women,' keep the link of information unbroken between it and the haunts of vice of the city. * * * The evils of the work-house, as I found them, were, uncleanliness, insubordination of the most glaring aspect, swearing, and

lewd language, and the remedy for these, unceasing inspection, and firm, wise, but kind rule, administered by women of strict integrity and dignity."

As to the remedies, one is, as Mrs. Holt says, the appointment of officers of such a character and in such number as to render a severe discipline possible. This, however, would not suffice. It is necessary, to prevent the contamination of the younger prisoners, to remove them from association with the more hardened.

You will remember that in July, 1887, I made a report to you upon the work-house, and that you thereupon ordered that the following letter should be addressed to the Mayor:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *August* 12, 1887.

*To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New York:*

SIR.—We deem it our duty to lay before you the facts which have been reported to us concerning the work-house on Blackwell's Island, and to ask that you will cause to be prepared for the next session of the Legislature, a bill to enable the authorities of New York to establish two reformatories for adults (one for men and one for women) in or near the city, as this course seems to be the only possible remedy for the evils described in the accompanying report.

We would respectfully suggest that the proposed reformatories should be established upon somewhat the same principles which govern the State Reformatory at Elmira, and the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson. That is, the ages of the inmates should be limited; the sentences should be indeterminate; there should be different grades in the institutions; and the managers should have power to discharge inmates, on probation or finally, according to their moral improvement.

The managers, we think, should be unpaid and appointed by the mayor, and the managers and all the officers of the reformatory for women should be women.

By direction of the Board.

CHAS. S. HOYT,
*Secretary.*

No steps having been taken to carry out your recommendation, and the work-house continuing in almost the same condition that it was eighteen months since, I desire again to call your attention to it, and to make some suggestions which may tend to diminish some of the great evils which it now entails upon the community. As I have said, the work-house is a disgrace to the city, and an unfit place for the retention of any persons of vicious or criminal tendencies, but there is no doubt that it is worse morally, and more unwise as a matter of public policy, to commit young men and women to it, than such as have already become confirmed in degradation. During the ten months from January, 1888, to November, 1888, there were (according to the following table [No. I,] furnished me by the Superintendent):

## TABLE I.

*Statements of the number of persons admitted to the Work-House, Blackwell's Island, from January 1 to October 31, 1888, with their ages and terms of sentence; the number of self-committed, and the percentage of the different terms to the total admissions.*

| TERMS. | Five days or less. | Six to ten days. | Eleven days to 1 month. | Two months. | Three months. | Four months. | Five months. | Six months. | Over six months. | Total. | Self commitments. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | 110 | 295 | 146 | 11 | 74 | 3 | 5 | 77 | 1 | 722 | 16 | 738 |
| From 20 to 25 years | 224 | 759 | 264 | 20 | 208 | 10 | 2 | 159 | 3 | 1,649 | 71 | 1,720 |
| From 26 to 30 years | 188 | 714 | 216 | 16 | 155 | 7 | 4 | 100 | ..... | 1,400 | 106 | 1,506 |
| Over 30 years | 776 | 2,001 | 1,227 | 63 | 674 | 39 | 7 | 381 | 3 | 5,171 | 1,136 | 6,307 |
| Total | 1,298 | 3,769 | 1,853 | 110 | 1,111 | 59 | 18 | 717 | 7 | 8,942 | 1,329 | 10,271 |
| **Females.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20 years | 18 | 92 | 51 | 3 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 202 | 3 | 205 |
| From 20 to 25 years | 70 | 619 | 385 | 19 | 198 | 11 | 6 | 44 | ..... | 1,352 | 18 | 1,370 |
| From 26 to 30 years | 60 | 660 | 457 | 28 | 216 | 14 | 11 | 61 | ..... | 1,507 | 73 | 1,580 |
| Over 30 years | 274 | 1,759 | 1,548 | 127 | 1,143 | 19 | 19 | 282 | 2 | 5,173 | 548 | 5,721 |
| Total | 422 | 3,130 | 2,441 | 177 | 1,582 | 44 | 36 | 400 | 2 | 8,234 | 642 | 8,876 |
| Total males and females | 1,720 | 6,899 | 4,294 | 287 | 2,693 | 103 | 54 | 1,117 | 9 | 17,176 | 1,971 | 19,147 |
| Percentage | 8.98 | 36.0 | 22.43 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 0.54 | 0.28 | 5.83 | 0.06 | ..... | 10.3 | ..... |

Total admissions, 19,147; committed by justices, 17,176 or 89.70 per cent; committed by commissioners, 1,971 or 10.29 per cent.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight commitments of boys under twenty years of age to the work-house, and 205 commitments of girls under twenty during the same time. Even allowing for several recommitments, this must represent at least 400 boys and 100 girls, sentenced for the first time to the contaminating influences of the work-house, such as they were described in my last report, on the authority of the superintendent and matron.

According to the same table, nine per cent of these were sentenced for five days or less, thirty-six per cent for from six to ten days, twenty-two per cent for more than ten days but less than one month, that is, sixty-seven per cent of all these young creatures received a sentence which meant simply a contamination without even the countervailing advantage of a severe punishment, which a sentence of six months or a year would have seemed to them to be.

The fruitlessness of these frequent short sentences is made clear by the Tables II and III, also furnished by the Superintendent of the Work-house, and they can not fail to convince anyone of the wickedness and folly of the course now pursued by the city of New York towards its minor offenders and able-bodied paupers.

The following table (No. II) shows that of 12,521 men admitted during the year 1887, 4,837 or thirty-eight per cent confessed themselves to be "rounders," that is, to have been more than once before at the work-house, while of the 10,079 women admitted during the year, 7,731 or seventy-six per cent were of this class:

## TABLE II.

*"Rounders" for the year ending December* 31, 1887.

| NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED. | Two. | Three. | Four. | Five. | Six. | Seven. | Eight. | Nine. | Ten. | Eleven. | Twelve. | Thirteen. | Fourteen. | Fifteen. | Sixteen. | Seventeen. | Eighteen. | Nineteen. | Twenty. | Over twenty. | Self-committed. | Total. | First time. | Grand total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 2,052 | 719 | 291 | 232 | 353 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 134 | 4 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | 970 | 4,837 | 7,684 | 12,521 |
| Females | 1,664 | 1,612 | 1,293 | 701 | 587 | 579 | 140 | 77 | 150 | 77 | 248 | 29 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 44 | 449 | 7,731 | 2,348 | 10,079 |
| Totals | 3,716 | 2,331 | 1,584 | 933 | 940 | 594 | 147 | 85 | 284 | 81 | 283 | 31 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 35 | 46 | 1,419 | 12,568 | 10,032 | 22,600 |

Total admissions—Males, 12,521; of whom 4,837, or 38.63 per cent, acknowledge previous commitment.
Total admissions—Females, 10,079; of whom 7,731, or 76.7 per cent, acknowledge previous commitment.
Being in all 55.56 per cent of 22,600, the total admissions.

## TABLE III.

*Admissions to the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, during the six months ending December* 31, 1887; *showing the number acknowledging previous commitment since January* 1, 1887.

| | Number of Times Committed. | | | | | | | | | | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | |
| Males | 376 | 494 | 207 | 37 | 21 | 4 | .... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1,146 |
| Females | 69 | 1,717 | 796 | 334 | 94 | 71 | 15 | 5 | .... | 4 | 3,105 |
| Totals | 445 | 2,211 | 1,003 | 371 | 115 | 75 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 4,251 |

Total number of male admissions during the six months, 6,375, of which 1,146 is 17.976 per cent. Total number of female admissions during the six months, 5,316, of which 3,105 is 58.4 per cent.

By the other table (No. III) it is shown, not only that these people do return again and again to the work-house, but how often and how constantly they return. Of the 6,375 men who entered during the last six months of 1887, eighteen per cent had been there at least once since January first of that year, and of the 5,316 women, 3,105—fifty-eight per cent—had also been there once at least before during the year, many two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine times, while five had been there ten times.

These tables show that about 4,000 individuals had been arrested, tried and committed at least 10,000 times to the work-house during one year. Apart from the fact that they are men and women, and that each arrest, trial and conviction is a renewed degradation, can anything surpass the folly of such a system? That the time of the city magistrates, police and other public officers should be spent in dealing over and over again, month after month, with a comparatively small number of degraded individuals, who serve as the connecting link between the work-house and the very lowest resorts of vicious men and women in the city, is almost incredible.

Besides the work-house itself, situated on Blackwell's Island, and such as I have described it, with its over-crowding, its average population of 1,350 men and women of all ages and grades of vicious character, its cells containing from four to thirty-four inmates, and

impossible of supervision by any officer, owing to faulty construction, and its generally contaminating and degrading influences, there is in the department, situated on Hart's Island, the branch work-house. This institution occupies the place of what was once called "The Industrial School"—an attempt made by Commissioner Bowen (who for many years devoted all his time and thought to the improvement of the Department of Public Charities and Correction), to teach and reform the class of boys now sentenced to the work-house. In connection with the Industrial school a school-ship was established, and the outlook was hopeful for some permanent good, when this and many other efforts at reform were frustrated by the removal of Commissioner Bowen.

It seems impossible now to aim at so radical a measure as was then contemplated, but some good would undoubtedly be accomplished, were all youths under twenty sentenced to the work-house, transferred to Hart's Island. The mere fact of being removed to a greater distance from the city would be to them an increased punishment and affect their imagination; causing them to dread a sentence to the work-house. Their removal from the mass of degraded inmates of that institution, would be a second advantage, and a still greater gain would be to have them sleep in open dormitories (since single cells are not to be had) when an officer could be detailed to watch them.

If collected in this way and placed by themselves, teachers could be employed for their intellectual and industrial training, and keepers be selected of a higher moral grade than the average now employed in the work-house.

Could the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction be induced to adopt this plan, it would then be reasonable to appeal to the judges to cease the practice of giving short sentences, and to commit young men for terms which would allow of some reformatory result from the good influences which would be brought to bear upon them.

At Hart's Island, the buildings are pavilions containing from thirty-two to fifty-five beds each, and the capacity of the total number (nine buildings) is 409. This institution, however, has, at present, not 200 inmates; 176 work-house men, and 20 work-house women. To care for them, there are employed, one

warden, two keepers, nine guards, one deputy keeper, one shoemaker, one matron — fifteen officers, besides various employés, such as cook, firemen, etc. The salaries and wages of all amount to $12,450. As compared with the 1,350 inmates of the work-house on Blackwell's Island, with its twenty-three officers, and salaries amounting only to $17,446, this is rather a curious showing. The cost per capita of the branch work-house is twenty-five cents per day for food and salaries.

Were this large proportionate expense devoted to the care and instruction of young men, selected because of the possibility of reforming them, nothing could be wiser, but that only 200 work-house men and women should be selected, for no particular reason, to be placed under these more favorable circumstances, while 1,350 others are retained on Blackwell's Island, seems most unreasonable.

On the women's side of the work-house, there is crying need of more officers. At present, inmates are employed in many places of trust and authority, which is, of course, subversive of all discipline. There should be at least five more paid officers. A woman physician should also be appointed, and the Commissioners of Public Charities have expressed their readiness to appoint one, if a suitable candidate can be found, but the fact that no salary is paid, makes it difficult to find one.

There is a new wing in process of construction for the work-house, to contain kitchen and dining-rooms, and this will give the opportunity to use the present dining-rooms on the women's side as special domitories for the young girls. If this is done, they will be removed from the bad influences of the women in the cells, and can be placed under supervision at night. Teachers should also be appointed for them, and some attempt be made to make their time in the work-house of value to them.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

*December* 12, 1888.

# REPORT

ON THE

# RANDALL'S ISLAND SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

BY COMMISSIONER LOWELL.

# REPORT

*To the State Board of Charities:*

The following letters, which explain themselves, were, on July 17, 1888, addressed, with your approval, to the Board of Education, the Mayor, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York, by the Commissioners of the Board residing in the city and county of New York:

*To the Board of Education of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN.— We would respectfully present to your attention the subject of the schooling of the children on Randall's Island, which is now carried on by the Board of Trustees of the Twelfth ward, under your board.

The children are, as you know, under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and are all diseased in some manner. Many are crippled, many are suffering from ophthalmia, while still others are afflicted with various chronic and acute diseases.

It seems evident that to attempt to teach these children in the same manner and under the same rules as are suitable for children enjoying an average degree of health, must result in utter failure for most of them, and such has, unhappily, been the experience on Randall's Island.

The late principal, who for years devoted herself to the welfare of these unhappy children, succeeded in doing a great service to many among them, but, with her death, the only reason for continuing the school under the present system was removed.

There is no doubt that it would be extremely difficult for your Board to devise and carry on, amid its other onerous duties, a special school, adapted for children who can not use their eyes; children who can not attend classes at all; children who can not walk or sit up, and yet it would be possible to develop such a school, which should meet the peculiar mental and physical needs of these children. One point of

great importance is that their education should aim to overcome their special infirmities and fit them for self-support.

In view of the peculiar difficulties surrounding this problem, we ask that the Board of Education and Board of Trustees of the Twelfth ward should discontinue the school on Randall's Island, and should turn over the school building to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, leaving to this latter department, which has the charge of these children, the responsibility of educating them in the manner best suited for their present physical welfare, and future happiness and usefulness.

This matter will be presented also to the Trustees of the Twelfth ward.

---

*To his Honor the Mayor, President of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York:*

SIR.— We beg to ask your careful attention to the enclosed letter, addressed to the Board of Education, in which, for reasons given, we request that the Board give up the public school now maintained for the crippled and sick children on Randall's Island.

Should the Board of Education and the Trustees of the Twelfth ward accede to this request, it would be necessary, of course, that an appropriation should be made to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to establish a school which would meet the wants of these most unfortunate children, and save many of them from becoming dependent upon the city for life.

The school for idiots, under the charge of the Commissioners, is a proof that much may be accomplished for defective children, where liberty is given to fit the school to the special needs of the pupils.

We earnestly request that you will lay this important matter before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its first meeting.

Could a small appropriation be transferred for immediate use, much good might be accomplished during the vacation, and it would serve to demonstrate the possibilities of such a school as we propose.

---

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, New York City:*

GENTLEMEN.— We inclose to you copies of letters addressed to the Mayor, the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the Twelfth ward. They explain themselves, and will, we trust, meet with your approval.

We ask that you will join in our request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer a small appropriation for the establishment of a vacation school for the children of the North and South Hospitals, and suggest that Mrs. Dunphy, superintendent of the school for idiots, be requested to organize such a school.

I am glad to say that the recommendations of the above letters were approved by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, and although the Board of Education has not, as yet, made the transfer of the school building, and withdrawn its teachers, yet undoubtedly the change will, in time, be made, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction will then have the full charge of the education as well as medical care and support of the children in the hospitals. Pending the change, the Commissioners have made several improvements during the past few months, which it is very pleasant to report.

The success of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, as superintendent of the idiot school, induced the Commissioners to appoint her to have charge of an industrial school for the hospital children. The school was opened September 17, and there are at present thirty girls learning dressmaking, fourteen boys in a tailoring class, ten shoemakers, and ten working in a tin-shop, all under instructors, who are much interested in their progress.

The following is the amount of work performed by the children of the industrial school, from the date of its opening, September 17, 1888, to December 10, 1888:

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

*Articles made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dresses | 139 |
| Button holes | 1,252 |
| Towels | 59 |

*Articles repaired.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dresses | 38 |

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

*Articles made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackets | 27 |
| Pants | 80 |
| Working aprons | 59 |

*Articles repaired.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackets | 8 |
| Pants | 90 |

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT.

*Articles repaired.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoes, pairs | 110 |

TINWARE-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

*Articles made.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stovepipe, feet | 262 |
| Gutter pipe, feet | 42 |
| Leader pipe, feet | 42 |
| Elbows | 2 |
| Tin roofing, square feet, | 90 |
| Sauce pans | 16 |
| Dinner cans | 43 |
| Ten-quart pails | 10 |
| Fire shovels | 95 |
| Coal scuttles | 10 |
| Large ash-boxes | 12 |
| Coffee cans | 2 |
| Chimney-tops | 2 |
| Strainer | 1 |

The work turned out is extremely creditable to teachers and pupils, and the effect on the children of the new interest, is already found to be good. The hours of work are from 7.30 to 9 A. M.; from 11 to 12 A. M.; from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M., and from 3.30 to 4.30 P. M. There are two classes in each department, and each class has a morning and an afternoon session. The articles produced are useful, and contribute to the well-being of the little workers themselves and their companions. All the children in these classes attend the public school also.

The kindergarten is still continued by the same devoted teacher, who instructs about fifty children each day, in two classes, and the Commissioners have appointed, within the past two weeks, a teacher for the sick children in the wards, who spends an hour each day in the three ophthalmic and two surgical wards.

It is in contemplation to employ a second ward teacher, and a gymnasium is also to be fitted up, so that the outlook for the children in this direction, is very much brighter than at any time during the thirteen years in which I have known the hospitals.

The medical and surgical care is also improved, trained nurses are employed in the new pavilion (four wards), and there has been a new supply of surgical instruments, and it is to be hoped that soon these children will be cared for as well as possible.

There has been some improvement in the supplies of clothing, and it is a matter for congratulation, that the winter clothing had almost all been received on or before December first. The supply is not what it should be, however, as all the children, not confined to the wards, go out to school several times daily and warm outer garments are needed.

In the hospitals there is still some "doubling up," despite the fact that the new pavilion has been finished and opened during the year. On November 20, in ward one (crippled and epileptic boys), there were twenty-five beds and thirty-four inmates; in ward two, seventeen beds and twenty-three inmates; in ward nine (small girls), twenty beds and twenty-six children; ward twenty, eleven beds and sixteen children, and in pavilion J (purulent ophthalmia, with several cases in bed), twenty-four beds and twenty-eight patients. A second hospital pavilion is being built, but pending its completion, more beds should be supplied.

However, as a whole, the improvements are marked, and these first steps having been taken, it is to be hoped that others will follow.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

*December* 12, 1888.

# REPORT

OF

# VISITATIONS TO POOR-HOUSES IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

BY COMMISSIONER FOSTER.

# REPORT.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

I report, that during the season now drawing to a close, I have visited all of the poor-houses in the fourth district, taking time enough to give to each a careful examination.

It does not seem necessary or important to make a special report in regard to each or any of these institutions. Judging, by comparison with the past, I found all of them in a condition greatly improved, and some of them indicating great and intelligent care in their neatness and good order and the contentment of the inmates.

The number of inmates is not materially different from that of former years, and they are of about the usual character in all the poor-houses. I found they had an abundance of food, good in quality, and in most cases of sufficient variety.

There are not a great many insane in the poor-houses of this district (not including Clinton county, which, being exempted by special law, I took no notes), and most of the cases which came under my observation were quiet and apparently well cared for. In a few cases they were more disturbed, in two cases violent and dangerous, and in these two instances I made a request of the superintendents that the patients should be sent to a State institution, where they might receive expert care and attendance, which, at present, can not be given them. I have no reason to doubt that the request will be complied with.

I am of the opinion that if the superintendents of the different counties in our State would make it a rule, not to be broken or evaded, to send every acute case of insanity to hospitals for treatment, and every violent, dangerous or filthy chronic case to the asylum, where they could receive expert attendance, the question in regard to the care of the insane would be very much simplified,

and expenses measurably reduced. A very great obstacle in the discharge of the duties devolving upon keepers in our poor-houses, is the care of the very filthy, some of whom are insane, some idiots, some insane idiots, and some hopelessly obstinate and lazy. Of such, a sample can be found in almost every poor-house; that they are there, makes neatness almost a marvel, and quiet comfort an impossibility. Any law which will congregate these people in one institution, and remove them from the company or presence of the unfortunate and respectable poor, would do more toward making our poor-houses what they ought to be than any other action which at present is suggested.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWD. W. FOSTER,
*Commissioner.*

ALBANY, *October* 9, 1888.

# REPORT

ON THE

# INSANE ASYLUMS OF EXEMPTED COUNTIES.

# REPORT

*To the State Board of Charities:*

Agreeably to the resolution of the Board of July 12, 1887, requesting me to communicate to the Board the counties in which the conditions of the exemption from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act are not complied with, and to specify wherein the counties fail to comply with such conditions of exemption, I beg respectfully, to report:

BROOME COUNTY.

The date of the exemption of this county is January 15, 1879. It was visited March 11, 1887, with Commissioner Walrath, when its insane numbered seventy-four, of whom thirty-six were men and thirty-eight women. In a visit made September 24, 1887, its numbers were found reduced to sixty-nine, viz.: Thirty-five men and thirty-four women.

The employés of the institution, with their yearly compensation, are as follows: A matron at $208; one female attendant at $180, and one at $96; a chief male attendant at $420, and two other male attendants at $240 each. One of the latter takes charge of the men when engaged in out-door work. The physician, who visits the poor-house and asylum at least three times a week, is paid $500 yearly, $300 of which is properly chargeable to the asylum department, thus making a total of $1,684 per year for the supervision and care of the insane, equal to an average *per capita* of $24.40 upon the present number of patients.

The proper capacity of the buildings is for eighty-five inmates, viz.: Forty men and forty-five women, and it is recommended that the order of exemption be amended so as to authorize the retention of this number in the present buildings.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The order of exemption of this county bears date March 1, 1883, and restricts the number of insane to be retained in the then buildings at any one time to sixty, viz.: Thirty males and thirty females. Since then two additional cottages have been erected, each having room for thirty-five patients. The total capacity of the institution is now, therefore, for 130 patients, equally divided as to accommodations for the sexes. In a visit to the institution with Commissioner Letchworth, September 15, 1887, the number of insane was found to be seventy-seven, or seventeen in excess of the number authorized by the exemption. It still has ample room for fifty-three additional patients, and it is recommended that the order of exemption be modified so as to authorize the retention of 130 insane in the existing buildings, viz.: Sixty-five men and sixty-five women, and that no filthy, disturbed, violent or destructive patients be retained. Of the insane under care at the time of our visit, three were paying patients, each at three dollars per week.

The paid force of the institution is as follows: A man and his wife at $325 per year, an additional man at $168, an additional woman at $130, and female cook at $130 per year. The keeper, whose time is divided between the asylum and poor-house, receives $1,000 per annum, $500 of which should be chargeable to the asylum. The physician visits on call, and is paid the same as in private practice, furnishing his own medicines. His account for the past year, in connection with the asylum, was about $100. This would make the entire salary list in the oversight and care of the insane in the institution $1,353 per annum, or, upon the basis of the present number of inmates, seventeen dollars and fifty-seven cents *per capita.* The number of attendants is equal to the requirements of the Board, and they are distributed so that there is one attendant in each cottage. There is an apparent steady improvement in the condition of this institution, as shown in the good order and cleanliness prevailing upon its wards. The patients were clean and comfortably clothed, free from restraint, and there was no greatly disturbed or violent cases. The buildings are in good condition, and well designed for their purpose. There is no diet list, this being varied according to the season and

the condition of the products of the garden and farm, but there is good reason to believe that the diet is sufficient and proper. We recommended to Superintendent Truby, who was present, the following, which he assured us would be carried out:

*First.* That the physician, in addition to his visits on call, should be required to visit the institution weekly, make a thorough and complete inspection of the wards, patients, food, clothing, sanitary conditions, etc., and record his observations and recommendations in a book to be kept in the office for that purpose.

*Second.* That a record be kept of the composition of each meal, in a book provided for the purpose, and that the number of patients in attendance upon each meal be noted, with the reasons for the absence of any not present.

*Third.* That chairs be substituted for stools at the dining-tables, and that a table with a few easy chairs, be placed in the day-rooms of each ward.

We believe the employment of a matron over the entire institution to be desirable, and so expressed our opinion to the superintendent.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The exemption of this county dates September 5, 1871, and there is no restriction in the order as to the number of patients that may be retained. The institution was visited September 14, 1887, with Commissioner Letchworth, when it had 117 insane patients, of whom fifty-seven were men and sixty women. The buildings have been remodeled and extended since the order of exemption, and their present capacity is for 120 patients, so arranged as to accommodate equal numbers of each sex. It is recommended, therefore, that the order of exemption be so modified as to restrict the number of patients to 120, viz.: Sixty males and sixty females, and that no violent, disturbed or filthy patients be retained.

The paid employés of the institution devoting their time to the care of the insane are the following: A keeper, with his wife as matron, at $600 per year; three male attendants, each at $240; three female attendants, each at $156, and one male cook at $240 per year. There is also one female cook at $156 per year, in the

keepers and attendants' department. The physician visits the poor-house and asylum daily, his yearly salary for services in the insane department being $150. The total annual expenses for services in the care of the insane in the institution are thus $2,334, or, upon the basis of the present number of inmates, nineteen dollars and ninety-five cents *per capita*. The number of attendants is fully equal to the requirements of the Board.

The physician resides within one-half mile of the institution, and besides his regular daily visits is subject to call, and this arrangement, instead of residence in the asylum, has the approval of the commissioner of the district. The keeper and his wife are regarded as the chief attendants of each sex. The following records are kept in the institution, viz.: A record of the labor, restraint, etc., of patients; a record of the medical treatment of the patients by the physician; a record of the visits of the physician, with notes as to the condition of the institution and patients, and a record of the food entering into each meal, with the number of patients at table. These records seem to be kept and preserved with much care, and reflect great credit upon all concerned. There were four more or less disturbed patients — three men and one woman — but no cases in restraint. The women especially were extremely clean and tidy in their persons, each having collars or other appropriate neck adornments, and a large number of them were engaged in sewing, knitting and other light work. The rooms are light and cheerful, and a gradual and steady improvement in the institution was everywhere apparent.

The following was recommended to Superintendent Taylor, who, with the visiting physician, was present:

*First.* The removal of the disturbed cases to the Willard asylum.

*Second.* The substitution of chairs for the stools now in use in the dining-rooms.

*Third.* The introduction of a few inexpensive easy chairs in the day-rooms, especially in those occupied by the women.

It should be added that a commodious and well-arranged brick laundry is being erected in connection with the institution, and that a brick milk-house is also being put up for the use of the poor-house and asylum departments.

## CHENANGO COUNTY.

The exemption of this county bears date September 16, 1871, and it imposes no restrictions as to the number or character of patients to be retained. The buildings are of wood, properly furnished and quite comfortable. They have been much improved within the past two years by the removal of partitions and the enlargement of the dining-room, enabling a rearrangement of the patients, and a complete separation of the sexes. I visited the institution in the evening of July 1, 1887, when the number of insane was thirty-six, viz.: Eleven men and twenty-five women. The attendants are a man and his wife, and an additional woman, whose united compensation amounts to $656 per year. The attending physician resides within a mile of the institution, and visits it twice a week, and oftener when required, his services amounting to about $100 per annum. The whole yearly expenses for supervision and care thus amount to $756, or upon the basis of an average of thirty-six patients, twenty-one dollars *per capita*. In my visits of late years, I have always found the patients comfortably clothed and clean, and the institution in good order. It is the policy of the county to retain only the most quiet and orderly class. The grounds are open, little or no restraint is used, the diet is varied and generous, and the place has a home-like air of comfort. There is no crowding, and room exists for several more patients.

## CORTLAND COUNTY.

The date of exemption of this county is September 11, 1878, and it is restricted to thirty-six patients. The last board of supervisors appropriated $3,000, to remodel and enlarge the men's building, and to erect a wash-house. I visited the institution in company with Commissioner Walrath, March 12, 1887, and we met a committee of the board of supervisors having the improvements, etc., in charge. The general plan for remodeling and extending the building, and for the erection of a wash-house was agreed upon, and although not able since to visit the institution, I learn that the work has been completed. The number of patients at the time of our visit was twenty-eight, of whom fourteen were men and fourteen women. The attendants are a man and his wife who reside in the building, and devote their entire time to the

insane. The expense of supervision and care, including physician's services, amounts to $600 yearly, or an average of $21.43 per patient. The institution now has a large amount of spare room and meets very properly the purposes for which it is intended. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to change the terms of the exemption, as the requirements of the Board appear to be well carried out.

ERIE COUNTY.

The exemption of this county is under the date of March 14, 1878. It extends only to the left wing of the principal building used by women, and is restricted to 120 patients. Since then a wing for men has been erected at the right, and a two-story detached cottage put up for women. A wash-house and a building for attendants were erected last year. All the buildings are of stone, connected by covered corridors, warmed by steam, and they are convenient and comfortable. Their present capacity, as estimated by the architect, is as follows: Main building, center and right wing, for 184 men; left wing, 118 women, and detached cottage, fifty-nine women; total, 361. It is accordingly recommended that the exemption be so modified as to allow the county to retain 361 patients in the front buildings, viz.: One hundred and eighty-four men and 177 women. The officers and paid force of the institution are as follows: Resident medical superintendent, $1,100 per year; deputy superintendent, $700; matron, $432; seamstress, $336; nurse in women's hospital, $300; eleven male attendants at $420 each, $4,620; nine female attendants at $240 each, $2,160; a female cook, patients' department, $276; a female cook, superintendent's department, $276, and a female waiter, superintendent's dining-room, $240; total, $10,440. The time of the following employés is about equally divided between the asylum and the alms-house departments, viz.: Three engineers at $1,900 per year; a store-keeper at $480; a baker at $420, and a superintendent of the farm at $600; total, $3,400. If one-half of this sum be applied to the asylum it will make the total yearly expense of this department, for superintendence, nursing and care, $12,140. The daily average number of insane during the year ending September 30, 1887, was 380, and the *per capita* annual average expense for their supervision and care, it thus appears, was $31.95.

I have made frequent visitations to the institution during the year, and a thorough inspection of all its departments was made in company with Commissioner Letchworth, November 17, 1887. The number of insane then was 376, of whom 189 were men, and 187 women, an excess of fifteen beyond its proper accommodations. We made a careful examination of the patients, with the medical superintendent, and recommended the removal of five men and seven women, of the most disturbed and troublesome class, to the Willard asylum, and they were accordingly all taken to that institution by the superintendent of the poor of the county, December 12, 1887, which practically relieves the crowding for the present.

An important feature in the workings of this asylum is the placing out of patients to their relatives or friends on trial. The number so placed out during the year ending September 30, 1887, was forty-five, of whom twenty-eight were men and seventeen women. Of these, seven men and two women, only, had been returned, thus leaving twenty-one men and fifteen women still with their friends or relatives, three of the latter being in families as domestics. None of those so placed out have, thus far, been known to injure themselves, or cause any serious disturbance to the public.

The question of extending the asylum by the purchase of remote but convenient farm lands, is under consideration by the supervisors of the county, but as this matter has been so fully brought to the notice of the board by the commissioner of the district, it need not be further noticed here.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The exemption of this county is under date of April 21, 1880, and it restricts the number of patients to forty-eight, viz.: Eight males and forty females. In a visit to the institution with Commissioner McCarthy, August 1, 1887, we found forty-six insane, of whom eight were men and thirty-eight women. It is the settled policy of the county to retain no disturbed or troublesome cases, and none of this class have ever been found in visits to the institution. It seems unnecessary, therefore, to change the order of exemption.

The attendants in charge of the insane are as follows: A man and his wife at $500 per year, and an additional woman at $156 per year. The physician to the poor-house and asylum, who visits daily, is paid $400 per year, furnishing all the medicines except stimulants. As about one-half of this sum is chargeable to the asylum department, the entire yearly expenditure in connection with the supervision and care of the insane, foots up $856, equal to eighteen dollars and sixty-one cents per patient upon the basis of the present number of inmates.

There are no fixed rules as to the diet, labor and amusement of the insane, etc. The diet is varied to meet the condition of the products of the garden and the farm, and there is no doubt but that it is sufficient and proper, and that such means for amusement and labor for the patients as are practicable are enforced. Additions and modifications of the poor-house are being made, involving an expenditure of about $15,000.

## LEWIS COUNTY.

The exemption of this county October 14, 1885, restricts it to forty patients, twenty of each sex, in the present asylum buildings, and prohibits the retention of disturbed and violent cases. My last visit to the institution was made March 18, 1887, with Commissioner McCarthy. It then had thirty-nine insane inmates, of whom twenty-three were men and sixteen women. There was no crowding, and the institution had some spare accommodations. The buildings are in good repair, have an abundant water supply and are comfortably furnished. The paid force consists of a man and his wife at $500 per year, a male attendant at $240, a female attendant at $168, and a kitchen girl at $156; total $1,064. This gives an average of twenty-seven dollars and twenty-eight cents *per capita* for supervision and care, besides the pay of the physician, who is within one-half mile, and in telephonic communication. There seems no occasion, at present, for modifying the order of exemption.

## ONEIDA COUNTY.

The exemption of this county dates September 5, 1871, and it places no restriction as to the number of patients. Since then its buildings have been remodeled and extended so as properly

to accommodate 360 inmates, viz.: One hundred and seventy men and 190 women, and it is recommended that the order of exemption be amended so as to conform to this number. The buildings are in good condition, comfortably furnished and well adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. In a visit to the institution, with Commissioner McCarthy, January 22, 1887, its records showed 302 inmates, of whom 139 were men and 163 women. At a subsequent visit, September 27, 1887, the inmates numbered 304, viz.: One hundred and forty men and 164 women. About sixty of these are State patients, mostly transferred from various other State alms-houses.

The supervising force for the insane is as follows: A matron at $365 per year; five male attendants at thirty dollars per month; one female attendant at three dollars and twenty-five cents per week; three female attendants at four dollars per week, and nine at three dollars and fifty cents per week. The physician to the poor-house and asylum makes daily visits and inspections of these institutions at $800 per year, $400 of which is properly chargeable to the asylum department, and the superintendent's services should be rated at at least $500. This makes a yearly total of $5,496 for supervision and care of the insane, or, on a basis of 300 patients, eighteen dollars and thirty-two cents *per capita*. The number of male attendants is not equal to the requirements of the Board, but there are a considerable number of orderly male patients, whose labor is intelligently utilized in the care of the rooms, and other domestic work. The female attendants are in excess of the requirements of the Board, but as there are at all times a considerable number of disturbed women, the services of these attendants are always in demand. There is a diet list in the institution, and the special diet is regulated by the visiting physician, but no general rules for the amusement or employment of the insane are prescribed. The patients, however, perform a large amount of farm and domestic labor, regulated by the superintendent and matron. There has been no formal waiver of the regulations in respect to a resident physician, but the present arrangement as to the visiting physician it is believed meets the approval of the commissioner of the district.

This county retains all of its chronic insane, and as it is well equipped in its buildings, attendants, etc., it is not thought advisable to recommend the transfer of any of its cases to the State asylums, especially while they are crowded as at present.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The order of exemption of this county dates September 18, 1871, and it is without restriction as to the number and character of insane. Since then the buildings have been remodeled and improved, and dormitories for the insane have been fitted up in the second story of the north wing of the poor-house, adjoining the asylum department. The full accommodations at present are for 115 patients, viz.: Thirty-eight men and seventy-seven women. In a visit to the institution with Commissioner McCarthy, January 21, 1887, there were 117 inmates, of whom forty-one were men and seventy-six women. In a subsequent visit, September 27, 1887, the number had been reduced, by removals to the Willard Asylum and otherwise, to 108, viz.: Thirty-five men and seventy-three women. These were all orderly and quiet cases, and they were generally in good condition, especially the women, upon whom more attention as to dress, etc., than heretofore is being bestowed.

The supervising force over the insane, with their yearly compensation, is as follows: A resident physician at $600; two male attendants, each at $300; and four females, each at $180; total, $1,920, or sixteen dollars and sixty-nine cents *per capita* on the basis of an average of 115 patients. One of the female attendants supervises the sewing-room, and one the dining-room. A consulting physician visits the poor-house and asylum at stated intervals.

The keeper says that the rules and regulations of the Board as to the diet, labor and amusement of the insane are carried out as far as practicable, but that he finds it impossible for him fully to comply with them. The great needs of the institution are additional lands, giving increased facilities for labor for the insane, and more room for out-door exercise than is at present afforded. The subject of buying an adjoining farm is under consideration, and the question of a separate location of the asylum, away from

the poor-house, is also being considered. The matter is in the hands of a committee of the board of supervisors, but as yet it has not taken practical shape. It will doubtless come up for consideration before the full board, at its annual session this year.

### ORANGE COUNTY.

The date of exemption of this county is March 9, 1876, and it imposes no restrictions as to the character or number of insane to be retained. Its proper accommodations are for thirty-nine men and thirty-five women; total, seventy-four. The institution was visited October 19, 1887, with Commissioner Carpenter. It then had seventy insane patients, thirty-nine of whom were men, and thirty-one women. The paid force is as follows: One male attendant at $180 per year, one at $125, and one at $120; two female attendants at $180 each, one laundry-woman at $168, and one female cook at $144. The physician visits three times a week and oftener when called, at $300 per year. This makes the annual expenses for supervision and care $1,397, or nineteen dollars and ninety-six cents *per capita*. The institution is kept from becoming crowded by frequent transfers to State asylums, and it retains only the quiet and orderly class. The buildings are in good repair, warmed by steam, well supplied with water, and are comfortable. The diet is generous and liberal, including milk in abundance. It seems unnecessary, for the present, to change the terms of exemption.

### OSWEGO COUNTY.

The exemption of this county dates December 20, 1872, and there are no restrictions as to the number or character of the insane authorized to be retained. It then had accommodations for only about forty-six patients, but has since twice extended its buildings, so that at present, it has ample room for 100. The buildings are all of brick, the last having been erected the past year at a cost of $4,000. They are not very well planned, but are comfortable, being warmed by steam, well supplied with water, and appropriately furnished. It has been the invariable practice of the county to retain its most quiet and orderly insane only, sending its disturbed and troublesome cases to the Willard Asylum. The institution was visited August 2, 1887, accompanied by Commis-

sioner McCarthy. The number of insane then was seventy, viz.: Thirty-four men and thirty-six women. The supervising force is as follows: A man and his wife at $450 per year, an additional male attendant at $100, an additional female attendant at $156, and a matron at $260; total, $966. The superintendent of the poor, who resides at the institution, devotes his time to the insane, equal to $300 per year. The attending physician resides within a mile, and visits almost daily, and oftener when necessary, and can be summoned by telephone. He also attends the poor-house department, his services in connection with the insane being paid at about the rate of $250 per year. This would make the total annual expenditure for the supervision and care of the insane $1,516, or a *per capita* average of twenty-one dollars and sixty-five cents. The diet is liberal and in variety, including a full supply of fruits and vegetables raised upon the farm, which is under good cultivation. As the county has abundant room, there seems no necessity to restrict or modify the terms of exemption.

## QUEENS COUNTY.

The date of exemption of this county is March 14, 1878, by which it was restricted to sixty patients. The building having been enlarged, the exemption was extended September 12, 1879, to 100 patients. A further enlargement of the building was made in 1882, and on the ninth of May of that year, the exemption was modified so as to authorize the retention of 130 patients, sixty-five of each sex. It imposes no restrictions as to the character of insane to be retained. As the number of chronic insane belonging to the county is considerably in excess of its accommodations, its asylum is relieved, from time to time, by the transfer of its most disturbed and troublesome cases to the State institutions for this class, and its wards are not allowed to be crowded.

I have visited the institution twice during the year, March 26, 1887, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and December 15, 1887, with Commissioner Carpenter. Upon each of these occasions, there were 123 patients,—the first, fifty-seven men and sixty-six women, the second, fifty-three men and seventy women. There was spare room for a few men, but the women's accommodations were full. It was said that six or eight women would

soon be removed to the Binghamton State Asylum. The average number of patients during the year ending September 30, 1887, was 124; the current expenses were $16,594.09; and the average weekly cost of support, including clothing, supervision and care, was two dollars and fifty-eight cents.

The officers and other paid force of the institution are as follows: Medical superintendent, $1,200 per year; assistant superintendent, $600; eight male attendants and employés, $1,692; eight female attendants and employés $1,584; total, $5,076, or forty dollars and ninty-three cents per patient. The rules and regulations of the Board seem as well complied with as practicable, and there appears to be no necessity, at present, for any modification of the terms of the exemption. The building is hazardous, but every precaution possible, is taken to guard against fire. The subject of the erection of a new building is being agitated in the county, and the matter seems likely soon to be undertaken.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The exemption of this county dates September 12, 1873, and it imposes no restrictions as to the number or character of the insane to be retained. Since then, its buildings have been extended and a detached two-story cottage was put up for feeble and infirm men during the past year. Its present accommodations are for eighty patients, forty of each sex. The paid force is as follows: One male attendant at $300, and one at ninety dollars per year; two female attendants at $217 per year, each; an attending physician at $100, and the services rendered by the keeper and his wife, whose time is divided between the poor-house and the asylum, $400, total, $1,322, or an average, with the present number of patients, twenty-four men and twenty-seven women, of twenty-five dollars and ninty-two cents *per capita*. The institution was visited October 18, 1887, with Commissioner Carpenter and the State Commissioner in Lunacy. The county retains only the quiet and orderly class and the institution was found clean and in good order. As it has spare room for nearly thirty patients, there seems no necessity for action at present, on the part of the Board.

## TIOGA COUNTY.

The exemption of this county dates October 1, 1885, and it restricts the number of insane to forty, equally divided as to sex. It also prohibits the retention of violent and disturbed cases. Since then the building has been extended by the erection of a wing, increasing its accommodations to about fifty patients. In a visit to the institution December 20, 1887, the number of insane was found to be thirty-nine, viz.: Fourteen men and twenty-five women. It still has spare room for six men and five women, or in all for eleven more patients. The buildings throughout are in good condition, comfortably furnished, and meet very properly the purposes to which they are applied. The patients were well clothed and clean, and there were no disturbed or violent cases, nor any in restraint. The paid employés are as follows: A matron at $260 per year, a female attendant at $104, and a laundry-woman at seventy-eight dollars. The keeper of the poor-house supervises the men, for which about $300 of his annual salary should be set apart. The physician, within telephonic call, visits at unequal intervals, or when required, at seventy-eight dollars per year. This makes a total annual outlay for supervision and care of $820, or upon the basis of the present number of patients, twenty-one dollars and three cents. There seems no necessity for any action in respect to this county. It should be added that ten of the patients pay an average of about two dollars per week, yielding an annual income to the county, from this source, of over $1,000.

## ULSTER COUNTY.

The date of the exemption of this county is March 7, 1887, and it prohibits the retention of violent and disturbed patients. The facts in regard to the insane of this county, to the date of my last report upon the subject, July 12, 1887, are so fully set forth in that report that it only remains to notice their present condition and the action of the local authorities since then. At the request of the chairman, I attended a meeting of the board of supervisors at Kingston, December 16, 1887, when the question in reference to the future of the insane of the county was being considered. There seemed to be quite a decided opinion on the part of the supervisors to erect a new poor-house, for which plans had been

projected and estimates made, involving an expenditure of $15,000, and to use the building completed last year exclusively for the insane, setting apart at least 100 acres of the farm to its uses, and placing the insane under the control of a non-partisan board. The local committee of the State Charities Aid Association had appeared before the board a few days previous and opposed, for the time being, the erection of any further buildings. Without deciding the matter the board adjourned until January 17, 1888, when it will again be taken up and passed upon.

I visited the institution near New Paltz December 30, 1887, accompanied by Mr. Lefever, Mr. Pratt and Miss Forsyth, of the local committee of the State Charities Aid Association, the superintendent of the poor, Dr. Gerowe, attending physician, and several of the supervisors and other citizens of the county. The new building then contained sixty-five insane; thirty men and thirty-five women, and also forty-one paupers, of whom twenty-nine were males and twelve females, distributed as follows: The left extension was devoted to males, of whom there were twenty-nine paupers and thirty insane. The first floor was occupied as a day-room, being used in common by both sane and insane; the second story as dormitories for the sane, and third story as dormitories for the insane. A male attendant is stationed at night on each of these dormitories. The right wing was devoted to females, of whom thirty-five were insane and twelve sane. The first story of this extension was also used as a day-room for both of these classes; the second story as a dormitory for nine insane and twelve sane, and the third story for twenty-six insane. A female attendant is stationed at night on this story, and the matron who sleeps in the central building is responsible for the second-story inmates at night.

The paid force of the institution is as follows: A man, and his wife as matron, at $450 per year; two additional men, each at $200; an additional woman at $120, and a baker at $150. The physician visits at least three times a week, and oftener when requested, at $300 per year. The total annual expenditure for supervision and care of the insane, therefore amounts to $1,420, or on the basis of the present number of insane, twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents *per capita*. The whole number of inmates,

sane and insane was 106, and there was no crowding. The day was inclement, yet the building, heated by steam, was warm and comfortable. The beds were in good condition and the clothing was abundant. There was a lack of system and order in the men's department, apparently due to the inexperience of the attendants, both of whom had only quite recently been appointed. The women were well dressed and clean, and their rooms throughout were in good order. The dinner on the day of my visit, it being Friday, consisted of boiled codfish and potatoes, gravy, bread and butter and coffee. A record of the food entering into each meal has been kept since June 1, 1887, and it shows that the inmates have had variety and abundance, including fresh meats, vegetables, and small and other fruits in their season. The supplies on hand, bread, meats, groceries, etc., were examined and found to be of good quality.

In addition to the inmates of this new building, there were twenty-five of the more untidy and lower class of paupers in the old asylum structure, of whom eighteen were males and seven females. This has no proper conveniences for its purposes and can hardly be regarded as tenantable. The building has two large coal stoves and was reasonable warm, but at the best, it is a dreary and forlorn place of abode.

The action of the supervisors at their adjourned meeting on the seventeenth inst. will either lead to the erection of a new poor-house, and the conversion of the present building into an asylum, or its abandonment for this purpose, and a return to the original purposes for which it was designed, viz.: As a poor-house proper, with rooms set apart in it for a small number of quiet and orderly laboring insane. In view of this fact, I would recommend that any action in regard to the institution be deferred until after that meeting, and the members of the local committee of the State Charities Aid Association, who were with me in my visit, concur in this view. The present supervisors, who are in no wise responsible for the condition, in regard to the insane, that exists in the county, expressed to me their earnest desire to do all in their power to remedy the matter, and I have little or no doubt that they will arrive at proper conclusions. It should be added that since my visit last summer, four insane have been removed to the

Binghamton State Asylum and there were no very disturbed or troublesome cases in the institution at the time of my recent visit.

### WAYNE COUNTY.

The order of exemption of this county dates March 1, 1873, and it limits the number of patients to seventy, equal as to sex. The buildings are comfortable, and meet very properly the purposes to which they are applied. The interior walls have recently been painted, giving the halls and rooms a more pleasant appearance. The only ground for complaint against the institution has been the retention, at times, of violent and disturbed patients. During last summer, four of this class were removed to the Willard Asylum, the facts in regard to which have already been reported to the Board. The number of patients October 1, 1887, was fifty-seven, of whom twenty-eight were men and twenty-nine women. The paid force of the institution consists of a male attendant at $240, and a female attendant at $300 per year. The keeper of the poor-house and his wife also devote a part of their time to the insane, amounting to about $300 per year, and the yearly pay of the attending physician amounts to $200 more, thus making a total of $1,040 for supervision and care of the insane, or an average per patient of eighteen dollars and twenty-five-cents. The buildings have considerable spare room, and there seems no necessity, at present, for any modification of the terms of the exemption.

### WYOMING COUNTY.

The exemption of this county is under date of October 21, 1873, and it imposes no restrictions as to the number and character of the patients. In a visit to the institution, September 16, 1887, with Commissioner Letchworth, there were found twenty-four insane inmates, of whom eleven were men and thirteen women. All were quiet and orderly chronic cases, free from restraint, and they were comfortably clothed and clean in their persons and habits.

The paid force having the care of the insane are the following, with their annual compensation: A male attendant at $260, a female attendant at $208, and a female cook at $130; total $598, or on the basis of the present number of insane,

twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents per patient. The physician resides near the institution and visits it three times a week, and oftener when required. We made a recommendation for the removal of the front grated doors in the men's hall, and were assured by the superintendents who were present, that it should be promptly carried out. The kitchen arrangements are in the basement and extremely inconvenient. There is no diet list, but appearances indicate that the patients are well supplied with an abundance and variety of good and wholesome food. As it is the policy of the county to send its disturbed and troublesome insane to the State asylums, and as it has ample room for the quiet and orderly class, it seems unnecessary to change the original order of exemption.

## CONCLUSIONS.

My examinations of these county asylums convince me that the rules and regulations of the Board regarding them, need revision and amendment, especially in the following particulars:

*First.* The restrictions as to the character and class of patients to be retained should be set forth in the rules and regulations, as well as in the order of exemption. The latter is filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and its terms do not, therefore, attract the attention of new officials. The rules and regulations are publicly displayed in each of these asylums, and incoming officials naturally look to these for their only guidance.

*Second.* The requirement of a resident physician is of doubtful propriety in any of these asylums at present, and the matter should be left optional with the authorities of the county, except in special cases, where it may be enforced by an order of the Board.

*Third.* The appointment of the resident or visiting physician should be left entirely to the local authorities. When appointed with the approval of the commissioner of the district, as at present, he becomes the appointee of the commissioner, thus disarming him of the power and advantages of free criticism.

*Fourth.* The rules and regulations relative to attendants are modeled after those in the State asylums, and are not well suited to these county asylums. They should be modified so as to be applicable to the small number of patients in most of these insti-

tutions, and flexible to such a degree as to meet their varied conditions in the several counties. The appointment of the attendants should rest solely upon the county officials, thus leaving the Board and its commissioners entirely free to criticise their qualifications and usefulness, as in the case of the resident or visiting physician.

It is, therefore, recommended that the rules and regulations of the Board for the government of these county asylums, adopted October 16, 1877, be referred to a committee for modification and amendment, to be reported to the Board at its next meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
*Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *January* 10, 1888.

# SCHEDULE.

## Comparative Statements of the Condition of the Various County Poor-houses of the State of New York, in the Years 1868, 1878 and 1888.

[PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.]

# SCHEDULE.

## Comparative Statements of the Condition of the Various County Poor-Houses of the State of New York, in the Years 1868, 1878 and 1888.*

[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

*The alms-houses of Kings and New York counties are described in No. 61, Senate documents of 1869, and in No. 70, 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.

various orphan asylums in the city. The hospital building is contaminated by long use.

1888.—No additions have been made to this institution, except the erection of a pest-house, since 1878. The buildings are in fair condition and comfortable, and the grounds well kept and clean. The only insane retained are an average of about twenty-five quiet and orderly chronic cases, occupying the separate building erected for the purpose. The children are wholly provided for in the various orphan asylums of the city. Its hospital building is old and contaminated, and poorly adapted to its objects.

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 and 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 daytime is unrestricted. The children have been removed, and this class are temporarily boarded until homes are found. A portion of the insane has 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 last few years has been greatly improved.

1888.—A new poor-house was erected in this county and occupied in 1885. It stands on the site of the old building, and consists of three detached frame cottages, connected by covered corridors. The central one is occupied by the keeper and his family, the left by males and the right by females. The kitchen, laundry, etc., are at the rear center, thus dividing the sexes and enabling a proper classification. The buildings are warmed by steam, well adapted to ventilation, and have an abundant water supply, with convenient closet and bathing arrangements. The

grounds are well graded and underdrained, and the entire institution has an air of neatness and comfort. It makes no special provision for the insane. The subject of the erection of a county insane asylum was considered by the board of supervisors last year, but after careful examination and inquiry the project was abandoned, and the insane of the county, as heretofore, are being sent to State asylums. The children are placed in a temporary home until situations can be secured for them in proper families. The farm is well adapted to grazing and vegetable products, and is under good cultivation. Its products, including the milk, butter, etc., of a large dairy, are consumed by the inmates.

### 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 separated 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 center and right wing of a new poor-house was erected in 1870. The building is of brick, three stories high, plain and substantial. The center 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.

1888.—The left frame wing of the poor-house proper, has been repaired and improved since 1878, and is quite comfortable.

The wards of the asylum buildings have been improved by the removal of many of the partitions, and the conversion of the space into associate dormitories. A hospital building has recently been erected, and a detached single-story cottage fitted up for filthy insane and idiots. A brick wash-house was built in 1887, with capacity for both the poor-house and insane departments. There is an abundant water supply, brought by pipes from distant springs. The average number of chronic insane under care is about seventy, and the county provides for most of its cases of this class, employing attendants, the medical supervision being by a visiting physician. The grounds of the institution are well laid out and planted, and kept clean, having good drainage. The dependent children of the county are temporarily provided for in the asylum at Binghamton, from which they are placed in family homes.

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.

1888.—The main building is about the same as described in 1878. It is in good repair and comfortable, but poorly adapted

to its purposes. The outbuildings have been repaired, and improved, a separate hospital building has been fitted up, and a wash-house erected. The insane asylum, which was being built in 1878, has been completed. It consists of five separate frame cottages, connected by covered corridors, and is pleasantly situated about forty rods distant from the poor-house. The central cottage is a residence for the keeper, the two cottages at the left are for men and the two at the right for women. The dining-rooms and kitchen are at the rear of the central structure, thus forming a dividing line between the sexes. The buildings are warmed by steam, abundantly supplied with pure water, and have good bathing and closet arrangements. Each cottage will accommodate about thirty-four patients. The grounds are well underdrained and there are no inclosures. The institution has considerable spare room, the number of insane at present being seventy-nine. The farm is under good tillage and highly productive. A large number of cows are kept and the products of the dairy are consumed by the insane and other inmates. The dependent children are sent to the asylum at Randolph, from which they are placed in families as opportunities offer.

### 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.

1888.—There have been no great changes in this county since 1878. The building is in good repair and quite comfortable. The grounds are pleasant and well kept, and the farm is under good cultivation. The children are sent to the asylum at Auburn. A few quiet chronic insane are kept in wards set apart for the purpose, in a wing of the building.

### CHAUTAUQUA 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, erected 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 200 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 can not be provided for in families are sent to asylums.

1888.—This poor-house is in good repair, and fully adequate to the requirements. Since 1878, the old asylum building has been

remodeled by the removal of the cell-like rooms, and the space converted into large, well-lighted and pleasant day-rooms on the first story, and comfortable dormitories on the second story, and steam heating has been introduced. A wash-house and a dairy-house have been erected, and a detached brick building has been fitted up for hospital cases. The accommodations for the insane are for about 120 patients. The grounds have been graded, under-drained and planted, and are entirely open. The water supply is abundant, with good closet and sewerage arrangements. A large dairy is kept, and the farm is under high cultivation, yielding abundantly, the products being mainly consumed by the inmates. A few of the dependent children are sent to asylums, but most of them are placed directly in family homes.

### 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 meager, 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.

1888.—There have been some slight repairs in this house since 1878, but it is not very well designed for its purpose. It is the policy of the county to retain none of its insane. The children are provided for at Elmira, in the Orphans' Home. This practice of dealing with dependent children prevailed for many years before the statute requiring their removal from poor-houses.

## 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 can not 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.

1888.—The building is considerably out of repair, but fairly comfortable. The asylum building has been further enlarged and improved by the removal of partitions, giving better dining accommodations and larger dormitories. The average number of insane provided for is about thirty-five. The dependent children of the county are sent to the orphan asylums at Binghamton. The farm is well adapted to pasturage, and its dairy products are used by the inmates. The institution has an abundant water supply and good drainage.

## 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.

1888.—There has been no material change in this institution since 1878, and the arrangement of its insane and other inmates is the same as then noted. The average number of insane provided for is about thirty-five. The children continue to be provided for at the Home for the Friendless at Plattsburgh. The institution is well drained and has a good water supply.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—This house, pleasantly situated at Ghent, ten miles from Hudson, is a three-story brick building, consisting of a center and two wings. The center 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.

1888.—Some repairs and improvements have been made in this building since 1878. It has a full water supply, and the drainage is good. A few quiet and orderly chronic insane are provided for in a separate building, the more excited and troublesome classes being sent to State asylums. The children are temporarily cared for in the Hudson Orphan Asylum until situations can be secured for them in family homes. A well-tilled farm and garden yield an abundant supply of vegetable products for the use of the inmates.

### 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 to 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 can not 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.

1888.—The building is in good condition and well furnished. The asylum building for men was enlarged and improved in 1887, at a cost of about $3,000, and a new detached wash-house was also erected. The insane under care averages about thirty-five. The farm and garden are under good cultivation and yield abundantly. The water supply is ample, and the drainage and closet arrangements are well constructed and in good condition. Such of the children as can not be placed directly in families are sent to the asylums at Syracuse, until homes are secured.

## 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 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.

1888.—This building has undergone considerable repairs since 1878, and is quite comfortable. It is well warmed, has a good water supply, and the grounds are properly drained and kept clean. The county makes no provision for its insane, sending this class to the State hospitals and asylums. The children are sent to asylums at Binghamton, from which they are placed in families as proper situations offer. The farm is well adapted to grazing, and its dairy products enter largely into the table supplies of the inmates.

## 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 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 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.

1888.—Since 1878, this institution has been remodeled, repaired and much improved, a detached building erected for office and reception-room, and steam heating introduced. The sexes can now be kept separate and a better classification secured. It has no special accommodations for insane, this class being sent to State hospitals and asylums. The children are provided for in the asylum at Poughkeepsie until homes can be procured for them in families. The products of a well cultivated farm and a large dairy furnish much of the table supplies for the inmates.

## ERIE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—Situated on Main street, about five miles from Buffalo. The buildings are of stone, and consist of a center 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 152 insane. The 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.—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 center 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 accommodations for about 250 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.

1888.—Since 1878, a two-story frame hospital building has been erected at the rear of the old hospital structure. Connections have been made with the Buffalo city water-works, and the water supply is sufficient for all purposes. An electric light plant has recently been put in, and the buildings are thus lighted throughout. The asylum department has been enlarged since 1878 by the erection of a right wing for men and a two-story detached cottage for women, and a wash-house and a building for attendants were built last year. All the asylum buildings are of stone, connected by covered corridors, warmed by steam, and they are convenient and comfortable, having a total capacity for 361 patients. A resident physician and a large corps of attendants are employed. The question of extending the asylum by the purchase of remote but convenient farm lands, and a gradual transfer of the insane thereto, under the control of a local board, is under consideration by the supervisors, and this will probably soon be effected, the present farm being inadequate to the requirements.

## 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 being 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 daytime 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.

1888.—This institution has been remodeled since 1878, and a central dining-room and kitchen erected. This divides the sexes, facilitates classification, and enables the enforcement of discipline and order. It has no special accommodations for the insane, and only a few of the most quiet and least troublesome of this class are retained. The children that can not immediately be provided for in families, are sent to the Home for the Friendless at Plattsburgh. The farm is well adapted to pasturage, and its dairy and other products, including those of a large and highly cultivated garden, furnish abundant supplies for the 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, 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.—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 transferred 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.

1888.—The building is kept in good repair, and has accommodations largely in excess of the requirements of the county. It enables a proper classification of the inmates and a complete separation of the sexes. There is no special provision for the insane, and they are mainly sent to State asylums. The children are mostly provided for in family homes. The farm is under good cultivation, well stocked, and its dairy and other products which enter into home consumption, serve largely to lessen the cost of support of its inmates.

### 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, includ-

ing 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.

1888.—The buildings have undergone considerable repairs since 1878, and, although they are now in many respects defective, they are fairly comfortable. During the past year measures have been taken to separate the sexes, and the classification, in consequence, has been much improved. There is an abundant water supply, with good drainage and closet arrangements. No special provision is made for the insane, this class, except a few quiet cases, being sent to State asylums. The children that can not at once be placed in families, are provided for at the Albany Orphan Asylum. The contract system has been broken up, and the poor are now maintained under the provisions of the general statutes governing the subject.

## 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 poorhouse, 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 can not readily be secured situations in family homes are placed temporarily in asylums.

1888.—Two additional buildings have been erected in this county since 1878, one of which was completed last year. This gives facilities for a separation of the sexes, and the means for a partial classification. The old asylum buildings have been abandoned, and the insane removed to State and other asylums. Most of the dependent children of the county are placed directly in family homes. The grounds of the institution have been well underdrained, and there is a full water supply. The farm is productive, and a large and well-tilled garden yields an abundance of vegetables, which are consumed by the inmates.

## 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 has 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.

1888.—A new poor-house has been erected in this county since 1878, on the site of the old structure. It is of brick, divides the sexes, and enables a fair classification of the inmates. One of the old wooden buildings has been fitted up at the rear, in which are kept a few quiet, demented, chronic insane and idiots. The county, however, sends most of its insane to State asylums. The children are provided for at the Albany Orphan Asylum until homes can be secured for them in families. The farm is productive, and its products, with those of the dairy are consumed by the inmates.

### 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 are 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.

1888.—Since 1878 a new poor-house has been erected in this county, on the site of the old structure. The building is of brick, three stories high, heated by steam, lighted by gas, has good drainage, an abundant water supply and proper closet and bathing arrangements. The center is the superintendent's residence, the left is occupied by males and the right by females. An extension in the rear divides the grounds, so as to separate the sexes when out of doors. This is also three stories in height, the first being used for kitchen, baking and laundry purposes, and the second and third for insane men. The hospital rooms, of which there is one for each sex, are at the extreme of the building, and have good light and sun exposure. The insane under care average about forty. The women have separate wards in the main building, and a part of the men also occupy a ward in this building. There are two male and two female attendants. Such of the children as can not readily be placed in families are sent to asylums. The products of the farm and dairy are mainly used by the inmates.

### 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 were 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 drainings 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.

1888.—During the past year, this poor-house has been remodeled, and an additional brick building erected at a total cost of about $17,500. The inside wood-work of the asylum building has been repainted and made more cheerful. The entire institution is heated by steam, and it has a full water supply, with good closet and bathing arrangements and proper drainage. The sexes are kept separate, and the building enables a fair classification, with comfortable rooms for the sick. Its accommodations are considerably in excess of the present requirements. The children are sent to the Jefferson County Asylum, at Watertown. The farm is adapted to grazing and the raising of vegetables, the products of which, including the dairy kept upon the premises, are mostly consumed by the inmates.

## 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.

1888.—The poor-house proper has undergone little or no change since 1878, and it is in need of repairs. The old insane asylum has been remodeled and repaired, has hospital rooms, and an additional brick building for the insane has been erected. The institution has an ample water supply, with approved closet and bathing arrangements. The dependent children of the county are mostly placed directly in families. The farm is small, but being well adapted to vegetables and grazing purposes, it yields a considerable income.

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—This is a three-story and basement brick building, composed of a center 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 can not be secured situations in families, in orphan asylums at Rochester.

1888.—There has been little change in the poor-house proper of this county since 1878. It is in fair repair and comfortable. The old asylum building has been remodeled and devoted exclusively to men, and an additional brick building erected for women. The average number of insane under care is about fifty. The farm is well cultivated and largely productive. The children that can not be placed directly in families are sent to asylums at Rochester until good homes are secured.

## 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 center; 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.

1888.—This house is in good repair and properly meets the purposes for which it is designed. An additional building for the chronic insane has been erected this year, but as yet the county has not removed any of its insane from the State asylums. The institution has a good water supply, with proper conveniences for bathing. The farm is under good cultivation, and its products, including those of a large dairy, are consumed by the inmates, thus greatly lessening the cash outlay for their maintenance and support. The dependent children of the county are provided for in the asylum at Peterboro, and thence placed out in family homes as good opportunities present.

## 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 rooms 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 238 and a depth of 205 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 500 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.

1888.—There have been no material changes in this poor-house since 1878. The building is in good repair, and is fully adequate to the requirements of the county. The grounds have been graded and planted, and the sewerage improved. The water supply is from the city water-works, and is abundant. The children are sent to the various asylums in Rochester, and a part of the acute sick and surgical cases are provided for in the hopitals of the city. The institution has good hospital accommodations, and retains all of its chronic patients. The insane asylum has recently been enlarged and improved, and a detached two-story building for men was erected and occupied last year. There is a lack of land in connection with the asylum department, and for the past few years a rented farm near by has been successfully tilled by the insane. The water supply is from the same source as that of the poor-house, and the asylum has good drainage.

## 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.

1888.—This house has been quite extensively repaired since 1878, and an additional building erected for the insane. A large and convenient kitchen and dining-room has been fitted up, and there is an abundant water supply, with proper closet and bathing arrangements. The average number of insane under care is about twenty. The children are sent to the asylum at Amsterdam. The paupers and insane are supported under contract as heretofore. The farm is well tilled and productive, and the supplies seem to be sufficient and proper.

### 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 center, 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 of the Friendless, at Lockport, and other asylums, under arrangement with the board of supervisors. The farm is cultivated by the paupers.

1888.—The building has been repaired, from time to time, and is quite comfortable, and better hospital provision has been made for the sick. The grounds have been graded and thoroughly underdrained, and are pleasant and inviting. The farm lands have also been drained, and the farm is under high cultivation and yields abundantly. The county has no local provision for the insane, and sends all of this class to State asylums. The children are temporarily provided for in the Home for the Friendless, at Lockport, and at asylums in Buffalo, from which they are placed in families as opportunities offer.

### ONEIDA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—Erected in 1866, and located near Rome. The building is of brick, the center 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 105 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.

1888.—The poor-house proper of this county remains about the same as in 1878. Since then, an additional building has been erected for insane men, and the old buildings have been remodeled and improved, giving accommodations for 360 patients. The buildings are all of brick, in good condition, comfortably furnished, and well adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. The medical services are performed by a visiting physician, and there is a proper force of attendants. The farm is under high cultivation and yields abundantly. The grounds are well laid out and planted, and the place has a pleasant and attractive appearance. The children of the county are sent to the various orphan asylums in Utica, and thence placed in family homes.

### 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 building 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.

1888.—There has been but little change in the buildings of this county since 1878. They are in fair condition and comfortable, though not adapted to a proper classification of the inmates. The pressure upon the asylum department is relieved, by the frequent removal of the more disturbed and troublesome cases to the State asylums. The dependent children are placed in the various asylums at Syracuse. The institution suffers from lack of farm lands, which is met, in part, by the rental of lands in the vicinity.

## 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 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.—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 can not be placed direct in families are 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.

1888.—Further repairs and improvements have been made in this house since 1878, and steam heating has been introduced. A ward for idiots and filthy cases has been fitted up, and these classes have been removed from the association of other inmates. The institution has no special provision for the insane, this class

being transferred to State asylums. The children are sent to the orphan asylums at Canandaigua, from which they are placed in family homes. The farm is a model of good husbandry, highly productive, and its products, as well as those of a large and well cultivated garden, furnish abundant vegetables and other supplies for the inmates.

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.

1888.—No additions or material changes have occurred, of late, in the buildings of this institution. They are generally in good repair, and meet the purposes for which they were designed. The insane department, from time to time, is relieved by the transfer of the more excited and violent patients to the State institutions. The dependent children are provided for in the local asylums of the county. The farm is under high cultivation, and its products, as well as those of a well stocked dairy, are largely consumed by the inmates.

### 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 daytime, 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 150 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.

1888.—There have been no changes in this house since 1878, other than ordinary repairs. This county makes no special provision for the insane, removing this class generally to the State hospitals and asylums. Most of the dependent children of the county are placed directly in families, the demands for which are usually in excess of the supply. The farm is under good cultivation and produces largely; the grounds are well laid out and planted, and the place has an inviting and pleasant appearance.

### 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 can not 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.

1888.—This poor-house is kept in good repair, and very properly meets its purpose. A further brick addition was made to the insane department in 1887, so that it now has accommodations for about one hundred patients. The dependent children of the county, that can not be placed directly in families, are provided for in the asylums at Oswego. The farm is well tilled and productive, and furnishes abundant supplies for the use of the institution. A considerable dairy is kept upon the premises, the products of which are also consumed by the inmates. The institution has a good water supply, with suitable arrangements for bathing. Its location is high and commanding, and the grounds are well laid out and planted and properly drained.

### 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 are 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.

1888.—There has been no material change in this poor-house since 1878. A wash-house has been fitted up, and some of the out-buildings have been repaired and improved. The classification is quite imperfect, and it is difficult to keep the sexes apart, except when confined in their rooms. The county retains an average of about twenty chronic insane of the more orderly class, the violent and troublesome cases being sent to State asylums. The children are provided for in the orphan asylum at Cooperstown. The farm is fairly productive, and yields a considerable supply of vegetables, dairy and other products, which are consumed in the institution.

## 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 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.

1888.—A new poor-house has been erected in this county since 1878, on the site of the old structure. It is a comfortable building, with sufficient room for its purposes, but has no facilities for a proper classification. It makes no special provision for the insane, this class being sent to the State institutions. The dependent children of the county are mostly placed in families. The products of the farm, with those of a good-sized dairy, are consumed by the inmates.

## 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 daytime, 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.

1888.—The only material change in this poor-house since 1878, is the fitting up of detached hospital accommodations. The farm has been much improved by drainage and the filling in of low places, and it is quite productive. The children are placed temporarily in asylums, when immediate situations in families can not be secured. The chronic insane, except such as are sent to State

asylums, are provided for near Mineola, about ten miles distant from the poor-house. The average number under care is about 120. There is a resident and a visiting physician, and a fair force of attendants. The building is old, formerly the county court-house, is poorly adapted to the purpose, and there are only a few acres of land. The erection of a new asylum on another site, having farm lands, is being considered by the authorities, but no positive action has been taken.

### RENSSELAER 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.

1888.—Since 1878, a new poor-house has been erected in this county, near the site of the old structure. It is a commodious two-story and basement brick building, the center being for the keeper's residence and administrative purposes, the left wing for

males and the right wing for females. It has hospital rooms at the extremes for each sex, under the general supervision of a trained female nurse. There is no special provision for the insane, a few only of the most quiet and orderly cases being retained. The arrangements as to the care of dependent children, and many of the sick of the county, continue as in 1878.

### 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.

1888.—There has been no great change in this institution since 1878. The buildings are fairly comfortable, but lack the facilities for a proper classification. It has no accommodations for the chronic insane, and this class, with the exception of a few quiet and orderly cases, is sent to the State asylums. Such of the

children as can not readily be placed in families, are boarded out until homes are secured. The farm is well cultivated, and yields abundant crops. Its products are largely consumed by the inmates.

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 were 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.

1888.—A new poor-house has been erected in this county since 1878, on the site of the old structure. It consists of two brick buildings, one for males and one for females, the latter also furnishing apartments for the keeper. The buildings are conveniently placed, and properly meet the purposes to which they are applied. The institution makes no special provision for the insane, this class, both acute and chronic, being provided for in State hospitals and asylums. The dependent children of the county, that can not be directly placed in families, are sent to asylums, from which home situations are secured as opportunities offer. The farm is well tilled and productive.

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 250 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.

1888.—This poor-house is in good repair, and properly meets the requirements of the county. It has separate wards for a few quiet and orderly insane, all others being sent to the State asylums. The children are mostly placed directly in families, the demand for them being generally equal to the supply. A well selected dairy is kept upon the farm, which is well adapted to pasturage, and its products are largely consumed by the inmates, thus serving materially to lessen the cost of their support and maintenance.

### 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 center 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 directly in families. The farm is cultivated by the insane and paupers.

1888.—The building is in good repair and comfortable. The average number of chronic insane under care is about sixteen, but the accommodations for them are quite inferior. Only the more quiet and orderly cases are retained, the disturbed and troublesome cases being sent to State asylums. The children are largely placed directly in families, but such as can not thus be provided for, are sent to asylums in Albany until homes can be secured for them. The farm is adapted to vegetables and pasturage, and its products, set apart for the inmates, furnish a considerable annual income toward meeting the expense of their support.

## 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.

1888.—This poor-house has undergone but little change since 1878. The county sends all of its insane to State hospitals and asylums. The old asylum building has been repaired and converted to poor-house purposes. The dependent children are mostly placed directly in families.

### 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.

1888.—This building is much dilapidated, and the evils of indiscriminate association of the inmates still exist. The insane

are mostly sent to State asylums. The children are generally placed directly in family homes. A new poor-house is greatly needed.

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 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 especial attention. The farm is mainly cultivated by the paupers, and said to be productive.

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 appropriated 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.

1888.—This building has been remodeled and improved since 1878, giving better facilities for classification and separation of the sexes and for the care of the sick. It has no provision for the insane, all of this class requiring special supervision being sent to State asylums. The children are mostly placed directly in families, a few being sent to asylums until good homes offer. The farm is well tilled and productive, and lessens materially the annual taxable rate for the maintenance and care of the inmates.

STEUBEN 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 nights, 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.

1888.—The main building has been repaired and made more comfortable since 1878. The outbuildings have also been fitted up, and a central kitchen and dining-room has been erected, and a detached cottage built for the keeper's residence. The buildings are in fair condition, affording sufficient room for the present requirements. The county makes no provision for its insane, sending this class to the State institutions. Such of the children as can not be placed directly in families, are temporarily provided for in asylums. A well-tilled farm and a large dairy furnish considerable supplies for the inmates.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—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.

1888.—This house is in good repair and properly meets its purposes. An additional, detached, wooden building for the insane was erected in 1887, designed for the feeble and infirm classes. The water supply is abundant and the drainage good. Additional lands have been purchased since 1878, and the farm now comprises 350 acres. It is under high cultivation, and yields abundant crops of all kinds. A large dairy is kept upon the premises. The dependent children of the county are provided for in a building distinct from the poor-house, from which they are placed in families, as proper situations offer.

## 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 convenience 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 can not 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 meager, 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.

1888.—There has been no material change in the buildings of this institution since 1878; they are in fair repair and comfortably meet the requirements, but are still deficient in facilities for classification. The average number of insane is about forty quiet and orderly cases, under the care of paid attendants. The provision for children remains the same as in 1878.

### TIOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—Located three miles from the village of Owego. The buildings are in part wood, and in part 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.

1888.—Some slight improvements have been made in this house since 1878, but it is still largely defective, in its failure to separate the sexes or classify the inmates. A new building has recently been erected for the insane, and the more quiet and orderly of the chronic class are now provided for by the county. The building is a frame structure, and stands on the opposite road-side from the poor-house, several rods distant. It is quite comfortable, properly furnished, and meets the requirements of about fifty quiet patients. A full water supply has been secured, not only for the poor-house proper, but also for the insane department, with good facilities for bathing. Such of the dependent children of the county, as can not be placed directly in families, are sent to the asylums at Binghamton, until homes are secured. The farm is well tilled, and its products, with those of a considerable dairy, kept upon the premises, are consumed by the inmates.

### 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 retained 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 are utilized in cultivating the farm, which yields a large annual income.

1888.—This house is in about the same condition as in 1878. It has no accommodations for the insane, transferring this class to the State hospitals and asylums. So far as practicable, the children are placed directly in families, others are temporarily provided for in orphan asylums until proper homes can be secured. The farm, which is very large in proportion to the inmates, is productive, and its income greatly reduces the taxable yearly expense for the support and care of the inmates.

## 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 can not 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.

1888.—This county, within the past two years, has erected two buildings, one of which is devoted to paupers and the other to the chronic insane. The former stands near the site of the old structure, and the latter about forty rods distant, at the right. These buildings are of brick, well constructed, heated by steam, having an abundant water supply, and are properly designed for their purposes. They will each accommodate about 120 inmates.

## 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.

1888.—An addition to this house has been erected and fitted up since 1878, and some slight improvements have been made in the old structure. It is still defective in facilities for classifying and separating the sexes. A few quiet and orderly insane are retained, the more violent and troublesome classes being sent to the State asylums. The dependent children of the county are mostly placed directly in families. The products of the farm, with those of a considerable dairy kept upon the premises, are set apart for the inmates, who are generally of an extremely infirm and helpless class.

## 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.

1888.—This house has undergone some repairs since 1878, and been made more comfortable. The cells of the old asylum building have been removed, and the building otherwise improved. A number of insane have been removed to State asylums, and only the most quiet class is retained. The children are sent to the Albany Orphan Asylum, and thence found situations in families. The farm is under good cultivation and quite productive.

## WAYNE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—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.

1888.—There has been no material change in the poor-house proper, since 1878. An addition, of brick, has been made to the asylum, and most of the chronic insane of the county are now retained under local control. The building is warmed by steam, well supplied with water, and has good closet and bathing arrangements. The dependent children that can not be placed in families, are sent to the Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, until suitable homes are secured. The farm is under high cultivation, well stocked, and yields largely, the products being mostly consumed in the institution.

### 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 100 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.

1888.—Frequent repairs have been made to this institution, and the buildings throughout are comfortable. The old asylum structure has been remodeled and improved, and better hospital accommodations have been made. A ward for aged women has been fitted up and well furnished. The water supply is abundant, with facilities for bathing. The county sends all of its insane to State institutions, and provides for such of its dependent children as can not be readily placed in families, in local asylums. The farm is under good cultivation and quite productive, its supplies being consumed in the institution.

### WYOMING COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.—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 insane were in restraint. A physician visits the asylum daily. The farm is tilled mainly by the insane and paupers.

1878.—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.

1888.—But little change has occurred in the buildings of this county since 1878. The asylum department has been improved by the removal of the barred doors and windows, and the dining-rooms in the poor-house proper have been enlarged. A thorough system of drainage has been constructed, and the water supply increased. The quiet and more orderly insane only are retained. The dependent children are placed out in family homes, and there is generally a large local demand for them. The farm is under good cultivation and yields abundantly. A large dairy is kept, the products of which are mainly consumed in the institution.

## 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.

1888.—This house is kept in good repair, and affords a comfortable home for its inmates, the accommodations being greatly in excess of the demands. The county sends all of its insane requiring special supervision to the State asylums for this class. The children of the county are temporarily provided for at the Ontario Orphan Asylum at Canandaigua, and thence placed in families.

# TABLES

## APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

## TABLE 1.

*List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name 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. G. Alder Blumer | Dec. 14, 1886 | President, P. V. Rogers.<br>Secretary, Dr. R. E. Sutton.<br>Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward. |
| Hudson River State Hospital | Poughkeepsie | 1871 | Dr. J. M. Cleaveland | Mch. 28, 1867 | President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr.<br>Secretary and Treasurer, Henry W. Gilbert. |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | Middletown | 1871 | Dr. S. H. Talcott | April 13, 1877 | President, Fletcher Harper.<br>Secretary, M. D. Stivers.<br>Treasurer, U. I. Hayes. |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | Buffalo | 1880 | Dr. Juds'n B. Andrews | June 30, 1880 | President, John D. Hill, M. D.<br>Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | Willard | 1869 | Dr. P. M. Wise | Sept. 1, 1884 | President, S. G. Hadley.<br>Secretary, A. S. Stothoff.<br>Treasurer, James B. Thomas. |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | Binghamton | 1881 | Dr. T. S. Armstrong | May 25, 1880 | President, T. R. Morgan.<br>Secretary, H. G. Rodgers.<br>Treasurer, J. DeWitt. |
| New York Institution for the Blind | New York city. | 1832 | William B. Wait | Oct. 1, 1863 | President, Robert S. Hone.<br>Secretary, Wm. C. Schermerhorn.<br>Treasurer, William Whiteright. |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | Batavia | 1868 | A. G. Clement | June 10, 1883 | President, Lee Sanborn.<br>Secretary, L. C. McIntyre.<br>Treasurer, G. S. Griswold. |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | New York city. | 1818 | Chauncey N. Brainerd<br>Isaac N. Peet, Prin. | May 12, 1886<br>Sept. 1, 1867 | President, E. L. Fancher.<br>Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams.<br>Treasurer, George A. Robbins. |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | Syracuse | 1851 | Dr. James C. Carson | Oct. 8, 1884 | President, F. D. Huntington, D. D.<br>Secretary, Dr. Robert Aberdein.<br>Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson. |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | Newark | 1878 | Landon Willett | Mch. 10, 1886 | President, S. S. Pierson.<br>Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard.<br>Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins. |

TABLE 1 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Location. | Date of opening. | Superintendent. | Date of appointment. | Officers of the board of trustees or managers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York House of Refuge | Randall's Isl'd, New York city | 1825 | Israel C. Jones | April 1, 1863 | President, John A. Weeks.<br>Secretary, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.<br>Treasurer, Henry Dudley. |
| The State Industrial School* | Rochester | 1849 | Irving Washington | Aug. 1, 1888 | President, William Purcell.<br>Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs. |
| New York State Reformatory | Elmira | 1876 | Z. R. Brockway | May 12, 1876 | President, William C. Wey, M. D.<br>Secretary, James B. Rathbone.<br>Treasurer, M. H. Arnot. |
| The House of Refuge for Women | Hudson | 1887 | Mrs. Sarah V. Coon | Nov. 1, 1886 | President and Treasurer, J. W. Hoysradt.<br>Secretary, Samuel R. Rainey. |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | Bath | 1878 | Gen. W. F. Rogers | Oct. 6, 1887 | President, Henry W. Slocum.<br>Secretary, John F. Little.<br>Treasurer, Frank Campbell. |

* Formerly Western House of Refuge.

## 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 | *$645,943 51 | $1,076 |
| Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane | 350 | ‡1,630,844 13 | ..... |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 350 | 1,242,653 19 | ..... |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 500 | 709,750 00 | ..... |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 1,938 | †1,230,637 91 | 634 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 1,100 | 500,000 00 | ..... |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 250 | 235,628 40 | 942 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 160 | 335,582 26 | 2,097 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 500 | 370,000 00 | 740 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 475 | 287,124 07 | 604 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 250 | 35,000 00 | ..... |
| New York House of Refuge | 1,000 | 500,000 00 | 500 |
| The State Industrial School | 845 | 297,469 26 | ..... |
| New York State Reformatory | 760 | 1,232,119 83 | ..... |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 250 | 95,481 09 | ..... |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 1,000 | 182,305 50 | 182 |
| Total | 10,328 | $9,530,539 15 | ..... |

*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.

‡Including expenditures upon construction of new buildings now going on for 500 additional patients.

## TABLE 3.

*Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the statistical year, September 30, 1888.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | REAL ESTATE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAND. | | Buildings. | Total real estate. |
| | Number of acres. | Value. | | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | 200 | $24,878 84 | $645,943 51 | $670,822 35 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 428 | 102,000 00 | 1,630,844 13 | 1,732,844 13 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 203 | 101,500 00 | 1,242,653 19 | 1,344,153 19 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 211 | 42,117 16 | 709,750 00 | 751,867 16 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 930 | 93,800 00 | 1,230,000 00 | 1,323,800 00 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 1,057 | 64,000 00 | 504,000 00 | 568,000 00 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 30 | 150,000 00 | 234,956 58 | 384,956 58 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 66 | 40,000 00 | 335,582 26 | 375,582 26 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 28 | 86,000 00 | 370,000 00 | 456,000 00 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 152 | 47,300 00 | 287,124 07 | 334,424 07 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 40 | 8,500 00 | 51,500 00 | 60,000 00 |
| New York House of Refuge | 37 | 35,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 535,000 00 |
| The State Industrial School | 42 | 4,200 00 | 297,469 26 | 301,669 26 |
| New York State Reformatory | 279 | ..... | *1,232,119 83 | 1,232,119 83 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 86½ | 28,995 23 | 95,481 09 | 124,476 32 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 360 | 21,600 00 | 182,305 50 | 203,905 50 |
| Total | 4,149½ | $849,891 23 | $9,549,729 42 | $10,399,620 65 |

* Includes land.

TABLE 3 — (*Concluded*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | PERSONAL ESTATE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Furniture. | Farm stock and implements. | Farm produce. | General supplies. | Miscellaneous articles. | Funds and investments. | Total personal estate. | Total valuation. |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | $39,866 28 | $10,485 18 | $4,848 60 | $3,594 60 | $589 42 | ..... | $59,384 08 | $730,206 43 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 35,809 53 | 3,299 86 | 2,543 79 | 6,730 00 | ..... | $5,000 00 | 53,383 18 | 1,786,227 31 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 38,340 67 | 5,500 00 | 1,095 00 | 7,231 76 | ..... | ..... | 52,167 43 | 1,396,320 62 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 41,825 00 | 4,500 00 | 3,760 00 | 8,375 00 | ..... | ..... | 58,460 00 | 810,327 16 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 78,000 00 | 14,553 00 | 36,323 50 | 31,649 08 | ..... | ..... | 160,525 58 | 1,484,325 58 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 28,500 00 | 10,800 00 | 10,000 00 | 3,836 00 | ..... | ..... | 53,136 00 | 621,136 00 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 12,372 95 | ..... | ..... | 4,974 99 | 4,164 42 | 228,679 09 | 250,191 45 | 635,148 03 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 11,723 58 | 1,750 00 | 40 00 | 4,336 27 | 5,305 00 | ..... | 23,154 85 | 398,737 11 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 30,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 00 | 486,000 00 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 24,670 41 | 4,373 30 | 4,945 00 | 11,607 24 | 580 00 | ..... | 46,175 95 | 380,600 02 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 8,402 98 | 1,290 12 | 557 50 | 1,135 11 | ..... | ..... | 11,385 71 | 71,385 71 |
| New York House of Refuge | 23,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 6,564 68 | ..... | 9,000 00 | 41,064 68 | 576,064 68 |
| The State Industrial School | 34,560 00 | 3,525 00 | 1,489 39 | 9,840 00 | 778 50 | ..... | 50,192 89 | 351,862 15 |
| New York State Reformatory | 2,161 00 | 1,832 50 | 3,733 00 | 13,845 00 | *117,591 48 | †17,273 13 | 156,436 11 | 1,388,555 94 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 7,334 00 | 2,060 70 | 325 00 | 200 00 | 1,493 00 | ..... | 11,412 70 | 135,889 02 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 25,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 9,570 22 | 5,800 95 | ..... | ..... | 45,871 17 | 249,776 67 |
| Total | $441,566 40 | $70,969 66 | $80,231 00 | $119,720 68 | $130,501 82 | $259,952 22 | $1,102,941 78 | $11,502,562 43 |

*Manufacturing supplies, machinery, etc. †Cash.

## TABLE 4.

*Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year* 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand at the commencement of the year. | FROM THE STATE. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For salaries of officers. | For special appropriations. | From deficiency appropriat'ns. | From unexpended appropriat'ns of former years. | From the general appropriation. | Total from the State. |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | $30,944 29 | $14,847 44 | $42,526 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $57,373 60 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 63,326 17 | 12,497 78 | 55,000 00 | ..... | $106,250 00 | ..... | 173,747 78 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 3,489 26 | 9,900 00 | 5,006 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,906 15 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 26,466 74 | 7,729 20 | 28,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,729 20 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 34,635 34 | 14,250 00 | 33,175 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,425 00 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 32,322 94 | 8,850 00 | 30,000 00 | ..... | 17,008 20 | ..... | 55,858 20 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 18,368 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $45,714 33 | 45,714 33 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 9,163 83 | ..... | 2,098 28 | ..... | ..... | 40,000 00 | 42,098 28 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64,031 85 | 64,031 85 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 20,402 60 | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | 19,500 00 | 80,000 00 | 114,500 00 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 2,032 07 | 1,620 00 | 14,716 67 | ..... | ..... | 21,880 00 | 38,216 67 |
| New York House of Refuge | 294 53 | ..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | 7,630 75 | 100,000 00 | 147,630 75 |
| The State Industrial School | 25,367 32 | ..... | 105,150 00 | $15,000 00 | ..... | 85,000 00 | 205,150 00 |
| New York State Reformatory | 9,551 90 | ..... | 95,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 195,000 00 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 5,886 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,300 75 | 24,300 75 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 3,834 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,000 00 | 110,000 00 |
| Total | $286,065 46 | $69,694 42 | $465,672 26 | $15,000 00 | $150,388 95 | $670,926 93 | $1,371,682 56 |

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, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | $3,423 74 | ..... | $97,612 27 | $41,129 53 | ..... | ..... | $1,768 73 | $232,252 16 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 1,014 54 | ..... | 77,460 14 | 31,329 06 | $1,212 34 | ..... | 192 17 | 348,282 80 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 885 95 | ..... | 75,852 12 | 13,783 87 | 446 15 | ..... | 251 40 | 109,614 90 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 151 50 | ..... | 51,252 76 | 88,463 76 | 576 67 | ..... | 905 77 | 203,546 40 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 1,028 87 | ..... | 244,860 84 | ..... | 1,044 53 | ..... | 3,987 79 | 332,982 37 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 2,753 96 | ..... | 131,045 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 470 44 | 222,450 82 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | ..... | ..... | 7,552 61 | ..... | 7,485 00 | ..... | 24,123 68 | 103,243 86 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 51 37 | $693 81 | 4,006 38 | ..... | 197 50 | ..... | 73 40 | 56,284 57 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | ..... | 30,532 05 | 590 50 | ..... | $4,648 23 | 3,632 23 | 103,434 86 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 42 00 | ..... | 6,956 00 | 4,438 28 | ..... | 374 00 | ..... | 146,712 88 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 281 75 | ..... | ..... | 110 00 | ..... | ..... | 68 40 | 40,708 89 |
| New York House of Refuge | 33 00 | 11,160 85 | ..... | ..... | 150 33 | ..... | 22,884 27 | 182,153 73 |
| The State Industrial School | 522 72 | 3,257 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 574 72 | 234,871 89 |
| New York State Reformatory | ..... | 40,352 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 244,904 26 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,166 87 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,865 20 | 115,699 31 |
| Total | $10,189 40 | $55,464 09 | $727,130 45 | $179,845 60 | $11,112 52 | $5,022 23 | $60,798 20 | $2,707,310 51 |

## TABLE 5.

*Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year* 1888, *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 | $63,133 23 | $47,047 48 | $5,803 80 | $15,606 85 | $2,551 38 | $8,793 45 | ..... | $17,563 03 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 40,377 44 | 50,085 86 | 5,679 25 | 18,653 85 | 1,728 85 | 6,494 66 | $612 47 | 1,220 60 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 38,473 31 | 30,441 51 | 2,079 31 | 9,251 10 | 1,133 69 | 2,116 87 | ..... | 1,316 02 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 55,367 28 | 47,603 23 | 5,337 28 | 9,405 07 | 777 34 | 8,169 49 | 561 26 | 9,189 94 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 95,518 34 | 92,394 14 | 18,744 84 | 25,012 28 | 3,384 37 | ..... | ..... | *23,492 62 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 61,969 89 | 60,752 98 | 9,597 59 | 17,364 58 | 714 68 | 2,767 57 | 510 69 | 4,978 99 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 25,051 60 | 15,122 42 | 4,752 30 | 5,282 39 | 134 29 | 3,100 68 | 354 93 | 3,907 78 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 19,173 62 | 11,462 99 | 2,477 16 | 4,762 52 | 48 17 | 1,073 65 | 503 92 | 4,666 26 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 36,983 68 | 24,734 01 | 9,373 28 | 8,429 59 | 1,046 66 | 3,203 14 | 319 98 | 6,740 10 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 24,374 43 | 21,211 84 | 9,554 83 | 10,219 03 | 881 70 | 3,680 70 | 254 40 | 6,430 92 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 5,670 43 | 5,476 44 | 2,861 67 | 2,208 60 | 592 52 | 565 45 | ..... | 2,900 58 |
| New York House of Refuge | 44,693 82 | 33,276 23 | 15,005 13 | 11,257 34 | 165 34 | 2,079 81 | 454 00 | 3,345 40 |
| The State Industrial School | 34,218 20 | 35,894 42 | 14,638 47 | 14,166 51 | 326 50 | 6,538 68 | 519 58 | 11,517 66 |
| New York State Reformatory | 31,496 58 | 39,566 34 | 14,285 64 | 16,136 32 | ..... | 530 77 | 4,679 83 | 7,163 13 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 9,536 10 | 5,943 15 | 1,320 78 | 1,855 63 | 357 53 | 215 94 | 2,939 21 | 766 96 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 25,691 33 | 45,657 47 | 7,574 73 | 8,980 43 | 2,966 65 | 2,331 42 | 2,666 86 | 7,433 47 |
| Total | $611,729 28 | $566,670 51 | $129,086 06 | $178,592 09 | $16,809 67 | $51,662 28 | $14,377 13 | $112,633 46 |

* Includes furniture, beds and bedding.

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 expenses. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | ..... | $17,042 31 | $177,541 53 | $42,525 76 | ..... | ..... | $42,525 76 | $220,067 29 | $12,184 87 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | $121 50 | 2,612 61 | 127,587 09 | 103,782 38 | $11,477 01 | $7,190 35 | 122,449 74 | 250,036 83 | 98,245 97 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 99 75 | 5,229 53 | 90,141 09 | 8,486 50 | 1,700 00 | 6,307 72 | 16,494 22 | 106,635 31 | 2,979 59 |
| State Homœpathic Asylum for the Insane | 110 00 | 6,295 39 | 142,816 28 | 28,883 40 | ..... | ..... | 28,883 40 | 171,699 68 | 31,846 72 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | ..... | 18,177 98 | 276,724 57 | 18,264 90 | 6,738 21 | ..... | 25,003 11 | 301,727 68 | 31,254 69 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 190 99 | 4,635 55 | 163,483 51 | 22,283 00 | 29,327 03 | ..... | 51,610 03 | 215,093 54 | 7,357 28 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | ..... | 8,467 49 | 66,173 88 | ..... | ..... | *28,060 94 | 28,060 94 | 94,234 82 | 9,009 04 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | ..... | 1,521 22 | 45,689 51 | 6,846 17 | ..... | ..... | 6,846 17 | 52,535 68 | 3,748 89 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | 12,604 42 | 103,434 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103,434 86 | ..... |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | ..... | 6,749 37 | 83,357 22 | 34,377 20 | 3,940 47 | 1,500 00 | 39,817 67 | 123,174 89 | 23,537 99 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 332 01 | 1,426 99 | 22,034 69 | 15,769 01 | ..... | ..... | 15,769 01 | 37,803 70 | 2,905 19 |
| New York House of Refuge | ..... | 5,942 55 | 116,219 62 | 37,968 83 | 6,406 91 | 8,306 66 | 52,682 40 | 168,902 02 | †13,251 71 |
| The State Industrial School | ..... | 10,243 58 | 128,063 60 | 94,067 12 | 689 55 | ..... | 94,756 67 | 222,820 27 | 12,051 62 |
| New York State Reformatory | ..... | 21,360 97 | 135,219 58 | 44,811 28 | ..... | ..... | 44,811 28 | 180,030 86 | ‡17,273 13 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 539 31 | 1,037 97 | 24,512 58 | 800 99 | ..... | ..... | 800 99 | 25,313 57 | 4,853 30 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 1,158 11 | 8,132 14 | 112,592 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112,592 61 | 3,106 70 |
| Total | $2,551 67 | $131,480 07 | $1,815,592 22 | $458,866 54 | $60,279 18 | $51,365 67 | $570,511 39 | $2,386,103 61 | $273,606 69 |

* Of this sum, $16,000 is for investment.
† Of this sum, $7,500 is the balance of a special appropriation for gymnasium, lavatory and industrial departments.
‡ As returned by superintendent—difference between receipts and expenditures is $64,873.34.

TABLE No. 5 — (*Concluded*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | RECAPITULATION. | | | Average number of inmates. | Average weekly cost of support, as reported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary expenditures. | Extraordinary expenditures. | Total expenditures. | | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | $177,541 53 | $42,525 76 | $220,067 29 | 601 | *$5 02 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 127,587 09 | 122,449 74 | 250,036 83 | 442 | †4 98 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 90,141 09 | 16,494 22 | 106,635 31 | 360 | ‡4 15 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 142,816 28 | 28,883 40 | 171,699 68 | 506 | 4 83 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 276,724 57 | 25,003 11 | 301,727 68 | 1,928 | 2 49 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 163,483 51 | 51,610 03 | 215,093 54 | 1,052 | 2 66 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 66,173 88 | 28,060 94 | 94,234 82 | 210 | 4 98 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 45,689 51 | 6,846 17 | 52,535 68 | 130 | 5 84 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 103,434 86 | ..... | 103,434 86 | 342 | 5 82 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 83,357 22 | 39,817 67 | 123,174 89 | 448 | 3 19 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 22,034 69 | 15,769 01 | 37,803 70 | 158 | 2 43 |
| New York House of Refuge | 116,219 62 | 52,682 40 | 168,902 02 | 634 | 3 52 |
| The State Industrial School | 128,063 60 | 94,756 67 | 222,820 27 | 473 | 5 20 |
| New York State Reformatory | 135,219 58 | 44,811 28 | 180,030 86 | 809 | 3 21 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 24,512 58 | 800 99 | 25,313 57 | ..... | ..... |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 112,592 61 | ..... | 112,592 61 | 873 | 2 48 |
| Total | $1,815,592 22 | $570,511 39 | $2,386,103 61 | ..... | ..... |

* Charge to counties $3.75.
† Less officers' salaries paid by the State.
‡ Exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries.

## TABLE 6.

*Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September* 30, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Due for salaries of officers. | Due for wages and labor. | Bills unpaid. | Money borrowed. | Other indebtedness. | Total liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River State Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | $2,625 00 | $4,333 74 | $7,789 15 | ..... | ..... | $14,747 89 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | *2,098 96 | ..... | 6,981 58 | ..... | ..... | 9,080 54 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | ..... | ..... | $29,178 70 | ..... | 29,178 70 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 1,935 86 | 1,349 94 | 4,289 75 | ..... | ..... | 7,575 55 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York House of Refuge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The State Industrial School | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York State Reformatory | 3,821 63 | ..... | 7,498 91 | ..... | †$3,907 17 | 15,227 71 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $10,481 45 | $5,683 68 | $26,559 39 | $29,178 70 | $3,907 17 | $75,810 39 |

* Includes wages and labor.

† On account of manufacturing.

## TABLE 7.

*Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1888.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Balance in cash. | Due from counties, cities and towns. | Due from individuals. | Due from sale of manufactures. | Due from all other sources. | Total assets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | $12,184 87 | $34,867 51 | $4,612 08 | ..... | ..... | $51,664 46 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 98,245 97 | 47,885 95 | 3,813 15 | ..... | ..... | 149,945 07 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 2,979 59 | 16,861 61 | 3,048 50 | ..... | ..... | 22,889 70 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane | 31,846 72 | 15,875 52 | 6,451 50 | ..... | ..... | 54,173 74 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 31,254 69 | *12,086 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,441 51 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane | 7,357 28 | 9,429 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,787 26 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 9,009 04 | 2,852 20 | ..... | $248 09 | $13,934 50 | 26,043 83 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | 3,748 89 | 3,216 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,965 36 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 23,537 99 | 510 00 | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | 25,247 99 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 2,905 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,905 19 |
| New York House of Refuge | 13,251 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,251 71 |
| The State Industrial School | 12,051 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,051 62 |
| New York State Reformatory | †17,273 13 | ..... | 606 19 | 20,728 49 | ..... | 38,607 81 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 4,853 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,853 30 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 3,106 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,106 70 |
| Total | $273,606 69 | $143,586 06 | $19,731 42 | $20,976 58 | $13,934 50 | $471,835 25 |

* Including $5,000 00 in litigation.

† As reported by superintendent.

## TABLE 8.

*Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1888.*

| COUNTIES. | Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Born in the poor-houses. | Number supported. | Number aided by out-door relief. | Total supported and relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 161 | 406 | 5 | 572 | 2,700 | 3,272 |
| Allegany | 64 | 43 | ..... | 107 | 300 | 407 |
| Broome | 181 | 208 | 9 | 398 | 1,873 | 2,271 |
| Cattaraugus † | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 93 | 535 | ..... | 628 | ..... | 628 |
| Chautauqua | 202 | 77 | 1 | 280 | 1,147 | 1,427 |
| Chemung | 67 | 140 | 5 | 212 | ..... | 212 |
| Chenango | 130 | 29 | ..... | 159 | 326 | 485 |
| Clinton ‡‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 124 | 151 | 1 | 276 | ..... | 276 |
| Cortland | 94 | 42 | 2 | 138 | 289 | 427 |
| Delaware | 46 | 53 | 1 | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Dutchess | 92 | 115 | 3 | 210 | ..... | 210 |
| Erie | 664 | 1,578 | 37 | 2,279 | 5,590 | 7,869 |
| Essex | 60 | 112 | 1 | 173 | 697 | 870 |
| Franklin | 55 | 58 | 2 | 115 | 475 | 590 |
| Fulton | 61 | 47 | 2 | 110 | ..... | 110 |
| Genesee | 67 | 50 | ..... | 117 | 1,081 | 1,198 |
| Greene | 66 | 95 | ..... | 161 | 2,118 | 2,279 |
| Hamilton * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 112 | 53 | ..... | 165 | ..... | 165 |
| Jefferson | 136 | 96 | 5 | 237 | 863 | 1,100 |
| Lewis | 73 | 38 | 2 | 113 | 133 | 246 |
| Livingston | 132 | 127 | 2 | 261 | ..... | 261 |
| Madison | 120 | 115 | ..... | 235 | ..... | 235 |
| Monroe | 209 | 759 | 14 | 982 | 2,975 | 3,957 |
| Montgomery | 75 | 24 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 99 |
| Niagara | 72 | 726 | 2 | 800 | ..... | 800 |
| Oneida | 518 | 434 | 8 | 960 | 2,981 | 3,941 |
| Onondaga ‡ | 289 | 261 | 6 | 556 | 500 | 1,056 |
| Ontario | 79 | 118 | 1 | 198 | 1,265 | 1,463 |
| Orange ‡ | 211 | 192 | 3 | 406 | 200 | 606 |
| Orleans ‡‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 142 | 87 | 3 | 232 | 1,530 | 1,762 |
| Otsego | 93 | 69 | 1 | 163 | 206 | 369 |
| Putnam ** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens ‡ | 43 | 393 | 1 | 437 | 170 | 607 |
| Rensselaer | 263 | 453 | 10 | 726 | 802 | 1,528 |
| Richmond | 158 | 195 | 5 | 358 | 415 | 773 |
| Rockland | 61 | 107 | 3 | 171 | 394 | 565 |
| St. Lawrence | 160 | 75 | 5 | 240 | 471 | 711 |
| Saratoga | 124 | 318 | ..... | 442 | ..... | 442 |
| Schenectady | 57 | 42 | 2 | 101 | 151 | 252 |
| Schoharie ‡‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 66 | 381 | 1 | 448 | ..... | 448 |
| Steuben | 71 | 129 | 2 | 202 | 871 | 1,073 |
| Suffolk | 176 | 229 | 4 | 409 | 1,088 | 1,497 |
| Sullivan | 94 | 30 | ..... | 124 | 450 | 574 |
| Tioga | 129 | 8 | 4 | 141 | 1,226 | 1,367 |
| Tompkins | 31 | 59 | 1 | 91 | 588 | 679 |
| Ulster | 134 | 88 | ..... | 222 | 867 | 1,089 |
| Warren | 53 | 32 | 2 | 87 | 265 | 352 |
| Washington | 88 | 102 | 4 | 194 | 1,183 | 1,377 |
| Wayne | 149 | 47 | 1 | 197 | 1,459 | 1,656 |
| Westchester | 164 | 514 | 6 | 684 | 47 | 731 |
| Wyoming | 77 | 30 | ..... | 107 | 390 | 497 |
| Yates | 37 | 24 | 2 | 63 | 521 | 584 |
| Total | 6,623 | 10,094 | 169 | 16,886 | 38,607 | 55,493 |

* No poor house. ** Report too imperfect for tabulation, notwithstanding correspondence. † Report sent back for correction and returned too late for tabulation. ‡ Items from report of 1887; this year's report either not received or received too late for tabulation. ‡‡ Report received too late for tabulation.

TABLE 8—(*Concluded*).

| COUNTIES. | Discharged. | Bound out. | Absconded. | Died. | Remaining Nov. 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany | 342 | ..... | 17 | 46 | 85 | 82 | 167 |
| Allegany | 32 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 37 | 27 | 64 |
| Broome | 172 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 122 | 71 | 193 |
| Cattaraugus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 523 | ..... | 3 | 12 | 65 | 25 | 90 |
| Chautauqua | 44 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 119 | 97 | 216 |
| Chemung | 120 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 59 | 21 | 80 |
| Chenango | 18 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 52 | 71 | 123 |
| Clinton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 112 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 83 | 56 | 139 |
| Cortland | 31 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 51 | 45 | 96 |
| Delaware | 43 | ..... | 2 | 11 | 16 | 28 | 44 |
| Dutchess | 133 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 40 | 19 | 59 |
| Erie | 1,395 | 11 | 31 | 121 | 428 | 293 | 721 |
| Essex | 96 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 40 | 28 | 68 |
| Franklin | 63 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Fulton | 35 | 4 | ..... | 9 | 35 | 27 | 62 |
| Genesee | 49 | ..... | 5 | 12 | 35 | 16 | 51 |
| Greene | 83 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 38 | 26 | 64 |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 48 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 54 | 47 | 101 |
| Jefferson | 58 | 2 | 12 | 27 | 62 | 76 | 138 |
| Lewis | 29 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 47 | 27 | 74 |
| Livingston | 104 | 2 | ..... | 23 | 70 | 62 | 132 |
| Madison | 77 | ..... | 4 | 15 | 86 | 53 | 139 |
| Monroe | 692 | 1 | ..... | 50 | 158 | 81 | 239 |
| Montgomery | 9 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 35 | 43 | 78 |
| Niagara | 691 | 4 | 2 | 27 | 54 | 22 | 76 |
| Oneida | 326 | 8 | 11 | 54 | 291 | 270 | 561 |
| Onondaga | 196 | 1 | 39 | 38 | 145 | 137 | 282 |
| Ontario | 97 | ..... | 12 | 16 | 54 | 19 | 73 |
| Orange | 98 | ..... | 56 | 30 | 131 | 91 | 222 |
| Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 62 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 68 | 82 | 150 |
| Otsego | 54 | ..... | 6 | 15 | 51 | 37 | 88 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 338 | ..... | 21 | 12 | 49 | 17 | 66 |
| Rensselaer | 391 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 172 | 112 | 284 |
| Richmond | 159 | 1 | 8 | 30 | 85 | 75 | 160 |
| Rockland | 87 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 39 | 33 | 72 |
| St. Lawrence | 48 | 2 | 10 | 31 | 68 | 81 | 149 |
| Saratoga | 282 | 3 | 10 | 33 | 67 | 47 | 114 |
| Schenectady | 26 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 40 | 22 | 62 |
| Schoharie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 387 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 39 | 15 | 54 |
| Steuben | 120 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 45 | 19 | 64 |
| Suffolk | 190 | ..... | 10 | 28 | 86 | 95 | 181 |
| Sullivan | 19 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 54 | 41 | 95 |
| Tioga | 23 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 50 | 58 | 108 |
| Tompkins | 45 | ..... | 4 | 8 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Ulster | 71 | ..... | 1 | 15 | 78 | 57 | 135 |
| Warren | 29 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| Washington | 89 | ..... | 6 | 15 | 52 | 32 | 84 |
| Wayne | 4 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 71 | 81 | 152 |
| Westchester | 441 | ..... | 19 | 49 | 121 | 54 | 175 |
| Wyoming | 12 | ..... | 6 | 8 | 44 | 37 | 81 |
| Yates | 16 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 26 | 14 | 40 |
| Total | 8,609 | 54 | 332 | 1,091 | 3,877 | 2,923 | 6,800 |

## TABLE 9.

*Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poor-houses October 31, 1888.*

| COUNTIES. | Idiots. | Epileptics. | Blind. | Deaf-mutes. | Children under 2 years of age. | Children between 2 and 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Allegany | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Broome | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cattaraugus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Chautauqua | 19 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chemung | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Chenango | 11 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clinton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 13 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cortland | 2 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Delaware | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dutchess | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie | 4 | 24 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Essex | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Franklin | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Fulton | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Genesee | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Greene | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Jefferson | ..... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Lewis | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Livingston | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Madison | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Monroe | 5 | 7 | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Montgomery | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Niagara | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Oneida | 6 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Onondaga | 13 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| Ontario | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Orange | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | ..... |
| Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Otsego | 14 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Rensselaer | 1 | 5 | 13 | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| Richmond | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Rockland | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| St. Lawrence | 24 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Saratoga | 12 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Schenectady | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Schoharie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Steuben | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suffolk | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| Sullivan | 4 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Tioga | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| Tompkins | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ulster | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Warren | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Washington | 1 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 1 |
| Wayne | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 |
| Westchester | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| Wyoming | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Yates | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 237 | 174 | 151 | 43 | 97 | 27 |

## TABLE 10.

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1888.*

| COUNTIES. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Native. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 572 | 399 | 173 | 227 | 345 |
| Allegany | 107 | 67 | 40 | 79 | 28 |
| Broome | 398 | 262 | 136 | 249 | 149 |
| Cattaraugus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 628 | 583 | 45 | 355 | 273 |
| Chautauqua | 280 | 160 | 120 | 159 | 121 |
| Chemung | 212 | 164 | 48 | 139 | 73 |
| Chenango | 159 | 133 | 26 | 127 | 32 |
| Clinton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 276 | 250 | 26 | 92 | 184 |
| Cortland | 138 | 73 | 65 | 109 | 29 |
| Delaware | 100 | 44 | 56 | 93 | 7 |
| Dutchess | 210 | 168 | 42 | 91 | 119 |
| Erie | 2,279 | 1,346 | 933 | 842 | 1,437 |
| Essex | 173 | 123 | 50 | 79 | 94 |
| Franklin | 115 | 81 | 34 | 38 | 77 |
| Fulton | 110 | 64 | 46 | 87 | 23 |
| Genesee | 117 | 92 | 25 | 67 | 50 |
| Greene | 161 | 90 | 71 | 86 | 75 |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 165 | 104 | 61 | 112 | 53 |
| Jefferson | 237 | 107 | 130 | 125 | 112 |
| Lewis | 113 | 74 | 39 | 64 | 49 |
| Livingston | 261 | 173 | 88 | 149 | 112 |
| Madison | 235 | 138 | 97 | 107 | 128 |
| Monroe | 982 | 764 | 218 | 347 | 635 |
| Montgomery | 99 | 48 | 51 | 69 | 30 |
| Niagara | 800 | 684 | 116 | 456 | 344 |
| Oneida | 960 | 461 | 499 | 446 | 514 |
| Onondaga | 556 | 338 | 218 | 243 | 313 |
| Ontario | 198 | 150 | 48 | 64 | 134 |
| Orange | 406 | 302 | 104 | 106 | 300 |
| Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 232 | 119 | 113 | 157 | 75 |
| Otsego | 163 | 140 | 23 | 131 | 32 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 437 | 392 | 45 | 73 | 364 |
| Rensselaer | 726 | 482 | 244 | 244 | 482 |
| Richmond | 358 | 206 | 152 | 143 | 215 |
| Rockland | 171 | 115 | 56 | 42 | 129 |
| St. Lawrence | 240 | 121 | 119 | 155 | 85 |
| Saratoga | 442 | 334 | 108 | 273 | 169 |
| Schenectady | 101 | 81 | 20 | 21 | 80 |
| Schoharie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 448 | 433 | 15 | 275 | 173 |
| Steuben | 202 | 164 | 38 | 141 | 61 |
| Suffolk | 409 | 286 | 123 | 201 | 208 |
| Sullivan | 124 | 70 | 54 | 74 | 50 |
| Tioga | 141 | 66 | 75 | 113 | 28 |
| Tompkins | 91 | 74 | 17 | 34 | 57 |
| Ulster | 222 | 148 | 74 | 147 | 75 |
| Warren | 87 | 50 | 37 | 43 | 44 |
| Washington | 194 | 141 | 53 | 137 | 57 |
| Wayne | 197 | 130 | 67 | 127 | 70 |
| Westchester | 684 | 535 | 149 | 251 | 433 |
| Wyoming | 107 | 56 | 51 | 79 | 28 |
| Yates | 63 | 39 | 24 | 35 | 28 |
| Total | 16,886 | 11,624 | 5,262 | 8,103 | 8,783 |

## TABLE 11.

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

| COUNTIES. | In connection with the poor-houses. | For out-door relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | $27,010 03 | $19,603 20 | $46,613 23 |
| Allegany | 5,288 20 | 8,425 45 | 13,713 65 |
| Broome | 21,291 00 | 16,584 38 | 37,875 38 |
| Cattaraugus | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 7,129 17 | ..... | 7,129 17 |
| Chautauqua | 17,840 20 | 16,744 28 | 34,584 48 |
| Chemung | 7,542 46 | ..... | 7,542 46 |
| Chenango | 13,565 07 | 4,958 78 | 18,523 85 |
| Clinton | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 16,246 90 | ..... | 16,246 90 |
| Cortland | 4,505 18 | 2,683 76 | 7,188 94 |
| Delaware | 5,511 78 | ..... | 5,511 78 |
| Dutchess | 9,342 37 | ..... | 9,342 37 |
| Erie | 86,489 77 | 49,400 00 | 135,889 77 |
| Essex | 3,077 02 | 10,579 80 | 13,656 82 |
| Franklin | 4,106 24 | 7,761 14 | 11,867 38 |
| Fulton | 6,353 00 | ..... | 6,353 00 |
| Genesee | 10,308 01 | 10,711 99 | 21,020 00 |
| Greene | 6,121 82 | 1,524 25 | 7,646 07 |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 9,533 44 | ..... | 9,533 44 |
| Jefferson | 9,873 14 | 24,176 86 | 34,050 00 |
| Lewis | 5,132 75 | 2,743 31 | 7,876 06 |
| Livingston | 12,642 13 | 4,477 82 | 17,119 95 |
| Madison | 9,386 40 | ..... | 9,386 40 |
| Monroe | 17,448 52 | 53,272 21 | 70,720 73 |
| Montgomery | 10,825 00 | ..... | 10,825 00 |
| Niagara | 13,471 70 | ..... | 13,471 70 |
| Oneida | 62,911 26 | 30,937 95 | 93,849 21 |
| Onondaga | 18,391 76 | 35,000 00 | 53,391 76 |
| Ontario | 7,386 25 | 15,115 06 | 22,501 31 |
| Orange | 26,080 62 | 3,358 20 | 29,438 82 |
| Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 12,826 13 | 39,828 42 | 52,654 55 |
| Otsego | 7,563 97 | 5,453 08 | 13,017 05 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 11,928 17 | 6,533 18 | 18,461 35 |
| Rensselaer | 24,681 25 | 11,635 40 | 36,316 65 |
| Richmond | 15,989 47 | 4,118 49 | 20,107 96 |
| Rockland | 6,860 96 | 5,868 33 | 12,729 29 |
| St. Lawrence | 15,920 68 | 11,072 65 | 26,993 33 |
| Saratoga | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Schenectady | 7,268 28 | 2,178 45 | 9,446 73 |
| Schoharie | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 7,268 61 | ..... | 7,268 61 |
| Steuben | 7,583 11 | 14,642 99 | 22,226 10 |
| Suffolk | 14,664 65 | 18,516 65 | 33,181 30 |
| Sullivan | 5,467 42 | 3,596 37 | 9,063 79 |
| Tioga | 6,994 97 | 13,737 08 | 20,732 05 |
| Tompkins | 3,032 85 | 19,199 36 | 22,232 21 |
| Ulster | 9,200 29 | 7,841 21 | 17,041 50 |
| Warren | 4,213 52 | 3,514 53 | 7,728 05 |
| Washington | 6,654 89 | 3,478 43 | 10,133 32 |
| Wayne | 10,281 34 | 3,258 37 | 13,539 71 |
| Westchester | 14,118 49 | 1,318 73 | 15,437 22 |
| Wyoming | 5,074 03 | 5,434 35 | 10,508 38 |
| Yates | 3,388 71 | 10,440 24 | 13,828 95 |
| Total | $665,792 98 | $509,724 75 | $1,175,517 73 |

## 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. | Estimated value of the products of the farm. | Value of labor of paupers. | Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance. | Average weekly expense of each person. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 112 | $145,000 00 | $1,200 00 | $1,000 00 | $130 00 | $2 50 |
| Allegany | 360 | 30,000 00 | 3,069 83 | ..... | 73 32 | 1 41 |
| Broome | 130 | 50,000 00 | 2,150 49 | 1,200 00 | 78 43 | 1 51 |
| Cattaraugus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga | 96 | 30,000 00 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 69 54 | 1 33 |
| Chautauqua | 338 | 134,596 51 | 3,716 00 | 1,200 00 | 70 41 | 1 35 |
| Chemung | 180 | 35,500 00 | 2,702 00 | 500 00 | 63 09 | 1 21 |
| Chenango | 175 | 22,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 750 00 | 57 10 | 1 09 |
| Clinton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 214 | 43,000 00 | 1,000 00 | ..... | 95 48 | 1 83 |
| Cortland | 118 | 28,500 00 | 2,314 90 | 500 00 | 44 37 | 85 |
| Delaware | 210 | 12,000 00 | 1,000 00 | ..... | 46 80 | 90 |
| Dutchess | 103 | 15,000 00 | 1,070 00 | 150 00 | 101 69 | 1 95 |
| Erie | 154 | 326,650 00 | 7,921 65 | 29,473 67 | 117 24 | 2 26 |
| Essex | 165 | 27,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 600 00 | 52 26 | 1 00 |
| Franklin | 110 | 40,000 00 | 2,100 00 | 500 00 | 83 00 | 1 60 |
| Fulton | 100 | 8,000 00 | 725 00 | 150 00 | 102 29 | 1 96 |
| Genesee | 194 | 20,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 600 00 | 54 90 | 1 05 |
| Greene | 188 | 25,000 00 | 1,900 00 | 250 00 | 38 02 | 73 |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 63 | 30,000 00 | 650 00 | 150 00 | 92 38 | 1 77 |
| Jefferson | 171 | 45,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 300 00 | 63 96 | 1 23 |
| Lewis | 59 | 25,000 00 | 2,289 00 | 500 00 | 65 35 | 1 25 |
| Livingston | 151 | 57,000 00 | 4,558 25 | 1,000 00 | 90 57 | 1 74 |
| Madison | 165 | 42,000 00 | 3,500 00 | 250 00 | 67 60 | 1 30 |
| Monroe | 80 | 85,000 00 | 3,963 95 | 1,500 00 | 67 97 | 1 30 |
| Montgomery | 160 | 25,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 250 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Niagara | 130 | 50,000 00 | 1,700 00 | 500 00 | 72 76 | 1 40 |
| Oneida | 206 | 231,200 00 | 10,278 38 | 6,000 00 | 84 76 | 1 63 |
| Onondaga | 80 | 90,000 00 | 3,575 00 | 6,000 00 | 64 00 | 1 23 |
| Ontario | 212 | 40,000 00 | 4,300 00 | 500 00 | 61 35 | 1 18 |
| Orange | 263 | 100,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 500 00 | 79 99 | 1 54 |
| Orleans | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 65 | 45,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 365 00 | 81 12 | 1 56 |
| Otsego | 295 | 30,000 00 | 3,216 55 | 500 00 | 60 32 | 1 16 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 450 | 75,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 3,300 00 | 107 12 | 2 06 |
| Rensselaer | 146 | 130,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 400 00 | 115 44 | 2 22 |
| Richmond | 121 | 20,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 450 00 | 91 31 | 1 75 |
| Rockland | 46 | 3,500 00 | 1,400 00 | 880 00 | 58 24 | 1 12 |
| St. Lawrence | 338 | 85,253 68 | 5,000 00 | 500 00 | 90 27 | 1 73 |
| Saratoga | 120 | 30,000 00 | 800 00 | 300 00 | 69 17 | 1 33 |
| Schenectady | 25 | 15,000 00 | 250 00 | 100 00 | 87 36 | 1 68 |
| Schoharie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Schuyler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 126 | 18,000 00 | 1,543 00 | 150 00 | 92 86 | 1 77 |
| Steuben | 200 | 24,500 00 | 1,500 00 | 350 00 | 78 00 | 1 50 |
| Suffolk | 500 | 60,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 71 25 | 1 37 |
| Sullivan | 100 | 13,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 500 00 | 53 04 | 1 02 |
| Tioga | 102 | 16,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 400 00 | 55 17 | 1 06 |
| Tompkins | 100 | 11,000 00 | 2,102 50 | 350 00 | 62 43 | 1 20 |
| Ulster | 147 | 35,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 500 00 | 65 70 | 1 26 |
| Warren | 220 | 10,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 400 00 | 68 00 | 1 30 |
| Washington | 267 | 15,000 00 | 2,213 85 | 800 00 | 52 43 | 1 03 |
| Wayne | 196 | 40,000 00 | 3,835 00 | 500 00 | 70 00 | 1 35 |
| Westchester | 117 | 65,000 00 | 3,400 00 | 600 00 | 72 80 | 1 40 |
| Wyoming | 280 | 30,000 00 | 3,350 00 | 600 00 | 52 00 | 1 00 |
| Yates | 185 | 20,000 00 | 2,400 00 | 350 00 | 53 78 | 1 03 |
| Total | 8,833 | $2,604,200 19 | $133,195 35 | $67,618 67 | ..... | ..... |

## TABLE 13.

*Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October* 31, 1888.

| NAME. | Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Born in the house. | Whole number supported. | Number aided by out-door relief. | Total supported and relieved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house... | 2,928 | 8,017 | 136 | 11,081 | ..... | 11,081 |
| Kingston city alms-house ..... | 43 | 59 | 2 | 104 | 1,231 | 1,335 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house *..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house ..... ..... | 9,028 | 32,602 | 434 | 42,064 | 7,607 | 49,671 |
| Oswego city alms-house..... ..... | 49 | 29 | 1 | 79 | 873 | 952 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house..... | 65 | 282 | 2 | 349 | 632 | 981 |
| Total ..... | 12,113 | 40,989 | 575 | 53,677 | 10,343 | 64,020 |

## TABLE 13 — (*Concluded*).

| NAME. | Discharged. | Bound out. | Absconded. | Died. | REMAINING NOV. 1, 1888 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | 6,978 | .... | 52 | 862 | 1,523 | 1,666 | 3,189 |
| Kingston city alms-house ..... | 42 | .... | .... | 12 | 38 | 12 | 50 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house..... | 28,631 | 13 | 34 | 3,919 | 4,675 | 4,792 | 9,467 |
| Oswego city alms-house ..... | 26 | .... | 3 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 43 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house ..... | 274 | .... | .... | 9 | 38 | 28 | 66 |
| Total..... ..... | 35,951 | 13 | 89 | 4,809 | 6,292 | 6,523 | 12,815 |

## TABLE 14.

*Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses, November* 1, 1888.

| NAME. | Idiots. | Epileptics. | Blind. | Deaf-mutes. | Children under 2 years of age. | Children between 2 and 16 years of age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..... | 4 | 33 | 10 | 2 | ..... | .. .... |
| Kingston city alms-house..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house..... | 305 | 91 | 98 | 5 | 175 | 319 |
| Oswego city alms-house..... | 16 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total ..... | 327 | 128 | 117 | 7 | 179 | 319 |

* Report received too late for tabulation.

## 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 | 11,081 | 6,289 | 4,792 | 3,891 | 7,190 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 104 | 87 | 17 | 37 | 67 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house | 42,064 | 24,831 | 17,233 | 14,710 | 27,354 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 79 | 41 | 38 | 27 | 52 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 349 | 279 | 70 | 139 | 210 |
| Total | 53,677 | 31,527 | 22,150 | 18,804 | 34,873 |

## TABLE 16.

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

| NAME. | For support in alsm-houses. | For out-door relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | $426,463 14 | ..... | $426,463 14 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 8,986 22 | $6,586 25 | 15,572 47 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house | 1,410,484 00 | 50,000 00 | 1,460,484 00 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 3,529 56 | 7,079 83 | 10,609 39 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 6,150 75 | 3,125 00 | 9,275 75 |
| Total | $1,855,613 67 | $66,791 08 | $1,922,404 75 |

## 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. | Estimated value of the products of the farm. | Value of labor of paupers. | Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance. | Average weekly expense of each person. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | 1,020 | $2,000,000 00 | $15,000 00 | $30,000 00 | $140 47 | $2 70 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 50 | 50,000 00 | 600 00 | 400 00 | 109 69 | 2 11 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York city alms-house | .... | 2,695,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 152 53 | 2 93 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 136 | 17,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 200 00 | 76 73 | 1 47 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 18 | 40,000 00 | 625 00 | 140 00 | 93 08 | 1 79 |
| Total | 1,224 | $4,802,000 00 | $21,225 00 | $30,740 00 | ..... | ..... |

## 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, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | $35,000 00 | $50,650 00 | $85,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 50,000 00 | 94,500 00 | 144,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | 100,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 110,000 00 | ..... | $11,500 00 | $11,500 00 |
| Ass'n for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | 80,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 00 | $25,000 00 | 2,803 96 | 27,803 96 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 20,875 75 | 5,251 30 | 26,127 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Babies' Nursery, in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 100,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 106,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 154,713 75 | 38,500 00 | 193,213 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 1,200 00 | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 158,000 00 | 22,500 00 | 180,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D | 109,733 43 | 5,152 08 | 114,885 51 | 3,000 00 | 45 00 | 3,045 00 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 40,000 00 | 520 63 | 40,520 63 | 3,000 00 | 269 45 | 3,269 45 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 3,278 62 | 7,278 62 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 38,239 33 | 144,323 90 | 182,563 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan † | 50,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 60,000 00 | ..... | 1,200 00 | 1,200 00 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 40,000 00 | 24,370 00 | 64,370 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 103,530 68 | 2,358 43 | 105,889 11 | 16,000 00 | ..... | 16,000 00 |
| Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 195,000 00 | 53,377 42 | 248,377 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charity Foundation of the Prot. Episcopal Church, Buffalo ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 105,000 00 | 52,437 74 | 157,437 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | 500,000 00 | 175,000 00 | 675,000 00 | ..... | 24,318 60 | 24,318 60 |
| Children's Fold, New York | 3,000 00 | 586 36 | 3,586 36 | ..... | 2,388 57 | 2,388 57 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 16,000 00 | 16,240 00 | 32,240 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam †† | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 2,100 00 | ..... | 2,100 00 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 270,974 00 | 145,507 87 | 416,481 87 | 41,400 00 | ..... | 41,400 00 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 35,000 00 | 22,599 84 | 57,599 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 150,000 00 | 62,096 25 | 212,096 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | 275,000 00 | 176,500 00 | 451,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 275,000 00 | ..... | 275,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 3,500 00 | 53,500 00 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 136,500 00 | 205,400 00 | 341,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 18 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | $18,608 85 | ..... | $18,608 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 50,000 00 | $11,000 00 | 61,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | $22,000 00 | $1,943 10 | $23,943 10 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 189,168 58 | 22,300 00 | 211,468 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Five Points Mission, New York | 77,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 78,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 445,000 00 | 20,500 00 | 465,500 00 | 25,500 00 | 20,495 00 | 45,995 00 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 23,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 29,000 00 | ..... | 400 00 | 400 00 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 19,992 00 | 950 00 | 20,942 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 10,500 00 | 283 24 | 10,783 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 6,600 00 | 9,600 00 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 840,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 1,040,000 00 | 340,850 00 | 2,150 00 | 343,000 00 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn† | 62,334 00 | ..... | 62,334 00 | 28,000 00 | 850 00 | 28,850 00 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 35,950 00 | ..... | 35,950 00 | 1,500 00 | 5,144 89 | 6,644 89 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 35,000 00 | 18,557 71 | 53,557 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | 65,549 34 | ..... | 65,549 34 | 9,828 25 | ..... | 9,828 25 |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | 30,000 00 | 14,500 00 | 44,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 236,571 82 | 27,257 35 | 363,829 17 | 55,000 00 | ..... | 55,000 00 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 10,000 00 | 6,500 00 | 16,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 27,000 00 | ..... | 27,000 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 104,000 00 | ..... | 104,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 300,000 00 | ..... | 300,000 00 | 96,000 00 | ..... | 96,000 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 90,000 00 | 26,625 93 | 116,625 93 | 29,773 51 | ..... | 29,773 51 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | 20,000 00 | 4,500 00 | 24,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 50,000 00 | 19,060 00 | 69,060 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 10,000 00 | 8,900 00 | 18,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 13,000 00 | 28,202 77 | 41,202 77 | ..... | 200 00 | 200 00 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 30,000 00 | 19,472 40 | 49,472 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 5,500 00 | 35,597 10 | 41,097 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 10,200 00 | ..... | 10,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 77 01 | 77 01 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 30,000 00 | 102,724 65 | 132,724 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 60,056 40 | 1,800 00 | 61,856 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 2,500 00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 200,000 00 | ..... | 200,000 00 | 67,000 00 | 4,434 00 | 71,434 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 140,500 00 | ..... | 140,500 00 | 29,936 70 | 22,775 48 | 52,712 18 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 13,500 00 | 10,000 00 | 23,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse † | 30,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 35,500 00 | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 4,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 | 22,000 00 | 12,576 30 | 34,576 30 |
| House of Mercy, New York | 127,000 00 | 9,592 97 | 136,592 97 | ..... | 9,300 00 | 9,300 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | 20,000 00 | 20,250 00 | 40,250 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 | 6,500 00 | 1,336 00 | 7,836 00 |
| Howard Mission, New York | 1,292 50 | ..... | 1,292 50 | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 33,552 46 | 65,410 55 | 98,963 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 20,000 00 | 30,753 39 | 50,753 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island | 192,623 13 | 63,298 10 | 255,921 23 | ..... | 3,495 41 | 3,495 41 |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 60,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 65,000 00 | 17,000 00 | ..... | 17,000 00 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 176,728 73 | ..... | 176,728 73 | 57,000 00 | ..... | 57,000 00 |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street) New York | 209,768 58 | ..... | 209,768 58 | 6,000 00 | 10,387 71 | 16,387 71 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 32,500 00 | 65,000 00 | 97,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 16,500 00 | 32,208 59 | 48,708 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 16,000 00 | 45,346 00 | 61,346 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 153,000 00 | ..... | 153,000 00 | 14,000 00 | 7,071 35 | 21,071 35 |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | 13,000 00 | 12,100 00 | 25,100 00 | ..... | 73 35 | 73 35 |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | 100,000 00 | 66,296 25 | 166,296 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 24,500 00 | 500 00 | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | 600 00 | ..... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 150,000 00 | ..... | 150,000 00 | 4,200 00 | ..... | 4,200 00 |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 37,750 00 | 11,029 60 | 48,779 60 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | 4,280 33 | 79 00 | 4,359 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | 550,000 00 | ..... | 550,000 00 | ..... | 1,447 39 | 1,447 39 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 147,800 00 | ..... | 147,800 00 | 20,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 00 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 55,000 00 | 19,000 00 | 74,000 00 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 877,737 57 | 53,693 24 | 931,430 61 | 100,000 00 | 28,672 83 | 128,672 83 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | 125,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 175,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| New York Infant Asylum | 175,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 185,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 31,500 00 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 555,259 46 | 31,656 19 | 586,915 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 39,000 00 | ..... | 39,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 161,177 78 | 148,000 00 | 309,177 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 758 00 | 5,758 00 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | 25,000 00 | 39,000 00 | 64,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 15,000 00 | 26,100 00 | 41,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 18 — *(Continued).*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Open Door Mission, Albany | $10,500 00 | ..... | $10,500 00 | ..... | $150 00 | $150 00 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 260,000 00 | $66,750 00 | 326,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 550,000 00 | 201,260 00 | 751,260 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 40,500 00 | 69,276 09 | 109,776 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | 45,000 00 | 257,000 00 | 302,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | 8,000 00 | 3,241 76 | 11,241 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 20,500 00 | 11,500 00 | 32,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | $8,000 00 | 6,508 77 | 14,508 77 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | 20,000 00 | 17,857 35 | 37,857 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | 20,000 00 | 56,235 00 | 76,235 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy†† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | 125,000 00 | 174,000 00 | 299,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | 50,000 00 | 12,032 08 | 62,032 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 52,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 55,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 800 00 | 20,800 00 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | 87,000 00 | 24,758 10 | 111,758 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 450,000 00 | ..... | 450,000 00 | 6,800 00 | 39,373 56 | 46,173 56 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York** | 406,808 38 | 1,152 25 | 407,960 63 | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | 50,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 55,000 00 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York | 70,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 85,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 43,991 81 | ..... | 43,991 81 | 22,547 72 | 3,130 93 | 25,678 65 |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | 110,000 00 | ..... | 110,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 2,143 00 | 17,143 00 |
| St. James' Home, New York | 58,000 00 | ..... | 58,000 00 | 14,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 17,000 00 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | 34,400 00 | ..... | 34,400 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 | 6,000 00 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | 9,000 00 | ..... | 9,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York † | 240,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 244,000 00 | 44,000 00 | ..... | 44,000 00 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | 24,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 26,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 40,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 220,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 235,000 00 | 77,500 00 | ..... | 77,500 00 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 231,231 00 | ..... | 231,231 00 | 35,000 00 | 19,962 54 | 54,962 54 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 41,000 00 | ..... | 41,000 00 | 2,150 00 | 2,500 00 | 4,650 00 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 81,000 00 | 21,902 12 | 102,902 12 | 1,040 33 | ..... | 1,040 33 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 55,000 00 | ..... | 55,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 5,125 00 | 7,125 00 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 25,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 26,500 00 | 23,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 26,000 00 |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 30,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 31,000 00 | 7,000 00 | ..... | 7,000 00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 27,575 40 | ..... | 27,575 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 13,000 00 | ..... | 13,000 00 | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | 40,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 935 00 | 935 00 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | 800 00 | 3,143 64 | 3,943 64 | ..... | 950 50 | 950 50 |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | 60,000 00 | 1,533 20 | 61,533 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 203,714 45 | ..... | 203,714 45 | 62,000 00 | ..... | 62,000 00 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | 936 48 | 936 48 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 134,289 00 | ..... | 134,289 00 | 16,450 00 | ..... | 16,450 00 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 65,000 00 | ..... | 65,000 00 | 8,587 11 | ..... | 8,587 11 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 105,000 00 | ..... | 105,000 00 | 25,000 00 | 14,000 00 | 39,000 00 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 21,500 00 | ..... | 21,500 00 | 5,000 00 | 242 87 | 5,242 87 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 66,775 00 | ..... | 66,775 00 | 10,500 00 | ..... | 10,500 00 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 35,000 00 | ..... | 35,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 30,000 00 | 33,500 00 | 63,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 186,959 56 | 105,201 29 | 292,160 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | 31,000 00 | 16,000 00 | 47,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 25,000 00 | 12,000 00 | 37,000 00 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 12,800 00 | ..... | 12,800 00 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | ..... | 8,000 00 | 8,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York | 85,000 00 | ..... | 85,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 19,530 00 | 32,530 00 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 188,391 00 | ..... | 188,391 00 | 34,809 00 | 9,891 00 | 44,700 00 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Br'klyn | 51,225 75 | 7,240 00 | 58,465 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | 74,393 23 | 24,301 46 | 98,694 69 | 30,000 00 | 37,417 67 | 67,417 67 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 500 00 | 85,000 00 | 85,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 115,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 155,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 75,000 00 | 90,000 00 | 165,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | 35,000 00 | 1,875 00 | 36,875 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York ¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 35,000 00 | 700 00 | 35,700 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Syracuse Home Association | 50,000 00 | 41,900 00 | 91,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead | 8,000 00 | 1,657 30 | 9,657 30 | ..... | 100 00 | 100 00 |
| The Home, Ithaca | 10,000 00 | 33,600 00 | 43,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | 40,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 18.—(*Concluded*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | $103,663 00 | $3,564 47 | $107,227 47 | ..... | $1,439 53 | $1,439 53 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | 50,000 00 | 88,305 40 | 138,305 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | 85,000 00 | ..... | 85,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 75,000 00 | 163,231 17 | 238,231 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie | 54,614 92 | 49,000 00 | 103,614 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York | 27,802 82 | ..... | 27,802 82 | ..... | 9,268 00 | 9,268 00 |
| Wartburg Orphan's Farm School, Mount Vernon | 100,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 110,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | 250 00 | 1,135 00 | 1,385 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | 17,000 00 | ..... | 17,000 00 | $1,500 00 | 400 00 | 1,900 00 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester | 75,000 00 | ..... | 75,000 00 | ..... | 1,640 95 | 1,640 95 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 20,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 00 | 1,250 00 | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | 52,000 00 | 25,000 00 | 77,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | 1,150 00 | 313 95 | 1,463 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $17,255,603 59 | $4,521,083 48 | $21,776,687 07 | $1,813,222 62 | $414,937 82 | $2,228,160 44 |

* Temporarily closed.
† No report received, or received too late; items from report of last year
‡ No report received.
¶ Report sent back for correction and not returned.
** Report received too late: property valuation from the report of 1886.
†† Report received too late for tabulation.

## TABLE 19.

*Showing the receipts of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| 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 legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | $1,259 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $120 00 | $1,884 53 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 1,305 03 | ..... | $27,898 42 | ..... | 1,844 65 | 1,500 00 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | 5,059 48 | ..... | ..... | $42,317 38 | ..... | 38,741 54 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,849 20 | ..... | 2,377 45 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 142 33 | ..... | 675 96 | ..... | 2,191 26 | 4,217 54 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | 41 10 | ..... | ..... | 352 00 | 63 15 | 5,028 12 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 7,867 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,045 85 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 6,555 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 00 | 9,555 97 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 110 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,271 08 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 7,252 06 | ..... | 5,192 25 | 4,922 09 | 3,535 85 | 8,165 86 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 3,165 52 | ..... | 10,415 50 | 3,008 20 | 2,292 10 | 3,330 61 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 74 41 | ..... | ..... | 3,633 83 | 1,575 50 | 2,724 88 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | ..... | ..... | ..... | 279 90 | 150 00 | 143 67 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 8,222 64 | ..... | 1,913 44 | ..... | 951 75 | 10,883 56 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,000 00 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 1,399 42 | ..... | 4,000 00 | ..... | 565 00 | 755 79 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 46 51 | $58,343 40 | 11,012 60 | ..... | 77 33 | ..... |
| Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 4,353 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,607 11 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 2,870 52 | ..... | ..... | 4,395 37 | 3,509 23 | 16,718 90 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | 2,618 10 | 37,776 48 | ..... | 70,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Fold, New York | 22 20 | ..... | ..... | 16,867 14 | ..... | 6,428 02 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 125 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 843 53 |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam* | 193 83 | ..... | 835 84 | ..... | 524 95 | 1,038 46 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 2,797 58 | ..... | ..... | 6,395 80 | 7,629 97 | 25,964 68 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 16 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,836 48 | 2,374 84 |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 6,353 84 | ..... | ..... | 22,038 29 | 394 86 | 3,464 16 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | 78 87 | ..... | ..... | 17,238 52 | 4,536 52 | 7,793 64 |

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 legacies donations and voluntary contributions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | $4,666 38 | ..... | $29,880 87 | $10,701 61 | $558 00 | $9,506 50 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 136 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 00 | 2,340 22 |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 10 | 3,198 57 |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 2,278 81 | ..... | ..... | 650 00 | ..... | 5,902 96 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet | 168 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 00 | 1,817 77 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 10,144 21 | ..... | ..... | 22,495 70 | 3,590 95 | 20,207 31 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | 3,858 25 | ..... | ..... | 3,828 68 | ..... | 14,712 57 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 3,245 26 | ..... | ..... | 248,915 61 | 3,772 00 | 6,577 87 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 7 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,891 45 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 333 83 | ..... | 453 74 | ..... | 763 15 | 537 58 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 794 52 | ..... | 390 00 | 234 00 | 317 05 | 619 59 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 129 44 | ..... | 4,418 94 | 1,380 00 | 2,293 08 | 5,023 14 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 12,901 90 | ..... | ..... | 57,295 20 | ..... | 72,487 36 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn* | 1,114 14 | ..... | 3,334 00 | 287 50 | 3,752 00 | 2,001 00 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 86 31 | ..... | ..... | 62,441 69 | ..... | 7,611 02 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 1,924 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 926 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 00 | 4,370 00 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | 211 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 711 00 | 2,009 22 |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 19,383 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,532 79 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 977 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 606 21 | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,530 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 76 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,711 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 1,090 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | 1,430 00 | 33,875 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 00 | 12,500 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 18,143 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,319 00 | 22,011 69 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | 1,027 07 | ..... | ..... | 4,485 57 | ..... | 435 30 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 10,565 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,564 00 | 11,499 66 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 1,954 68 | ..... | 3,136 15 | ..... | 28 42 | 263 62 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 454 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 498 00 | 2,021 39 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 1,934 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,470 00 | 3,237 07 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 1,436 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 00 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 1,372 87 | ..... | 1,898 25 | ..... | 106 00 | 944 00 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 453 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 796 50 | 347 70 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 1,297 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,390 26 | 1,040 00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 2,015 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 406 00 | 81 83 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 3,067 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,895 00 | 23,433 36 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 319 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 717 56 | 13 85 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 10,004 96 | ..... | 7,480 33 | 2,933 82 | 937 00 | 10,028 43 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 1,794 87 | ..... | ..... | 4,936 76 | 15,828 20 | 710 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 4 30 | ..... | 1,022 50 | ..... | 366 00 | 1,202 84 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse* | 125 00 | ..... | 1,838 64 | ..... | 460 68 | 2,142 68 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 996 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 374 31 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 814 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,666 90 |
| House of Mercy, New York | 1,174 46 | ..... | 110 00 | 3,292 10 | 62 00 | 24,565 24 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | ..... | ..... | 626 92 | ..... | 22 00 | 1,467 60 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 608 30 | ..... | 2,143 00 | 3,025 57 | 1,318 50 | 11,489 91 |
| Howard Mission, New York | 11 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,899 54 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 4,695 20 | ..... | 5,202 77 | ..... | ..... | 66 25 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 7,769 41 | ..... | 412 50 | 1,956 47 | 1,575 97 | 5,571 93 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island | 29,914 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,399 00 | ..... |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 202 79 | ..... | 639 50 | ..... | 249 89 | 1,074 15 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 21,971 87 | 25,582 15 | 20,965 45 | 30 00 | 2,715 00 | 1,645 00 |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York | 1,724 36 | ..... | ..... | 59,960 60 | 1,586 08 | 334 59 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 3,021 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,381 00 |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 77 38 | ..... | 2,371 08 | ..... | 850 58 | 1,080 50 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 596 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,129 00 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 344 78 | 19,272 81 | 7,742 01 | ..... | 2,398 79 | ..... |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | ..... | ..... | 2,000 00 | ..... | 20 25 | ..... |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 239 59 | ..... | 404 00 |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 3,302 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 565 00 | 2,564 43 |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 00 | 2,016 78 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 970 49 | ..... | ..... | 1,643 67 | ..... | 12,057 59 |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 729 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,291 09 |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 40 | 1,849 78 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | 428 42 | ..... | ..... | 121,302 14 | 3,030 93 | 214,386 41 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | ..... | ..... | 14,880 01 | 65,913 82 | 544 50 | 1,326 10 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 299 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,244 06 | 11,114 81 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 2,396 77 | ..... | ..... | 221,847 41 | 1,912 50 | 1,420 00 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,425 61 | 12,380 41 |
| New York Infant Asylum | 11,547 12 | ..... | ..... | 85,297 48 | ..... | 5,571 08 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 1,746 41 | ..... | ..... | 116,127 94 | 1,830 50 | 18,745 44 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 265 68 | 36,064 60 | 6,420 00 | ..... | 55 79 | 25 00 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 20,685 35 | ..... | 2,828 77 | 104,998 35 | 6,958 92 | 20,950 00 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | 106 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 715 85 | 967 05 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | 428 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 679 46 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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 legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | $15 67 | ..... | $2,672 32 | ..... | $761 21 | $1,386 61 |
| Open Door Mission, Albany | 994 13 | ..... | ..... | $913 71 | 275 00 | 886 63 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 11,047 23 | ..... | ..... | 11,108 15 | 4,715 25 | 20,791 48 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 6,899 74 | ..... | ..... | 1,649 54 | ..... | 42,192 24 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brook'n, E. D. | 19 19 | ..... | 45,644 40 | 2,422 97 | 4,371 37 | 753 00 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | 1,449 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 983 37 | 27,242 94 |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | 515 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,099 48 |
| Orphans House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 6 42 | ..... | 3,064 00 | ..... | 1,758 40 | 6,200 00 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | 794 55 | ..... | ..... | 28,629 56 | 96 00 | 98 85 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | 8,526 00 | ..... | 880 71 | 103 42 | 450 00 | 1,241 50 |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | 1,426 39 | ..... | 714 97 | 136 21 | 417 40 | 1,740 39 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | 11,598 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,291 35 | 10,755 00 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 804 40 | 1,069 39 | 2,930 97 |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 1,659 29 | ..... | ..... | 2,241 56 | 2,409 00 | 2,000 00 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | 243 42 | ..... | 1,117 15 | 1,715 20 | 2,246 25 | 10,191 51 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 23,532 28 | ..... | 44,053 25 | 36,389 56 | ..... | 34,546 60 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | 199 01 | ..... | ..... | 17,728 55 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,691 97 |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 2,914 24 | ..... | 8,992 25 | 212 47 | 529 00 | 186 50 |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | 305 19 | ..... | 1,897 24 | 4,851 32 | 6,460 32 | 2,987 22 |
| St. James' Home, New York | 420 17 | ..... | ..... | 14,100 58 | ..... | 545 40 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | 208 66 | ..... | 4,126 75 | ..... | 35 00 | 60 00 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | ..... | ..... | 8,641 10 | ..... | 258 39 | 1,147 54 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York* | 3,990 04 | ..... | ..... | 43,724 84 | 1,288 00 | 2,458 88 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | 6,278 76 | ..... | 3,564 36 | 3,877 65 | 1,177 54 | 435 77 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 1,215 57 | ..... | 364 98 | 4,282 32 | 383 86 | 1,164 45 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 352 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,430 00 | 9,650 45 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 1,001 11 | $36,684 64 | 15,101 88 | 18,340 73 | 713 00 | 618 78 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 355 24 | ..... | 3,552 13 | ..... | 848 88 | 3,564 02 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 127 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | 11,873 03 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 265 00 | ..... | 8,450 00 | ..... | 330 00 | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | ..... | ..... | 2,363 82 | 213 85 | ..... | 524 68 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 55 00 | ..... | 1,525 25 | 3,172 00 | 1,100 56 | 942 79 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | 6,997 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 321 25 | 1,067 00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 761 36 | ..... | 1,790 72 | 1,369 09 | 321 00 | 326 06 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | ..... | ..... | 1,895 25 | ..... | 421 40 | ..... |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,960 25 | 656 00 | 7,648 56 |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 85 00 | ..... | 1,285 69 | 2,005 00 | 1,125 00 | 890 00 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | 58 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | 470 09 | ..... | ..... | 768 32 | ..... | 4,067 69 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 93 83 | ..... | ..... | 14,949 13 | 7,261 85 | 12,307 10 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 87 37 | ..... | 1,449 10 | 4,589 25 | 1,403 25 | 962 00 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 1,683 83 | ..... | 17,885 87 | ..... | 471 71 | 251 91 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 3,310 71 | 1,790 00 | 800 00 | 2,966 06 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 666 85 | ..... | 2,151 58 | 11,986 25 | 369 04 | 8,726 12 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 362 55 | ..... | ..... | 604 50 | 807 05 | 1,874 83 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 254 86 | ..... | 4,883 85 | ..... | 12,501 03 | 34 08 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 2,048 25 | ..... | 3,025 53 | 692 53 | 3,523 50 | 1,350 56 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 113 16 | ..... | 10,545 81 | 600 00 | 359 62 | ..... |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | 114,569 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 295 25 |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 1,685 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750 00 | 5,250 97 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 1,076 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,215 50 | 33,143 97 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | 118 19 | ..... | 1,915 00 | 2,395 17 | ..... | 3,643 86 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 525 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 237 00 | 2,634 48 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 111 00 | 4,085 26 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | 2,005 94 | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | 961 00 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,700 00 | 530 00 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 1,453 73 | ..... | ..... | 56,616 05 | 72 00 | 3,695 37 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | 1,943 34 | ..... | ..... | 1,291 42 | 1,476 77 | 3,255 80 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | 389 69 | ..... | 4,074 20 | ..... | 1,156 23 | 18,703 90 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 2,799 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 705 00 | 5,305 98 |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,757 66 | ..... | 5,588 17 | 1,533 68 |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 963 69 | ..... | ..... | 1,542 25 | 5,607 35 | 320 31 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | 10 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413 00 | 1,936 54 |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | 326 65 | ..... | 2,044 92 | ..... | 782 05 | 1,090 82 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 1,548 93 | ..... | 10,939 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Syracuse Home Association | 7,666 41 | ..... | 248 66 | 1,027 37 | 1,490 00 | 2,076 44 |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queen's County, Hempstead | 7,817 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,265 50 | 1,346 27 |
| The Home, Ithaca | ..... | ..... | 148 00 | ..... | 563 48 | 124 80 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | 431 40 | 15,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | 811 70 | ..... | 5,146 32 | 17,647 08 | 3,423 47 | 144 50 |
| Troy Ophan Asylum | 1,669 15 | ..... | 1,164 43 | 6,880 13 | 415 04 | 6,193 43 |

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 legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | $3,495 31 | ..... | ..... | $17,572 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 285 40 | ..... | $6,448 25 | ..... | $1,485 25 | $778 67 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie | 1,109 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,499 50 | 5,085 25 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,064 59 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | 68 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 00 | 2,232 30 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | 149 92 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | 1,136 58 | 2,973 33 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | 2,040 97 | $26,252 09 | 16,627 52 | ..... | ..... | 100 00 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 547 12 | ..... | 9,186 41 | ..... | 1,346 79 | 558 79 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | 236 78 | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,443 61 |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | 328 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 00 |
| Total | $548,768 46 | $254,976 17 | $455,238 33 | $1,815,832 38 | $276,962 80 | $1,273,769 28 |

* No report received, or received too late; items from report of last year.

† Receipts not reported in time for use.

TABLE 19 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | $2,595 82 | $12,600 00 | ..... | $1,290 16 | $19,750 40 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 5,169 70 | 7,531 70 | $4,000 00 | 395 43 | 49,644 93 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | ..... | ..... | 11,500 00 | 21,507 47 | 119,125 87 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls | ..... | ..... | 2,988 46 | 3,463 13 | 19,178 24 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,757 19 | 20,984 28 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,339 00 | 6,823 35 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 505 50 | ..... | ..... | 612 20 | 14,031 39 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 1,632 63 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 5,223 15 | 26,157 32 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 60 | 3,398 52 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 1,818 34 | ..... | 2,000 00 | 7,688 43 | 40,574 88 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 334 01 | ..... | 5,000 00 | 216 63 | 27,762 57 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,149 05 | 10,161 67 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | 632 99 | 1,406 56 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 8,078 28 | 17,267 33 | ..... | 80 76 | 47,397 76 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,000 00 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 1,208 15 | 375 00 | 6,000 00 | 75 00 | 14,378 36 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | ..... | ..... | 8,000 00 | 45 74 | 77,525 58 |
| Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 1,231 94 | ..... | ..... | 3,423 17 | 17,615 48 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 1,641 72 | 829 13 | ..... | 36 54 | 30,001 41 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 357,434 48 | 467,829 06 |
| Children's Fold, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,317 36 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 937 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,906 25 |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,593 08 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 7,084 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,872 93 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 1,028 00 | ..... | 269 99 | ..... | 5,525 65 |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 2,320 00 | 5,000 00 | 720 00 | 7,311 88 | 47,603 03 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, N. Y. | 9,956 15 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 | 42,603 70 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,877 50 | 66,190 86 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 15,413 55 | 9,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 24,550 21 |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | 273 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,781 22 |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,338 67 |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,831 77 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet | ..... | ..... | ..... | 237 50 | 2,258 27 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 873 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,311 90 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 243 45 | 22,642 95 |

TABLE 19 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | $1,050 00 | ..... | $18,000 00 | $1,000 00 | $282,560 74 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 240 00 | ..... | 25 00 | ..... | 3,164 44 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 61 50 | $150 00 | ..... | 771 91 | 3,071 71 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse* | 30 57 | ..... | ..... | 233 75 | 2,619 48 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | 6,020 96 | 25,265 56 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 9,500 99 | ..... | 27,225 00 | ..... | 179,410 45 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn* | ..... | ..... | 4,100 00 | 4,650 05 | 19,238 69 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70,138 02 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,680 84 | 16,605 36 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 867 17 | ..... | ..... | 75 00 | 7,488 55 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | 732 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,663 95 |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 1,315 94 | ..... | ..... | 2,143 01 | 70,375 41 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 30 00 | 120 00 | ..... | 5,076 67 | 6,810 08 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,580 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,110 00 | 39,897 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,395 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | 28,400 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 945 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42,419 78 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | 217 80 | ..... | ..... | 207 06 | 6,372 80 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 497 44 | ..... | ..... | 760 00 | 25,886 73 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | ..... | 466 50 | ..... | 84 14 | 5,933 51 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 1,502 14 | ..... | 689 15 | 43 68 | 5,209 15 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 972 55 | ..... | ..... | 773 39 | 8,387 07 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 2,265 30 | 5,600 00 | ..... | 146 06 | 9,947 93 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 99 56 | ..... | ..... | 4 30 | 4,424 98 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | ..... | ..... | ..... | 561 91 | 2,160 01 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 193 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,921 47 |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 5,573 52 | 4,200 00 | ..... | 95 68 | 12,372 25 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 493 67 | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | 28,909 03 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | ..... | ..... | ..... | 632 25 | 1,683 24 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | 34,505 68 | 80,890 22 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,312 91 | 78,582 74 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 594 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,413 29 | 4,602 93 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse* | 280 00 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | 5,347 00 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 286 22 | ..... | ..... | 1,492 04 | 3,148 73 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | ..... | ..... | 9,352 52 | 25,923 30 | 40,757 53 |
| House of Mercy, New York | 1,376 41 | 9,600 00 | ..... | 3,825 96 | 44,006 17 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | 983 93 | 1,250 00 | ..... | 252 49 | 4,602 94 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 870 76 | 19,456 04 |
| Howard Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,911 18 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 3,282 72 | 2,039 20 | ..... | 741 50 | 16,027 64 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 1,191 55 | 570 00 | ..... | 43 25 | 19,091 08 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island | 3,992 02 | ..... | ..... | 38,878 49 | 102,184 35 |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 477 50 | 550 00 | ..... | 439 62 | 3,633 45 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 60 14 | ..... | 3,500 00 | ..... | 76,469 61 |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,339 89 | 65,945 52 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 2,950 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,938 77 | 13,291 50 |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 1,721 01 | 145 00 | ..... | 146 10 | 6,391 65 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 2,515 94 | ..... | ..... | 262 00 | 7,503 52 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 72 44 | ..... | ..... | 1,134 59 | 30,965 42 |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | 743 23 | ..... | ..... | 9 70 | 2,773 18 |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | 3,270 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,939 99 | 7,853 58 |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 30 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,243 25 | 7,705 65 |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,966 78 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 22 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,694 57 |
| Midnight Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,365 25 | 13,385 42 |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 43 | 1,940 21 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | 340,145 90 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 501 42 | ..... | ..... | 6,133 75 | 89,299 60 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | ..... | ..... | 3,860 66 | 12,774 91 | 29,293 90 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,633 37 | 261,210 05 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | 1,920 00 | ..... | 900 00 | ..... | 23,626 02 |
| New York Infant Asylum | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102,415 68 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 1,832 96 | 17,656 19 | ..... | ..... | 157,939 44 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | ..... | ..... | 650 00 | ..... | 43,481 07 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 7,923 18 | 4,038 89 | ..... | 10,554 26 | 178,937 72 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | ..... | ..... | ..... | 793 02 | 2,582 31 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | ..... | 2,312 70 | ..... | 300 00 | 3,720 46 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 571 26 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 5,407 47 |
| Open-Door Mission, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 40 | 3,110 87 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 4,644 14 | ..... | ..... | 476 71 | 52,782 96 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 8,071 50 | 35,285 13 | ..... | 23,578 33 | 117,676 48 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 2,810 16 | 12,882 00 | ..... | ..... | 68,903 09 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | 18,143 85 | ..... | ..... | 635 74 | 48,455 88 |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,614 73 |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 188 65 | ..... | ..... | 670 69 | 11,878 16 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | 27 46 | 57 46 | 29,703 87 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | 788 62 | 500 00 | ..... | 702 48 | 13,192 73 |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 19—(*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | $3,101 79 | ..... | ..... | $16 15 | $7,553 30 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | 9,353 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,998 39 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | 518 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,322 82 |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 220 64 | $8,000 00 | $12,000 00 | 15,616 13 | 44,146 62 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | 960 00 | ..... | ..... | 23 25 | 16,496 78 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 25,000 00 | 1,474 32 | 164,996 01 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 97 | 18,153 53 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York | 900 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,340 81 | 8,932 78 |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201 97 | 13,036 43 |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 3,536 00 | 10,084 69 | 30,121 98 |
| St. James' Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,066 15 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 00 | 5,130 41 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,047 03 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York* | 5,598 84 | 582 50 | 28,565 00 | 775 22 | 86,983 32 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 412 06 | 15,746 14 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 420 59 | 11,307 45 | ..... | 905 00 | 20,044 22 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 2,831 00 | ..... | ..... | 11,761 00 | 43,025 16 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | ..... | ..... | ..... | 410 37 | 72,870 51 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | ..... | ..... | ..... | 973 57 | 9,293 84 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 828 85 | ..... | ..... | 2,874 15 | 16,303 65 |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,045 00 |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 567 04 | 3,669 39 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,495 85 | 8,291 45 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 54 | 7,747 89 |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | ..... | ..... | ..... | 347 48 | 1,726 55 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | ..... | ..... | 400 00 | 2,000 00 | 6,968 23 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,316 65 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,452 17 | 15,716 98 |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,825 55 | 7,216 24 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | 185 00 | 2,900 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,143 64 |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | 83 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,389 58 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 998 03 | 35,609 94 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,259 20 | 11,750 17 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | 138 41 | 20,466 73 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,723 36 | 16,590 13 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,899 84 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 16 | 3,651 09 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,576 16 | 19,249 98 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 10,500 00 | 1,714 50 | 22,854 87 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,272 73 | 13,891 32 |
| Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I | 21,537 11 | 315,428 16 | ..... | 1,908 03 | 453,738 54 |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 1,107 27 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 2,620 73 | 17,414 17 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 5,627 95 | ..... | ..... | 17,787 48 | 63,851 30 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | 515 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,893 61 | 10,480 83 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 836 52 | ..... | ..... | 621 00 | 4,854 13 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 87 | 4,368 13 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | 400 00 | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | 8,378 94 |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,230 00 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,702 79 | 64,539 94 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | 580 00 | ..... | ..... | 231 72 | 8,779 05 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | ..... | ..... | ..... | 971 27 | 25,295 29 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 4,645 00 | 14,000 00 | ..... | 78 47 | 27,533 51 |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 2,490 50 | ..... | ..... | 3,654 30 | 15,024 31 |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 2,850 00 | ..... | ..... | 523 43 | 11,807 03 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 38 | 2,460 68 |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | 231 72 | 1,425 00 | ..... | 23 05 | 5,924 21 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 421 51 | 12,909 94 |
| Syracuse Home Association | 2,044 93 | 2,000 00 | 395 44 | ..... | 16,949 25 |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queen's County, Hempstead | 270 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,699 88 |
| The Home, Ithaca | 1,457 07 | ..... | ..... | 414 20 | 2,707 55 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | ..... | ..... | ..... | 213 95 | 15,645 35 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | ..... | 3,857 19 | ..... | 2,331 17 | 33,361 43 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | 4,247 23 | ..... | ..... | 508 08 | 21,077 49 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,067 31 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 8,232 34 | ..... | ..... | 5 85 | 17,235 76 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie | 2,460 00 | ..... | ..... | 336 00 | 3,905 25 |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 394 28 | 10,979 03 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon | ..... | 2,679 78 | ..... | ..... | 10,744 37 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 487 91 | 3,014 10 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | ..... | ..... | 100 00 | 111 98 | 4,971 81 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,196 49 | 46,217 07 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 8 56 | ..... | 2,072 15 | 122 32 | 13,792 14 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | 1,542 00 | 679 37 | ..... | 996 00 | 8,897 76 |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | 13 04 | ..... | ..... | 22 50 | 663 96 |
| Total | $246,064 58 | $520,828 22 | $229,076 82 | $910,362 10 | $6,531,879 14 |

* No report received, or received too late; items from report of last year.

† Receipts not reported in time for use.

## TABLE 20.

*Showing the expenditures of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the year ending September 30, 1888.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For furniture, beds and bedding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | ..... | ..... | $931 50 | $2,612 72 | $30 00 | $918 00 | $52 90 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | $4,040 56 | ..... | 6,168 43 | 15,081 73 | 3,897 49 | 1,374 50 | 1,138 30 |
| American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N. Y. | ..... | $7,000 00 | 11,837 89 | 10,733 52 | 936 64 | 1,585 66 | 304 42 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | 763 00 | 625 00 | 1,107 11 | 5,841 53 | 1,458 01 | 1,483 41 | 510 77 |
| Assoc'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N. Y. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 138 41 | 6,353 65 | 1,048 62 | 676 54 | 399 40 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | ..... | ..... | 1,482 52 | 994 89 | 121 47 | 412 68 | ..... |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 1,550 74 | 2,301 45 | 35 00 | 898 84 | 159 52 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,734 82 | 7,481 80 | 50 00 | 1,877 93 | 1,296 02 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | ..... | ..... | 719 80 | 756 43 | 67 68 | 184 75 | 202 60 |
| Brooklyn Indus'l School Assoc'n and Home for Destitute Children | ..... | 2,000 00 | 11,246 75 | 11,078 51 | 2,556 27 | 2,194 55 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | ..... | ..... | 5,408 33 | 5,660 78 | 1,868 67 | 1,643 01 | 529 37 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 150 00 | 700 16 | 1,225 22 | 3,971 36 | 689 60 | 1,062 03 | 163 87 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | ..... | 350 00 | 453 00 | 367 56 | ..... | 125 00 | ..... |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 3,318 19 | 3,020 30 | 488 21 | 1,375 70 | 287 15 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan ‡ | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | 1,800 00 | 460 00 | 160 00 | 750 00 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | ..... | ..... | 2,282 15 | 2,487 24 | 325 38 | 999 96 | 127 31 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 517 32 | 150 00 | 19,689 76 | 8,901 26 | 2,711 43 | 2,236 06 | 1,170 27 |
| Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, New York | ..... | ..... | 2,535 00 | 5,246 13 | 87 38 | 1,662 32 | 65 67 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 10,352 98 | 8,428 59 | ..... | 1,562 02 | 131 74 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | ..... | ..... | 10,567 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Fold, New York | ..... | 3,442 24 | 3,278 77 | 6,361 58 | 2,495 34 | 1,060 75 | 564 66 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | ..... | ..... | 1,020 00 | 206 97 | 55,82 | 106 75 | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam ‡ | 399 66 | ..... | 832 25 | 762 25 | 145 59 | 177 60 | ..... |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 1,684 00 | ..... | 5,756 49 | 12,973 56 | 329 99 | 4,248 79 | 262 35 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | ..... | ..... | 937 00 | 1,193 68 | ..... | 538 70 | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 4,581 00 | 11,423 38 | 1,341 94 | 1,548 53 | 790 28 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | ..... | ..... | 7,806 16 | 10,385 76 | 2,224 49 | 5,199 64 | 644 48 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 1,350 00 | ..... | 5,915 00 | 25,560 75 | 8,746 50 | 2,996 87 | 2,117 89 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | ..... | ..... | 4,417 74 | 2,759 82 | ..... | 648 16 | 482 81 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | ..... | 163 77 | 830 88 | 643 78 | 2 93 | 246 63 | 49 90 |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | 303 62 | 1,476 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 1,182 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet | ..... | ..... | 351 51 | 198 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | ..... | ..... | 12,411 42 | 14,269 82 | 1,164 98 | 3,693 38 | 2,050 76 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | 10,855 00 | 3,440 77 | 1,465 65 | 352 86 | ..... |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 22,500 00 | 10,963 73 | *146,397 90 | 52,899 70 | 14,012 90 | 9,737 09 | 2,918 30 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | ..... | 25 00 | 681 00 | 2,301 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 240 00 | 227 87 | 569 75 | 593 54 | 121 25 | 220 12 | ..... |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | 372 25 | 847 71 | 319 08 | 158 00 | 268 60 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 343 50 | 6,731 05 | 1,092 00 | 3,081 89 | 1,268 00 | 1,438 35 | 1,407 02 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 10,560 00 | ..... | 24,312 98 | 46,030 80 | ..... | 5,670 22 | 430 08 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn‡ | 6,907 25 | 3,250 00 | 2,248 00 | 4,337 25 | 670 00 | 486 00 | 425 00 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 1,500 00 | 13,432 39 | 11,124 09 | 24,725 25 | 7,417 29 | 2,374 42 | 726 52 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | ..... | ..... | 2,502 14 | 2,325 50 | 189 24 | 1,142 60 | 42 30 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | 1,971 18 | ..... | 496 65 | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 15,124 00 | ..... | 8,653 92 | 10,817 63 | 1,244 35 | 3,299 61 | 109 76 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | ..... | ..... | 865 16 | 293 72 | ..... | 220 66 | 207 72 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 1,500 00 | ..... | ..... | 250 00 | ..... | 630 00 | 100 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 125 00 | 2,500 00 | ..... | 31,200 00 | ..... | 900 00 | 160 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 4,320 00 | 8,000 00 | ..... | 7,422 00 | 1,562 00 | 2,600 00 | 700 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | ..... | 550 00 | 900 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 750 00 | ..... | 2,110 58 | 4,771 93 | ..... | 364 87 | ..... |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | 940 00 | 1,752 66 | 235 46 | 415 53 | 64 31 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 1,100 61 | 1,195 14 | 12 42 | 542 19 | 164 13 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | ..... | ..... | 1,249 92 | 1,056 45 | 278 14 | 432 50 | 18 20 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | 1,245 44 | 1,463 37 | 258 36 | 137 97 | 106 48 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | ..... | ..... | 1,723 33 | 2,213 69 | 123 72 | 759 10 | 66 73 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | ..... | ..... | 434 75 | 635 97 | 81 34 | 159 50 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | ..... | ..... | 1,161 35 | 1,144 61 | 208 05 | 294 70 | 24 94 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 498 20 | 63 71 | 306 50 | 423 61 | ..... | 195 00 | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | ..... | ..... | 691 13 | 970 74 | ..... | 685 15 | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | ..... | ..... | 1,429 42 | 2,227 10 | 29 27 | 683 53 | 783 15 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,271 55 | 2,533 96 | ..... | 847 50 | 504 34 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 125 00 | ..... | 461 35 | 313 89 | ..... | 171 64 | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 1,954 37 | 7,181 00 | 5,962 50 | 22,695 71 | 6,552 80 | 2,533 00 | 2,039 23 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 1,113 00 | 3,000 00 | 5,152 76 | 32,201 62 | 8,585 18 | 6,106 45 | 929 31 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | ..... | ..... | 1,127 85 | 1,560 64 | 327 59 | 395 50 | 71 56 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse‡ | ..... | ..... | 2,112 00 | 1,935 00 | ..... | ..... | 150 00 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | 1,423 28 | 565 89 | ..... | 27 86 | ..... |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 360 00 | 11,501 20 | 8,877 67 | 1,321 13 | ..... | 210 00 | ..... |
| House of Mercy, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,695 00 | 4,428 70 | 502 33 | 2,005 37 | 283 38 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | ..... | 123 52 | 672 00 | 1,313 90 | 157 39 | 456 10 | 40 54 |

TABLE 20 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For furniture, beds and bedding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | $8,676 67 | $864 76 | $4,026 71 | $2,569 76 | $534 82 | $744 14 | $241 57 |
| Howard Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,354 00 | 1,032 87 | 437 93 | 112 40 | ..... |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | ..... | ..... | 2,601 85 | 2,874 72 | 1,480 15 | 844 70 | 464 04 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | ..... | ..... | 2,401 05 | 3,361 24 | 795 91 | 1,329 52 | 287 75 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island | ..... | ..... | 9,243 33 | 36,307 46 | 1,625 00 | 5,624 14 | 1,988 30 |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 850 00 | 202 79 | 620 24 | 704 56 | 61 29 | 170 38 | 25 20 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 2,964 49 | ..... | 21,323 31 | 9,699 72 | 1,701 39 | 2,312 93 | 776 84 |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York | 5,600 00 | 12,818 79 | 3,487 48 | 26,370 25 | 1,575 34 | 3,653 24 | 944 82 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,643 50 | 2,605 61 | 495 28 | 434 25 | 14 40 |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | ..... | ..... | 1,780 73 | 1,568 72 | 327 96 | 471 74 | 25 80 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,821 12 | 310 00 | 466 39 | ..... |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 3,850 00 | 1,574 46 | 12,574 00 | 6,328 20 | 986 12 | 962 17 | 1,098 63 |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | ..... | ..... | 837 94 | 1,373 70 | 114 11 | 236 75 | 53 20 |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | ..... | ..... | 976 00 | 4,432 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | ..... | ..... | 1,111 65 | 2,509 56 | 291 51 | 301 50 | ..... |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | ..... | ..... | 659 58 | 716 71 | 30 00 | 200 58 | 45 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,367 06 | 7,566 01 | ..... | 648 12 | ..... |
| Midnight Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | 499 92 | 3,118 82 | ..... | 1,059 50 | 87 21 |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | 1,000 00 | ..... | 348 80 | 332 97 | 50 53 | 44 57 | 11 86 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | ..... | 156,300 00 | 35,340 53 | 71,981 50 | 11,838 94 | 15,762 14 | 7,316 44 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 11,700 00 | ..... | 5,648 22 | 33,507 54 | 11,223 77 | 5,323 77 | 1,061 14 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 3,460 14 | 3,000 00 | 1,600 97 | 2,706 99 | 1,191 13 | 3,083 97 | 2,748 87 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 19,024 31 | 14,569 07 | 45,912 36 | 96,765 94 | 13,015 87 | 17,665 02 | 8,863 03 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | ..... | 4,000 00 | 5,548 73 | 7,858 80 | 417 60 | 1,878 07 | 463 84 |
| New York Infant Asylum | 1,500 00 | 5,100 00 | 4,250 00 | 58,050 85 | 5,130 25 | 6,020 59 | 1,226 38 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | ..... | ..... | 30,189 30 | 46,202 60 | 13,489 75 | 7,989 41 | 2,740 44 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | ..... | 1,500 00 | 7,607 20 | 4,016 94 | 1,439 01 | 776 87 | 1,222 71 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 18,640 65 | 40,649 83 | 7,160 01 | 10,060 51 | 2,882 54 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | 300 00 | ..... | 937 00 | 1,009 91 | 19 48 | 187 26 | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | 840 61 | 1,100 60 | 87 11 | 358 35 | 141 79 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | ..... | ..... | 2,174 95 | 2,067 57 | 427 15 | 255 00 | ..... |
| Open Door Mission, Albany | ..... | ..... | 434 50 | 715 00 | ..... | 240 00 | 31 25 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 8,847 08 | 10,370 03 | 3,834 32 | 2,832 68 | 665 80 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | ..... | 8,136 20 | 14,525 90 | 3,429 59 | 1,482 25 | 990 47 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D | ..... | ..... | 3,700 00 | 33,000 00 | 9,750 00 | 2,200 00 | 1,600 00 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,738 60 | 8,409 94 | 2,095 07 | 986 44 | 574 60 |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | ..... | ..... | 531 70 | 541 60 | 126 33 | 171 20 | 5 00 |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 200 00 | ..... | 1,631 00 | 3,006 72 | 504 71 | 436 12 | 216 59 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | 2,491 67 | 7,177 19 | 2,628 38 | 12,334 45 | 1,795 73 | 320 59 | 300 95 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 1,592 72 | 959 54 | 87 83 | 711 74 | 144 54 |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | ..... | ..... | 1,516 07 | 1,927 32 | 306 77 | 403 45 | 44 70 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,687 90 | 5,345 09 | 112 49 | 1,353 85 | 328 89 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | ..... | ..... | 1,608 91 | 1,931 32 | 195 82 | 622 60 | 44 21 |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 9,532 88 | 500 00 | 1,771 65 | 8,271 30 | 846 41 | 554 54 | 57 21 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 3,781 33 | 4,265 77 | 860 73 | 2,072 74 | 460 62 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 414 90 | ..... | 17,474 97 | 48,088 18 | 9,798 73 | 5,045 45 | 1,956 38 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | 1,000 00 | ..... | 2,134 00 | 10,924 21 | 978 12 | 832 60 | 787 14 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York | ..... | ..... | 2,418 58 | 4,361 14 | ..... | 742 93 | 87 09 |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 1,540 71 | ..... | 991 50 | 4,518 46 | 787 49 | 862 00 | 315 29 |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | 10,000 00 | 2,570 00 | ..... | 7,278 71 | 368 08 | 2,239 66 | 459 50 |
| St. James' Home, New York | 475 00 | 2,500 00 | 1,923 67 | 6,457 00 | 1,038 18 | 640 20 | 1,084 35 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | ..... | ..... | 500 00 | 2,300 25 | 802 31 | 544 00 | 600 12 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | ..... | ..... | 521 06 | 6,891 08 | 536 34 | 588 50 | 125 96 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York‡ | 3,840 00 | ..... | 5,132 75 | 18,045 50 | 2,880 99 | 2,774 07 | 979 95 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | 1,209 81 | 3,639 94 | 1,082 35 | 838 26 | 175 40 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,410 19 | ..... | 528 35 | 47 00 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 7,531 24 | ..... | 2,714 00 | 21,490 55 | 1,873 59 | 2,579 39 | 1,734 36 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 7,549 67 | 618 78 | 17,824 24 | 18,305 10 | 4,001 53 | 3,216 10 | 2,769 15 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 2,099 00 | ..... | 191 25 | 3,552 98 | 1,067 16 | 667 63 | 446 67 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | ..... | ..... | 2,113 17 | 6,831 60 | ..... | 1,133 46 | ..... |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | ..... | ..... | 280 00 | 4,200 00 | 1,500 00 | 507 00 | 115 00 |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | ..... | ..... | 890 84 | 1,467 10 | 67 43 | 292 25 | 60 07 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 1,200 00 | 825 00 | 1,000 00 | 980 00 | 690 00 | 725 00 | 385 89 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 780 00 | ..... | 360 00 | 4,191 33 | 866 03 | 741 95 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | ..... | ..... | 331 85 | 379 53 | 287 32 | 123 59 | 87 22 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | ..... | ..... | 975 30 | 1,685 50 | 115 35 | 520 40 | 50 80 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | ..... | ..... | 240 00 | 1,750 81 | 210 00 | 277 50 | 125 00 |

TABLE 20 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For furniture, beds and bedding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | ..... | ..... | $1,300 83 | $4,363 81 | $526 15 | $650 00 | $436 21 |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | ..... | $625 00 | 650 00 | 2,516 85 | 635 00 | 570 85 | 290 50 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 1,575 21 | 1,141 78 | ..... | 217 66 | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | $18,741 12 | ..... | 2,878 35 | 8,270 57 | 1,497 32 | 1,059 00 | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 4,454 86 | ..... | 711 87 | 3,297 78 | 1,216 02 | 841 57 | 346 25 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 1,067 04 | ..... | 1,472 73 | 8,462 36 | 2,168 17 | 1,454 48 | 869 67 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 11,412 89 | ..... | 425 00 | 2,712 64 | 655 67 | 936 89 | 134 86 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 1,605 00 | 6,120 00 | 1,086 65 | 6,799 71 | 1,867 91 | 1,573 56 | 2,061 61 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 234 99 | ..... | 834 00 | 1,809 77 | ..... | 240 88 | 98 50 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 1,873 06 | 856 89 | 2,593 12 | 6,042 60 | 2,042 76 | 1,001 20 | 905 89 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 703 87 | 3,576 91 | 479 72 | 716 00 | 641 93 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | ..... | 127 00 | 2,146 04 | 4,324 16 | 1,187 59 | 1,568 03 | 371 47 |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | ..... | ..... | 43,047 64 | 66,089 72 | 26,374 52 | 16,042 62 | 2,943 07 |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,388 00 | 3,797 53 | ..... | 656 10 | 262 36 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | ..... | ..... | 5,694 89 | 10,206 86 | 1,745 82 | 1,695 08 | 699 45 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 2,538 62 | 3,898 68 | 364 07 | 777 28 | 579 35 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 1,637 50 | ..... | 681 23 | 1,473 11 | 24 84 | 255 85 | ..... |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 100 00 | ..... | 625 00 | 788 51 | 133 84 | 161 00 | 67 53 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | ..... | ..... | 1,608 13 | 2,662 19 | 176 64 | 186 62 | 231 97 |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York | 780 00 | ..... | 4,220 50 | 27,343 80 | 5,021 10 | 2,503 20 | 2,010 21 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 6,817 00 | 327 30 | 4,467 26 | 24,899 20 | 3,698 14 | 2,636 51 | 3,123 35 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 1,407 30 | 3,112 54 | 64 41 | 808 02 | 120 04 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | 1,500 00 | 5,309 08 | 487 25 | 3,347 52 | 612 21 | 1,347 12 | 169 81 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | ..... | ..... | 3,363 96 | 5,634 93 | 1,357 66 | 1,127 93 | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | ..... | ..... | 4,503 20 | 7,920 37 | 1,503 05 | 1,241 15 | 1,722 42 |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 2,143 79 | 5,228 11 | 19 35 | 406 92 | 666 45 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | ..... | ..... | 311 85 | 1,139 96 | 113 47 | 200 21 | ..... |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | ..... | ..... | 1,873 77 | 905 33 | 124 29 | 337 66 | 121 02 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | 3,227 78 | 3,561 22 | 868 17 | 1,105 02 | 409 56 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse Home Association | ..... | ..... | 1,398 28 | 2,897 77 | ..... | 989 80 | ..... |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead | ..... | ..... | 567 45 | 648 86 | 35 70 | 56 25 | ..... |
| The Home, Ithaca | ..... | ..... | 586 78 | 743 71 | 31 86 | 380 07 | 7 66 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | ..... | ..... | 4,548 47 | 2,346 34 | 1,171 37 | 870 42 | 184 67 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 1,761 25 | 14,559 30 | 2,367 16 | 2,355 44 | 470 05 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 4,523 75 | 4,148 18 | 1,109 34 | 1,130 17 | 227 65 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 5,572 00 | 9,000 00 | ..... | 800 00 | 85 00 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | ..... | ..... | 3,652 10 | 4,964 70 | 1,890 53 | 1,403 35 | 113 55 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | 643 55 | 666 78 | 10 68 | 415 21 | 19 55 |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York | ..... | 517 08 | 1,162 19 | 3,551 40 | ..... | 83 50 | 85 63 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon | ..... | ..... | 3,425 45 | 1,272 44 | 269 88 | 570 71 | 315 74 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,000 25 | 619 69 | ..... | 157 23 | ..... |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | 94 10 | ..... | 1,808 07 | 1,438 49 | 92 21 | 173 34 | 235 80 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | ..... | ..... | 15,977 00 | 8,824 37 | 2,733 62 | 2,907 71 | 2,443 02 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 699 20 | ..... | 2,367 37 | 5,160 52 | 1,232 90 | 621 19 | 838 89 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,417 29 | 674 07 | 331 78 | 678 83 | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | ..... | ..... | 194 00 | 118 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $235,922 30 | $309,433 83 | $882,270 82 | $1,528,639 29 | $273,270 37 | $276,237 90 | $104,794 00 |

* Includes nurses for out-door department.
† Expenditures not reported in time for use.
‡ No report received, or received too late; items from report of last year.

TABLE 20 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | $236 61 | ..... | $14,302 45 | $77 43 | $19,161 61 | $588 79 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 2,378 03 | $6,213 99 | 6,631 00 | 1,327 56 | 48,251 59 | 1,393 34 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | 436 17 | 1,234 47 | ..... | 81,611 66 | 115,680 43 | 3,445 44 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | ..... | 3,028 07 | ..... | 4,300 02 | 19,116 92 | 61 32 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 77 77 | 11,312 97 | ..... | 847 37 | 20,854 73 | 129 55 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 843 25 | 3,854 81 | 2,968 54 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 635 09 | ..... | 6,000 00 | 1,020 84 | 12,601 48 | 1,429 91 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 2,355 45 | 8,104 68 | ..... | 173 72 | 25,074 42 | 1,082 90 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 222 32 | ..... | ..... | 1,211 34 | 3,364 92 | 33 60 |
| Brooklyn Indust'l School Assoc'n and Home for Destitute Children | 849 79 | ..... | ..... | 3,532 18 | 33,458 05 | 7,116 83 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 2,172 84 | 6,356 51 | ..... | 898 35 | 24,537 86 | 3,224 71 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 309 92 | 629 00 | 108 00 | 789 88 | 9,799 04 | 362 63 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 67 00 | ..... | ..... | 43 00 | 1,405 56 | ..... |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 244 63 | 4,870 14 | 32,100 00 | 591 76 | 46,326 08 | 1,071 68 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan ‡ | 100 00 | 1,800 00 | ..... | 1,093 00 | 11,163 00 | 5,837 00 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 134 83 | 7,250 81 | ..... | 658 18 | 14,265 86 | 112 50 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 1,425 67 | 37,556 02 | ..... | 2,939 29 | 77,297 08 | 228 50 |
| Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, New York | 252 00 | ..... | ..... | 883 65 | 10,732 15 | 6,883 33 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 1,282 19 | 855 18 | ..... | 5,788 50 | 28,401 20 | 1,600 21 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | ..... | 62,859 62 | 118,754 58 | 299,965 47 | 492,147 66 | ..... |
| Children's Fold, New York | 805 78 | ..... | 750 00 | 3,863 26 | 22,622 38 | 694 98 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 36 59 | ..... | ..... | 60 81 | 1,486 94 | 419 31 |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam ‡ | 26 91 | 163 67 | ..... | 76 09 | 2,584 02 | 9 06 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 1,233 70 | 1,780 00 | 12,029 76 | 1,147 60 | 41,446 24 | 8,426 69 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 127 03 | 225 36 | 2,374 84 | 129 04 | 5,525 65 | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 1,229 06 | 216 00 | 8,010 00 | 11,398 23 | 40,538 42 | 7,064 61 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | 1,081 85 | ..... | 8,137 50 | 4,172 61 | 39,652 49 | 2,951 21 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 2,567 86 | 2,618 41 | ..... | 7,766 46 | 59,639 74 | 6,551 12 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 687 28 | ..... | 12,300 00 | 1,810 18 | 23,105 99 | 1,444 22 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | 229 24 | 431 70 | ..... | 182 39 | 2,781 22 | ..... |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,969 43 | 3,749 19 | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,340 21 | 6,522 63 | 2,309 14 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet | 130 65 | 1,135 14 | ..... | 250 80 | 2,066 68 | 191 59 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 6,335 65 | ..... | 3,000 00 | 6,131 81 | 49,057 82 | 8,254 08 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | 255 80 | ..... | 1,138 70 | 1,499 70 | 19,008 48 | 3,634 47 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 748 54 | 3,477 11 | 6,000 00 | 12,393 65 | 282,048 92 | 511 82 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 90 | 3,147 44 | 17 00 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 66 67 | 52 57 | 26 00 | 51 90 | 2,169 67 | 902 04 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 64 60 | 197 32 | ..... | 108 68 | 2,336 24 | 283 24 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 925 18 | 7,995 20 | ..... | 1,083 11 | 25,365 30 | ..... |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 1,010 00 | 23,375 04 | 38,005 00 | 23,549 15 | 172,943 27 | 6,467 18 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn ‡ | 533 04 | ..... | ..... | 303 53 | 19,160 07 | 78 62 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | ..... | 4,743 79 | ..... | 7,914 69 | 73,958 44 | ..... |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 1,567 08 | ..... | ..... | 4,825 40 | 12,594 26 | 4,011 10 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 438 33 | 128 50 | 1,000 00 | 635 27 | 5,669 93 | 1,818 62 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn † | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,363 85 | 3,363 85 | 300 10 |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 1,753 95 | ..... | ..... | 2,614 84 | 43,618 06 | 26,757 35 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 41 70 | 75 00 | 4,000 00 | 118 12 | 5,822 08 | 988 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | ..... | 7,000 00 | ..... | 100 00 | 9,580 00 | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 250 00 | 1,200 00 | ..... | 3,500 00 | 39,835 00 | 62 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 300 00 | 10,000 00 | ..... | 1,854 00 | 36,758 00 | 637 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 1,000 00 | 23,384 00 | ..... | 835 00 | 27,769 00 | 631 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 1,669 56 | 2,646 21 | 10,000 00 | 2,980 70 | 25,293 85 | 17,125 93 |
| Home for the Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | 323 92 | ..... | 1,126 44 | 578 65 | 5,436 97 | 935 83 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 340 17 | ..... | 18,810 15 | 300 75 | 22,555 56 | 3,331 17 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 168 16 | ..... | 1,508 12 | 75 23 | 4,786 72 | 1,146 79 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 204 92 | ..... | 902 77 | 835 05 | 5,154 36 | 54 79 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 236 24 | 800 00 | ..... | 634 93 | 6,556 74 | 1,830 33 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 146 10 | 983 95 | 6,258 94 | 256 56 | 8,957 11 | 990 82 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 180 21 | 49 40 | ..... | 180 85 | 3,244 11 | 1,180 87 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 73 62 | ..... | ..... | 41 75 | 1,602 39 | 557 62 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 49 38 | ..... | 1,000 00 | 77 69 | 3,474 09 | 447 38 |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 500 20 | ..... | 4,700 00 | 625 33 | 10,978 00 | 1,394 25 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 1,315 25 | ..... | ..... | 4,026 87 | 10,499 47 | 18,409 56 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 208 02 | ..... | ..... | 75 52 | 1,355 42 | 327 82 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 1,596 40 | 20,000 32 | ..... | 8,164 61 | 78,679 94 | 2,210 28 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 6,113 11 | 5,366 50 | ..... | 9,047 95 | 77,615 88 | 966 86 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 466 16 | 650 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,599 30 | 3 63 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse ‡ | 175 00 | 800 00 | ..... | 175 00 | 5,347 00 | ..... |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 29 37 | ..... | ..... | 108 43 | 2,154 83 | 993 90 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | 17,393 50 | 39,763 50 | 994 05 |
| House of Mercy, New York | 1,284 57 | 31,100 00 | ..... | 1,274 01 | 42,573 36 | 1,432 81 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | 310 61 | ..... | 1,250 00 | 180 55 | 4,504 61 | 98 33 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 436 73 | 577 58 | 100 00 | 516 56 | 19,289 30 | 166 74 |

TABLE 20 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Mission, New York | $35 87 | ..... | ..... | $1,918 73 | $4,891 80 | $19 38 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 776 26 | $2,174 35 | ..... | 1,169 64 | 12,385 71 | 3,641 93 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 581 80 | ..... | $4,900 00 | 528 64 | 14,185 91 | 4,905 17 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island | ..... | 9,154 30 | 54 02 | 7,265 95 | 71,262 50 | 30,921 85 |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 200 00 | ..... | ..... | 468 73 | 3,303 19 | 330 26 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 5,739 39 | 16,630 39 | ..... | 3,409 23 | 64,557 69 | 11,911 92 |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York | 2,505 77 | 4,187 38 | ..... | 3,526 95 | 64,670 02 | 1,275 50 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 296 67 | ..... | 6,000 00 | 984 74 | 12,474 45 | 817 05 |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 101 70 | 362 11 | ..... | 383 94 | 5,022 70 | 1,368 95 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 43 30 | 1,789 30 | 1,250 00 | 598 20 | 7,278 31 | 225 21 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 331 49 | 585 00 | ..... | 2,177 67 | 30,467 74 | 497 68 |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | 156 90 | 60 00 | ..... | 13 93 | 2,846 53 | ..... |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | 1,037 94 | ..... | ..... | 928 30 | 7,374 26 | 479 32 |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 264 62 | 2,384 94 | ..... | 210 40 | 7,074 18 | 631 47 |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | 20 00 | ..... | ..... | 994 91 | 2,666 78 | 300 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 101 82 | ..... | 2,000 00 | 930 63 | 14,613 64 | 80 93 |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 118 78 | 5,431 25 | ..... | 2,296 93 | 12,612 41 | 773 01 |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | 1 92 | 110 83 | ..... | 34 18 | 1,935 66 | 4 55 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | ..... | 22,439 10 | ..... | 18,704 64 | 339,593 29 | 552 61 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 3,069 29 | 5,009 47 | ..... | 2,776 07 | 79,319 27 | 9,980 33 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 334 90 | 3,477 95 | ..... | 7,678 63 | 29,283 55 | 16 35 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 6,211 81 | 30,508 88 | ..... | 7,829 35 | 260,365 64 | 844 41 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | 306 70 | 1,259 97 | ..... | 4,093 25 | 25,827 96 | ..... |
| New York Infant Asylum | 4,262 74 | 4,078 63 | ..... | 2,112 00 | 91,731 44 | 10,684 24 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 5,825 36 | 2,959 71 | ..... | 13,538 27 | 122,934 84 | 35,004 60 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 176 77 | 24,300 00 | ..... | 2,411 92 | 43,451 42 | 29 65 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 9,248 38 | 9,978 75 | 27,000 00 | 31,829 80 | 157,445 47 | 21,492 25 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 83 | 2,581 48 | 83 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | 509 90 | ..... | ..... | 438 85 | 3,477 21 | 243 25 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 216 20 | ..... | ..... | 176 68 | 5,317 55 | 89 92 |
| Open Door Mission, Albany | 97 00 | ..... | ..... | 70 14 | 1,587 89 | 1,522 98 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 2,028 97 | ..... | 3,500 00 | 1,555 70 | 33,634 58 | 19,148 38 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | 1,500 00 | 76,000 00 | 7,174 85 | 113,239 26 | 4,437 22 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 1,604 92 | ..... | 15,914 34 | 866 80 | 68,636 06 | 267 03 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | 4,088 92 | ..... | 25,000 00 | 2,233 38 | 47,126 95 | 1,328 93 |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | 65 92 | ..... | ..... | 23 21 | 1,464 96 | 2,149 77 |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 66 39 | ..... | 2,500 00 | 3,233 94 | 11,795 47 | 82 69 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | 485 00 | 922 82 | ..... | 712 74 | 29,169 52 | 534 35 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | 67 86 | 2,241 06 | 3,500 00 | 555 09 | 9,860 38 | 3,332 35 |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | 139 15 | 214 81 | 1,015 00 | 325 72 | 5,892 99 | 1,660 31 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | 552 24 | ..... | 25,000 00 | 316 17 | 36,696 63 | 301 76 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | 285 85 | ..... | 355 00 | 431 99 | 5,475 70 | ..... |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 492 74 | 17,697 41 | 1,513 00 | 2,169 30 | 43,406 44 | 740 18 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | 647 32 | ..... | 3,000 00 | 429 98 | 15,518 49 | 978 29 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 1,899 68 | 48,456 89 | ..... | 31,624 65 | 164,759 83 | 236 18 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | 210 48 | 895 72 | ..... | 303 18 | 18,065 45 | 88 08 |
| St. Barnaba's House, New York | 1,309 39 | ..... | ..... | 13 65 | 8,932 78 | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 207 81 | 6,180 28 | ..... | 1,166 89 | 16,570 43 | ..... |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | 335 16 | 5,900 00 | ..... | 660 53 | 29,811 64 | 310 34 |
| St. James' Home, New York | 683 96 | ..... | ..... | 129 93 | 14,932 29 | 133 86 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | 308 66 | 4,064 92 | ..... | 2,035 08 | 11,155 34 | ..... |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | 201 35 | 963 63 | ..... | 219 11 | 10,047 03 | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York‡ | 1,597 66 | 18,836 51 | 28,039 44 | 4,039 18 | 86,166 05 | 817 27 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | 382 68 | 180 58 | ..... | 375 36 | 7,884 38 | 7,861 76 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 248 10 | 6,047 98 | 3,781 50 | 143 43 | 16,206 55 | 3,837 67 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 976 84 | 2,662 37 | ..... | 715 66 | 42,278 00 | 747 16 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 2,303 15 | 10,018 27 | ..... | 5,013 17 | 71,619 16 | 1,251 35 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 162 43 | 313 98 | ..... | 444 39 | 8,945 49 | 348 35 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 324 69 | 1,816 95 | 3,000 00 | 741 45 | 15,961 32 | 342 23 |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 110 00 | 8,712 00 | 333 00 |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | 97 79 | ..... | ..... | 785 30 | 3,660 78 | 861 00 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 860 00 | 625 00 | ..... | 975 56 | 8,266 45 | 25 00 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 770 18 | ..... | ..... | 38 40 | 7,747 89 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | ..... | ..... | ..... | 410 69 | 1,620 20 | 106 35 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 120 50 | 575 40 | ..... | 2,875 55 | 6,918 80 | 49 43 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 200 00 | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | 2,823 31 | ..... |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | ..... | 5,597 66 | ..... | 2,842 32 | 15,716 98 | ..... |

TABLE 20 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Patrick Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | $490 00 | $575 00 | ..... | $847 04 | $7,200 24 | $16 00 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 50 | 950 00 | ..... |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | 50 11 | ..... | $164 16 | 1,859 83 | 5,008 75 | 380 83 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 1,962 79 | ..... | ..... | 1,098 71 | 35,507 86 | 102 08 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 539 94 | 80 29 | ..... | 261 59 | 11,750 17 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 1,202 85 | 904 84 | ..... | 964 60 | 18,566 74 | 1,899 99 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 133 21 | ..... | ..... | 76 26 | 16,487 42 | 102 71 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 670 90 | 297 69 | ..... | 414 02 | 22,497 05 | 1,402 79 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 70 74 | ..... | ..... | 218 80 | 3,507 68 | 143 41 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 1,495 98 | 231 80 | ..... | 2,077 14 | 19,120 44 | 129 54 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 158 62 | 16,180 00 | ..... | 72 50 | 22,529 55 | 325 32 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 1,035 52 | ..... | ..... | 2,861 89 | 13,561 70 | 329 62 |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | ..... | 56,098 38 | 17,000 00 | 62,613 90 | 290,209 85 | 163,528 69 |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 752 45 | ..... | 8,209 17 | 376 16 | 15,441 77 | 1,972 40 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 561 48 | ..... | 30,485 21 | 11,215 92 | 62,304 71 | 1,546 59 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | 473 75 | 550 00 | ..... | 1,099 77 | 10,281 52 | 199 31 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 147 93 | ..... | ..... | 500 37 | 4,720 13 | 134 00 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 18 00 | 4,800 00 | ..... | 170 28 | 6,864 16 | ..... |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | 23 00 | 1,751 70 | ..... | 451 49 | 7,091 74 | 1,287 20 |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (asylum), New York | 3,524 90 | 5,250 50 | ..... | 575 80 | 51,230 01 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 1,673 79 | 6,086 80 | ..... | 8,405 97 | 61,535 32 | 3,004 62 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | 454 43 | ..... | ..... | 617 41 | 6,584 15 | 2,194 90 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | 114 38 | 10,453 98 | ..... | 1,497 69 | 24,839 04 | 456 25 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 116 70 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 924 33 | 22,525 51 | 5,008 00 |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 901 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,403 73 | 20,194 92 | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 273 82 | ..... | ..... | 1,594 67 | 10,333 11 | 1,473 92 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | 150 56 | ..... | ..... | 528 31 | 2,444 36 | 16 32 |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | 75 32 | 905 13 | ..... | 787 56 | 5,130 08 | 794 13 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 261 33 | 979 08 | ..... | 903 35 | 11,315 71 | 1,594 23 |
| Syracuse Home Association | 543 21 | 94 03 | 10,500 00 | 526 16 | 16,949 25 | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead | 14 70 | 7,350 00 | ..... | 369 62 | 9,042 58 | 1,657 30 |
| The Home, Ithaca | 819 74 | ..... | ..... | 114 88 | 2,684 70 | 22 85 |
| Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | 1,005 53 | ..... | ..... | 1,038 60 | 11,165 40 | 4,479 95 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | 2,001 48 | 5,215 87 | ..... | 3,933 22 | 32,663 77 | 697 66 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | 1,091 89 | ..... | 5,000 00 | 794 96 | 18,025 94 | 3,051 55 |
| Truant Home Brooklyn | 350 00 | 70 00 | ..... | 750 52 | 16,627 52 | 4,439 79 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 587 12 | ..... | 714 38 | 1,058 65 | 14,384 38 | 2,851 38 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie | 137 09 | 83 25 | ..... | 344 44 | 2,320 55 | 1,584 70 |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York | 175 89 | ..... | ..... | 1,089 78 | 6,665 47 | 4,313 56 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon | 512 82 | ..... | ..... | 4,139 11 | 10,506 15 | ..... |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | 71 37 | ..... | 100 00 | 1,041 75 | 2,990 29 | 23 81 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | ..... | 833 40 | ..... | 233 82 | 4,909 23 | 62 58 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | 3,077 39 | 2,361 66 | ..... | 6,944 75 | 45,269 52 | 947 55 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 511 59 | 527 68 | ..... | 932 68 | 12,892 02 | 900 12 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | 571 26 | ..... | ..... | 3,225 60 | 8,898 83 | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 80 | 350 01 | 813 95 |
| Total | $149,657 35 | $707,514 86 | $635,819 47 | $893,624 06 | $5,997,184 25 | $581,925 56 |

*Includes nurses of out-door department.
†Expenditures not reported in time for use.
‡No report received, or received too late; items from report of last year.

TABLE

*SHOWING the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums*

*September*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the institution October 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | DISCHARGED. By adoption. | DISCHARGED. By indenture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | 48 | 5 | 53 | .... | ..... |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 340 | 135 | 475 | 23 | 21 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | 200 | 303 | 503 | 27 | ..... |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | 143 | 133 | 276 | .... | ..... |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 147 | 73 | 220 | .... | ..... |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany, | 12 | 44 | 56 | .... | ..... |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 44 | 5 | 49 | ... | ..... |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 70 | 15 | 85 | .... | ..... |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 18 | 16 | 34 | .... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 202 | 212 | 414 | .... | 3 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 185 | 235 | 420 | 2 | 29 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 73 | 181 | 254 | 3 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 22 | 1 | 23 | .... | ..... |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 67 | 146 | 213 | 22 | 4 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan* | ..... | 29 | 29 | .... | ..... |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 83 | 47 | 130 | 3 | ..... |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 153 | 17 | 170 | .... | ..... |
| Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 58 | 6 | 64 | .... | ..... |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Children's Fold, New York | 152 | 66 | 218 | .... | ..... |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam * | 33 | 20 | 53 | 3 | ..... |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 144 | 22 | 166 | .... | ..... |
| Church Home of the city of Troy | 15 | 1 | 16 | .... | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 196 | 541 | 737 | .... | ..... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | 289 | 69 | 358 | .... | 14 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 464 | 315 | 779 | .... | ..... |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 60 | 18 | 78 | .... | 12 |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | 8 | 1 | 9 | .... | ..... |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | 10 | ..... | 10 | .... | 1 |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 66 | 11 | 77 | .... | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet, | ..... | 41 | 41 | .... | ..... |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 261 | 408 | 669 | .... | ..... |
| Five Points Mission, New Work | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 1,849 | 1,479 | 3,328 | .... | 334 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 20 | 104 | 124 | .... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 15 | 2 | 17 | .... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 23 | 10 | 33 | .... | ..... |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 151 | 125 | 276 | 19 | ..... |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 478 | 158 | 636 | 1 | ..... |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn * | 47 | 17 | 64 | .... | ..... |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 543 | 207 | 750 | .... | ..... |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 30 | 5 | 35 | .... | ..... |

21.

*and Homes for the Friendless, and the changes during the year ending* 30, 1888.

| Discharged. | | | | | | | Remaining October 1, 1888. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other institutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| 69 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 122 | ..... | ..... | 244 | 109 | 353 |
| 126 | ..... | 14 | 39 | 118 | 3 | 327 | ..... | 33 | 58 | 85 | 176 |
| 50 | ..... | 18 | .... | 44 | 1 | 113 | ..... | 94 | ..... | 69 | 163 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 36 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 5 | 81 | ..... | 112 | ..... | 27 | 139 |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 49 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 77 |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| 132 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 | ..... | 158 | ..... | ..... | 153 | 103 | 256 |
| 187 | 1 | 1 | .... | ..... | 2 | 222 | ..... | ..... | 129 | 69 | 198 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 122 | 52 | 177 | ..... | 23 | 32 | 22 | 77 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| 84 | ..... | 8 | 13 | ..... | 4 | 135 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 18 | 78 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | 28 |
| 34 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | 3 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 39 | 89 |
| 10 | 6 | 1 | .... | ..... | 1 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 61 | 152 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 19 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | 88 | 74 | 162 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 15 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 21 | 2 | 43 | 52 | 48 | 145 |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | .... | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 393 | 141 | 534 | 78 | 120 | 1 | 4 | 203 |
| 40 | ..... | 2 | .... | 6 | 5 | 67 | ..... | ..... | 182 | 109 | 291 |
| 188 | 4 | ..... | .... | ..... | 15 | 207 | ..... | 75 | ..... | 497 | 572 |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | .... | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 69 |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| 236 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 105 | 3 | 358 | ..... | 31 | 160 | 120 | 311 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 123 | ..... | 7 | .... | 426 | 567 | 1,457 | ..... | 201 | 889 | 781 | 1,871 |
| 7 | ..... | 2 | .... | 96 | ..... | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| 3 | 1 | ..... | .... | 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| 93 | 5 | 1 | .... | 12 | 1 | 131 | ..... | 2 | 87 | 56 | 145 |
| 91 | ..... | 1 | .... | 10 | ..... | 103 | ..... | ..... | 309 | 224 | 533 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 7 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 26 | 57 |
| 160 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 165 | ..... | ..... | 307 | 278 | 585 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 29 |

TABLE 21—

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the institution October 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | DISCHARGED. By adoption. | DISCHARGED. By indenture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 22 | 11 | 33 | .... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | 21 | 7 | 28 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | 23 | 6 | 29 | .... | ..... |
| Home for Aged and Infirmed Hebrews, New York | 141 | 33 | 174 | .... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 16 | 2 | 18 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 150 | 19 | 169 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Broooklyn | 257 | 67 | 324 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 472 | 109 | 581 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 142 | 57 | 199 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 49 | 20 | 69 | .... | ..... |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | 24 | 185 | 209 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 44 | 98 | 142 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 31 | 31 | 62 | 1 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 34 | 25 | 59 | 4 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 54 | 5 | 59 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 9 | ..... | 9 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 55 | 15 | 70 | 4 | 7 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 14 | 18 | 32 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 18 | ..... | 18 | .... | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 59 | 6 | 65 | .... | ..... |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 31 | 6 | 37 | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 4 | 47 | 51 | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 328 | 290 | 618 | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 602 | 231 | 833 | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tompkins Cove | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 48 | 15 | 63 | 5 | ..... |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse * | 25 | 125 | 150 | .... | ..... |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 30 | 136 | 166 | .... | ..... |
| House of Mercy, New York | 77 | 51 | 128 | .... | ..... |
| House of Shelter, Albany | 21 | 104 | 125 | 3 | ..... |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 109 | 50 | 159 | 1 | 10 |
| Howard Mission, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 68 | 28 | 96 | .... | 13 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 73 | 64 | 137 | 4 | ..... |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island | 184 | 371 | 555 | .... | ..... |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 18 | 127 | 145 | 2 | ..... |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 174 | 30 | 204 | .... | ..... |
| Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York | 570 | 304 | 874 | 4 | ..... |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 34 | 241 | 275 | .... | ..... |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 57 | 48 | 105 | 7 | 16 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 16 | 9 | 25 | .... | 1 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 137 | 18 | 155 | .... | ..... |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | 25 | 17 | 42 | 13 | ..... |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society New York | 58 | 162 | 220 | .... | ..... |
| Mariners' Family Society, Staten Island | 40 | ..... | 40 | .... | ..... |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | 17 | 42 | 59 | 1 | ..... |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 98 | 21 | 119 | .... | ..... |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 37 | 179 | 216 | .... | ..... |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown | 8 | 4 | 12 | .... | ..... |

(*Continued*).

| Discharged. | | | | | | | Remaining October 1, 1888. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other institutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5 | 5 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 4 | 3 | 7 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| ..... | 1 | 5 | ... | 12 | 20 | 38 | 61 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 136 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 17 | 19 | 75 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| ..... | 5 | ..... | .... | ..... | 59 | 64 | 132 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 260 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | .... | 22 | 66 | 91 | 225 | 265 | ..... | ..... | 490 |
| ..... | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | 34 | 49 | 74 | 76 | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | .... | 3 | 3 | 10 | 24 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 59 |
| 50 | 21 | 54 | .... | 59 | ..... | 184 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | ..... | 26 | .... | 52 | 3 | 93 | ..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | 49 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | 19 | 1 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| 11 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | 54 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| 7 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | 4 | 23 | ..... | 7 | 21 | 19 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 16 | 4 | 20 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 5 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 21 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 41 | 7 | 48 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 129 | ..... | 1 | .... | 131 | 4 | 265 | ..... | 188 | ..... | 165 | 353 |
| 122 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 152 | ..... | 472 | ..... | 209 | 681 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | 16 | ..... | 9 | 20 | 18 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | 4 | .... | 119 | 8 | 131 | 8 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 15 | ..... | 4 | 117 | ..... | 136 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| 34 | 2 | 8 | .... | 4 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 67 | ..... | 13 | 80 |
| 44 | 5 | 17 | .... | 32 | 3 | 104 | ..... | 16 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| 51 | 1 | 6 | .... | ..... | 9 | 78 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 33 | 81 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | ..... | 3 | .... | 5 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 22 | 60 |
| 37 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 26 | 76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 59 | 7 | .... | 329 | 12 | 407 | 138 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 148 |
| 20 | 37 | 37 | .... | 34 | ..... | 130 | ..... | 11 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| 22 | ..... | 2 | .... | 1 | ..... | 25 | 101 | 98 | ..... | ..... | 179 |
| 125 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 148 | 10 | 305 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 520 | 569 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 10 | 5 | 31 | 189 | ..... | 239 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | 36 |
| 28 | 1 | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | 43 | 9 | 52 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 64 | 139 |
| 6 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 25 | 7 | 31 | .... | 97 | ..... | 160 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 13 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 113 |
| 19 | 74 | 37 | .... | 40 | ..... | 170 | ..... | 41 | ..... | 5 | 46 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | 11 |

TABLE 21—

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the institution October 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | DISCHARGED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | By adoption. | By indenture. |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | 1,315 | 263 | 1,578 | .... | ..... |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 715 | 249 | 964 | .... | 86 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 48 | 84 | 132 | 1 | ..... |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 2,277 | 1,014 | 3,291 | .... | 124 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | 33 | 355 | 388 | .... | ..... |
| New York Infant Asylum | 603 | 592 | 1,195 | 9 | ..... |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 1,003 | 702 | 1,705 | .... | 19 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 65 | 9 | 74 | .... | ..... |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 919 | 1,170 | 2,089 | 7 | 8 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | 15 | 35 | 50 | .... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie | 19 | 3 | 22 | .... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 74 | 26 | 100 | 5 | ..... |
| Open Door Mission, Albany | 18 | 30 | 48 | ... | ..... |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn | 262 | 127 | 389 | 3 | 4 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 179 | 45 | 224 | .... | 4 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum for the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 635 | 322 | 957 | 60 | 15 |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York | 144 | 25 | 169 | .... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany | 18 | 7 | 25 | 1 | ..... |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown | 95 | 25 | 120 | 9 | 3 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh | 270 | 72 | 342 | 2 | ..... |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum | 39 | 29 | 68 | 4 | ..... |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless | 48 | 47 | 95 | 8 | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York | 39 | 8 | 47 | .... | ..... |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester | 50 | 17 | 67 | 1 | ..... |
| Pythagoras Lodge No. 1 Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry | 83 | 166 | 249 | .... | ..... |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum | 113 | 109 | 222 | 19 | 3 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn, | 1,339 | 654 | 1,993 | .... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York, | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet | 183 | 32 | 215 | .... | ..... |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York, | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 107 | 23 | 130 | .... | ..... |
| St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo | 222 | 106 | 328 | .... | ..... |
| St. James' Home, New York | 118 | 21 | 139 | .... | 3 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | 75 | 9 | 84 | 10 | ..... |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | 114 | 74 | 188 | .... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York* | 520 | 71 | 591 | .... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | 118 | 25 | 143 | .... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 106 | 43 | 149 | 1 | 9 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 322 | 46 | 368 | .... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 270 | 74 | 314 | .... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 102 | 51 | 153 | 12 | ..... |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 67 | 3 | 70 | .... | ..... |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 105 | 25 | 130 | .... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | 31 | 69 | 100 | 6 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 115 | 33 | 148 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 69 | 16 | 85 | .... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 23 | ..... | 23 | .... | ..... |

(*Continued*).

| Discharged. | | | | | | | Remaining October 1, 1888. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other institutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| ..... | 9 | 8 | .... | 220 | 8 | 245 | ..... | ..... | 1,202 | 131 | 1,333 |
| 105 | ..... | 4 | .... | ..... | 16 | 211 | ..... | ..... | 384 | 369 | 753 |
| 15 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 36 | ..... | 64 | ..... | 32 | 96 |
| 775 | 6 | 6 | .... | ..... | 11 | 922 | ..... | ..... | 1,634 | 735 | 2,369 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 354 | ..... | 354 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 |
| 41 | 3 | 1 | .... | 365 | 137 | 556 | ..... | 233 | 219 | 187 | 639 |
| 463 | 4 | 3 | 158 | ..... | 4 | 651 | ..... | ..... | 815 | 239 | 1,054 |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 29 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 68 |
| 428 | 37 | 29 | 14 | 453 | 198 | 1,174 | 9 | 267 | 321 | 318 | 915 |
| 25 | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | 6 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 14 | 61 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 24 | 5 | 29 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 93 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 173 | 111 | 284 |
| 30 | ..... | 5 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... | 116 | 60 | 176 |
| 170 | 5 | 6 | .... | ..... | 9 | 265 | ..... | ..... | 374 | 318 | 692 |
| 28 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 70 | 134 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 | 21 |
| 9 | ..... | ..... | .... | 11 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 8 | 49 | 29 | 87 |
| 33 | ..... | 1 | .... | 29 | 3 | 68 | 3 | 17 | 247 | 7 | 274 |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 14 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 34 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | 42 |
| 17 | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 16 | 17 | 14 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | ..... | 8 | .... | 154 | ..... | 178 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 21 | 71 |
| 74 | 3 | 7 | .... | ..... | 9 | 115 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 43 | 107 |
| 354 | 18 | 63 | 35 | 95 | 16 | 581 | ..... | ..... | 880 | 532 | 1,412 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 46 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 | 168 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 3 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 58 | 86 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 57 | 38 | 95 | 101 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 233 |
| 25 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | 110 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 71 | 72 |
| 63 | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | 5 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 79 | 39 | 118 |
| 140 | 3 | 1 | .... | 25 | 6 | 175 | 6 | 8 | 201 | 201 | 416 |
| 23 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 6 | 95 | ..... | 104 |
| 34 | ..... | 3 | .... | ..... | 3 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 43 | 99 |
| ..... | ..... | 9 | .... | 20 | 30 | 59 | 25 | 284 | ..... | ..... | 309 |
| 56 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 18 | 43 | 96 | 100 | 257 |
| 43 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 97 | ..... | 97 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | 64 |
| 28 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | 31 | ..... | 14 | 55 | 30 | 99 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 1 | 2 | .... | 6 | 36 | 66 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 21 | 34 |
| 40 | 2 | 2 | .... | 21 | 1 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 80 | ..... | 80 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 37 | 36 | 73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 10 | 19 |

TABLE 21 —

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the institution, October 1, 1887. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | DISCHARGED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | By adoption. | By indenture. |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 38 | 10 | 48 | .... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 31 | 21 | 52 | .... | 4 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, S. I | 66 | 9 | 75 | 4 | ..... |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 53 | 27 | 80 | 7 | ..... |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 242 | 69 | 311 | .... | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 154 | 41 | 195 | 8 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 220 | 49 | 269 | .... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 122 | 49 | 171 | 5 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 185 | 82 | 267 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 21 | 180 | 201 | .... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 154 | 110 | 264 | .... | 23 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 81 | 157 | 238 | 18 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 114 | 53 | 167 | .... | ..... |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, Staten Island | 833 | 106 | 939 | .... | ..... |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 40 | 7 | 47 | .... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 160 | 50 | 210 | .... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | 92 | 110 | 202 | .... | 4 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 18 | 18 | 36 | .... | ..... |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 30 | 22 | 52 | .... | ..... |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | 42 | 40 | 82 | .... | ..... |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), N. Y. | 444 | 95 | 539 | 7 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 516 | 105 | 621 | .... | ..... |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | 100 | 132 | 232 | .... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 97 | 21 | 118 | .... | 3 |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 190 | 86 | 276 | .... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 86 | 1 | 87 | .... | ..... |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | 13 | 10 | 23 | .... | ..... |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | 40 | 39 | 79 | 7 | ..... |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 101 | 97 | 198 | .... | 9 |
| Syracuse Home Association | 49 | 5 | 54 | .... | ..... |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead | 23 | 23 | 46 | .... | ..... |
| The Home, Ithaca | 18 | 2 | 20 | ... | ..... |
| Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | 111 | 15 | 126 | .... | ..... |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | 338 | 154 | 492 | 24 | ..... |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | 96 | 31 | 127 | 1 | 1 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | 72 | 303 | 375 | .... | ..... |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 128 | 88 | 216 | 25 | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Po'keepsie | 6 | 1 | 7 | .... | ..... |
| Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, E. New York | 61 | 7 | 68 | .... | ..... |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon | 87 | 14 | 101 | .... | 4 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | 48 | 98 | 146 | .... | ..... |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | 25 | 54 | 79 | 18 | ..... |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | 159 | 17 | 176 | .... | ..... |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 97 | 105 | 202 | .... | ..... |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... |
| Total | 29,929 | 18,246 | 48,175 | 438 | 791 |

* No report received, or received too

(*Continued*).

| Discharged. | | | | | | | Remaining October 1, 1887. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other institutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 25 | 41 |
| 4 | 2 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 26 | 64 |
| 14 | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | 1 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 56 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 75 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | 4 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 85 | 146 | 231 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 20 | 2 | 44 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 149 | 151 |
| 31 | ..... | 1 | .... | 5 | 4 | 41 | 2 | 18 | ..... | 208 | 228 |
| 29 | ..... | 3 | .... | 13 | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 121 | 121 |
| 41 | ..... | ..... | .... | 10 | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 214 | 214 |
| 14 | 158 | 2 | .... | 10 | ..... | 184 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| 35 | 3 | 2 | .... | ..... | ..... | 63 | ..... | ..... | 201 | ..... | 201 |
| 28 | ..... | 6 | .... | ..... | 64 | 116 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 68 | 122 |
| 47 | ..... | ..... | .... | 5 | 1 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 114 | ..... | 114 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 111 | ..... | 111 | 828 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 828 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 21 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 41 |
| 46 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 85 | 160 |
| 77 | ..... | 9 | .... | 22 | 12 | 124 | ..... | 14 | 38 | 26 | 78 |
| 12 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| 6 | 1 | 6 | .... | 8 | 1 | 22 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 20 | 30 |
| 31 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 14 | 49 |
| 58 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2 | 67 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 459 | 472 |
| 103 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 107 | ..... | 15 | 237 | 262 | 514 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 123 | ..... | 123 | ..... | ..... | 109 | ..... | 109 |
| 12 | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | 1 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 49 | 51 | 100 |
| 69 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | 69 | ..... | ..... | 122 | 85 | 207 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 81 | ..... | ..... | 81 |
| 3 | 1 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 15 | 19 |
| 19 | 1 | 2 | .... | 14 | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 11 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 43 | ..... | 95 | ..... | ..... | 86 | 17 | 103 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | 4 | 5 | ..... | 49 | ..... | ..... | 49 |
| 12 | 1 | ..... | .... | 4 | 1 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| 10 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 49 | 106 |
| 155 | 12 | ..... | .... | ..... | 13 | 204 | ..... | ..... | 288 | ..... | 288 |
| 29 | 2 | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 47 | 93 |
| 316 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 316 | ..... | ..... | 59 | ..... | 59 |
| 51 | 2 | 1 | .... | ..... | 1 | 80 | ..... | ..... | 81 | 55 | 136 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 20 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 62 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 10 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 45 | 87 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 109 | ..... | 109 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 15 | 37 |
| 18 | 2 | ..... | .... | ..... | 4 | 42 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 8 | 37 |
| 15 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17 | 40 | 29 | 46 | 44 | 159 |
| 27 | 2 | 3 | .... | 46 | 1 | 79 | ..... | ..... | 87 | 36 | 123 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7,407 | 568 | 585 | 358 | 5,322 | 1,884 | 17,353 | 2,235 | 4,732 | 13,096 | 10,759 | 30,822 |

late; items from report of last year.

## TABLE 22.

*Showing the value of the property of Hospitals and their indebtedness September 30, 1888.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany City Homœopathic Hospital | $19,000 00 | ..... | $19,000 00 | $11,000 00 | $283 20 | $11,283 20 |
| Albany Hospital | 100,000 00 | $29,000 00 | 129,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 1,800 00 | ..... | 1,800 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | 25,000 00 | 44,000 00 | 69,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Auburn City Hospital | 19,012 55 | 26,227 07 | 45,239 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 25,500 00 | ..... | 25,500 00 | 18,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 21,000 00 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 89,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 139,000 00 | ..... | 12,320 00 | 12,320 00 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 80,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 67,600 00 | 17,402 50 | 85,002 50 | 8,000 00 | ..... | 8,000 00 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 132,050 00 | 163,300 00 | 295,350 00 | ..... | 5,200 00 | 5,200 00 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 115,158 02 | 108,336 72 | 223,494 74 | 35,000 00 | 9,434 44 | 44,434 44 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 108,000 00 | ..... | 108,000 00 | 17,000 00 | 2,593 16 | 19,593 16 |
| Childs' Hospital, Albany | 30,500 00 | ..... | 30,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 194,579 67 | 74,500 00 | 269,079 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 175,000 00 | 52,803 72 | 227,803 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | 5,000 00 | 750 00 | 5,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 235,674 34 | 173,200 00 | 408,874 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | 30,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 35,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | 66,358 00 | ..... | 66,358 00 | 42,500 00 | ..... | 42,500 00 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | 150,000 00 | 426,650 28 | 576,650 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | 2,000 00 | 2,291 41 | 4,291 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 59,500 00 | 42,500 00 | 102,000 00 | 14,500 00 | 4,326 02 | 18,826 02 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 185,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 189,000 00 | 35,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 36,000 00 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 200,000 00 | 20,700 00 | 220,700 00 | ..... | 6,022 58 | 6,022 58 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 36,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 39,000 00 | 8,000 00 | ..... | 8,000 00 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 153,000 00 | ..... | 153,000 00 | ..... | 1,440 26 | 1,440 26 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 16,000 00 | ..... | 16,000 00 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | 250,000 00 | 201,500 00 | 451,500 00 | ..... | 7,010 00 | 7,010 00 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Cancer Hospital | 450,000 00 | 141,002 78 | 591,002 78 | 93,000 00 | ..... | 93,000 00 |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary** | 170,000 00 | 212,000 00 | 382,000 00 | 8,000 00 | ..... | 8,000 00 |
| New York Hospital ¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 60,000 00 | 28,000 00 | 88,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | 5,500 00 | ..... | 5,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | ..... | 27,900 00 | 27,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 3,200 00 | 23,200 00 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 101,486 00 | 5,000 00 | 106,486 00 | 36,000 00 | 6,024 00 | 42,024 00 |
| Oswego Hospital | 15,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | 855,231 73 | 743,852 46 | 1,599,084 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester City Hospital | 175,000 00 | 40,450 00 | 215,450 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 | 18,000 00 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | 1,500,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 1,900,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie § | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | 289,046 53 | 9,829 32 | 298,875 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York ¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 41,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 45,000 00 | 10,706 58 | 1,290 54 | 11,997 12 |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York | 215,000 00 | ..... | 215,000 00 | ..... | 19,298 76 | 19,298 76 |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | 21,000 00 | 12,706 07 | 33,706 07 | ..... | 1,898 81 | 1,898 81 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 40,400 00 | 6,000 00 | 46,400 00 | 12,200 00 | 2,514 37 | 14,714 37 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | 1,200,000 00 | 638,574 74 | 1,838,574 74 | ..... | 5,920 07 | 5,920 07 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 55,500 00 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York, | 100,000 00 | 83,812 00 | 183,812 00 | 18,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn | 250,000 00 | ..... | 250,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 15,234 86 | 75,234 86 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 200,000 00 | 25,000 00 | 225,000 00 | 3,284 00 | 3,645 82 | 6,929 82 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo † | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | 31,000 00 | ..... | 31,000 00 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 301,620 20 | 1,295 72 | 302,915 92 | 105,000 00 | 18,892 68 | 123,892 68 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I. | 15,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 55,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Hospital | 130,000 00 | ..... | 130,000 00 | ..... | 4,107 15 | 4,107 15 |
| Utica City Hospital ‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | 100,000 00 | 265,818 33 | 365,818 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York | 346,092 70 | 333,038 14 | 679,130 84 | ..... | 5,820 65 | 5,820 65 |
| Total | $9,582,609 74 | $4,462,941 27 | $14,045,551 00 | $641,190 58 | $163,977 37 | $805,167 95 |

* Finances with Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.
† Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.
¶ No report received.
‡ City owns property.
** From last report rendered. No report received this year.
§ Closed February 1, 1888.

TABLE

*Showing the receipts of Hospitals for*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand October 1, 1887. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœopathic Hospital | $684 21 | ..... | $2,471 06 |
| Albany Hospital | 1,252 64 | ..... | 5,188 58 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 692 34 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | 4,848 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Auburn City Hospital | 364 22 | $250 07 | 1,299 99 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 2,963 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 4,435 41 | ..... | 4,796 59 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 850 49 | ..... | 2,289 17 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 2,430 33 | ..... | 8,953 12 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 1,106 28 | 2,560 39 | 5,500 00 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 2,621 57 | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 3,354 94 | ..... | ..... |
| Childs' Hospital, Albany | 59 08 | 1,002 16 | 3,649 10 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 9,676 38 | ..... | ..... |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 13,841 80 | ..... | ..... |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | 974 41 | 500 00 | ..... |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 1,570 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | 661 45 | ..... | ..... |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, N. Y. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hosp'l for the Relief of Ruptur'd and Crippl'd, N.Y. | 15,628 55 | ..... | 25,496 47 |
| House of Holy Comforter, New York | 1,233 39 | ..... | ..... |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 1,030 89 | ..... | ..... |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 665 05 | ..... | 9,090 96 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 679 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 3,581 54 | ..... | ..... |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 1,111 99 | 16,678 71 | 3,755 56 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 550 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | 19,629 78 | ..... | ..... |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, N. Y † | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Cancer Hospital * | 48,786 79 | ..... | ..... |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 246 34 | ..... | 2,725 00 |
| New York Medical College and Hosp'l for Women, | 41 73 | ..... | ..... |
| New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute | ..... | ..... | 720 00 |
| New York Opthalmic Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 5,243 88 | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego Hospital | 732 89 | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | 3,304 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Hospital | 15 41 | 753 60 | 3,340 37 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | 536 13 | 5,500 00 | 7,072 00 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 57 17 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | 709 52 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 2,532 85 | 1,557 03 | 1,869 27 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | 12,884 56 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 1,645 48 | ..... | 4,120 09 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York, | 1,845 27 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's General Hopital, Brooklyn | 61 33 | ..... | 9,191 38 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 450 00 | 456 40 | 10,360 16 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 637 87 | 84 56 | 6,112 00 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | 6,938 98 | 5,500 00 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 1,990 60 | ..... | ..... |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I. | 2,427 33 | ..... | ..... |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Hospital | 41 47 | 3,799 94 | 5,982 77 |
| Utica City Hospital | ..... | 5,201 45 | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | 4,496 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Hospital, in the State of New York, N. Y. | 4,087 51 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $189,273 18 | $45,283 29 | $131,483 64 |

† Opened May 28, 1888.

23.

*the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. | From individuals for the support of patients. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,490 00 | $1,701 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $200 00 | $9,546 58 |
| 18,302 00 | 12,288 16 | $1,897 71 | $1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 39,929 09 |
| 1,246 89 | 250 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,189 23 |
| 712 00 | ..... | 2,235 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,795 10 |
| 2,105 11 | 1,032 61 | 1,526 49 | 5,476 00 | ..... | ..... | 12,054 49 |
| 10,639 64 | ..... | 44 25 | ..... | $5,000 00 | ..... | 18,647 20 |
| 74,859 95 | ..... | 2,675 12 | ..... | 12,000 00 | ..... | 98,767 07 |
| 3,824 42 | 320 00 | 266 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,550 74 |
| 9,271 04 | ..... | 383 42 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 9,790 14 | 32,828 05 |
| 135 21 | 3,928 75 | 8,497 38 | 6,000 00 | 9,200 00 | 1,219 98 | 38,147 99 |
| 27,953 70 | 26,758 37 | 7,613 58 | ..... | 35,000 00 | 5,682 24 | 105,629 46 |
| 1,922 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,000 00 | 26,979 84 | 46,256 78 |
| 3,038 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,309 22 | 9,058 46 |
| 52,301 33 | 27,065 00 | 3,911 09 | ..... | ..... | 25,391 74 | 118,345 54 |
| 7,225 62 | 6,649 27 | 1,573 65 | ..... | ..... | 3,981 34 | 33,271 68 |
| 1,056 06 | 28 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,558 47 |
| 30,824 83 | 30,303 14 | 7,482 90 | 7,300 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 | 95,481 17 |
| 2,768 78 | ..... | 170 00 | ..... | 500 00 | 7,034 85 | 11,135 08 |
| 1,737 13 | ..... | 479 03 | ..... | ..... | 1,182 12 | 4,098 28 |
| 37,529 03 | 6,985 20 | 27,044 87 | 41,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 153,684 12 |
| 5,483 25 | ..... | 175 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,891 64 |
| 34,921 30 | 98 60 | 2,709 91 | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 41,760 70 |
| 738 87 | 3,054 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,932 41 | 40,481 59 |
| 9,048 49 | 5,408 16 | 937 50 | ..... | ..... | 1,551 07 | 17,624 37 |
| 13,888 07 | 1,700 42 | 150 00 | ..... | ..... | 324 26 | 19,644 29 |
| 365 00 | 10,905 17 | 177 33 | ..... | 1,446 26 | ..... | 34,434 02 |
| 1,255 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,805 25 |
| 90,077 32 | 11,477 74 | 9,172 23 | 8,000 00 | ..... | 3,427 42 | 141,784 49 |
| 1,205 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,205 00 |
| 1,115 00 | 3,487 45 | 1,806 52 | ..... | ..... | 63,000 00 | 118,195 76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16,736 60 | ..... | 1,746 05 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 7,945 65 | 31,399 64 |
| 6,833 90 | 3,099 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,200 00 | 11,174 63 |
| ..... | 12,879 25 | 1,420 30 | ..... | 1,130 00 | 332 96 | 16,482 51 |
| 4,873 27 | ..... | 8,695 32 | ..... | ..... | 5,563 13 | 19,131 72 |
| 18,917 07 | 4,829 82 | 250 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,701 05 | 35,941 82 |
| 836 30 | 1,173 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,843 15 | 5,585 45 |
| 47,306 34 | 5,574 00 | 38,231 90 | 148,500 00 | ..... | ..... | 242,916 84 |
| 15,196 65 | 13,724 21 | 2,197 54 | ..... | 11,824 60 | 3,000 00 | 50,052 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 524 24 | 8,798 04 | 19,821 87 | ..... | ..... | 61,859 81 | 91,003 96 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20,461 39 | 7,820 00 | 242,91 | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 42,632 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,988 11 | 2,462,60 | ..... | ..... | 1,596 28 | 253 75 | 7,357 91 |
| 12,303 00 | 4,697 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,689 85 | 20,689 85 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4,167 86 | 897 99 | 524 06 | ..... | ..... | 1,904 27 | 8,203 70 |
| 9,992 87 | 3,388 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,340 56 |
| 100,992 12 | 14,950 83 | 33,449 21 | 53,000 00 | 5,920 07 | 335 44 | 221,532 23 |
| 712 24 | 600 34 | 22 28 | ..... | 30,000 00 | 5,926 68 | 43,027 11 |
| 32,155 54 | ..... | 3,623 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,624 28 |
| 4,799 54 | 11,242 10 | ..... | ..... | 3,222,55 | 6,155 00 | 34,671 90 |
| 565 00 | 8,842 25 | 935 46 | 1,409 66 | ..... | 1,921 87 | 24,940 80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3,399 70 | 3,158 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,392 33 |
| 43,000 00 | 1,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 900 00 | 57,988 97 |
| 4,761 14 | 11,604 55 | 50 00 | 35,000 00 | 691 10 | 35,472 89 | 89,570 28 |
| 1,030 45 | 213 00 | 1,988 48 | ..... | ..... | 1,007 07 | 6,666 33 |
| 9,234 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,234 57 |
| 167 50 | 5,153 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 435 47 | 15,580 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,201 45 |
| ..... | 203 50 | 18,385 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,085 13 |
| 78,959 93 | ..... | 10,566 77 | 13,000 00 | ..... | 37,329 78 | 143,943 99 |
| $890,956 27 | $280,403 11 | $223,080 29 | $327,685 66 | $131,524 86 | $381,484 45 | $2,601,174 75 |

* Report from March 31 to September 30.

## TABLE 24.

*Showing the expenditures of Hospitals for the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness, principal and interest on real estate. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887. | For salaries, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For medicines and medical supplies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœopathic Hospital | $3,687 50 | ..... | $1,340 45 | $1,946 06 | ..... | $387 76 | $164 04 |
| Albany Hospital | ..... | ..... | 5,867 22 | 10,621 87 | ..... | 1,900 57 | 2,041 61 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | ..... | ..... | 260 00 | 1,872 00 | $250 00 | 162 00 | 300 00 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,397 00 | 1,486 59 | ..... | 359 26 | 69 66 |
| Auburn City Hospital | ..... | ..... | 1,672 02 | 1,728 50 | ..... | 623 43 | 570 46 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 7,950 08 | $2,000 00 | 860 43 | 214 67 | 117 31 | 77 62 | 205 64 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | ..... | ..... | 2,358 22 | 3,329 92 | ..... | 1,746 47 | 423 74 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | ..... | ..... | 1,940 00 | 2,104 73 | ..... | 654 19 | 285 81 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 400 00 | ..... | 4,564 52 | 9,562 66 | ..... | 2,307 90 | 1,799 08 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | ..... | 12,500 00 | 5,781 08 | 8,822 80 | ..... | 2,041 48 | 2,566 99 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 3,188 33 | 11,703 87 | 10,219 92 | 15,307 09 | 298 05 | 6,152 07 | 4,594 19 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 6,950 52 | 2,000 00 | 3,225 18 | 8,527 77 | 473 60 | 1,943 51 | 520 70 |
| Child's Hospital, Albany | ..... | ..... | 2,626 63 | 3,162 08 | 573 78 | 882 45 | 345 60 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 8,473 42 | ..... | 17,610 88 | 22,836 58 | 187 71 | 7,548 71 | 10,401 26 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 4,756 09 | 6,781 19 | ..... | 2,506 84 | 638 84 |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | ..... | ..... | 840 25 | 1,093 54 | ..... | 54 71 | 99 13 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | ..... | ..... | 14,926 02 | 23,990 21 | ..... | 5,554 80 | 1,840 96 |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 1,820 30 | 3,738 89 | ..... | 892 94 | 286 00 |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,903 60 | 3,625 21 | ..... | 536 15 | 546 36 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | ..... | ..... | 18,932 43 | 15,358 39 | 414 59 | 2,021 05 | *5,217 62 |
| House of the Holy Comforter | ..... | ..... | 446 00 | 1,654 73 | ..... | 469 01 | 228 36 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 5,925 00 | 3,794 69 | 2,636 13 | 2,027 99 | ..... | 317 33 | 617 68 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 1,400 00 | ..... | 7,474 99 | 12,268 58 | ..... | 3,035 55 | 2,454 54 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 5,170 99 | 4,577 20 | 169 59 | 1,215 57 | 1,096 24 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 400 00 | ..... | 3,790 53 | 5,752 13 | ..... | 1,000 11 | 810 26 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | ..... | ..... | 8,724 84 | 14,227 83 | 509 78 | 2,792 42 | 639 02 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 250 00 | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 00 | ..... |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | ..... | 5,929 02 | 22,996 51 | 24,121 01 | 122 10 | 5,437 90 | 9,595 25 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 72 00 | ..... | ..... | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| New York Cancer Hospital | 2,313 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | ..... | ..... | 4,818 70 | 6,018 54 | ..... | 1,598 25 | 2,619 60 |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | ..... | ..... | 1,548 70 | 3,230 91 | ..... | 513 38 | 608 39 |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | ..... | ..... | 2,328 34 | 6,361 00 | ..... | 554 21 | 868 48 |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | 1,000 00 | 115 07 | 4,763 00 | 4,692 68 | ..... | 1,277 69 | 1,279 11 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 1,800 00 | ..... | 5,223 00 | 5,675 89 | ..... | 2,574 90 | 2,531 19 |
| Oswego Hospital | ..... | ..... | 1,613 37 | 1,260 28 | ..... | 489 50 | 396 77 |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 13,660 63 | 17,053 85 | ..... | 6,507 28 | 7,484 36 |
| Rochester City Hospital | ..... | 8,052 36 | 9,269 28 | 14,776 21 | ..... | 4,102 91 | 2,170 21 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 24,003 86 | 25,368 47 | 303 95 | 8,870 36 | 14,557 80 |
| St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 4,000 00 | 15,215 00 | 2,900 00 | 4,220 00 | 2,390 00 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 3,128 68 | ..... | 432 19 | 1,307 83 | 146 15 | 769 11 | 95 21 |
| St. Francis Hospital, New York | ..... | 2,545 18 | 449 00 | 4,430 00 | 2,026 00 | 3,169 00 | 463 67 |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | ..... | ..... | 3,250 11 | 2,539 75 | 162 04 | 530 33 | 634 99 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 610 00 | ..... | 685 26 | 3,499 46 | 266 87 | 1,029 33 | 498 94 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | ..... | 2,800 00 | 24,696 94 | 24,379 58 | ..... | 7,658 17 | 9,166 75 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 3,135 00 | ..... | 1,266 00 | 7,398 65 | 419 62 | 658 35 | 423 51 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York | 3,968 73 | ..... | ..... | 9,183 84 | ..... | 1.022 90 | 504 15 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,479 78 | 13,217 81 | 1,558 45 | 5,532 27 | 1,456 45 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 530 00 | 1,580 00 | 3,832 33 | 7,817 49 | 1,626 54 | 2,429 22 | 879 35 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 2,335 00 | ..... | 1,629 52 | 5,396 92 | 30 00 | 1,094 18 | 1,120 72 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | 800 00 | 3,200 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,100 00 | 1,200 00 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 4,146 18 | 8,110 00 | 5,979 49 | 20,587 25 | 884 00 | 4,323 49 | 2,661 83 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I. | ..... | ..... | 1,935 00 | 1,995 84 | ..... | 218 00 | 399 65 |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | 1,903 40 | 4,029 06 | 98 42 | 916 22 | 1,303 03 |
| Troy Hospital | ..... | ..... | 2,511 78 | 7,346 88 | 529 49 | 1,253 21 | 548 94 |
| Utica City Hospital | ..... | ..... | 1,961 87 | 1,400 33 | 98 96 | 665 05 | 226 54 |
| Vassar Brother's Hospital, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | 3,930 00 | 1,561 51 | ..... | 942 71 | 169 61 |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York, | ..... | 1,000 00 | 16,540 89 | 22,591 77 | ..... | 4,947 94 | 5,198 37 |
| Total | $64,591 63 | $62,430 19 | $300,726 67 | $452,276 91 | $15,167 00 | $121,643 26 | $111,236 66 |

* Of this sum $4,197.16 was expended for surgical appliances.

TABLE 24 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For furniture, beds and bedding. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœpathic Hospital | $141 26 | $296 88 | $533 95 | ..... | $343 68 | $8,841 58 | $705 00 |
| Albany Hospital | 1,380 60 | 977 74 | 2,569 23 | $11,500 00 | 1,842 75 | 39,701 59 | 227 50 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 220 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | 3,664 00 | 525 23 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | 558 58 | 161 48 | ..... | ..... | 244 96 | 4,277 53 | 3,517 58 |
| Auburn City Hospital | ..... | 164 40 | 1,034 52 | 5,270 00 | 366 09 | 11,429 42 | 625 07 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 365 55 | 1,056 90 | ..... | ..... | 1,090 58 | 13,938 70 | 4,708 50 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 4,924 30 | 20 25 | 74,989 41 | ..... | 389 55 | 88,181 86 | 10,585 21 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | 787 17 | 346 42 | 6,118 22 | 1,432 52 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 1,449 39 | 860 05 | ..... | 2,000 00 | 6,330 52 | 29,274 12 | 3,553 93 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 1,030 48 | 1,730 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,777 59 | 36,250 88 | 1,897 11 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 358 44 | 5,834 70 | 5,699 07 | 16,456 33 | 8,067 96 | 87,879 92 | 17,749 48 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 418 99 | 944 48 | 4,902 15 | ..... | 1,959 63 | 31,866 53 | 14,390 25 |
| Child's Hospital, Albany | 54 84 | 557 15 | ..... | ..... | 722 77 | 8,925 30 | 133 16 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 148 32 | 3,863 02 | 22,400 00 | 9,000 00 | 5,075 48 | 107,545 38 | 10,800 16 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 391 75 | 780 70 | ..... | ..... | 199 75 | 16,055 16 | 17,216 52 |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | ..... | 33 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,120 84 | 437 63 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 1,346 44 | 3,363 36 | 5,538 07 | 20,000 00 | 2,344 90 | 78,904 76 | 16,576 41 |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | 142 03 | 445 27 | 56 86 | ..... | 3,380 17 | 10,762 46 | 372 62 |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | 128 74 | 174 66 | 80 00 | ..... | 2,212 71 | 9,207 43 | ..... |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | 4,100 92 | 3,478 87 | 55,721 98 | 42,183 33 | 529 56 | 147,958 74 | 5,725 38 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | ..... | 16 63 | ..... | ..... | 3,514 97 | 6,329 69 | 561 95 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 277 07 | 484 07 | 4,548 60 | 19,000 00 | 1,296 52 | 40,925 08 | 835 62 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 1,712 51 | ..... | 2,903 38 | ..... | 8,838 84 | 40,088 39 | 393 20 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 830 65 | 686 14 | ..... | 1,948 27 | 1,189 80 | 16,884 45 | 739 92 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | ..... | 264 56 | 3,846 50 | ..... | 1,879 92 | 17,744 01 | 1,900 28 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 579 48 | 1,460 60 | 3,899 91 | ..... | 1,600 14 | 34,434 02 | ..... |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 340 00 | 264 00 | ..... | ..... | 303 89 | 1,508 89 | 296 36 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | 1,358 56 | 3,564 94 | 5,437 78 | 35,000 00 | 3,580 02 | 117,143 09 | 24,641 40 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 162 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 513 00 | 769 90 | 435 10 |
| New York Cancer Hospital | ..... | ..... | 4,262 80 | 40,327 21 | 18,639 70 | **65,542 98 | 52,652 78 |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 404 48 | 708 65 | ..... | ..... | 2,229 97 | 18,398 19 | 13,001 45 |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | 439 70 | 414 28 | ..... | ..... | 3,491 90 | 10,247 26 | 827 37 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | 1,509 72 | 943 18 | ..... | 100 00 | 5,707 12 | 18,372 05 | ..... |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | 792 75 | ..... | 3,037 77 | ..... | 1,096 63 | 18,054 70 | 1,077 01 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 1,408 87 | 764 81 | 18,486 12 | ..... | 3,501 15 | 41,965 93 | ..... |
| Oswego Hospital | 6 00 | 85 07 | 39 52 | ..... | 293 20 | 4,183 71 | 1,401 7 |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | 1,670 08 | 3,574 80 | 46,944 92 | 128,000 00 | 3,450 72 | 228,346 64 | 14,570 20 |
| Rochester City Hospital | 2,019 75 | 1,723 30 | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,872 05 | 49,986 07 | 66 31 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | 1,615 19 | 4,591 15 | 706 98 | ..... | 8,540 52 | 88,558 28 | ..... |
| St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | 1,760 00 | 2,030 00 | 3,908 00 | 3,781 91 | 2,406 49 | 42,611 40 | 21 03 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 270 50 | 162 58 | 643 79 | ..... | 372 22 | 7,328 26 | 29 65 |
| St. Francis Hospital, New York | 1,302 00 | 1,298 00 | ..... | ..... | 5,007 00 | 20,689 85 | ..... |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | 139 20 | 87 79 | ..... | 96 65 | 357 78 | 7,798 64 | 405 06 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 48 92 | 170 25 | 2,866 23 | ..... | 164 78 | 9,840 04 | 9,500 52 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | 6,492 00 | 5,835 23 | 7,283 33 | 50,000 00 | 7,645 49 | 145,957 49 | 75,574 74 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 32 40 | 462 85 | 16,284 77 | ..... | 961 51 | 31,042 66 | 11,984 45 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York | 215 36 | 1,693 30 | ..... | 18,812 00 | 671 05 | 36,071 33 | 1,552 95 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn | 644 51 | 1,622 20 | ..... | ..... | 4,160 43 | 34,671 90 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 984 40 | 794 20 | 1,234 81 | ..... | 3,002 62 | 24,710 96 | 229 84 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 473 88 | 429 74 | ..... | ..... | 725 07 | 13,235 03 | 157 30 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | 200 00 | ..... | †50,000 00 | ..... | 488 98 | 57,988 98 | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 1,031 70 | 2,319 81 | 36,125 00 | ..... | 3,105 81 | 89,274 56 | 295 72 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I | 148 25 | 173 09 | ..... | ..... | 342 84 | 5,212 67 | 1,453 66 |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | 204 97 | 366 20 | ..... | ..... | 413 27 | 9,234 57 | ..... |
| Troy Hospital | 470 79 | 841 84 | 1,015 97 | ..... | 576 40 | 15,095 30 | 484 98 |
| Utica City Hospital | 150 00 | 204 45 | 417 25 | ..... | 77 00 | 5,201 45 | ..... |
| Vassar Brother's Hospital, Poughkeepsie | ..... | 486 36 | 761 09 | 1,258 33 | 2,478 44 | 11,588 05 | 11,497 08 |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York | 2,383 98 | 4,719 75 | 1,145 00 | 11,500 00 | 3,953 15 | 73,980 85 | $69,963 14 |
| Total | $49,240 60 | $67,987 40 | $392,324 76 | $420,021 20 | $146,275 46 | $2,203,921 74 | $397,730 07 |

† For a new hospital.

** Report from March 31 to September 30.

## TABLE 25.

*Showing the number of patients treated in the Hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number of patients in the institution Oct. 1, 1887. | 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 October 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Transferred to other institutions. | Died. | Otherwise discharged. | Total discharged. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany City Homœopathic Hospital | 15 | 173 | 188 | 150 | 4,030 | 95 | 36 | 10 | .... | 7 | 22 | 170 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Albany Hospital | 67 | 887 | 954 | ..... | ..... | 462 | 310 | 65 | .... | 63 | .... | 900 | 32 | 22 | 54 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 18 | 64 | 82 | 73 | 12,300 | ..... | 20 | .... | 12 | 8 | 11 | 51 | .... | 31 | 31 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | 8 | 90 | 98 | 98 | 2,572 | 83 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 7 | 91 | .... | 7 | 7 |
| Auburn City Hospital | 20 | 116 | 136 | 20 | 140 | 66 | 37 | 5 | .... | 15 | .... | 123 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | .... | 69 | 69 | 69 | 1,518 | 22 | 5 | 8 | .... | 22 | .... | 57 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 24 | 62 | 86 | 86 | 9,121 | 1 | 6 | 4 | .... | 35 | 15 | 61 | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 6 | 95 | 101 | 88 | 3,558 | 34 | 48 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 86 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 58 | 594 | 652 | 574 | 19,566 | 438 | 90 | 3 | 5 | 48 | 4 | 588 | 32 | 32 | 64 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 75 | 779 | 854 | 735 | 25,425 | 362 | 263 | 50 | .... | 106 | .... | 781 | 51 | 22 | 73 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 80 | 1,269 | 1,349 | 40 | 1,316 | 808 | 249 | 24 | 15 | 113 | 40 | 1,249 | 70 | 30 | 100 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 166 | 1,177 | 1,343 | 390 | ..... | 854 | 200 | 48 | .... | 77 | .... | 1,179 | 109 | 55 | 164 |
| Childs' Hospital, Albany | 56 | 76 | 132 | 125 | 21,603 | 43 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 9 | .... | 80 | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 132 | 1,655 | 1,787 | 1,216 | 47,466 | 927 | 443 | 41 | 8 | 147 | 94 | 1,660 | 91 | 36 | 127 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 7 | 172 | 179 | 69 | 2,294 | 84 | 64 | 10 | .... | 9 | .... | 167 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | 5 | 60 | 65 | 64 | 1,283 | 51 | 8 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 61 | 4 | .... | 4 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 161 | 88 | 249 | 53 | 17,888 | 5 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 52 | .... | 86 | 85 | 78 | 163 |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | 22 | 273 | 295 | 97 | ..... | 205 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 271 | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | 23 | 270 | 292 | 260 | 7,857 | 192 | 34 | .... | 3 | 32 | .... | 261 | 22 | 9 | 31 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | 168 | 203 | 371 | 355 | 56,482 | 47 | 133 | 29 | .... | 6 | .... | 215 | 74 | 82 | 156 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | 29 | 3 | 32 | 32 | 12,339 | ..... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 4 | .... | 28 | 28 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 37 | 122 | 159 | 157 | 13,942 | 2 | 22 | 30 | 4 | 57 | 10 | 125 | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 64 | 2,606 | 2,670 | ..... | ..... | 1,065 | 1,416 | .... | .... | 86 | 41 | 2,608 | 43 | 19 | 62 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 23 | 563 | 586 | 262 | 5,326 | 223 | 310 | 26 | 4 | 3 | .... | 566 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 30 | 618 | 648 | 560 | 8,818 | 361 | 173 | 7 | 32 | 41 | 3 | 617 | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 37 | 314 | 351 | 6 | 453 | 213 | 41 | 23 | .... | 34 | .... | 311 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | 174 | 1,837 | 2,011 | 1,849 | 59,896 | 931 | 639 | 98 | 6 | 154 | 11 | 1,839 | 88 | 84 | 172 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Cancer Hospital* | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Hospital | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 34 | 325 | 359 | 317 | 6,471 | 193 | 115 | 15 | 5 | 7 | .... | 335 | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | 15 | 186 | 201 | 146 | 4,307 | 120 | 43 | 14 | 1 | 7 | .... | 185 | .... | 16 | 16 |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 39 | 183 | 222 | 176 | 9,162 | 82 | 60 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 1 | 197 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Oswego Hospital | 8 | 99 | 107 | 30 | 798 | 31 | 34 | 8 | .... | 24 | 1 | 98 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | 117 | 1,715 | 1,832 | 1,687 | 43,572 | 1,360 | 200 | 34 | .... | 132 | .... | 1,726 | 73 | 33 | 106 |
| Rochester City Hospital | 94 | 862 | 956 | 540 | 30,577 | 240 | 224 | 65 | 3 | 69 | 264 | 865 | 56 | 35 | 91 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | 149 | 2,368 | 2,517 | 2,234 | 49,970 | 800 | 1,165 | 145 | 6 | 255 | .... | 2,371 | 96 | 50 | 146 |
| St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | 138 | 1,840 | 1,978 | 1,769 | 67,222 | 921 | 422 | 76 | 11 | 245 | 138 | 1,813 | 116 | 49 | 165 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 26 | 157 | 183 | 90 | 2,886 | 90 | 50 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 156 | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York | 218 | 2,333 | 2,551 | 2,368 | 78,079 | 1,217 | 633 | 99 | 67 | 308 | .... | 2,324 | 121 | 106 | 227 |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn | 22 | 174 | 196 | 164 | 8,528 | 83 | 49 | 14 | .... | 18 | .... | 164 | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | 17 | 306 | 323 | 285 | 4,565 | 195 | 68 | 17 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 310 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 40 | 342 | 382 | 12 | 612 | 158 | 112 | 28 | 12 | 43 | .... | 353 | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | 158 | 1,635 | 1,793 | 1,420 | 52,638 | 907 | 456 | 93 | .... | 157 | .... | 1,613 | 103 | 77 | 180 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 17 | 161 | 178 | 153 | 6,120 | 144 | 8 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | 158 | .... | 20 | 20 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York | 55 | 213 | 268 | 268 | 18,618 | 151 | 36 | 1 | .... | 9 | 11 | 208 | 25 | 35 | 60 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn | 132 | 1,323 | 1,455 | 1,069 | 44,820 | 840 | 224 | 62 | 4 | 129 | .... | 1,259 | 87 | 109 | 196 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 214 | 452 | 666 | 169 | 35,287 | 285 | 63 | 40 | 3 | 55 | 10 | 456 | 119 | 91 | 210 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo | 32 | 62 | 94 | 73 | 9,669 | 48 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 2 | 53 | .... | 41 | 41 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 43 | 391 | 434 | 61 | 1,754 | 175 | 145 | 23 | 2 | 43 | .... | 388 | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | 136 | 1,235 | 1,371 | 1,311 | 44,652 | 689 | 362 | 31 | 11 | 151 | .... | 1,244 | 70 | 57 | 127 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 135 | 2,008 | 2,143 | 1,485 | 36,872 | 1,131 | 383 | 79 | 161 | 257 | .... | 2,011 | 77 | 55 | 132 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I. | 14 | 149 | 163 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 18 | 5 | .... | 15 | 2 | 153 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | 16 | 247 | 263 | ..... | ..... | 156 | 52 | 7 | 3 | 16 | .... | 234 | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Troy Hospital | 86 | 658 | 744 | 75 | ..... | 526 | 21 | 15 | 1 | 85 | .... | 648 | 41 | 55 | 96 |
| Utica City Hospital | 9 | 290 | 299 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 64 | 40 | 3 | 13 | 40 | 280 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | 9 | 94 | 103 | 79 | 1,756 | 67 | 14 | 4 | .... | 7 | 4 | 96 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York | 70 | 644 | 714 | 223 | 7,972 | 260 | 274 | 42 | .... | 31 | 36 | 643 | .... | 71 | 71 |
| Total | 3,547 | 34,687 | 38,234 | 22,632 | 902,100 | 18,676 | 9,924 | 1,480 | 417 | 3,278 | 773 | 34,548 | 2,002 | 1,684 | 3,686 |

*Statistics not reported.

## TABLE 26.

*Showing the value of the property of Dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1888.*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn | $1,200 00 | ..... | $1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | $2,250 00 | ..... | $2,250 00 |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary | 8,000 00 | $13,600 00 | 21,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association | 50,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 63,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary | 600 00 | 5,753 51 | 6,353 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary | 500 00 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary | 40,000 00 | 53,513 53 | 93,513 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York | ..... | 69,040 00 | 69,040 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fordham Dispenary, New York‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic ¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn | 9,000 00 | 300 00 | 9,300 00 | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem § | 8,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 11,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem | 500 00 | 1,955 56 | 2,455 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry | ..... | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary †† | ..... | 107,720 00 | 107,720 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin ¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York | 6,723 00 | 55,150 24 | 61,873 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York | ..... | 42,300 00 | 42,300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York | 60,250 00 | 2,500 00 | 62,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York | 30,000 00 | 45,904 72 | 75,904 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary¶ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York | 11,500 00 | 2,088 70 | 13,588 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Dispensary of the City of New York§ | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 | 1,000 00 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $261,273 00 | $421,326 26 | $682,599 26 | $7,250 00 | ..... | $7,250 00 |

*Finances with hospital.
†Finances with Brooklyn hospital.
‡Temporarily closed.
**Closed March, 1888.
††Value of real estate, etc., reported "unknown" by treasurer.
¶No report received.
§No report received, or received too late; property valuation is from report of last year.

TABLE

*Showing the receipts of Dispensaries*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1887. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn | $2,453 56 | ..... | $1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary | 33 48 | ..... | 1,500 08 |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary | 763 33 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association | 8,940 20 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Brooklyn Electic Dispensary | 447 87 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | $500 00 | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary | 730 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York | 2,327 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Fordham Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn | 1,051 34 | 355 69 | 1,500 00 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem | 7 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry | 256 89 | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary | 2,206 45 | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York | 1,858 62 | ..... | ..... |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York | 298 46 | ..... | ..... |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York | 303 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York | 2,103 22 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York | 159 82 | ..... | ..... |
| Western Dispensary of the City of New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $23,941 14 | $855 69 | $12,500 00 |

27.

*for the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. | From individuals for the support of patients. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | $37 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | $3,990 97 |
| $27 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $120 00 | 1,680 56 |
| ..... | ..... | 196 41 | $711 50 | ..... | ..... | 3,081 24 |
| 2,444 21 | ..... | 1,070 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,384 60 | 18,839 01 |
| 3 67 | ..... | 238 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,189 84 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 174 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 674 04 |
| 1,370 25 | ..... | 2,381 72 | ..... | ..... | 7,138 37 | 11,620 64 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,424 50 | ..... | 3,068 52 | ..... | ..... | 4,868 22 | 12,688 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 00 | ..... | 167 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,099 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 67 13 | ..... | ..... | 971 52 | 1,045 82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,600 00 | ..... | 7,865 77 | 10,722 66 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 00 | 210 00 |
| 31,062 03 | ..... | 4,295 82 | 32,000 00 | ..... | 14,542 07 | 84,106 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,845 00 | ..... | 2,602 60 | 20,000 00 | ..... | 1,769 70 | 28,075 92 |
| 21,115 00 | 1,296 10 | 1,725 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,434 56 |
| 3,572 50 | ..... | 100 00 | 98 00 | ..... | 1,850 00 | 5,923 81 |
| 5,787 00 | 247 99 | 2,416 89 | ..... | ..... | 6,016 05 | 16,571 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 362 50 | ..... | 88 70 | ..... | ..... | 460 74 | 1,091 76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| $70,212 78 | $1,544 09 | $18,366 39 | $55,409 50 | ..... | $47,217 04 | $230,046 63 |

TABLE

*Showing the expenditures of Dispensaries*

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1887. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | $590 48 |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary | $112 50 | ..... | 552 00 |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary | ..... | ..... | 1,049 92 |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association | ..... | ..... | 2,065 18 |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary | ..... | ..... | 120 00 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary | ..... | ..... | 5,150 80 |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | 6,872 35 |
| Fordham Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn | 1,764 00 | ..... | 552 00 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem | ..... | $182 59 | 60 00 |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry | ..... | ..... | 4,906 21 |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary | ..... | ..... | 10,736 51 |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | 3,811 43 |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | 2,427 50 |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | 2,670 00 |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | 6,316 12 |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York | ..... | 113 40 | 153 60 |
| Western Dispensary of the City of New York | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $1,876 50 | $295 99 | $48,034 10 |

28.

*for the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| For fuel and lights. | For medicines and medical supplies. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| $251 00 | $391 60 | $69 58 | ..... | ..... | $57 62 | $1,360 28 | $2,640 69 |
| 53 52 | 541 74 | 31 93 | ..... | ..... | 76 74 | 1,368 43 | 312 13 |
| 157 68 | 450 26 | 30 95 | ..... | ..... | 312 92 | 2,001 73 | 1,079 51 |
| 1,063 85 | 1,349 08 | 311 24 | ..... | $5,000 00 | 2,510 66 | 12,300 01 | 6,539 00 |
| 82 50 | 930 62 | 39 50 | $241 97 | ..... | 433 00 | 1,847 59 | 342 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 78 | 49 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 598 36 | 674 04 | ..... |
| 385 46 | 1,880 25 | 610 02 | 536 24 | 1,700 00 | 678 25 | 10,941 02 | 679 62 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 64 75 | 1,299 83 | 190 59 | ..... | ..... | 1,671 04 | 10,098 56 | 2,589 80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 13 | 311 75 | 132 93 | ..... | ..... | 39 35 | 2,822 16 | 277 76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 13 | 681 68 | 1,009 25 | 36 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 199 59 | 1,535 72 | 440 44 | ..... | ..... | 3,008 88 | 10,090 84 | 631 82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 00 | 210 00 | ..... |
| 292 02 | 2,476 24 | 291 04 | ..... | 65,500 00 | 298 83 | 79,594 64 | 4,511 73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48 50 | 983 91 | ..... | ..... | 21,000 00 | 306 89 | 26,150 73 | 1,925 19 |
| 65 25 | 903 82 | 44 46 | ..... | 21,000 00 | 51 75 | 24,492 78 | ..... |
| 226 33 | 838 99 | 102 03 | ..... | 500 00 | 503 99 | 4,841 34 | 1,082 47 |
| 1,593 90 | 2,180 86 | 1,815 42 | ..... | ..... | 4,296 57 | 16,202 87 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 65 53 | 480 74 | ..... | 150 60 | 88 70 | 33 88 | 1,086 45 | 5 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| $4,615 64 | $16,595 31 | $4,110 13 | $928 81 | $114,855 83 | $15,770 41 | $207,082 72 | $22,653 85 |

## TABLE 29.

*Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September* 30, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | At the dispensary. | Number of prescriptions prepared. | At their residences. | Number of visits made. | Number of persons vaccinated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary | 1,683 | 1,342 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary | 7,421 | 4,233 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn | 4,046 | 5,351 | 101 | 90 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary | 10,678 | 13,164 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary | 7,865 | 12,346 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association | 17,707 | 18,483 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary | 6,127 | 7,296 | 142 | 320 | 41 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary | 7,855 | 21,384 | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary | 1,258 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary | 810 | 7,954 | ..... | 113 | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary | 24,520 | 55,539 | 4,737 | 8,788 | 333 |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York | 27,213 | 41,042 | ..... | 61,138 | 132 |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 16,336 | 17,977 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 6,591 | 25,331 | 871 | 4,819 | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | 1,642 | 5,502 | ..... | 97 | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York | 75,950 | 52,047 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital | 2,134 | 5,324 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York | 32,628 | 54,099 | 2,630 | 4,958 | 253 |
| Fordham Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn | 6,846 | 15,240 | 821 | 1,895 | 229 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem | 1,206 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry | 6,726 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York | 1,102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary | 35,499 | 78,818 | 2,987 | 5,740 | 114 |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York | 10,505 | 20,866 | 2,269 | 4,388 | 54 |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York | 19,764 | 59,407 | 4,244 | 8,491 | 179 |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York | 20,668 | 65,426 | 3,468 | 8,373 | 162 |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York | 1,801 | ..... | 348 | 1,548 | ..... |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica | 194 | 626 | 4 | 8 | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany | 1,971 | 1,420 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York | 4,227 | 4,686 | 25 | 65 | 68 |
| Western Dispensary of the City of New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 362,973 | 594,903 | 22,649 | 110,833 | 1,631 |

## 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, and the rates of support per week, respectively.*

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Location. | Date of contract. | Rate of support per week. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany city | Albany | October 1, 1873 | $2 50 |
| Suffolk county* | Yaphank | October 1, 1873 | 2 00 |
| Delaware county | Delhi | October 1, 1873 | 2 25 |
| St. Lawrence county | Canton | October 1, 1873 | 1 70 |
| Erie county | Buffalo | October 1, 1873 | 2 00 |
| Broome county | Binghamton | January 1, 1875 | 1 75 |
| Jefferson county | Watertown | January 1, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Onondaga county | Syracuse | January 1, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Kings county | Flatbush | June 20, 1875 | 2 50 |
| Oneida county | Rome | December 28, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Seneca county | Waterloo | January 1, 1876 | 1 75 |
| Monroe county | Rochester | December 4, 1877 | 2 00 |

## 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, 1888.

| STATE 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, 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 2,205 | 730 | 6 | 275 | 18 | 1,118 | 54 | 4 |
| Buffalo | 4,465 | 1,185 | 33 | 325 | 28 | 2,800 | 92 | 2 |
| Canton | 239 | 72 | 3 | 31 | 7 | 69 | 41 | 16 |
| Delhi | 65 | 29 | ..... | 20 | 1 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| Yaphank | 1,110 | 76 | 5 | 85 | 1 | 937 | 6 | ..... |
| Binghamton | 392 | 146 | 3 | 32 | 5 | 160 | 30 | 16 |
| Syracuse | 583 | 244 | 2 | 74 | 8 | 223 | 22 | 10 |
| Watertown | 155 | 39 | 4 | 23 | 10 | 72 | 7 | ..... |
| Flatbush | 8,055 | 2,221 | 4 | 95 | 12 | 5,579 | 116 | 28 |
| Rome | 428 | 204 | 1 | 31 | 15 | 79 | 37 | 61 |
| Waterloo | 355 | 246 | ..... | 44 | 4 | 38 | 11 | 12 |
| Rochester | 1,539 | 336 | 16 | 147 | 7 | 948 | 68 | 17 |
| Total | 19,591 | 5,528 | 77 | 1,182 | 116 | 12,033 | 489 | 166 |
| Transferred cases in State insane asylums | | | | | | | | 34 |
| Transferred cases in orphan asylums | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Aggregate | | | | | | | | 201 |

* Discontinued.

## TABLE 32.

*Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from Ootober 22, 1873, to September 30, 1888.*

| STATE 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 | 325 | 542 | 466 | 363 | 236 | 167 | 106 | 2,205 |
| Buffalo | 1,178 | 1,102 | 832 | 534 | 366 | 284 | 169 | 4,465 |
| Canton | 32 | 43 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 47 | 28 | 239 |
| Delhi | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 65 |
| Yaphank | 47 | 416 | 335 | 172 | 89 | 45 | 6 | 1,110 |
| Binghamton | 57 | 65 | 79 | 55 | 44 | 40 | 52 | 392 |
| Syracuse | 125 | 130 | 120 | 88 | 47 | 35 | 38 | 583 |
| Watertown | 45 | 33 | 34 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 155 |
| Flatbush | 1,721 | 2,172 | 1,810 | 1,192 | 604 | 374 | 182 | 8,055 |
| Rome | 23 | 95 | 149 | 70 | 45 | 25 | 21 | 428 |
| Waterloo | 10 | 32 | 49 | 50 | 58 | 97 | 59 | 355 |
| Rochester | 303 | 366 | 273 | 205 | 175 | 128 | 89 | 1,539 |
| Total | 3,872 | 5,004 | 4,192 | 2,786 | 1,708 | 1,264 | 765 | 19,591 |

## TABLE 33.

*Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1888.*

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Number of inmates October 1, 1887. | Number committed during the year. | Whole number supported. | Discharged. | Adopted. | Absconded. | Transferred. | Sent out of the State. | Died. | Remaining October 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany | 2 | 179 | 181 | 77 | .... | 16 | .... | 83 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Buffalo | 1 | 289 | 290 | 35 | .... | 3 | 2 | 245 | 3 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Canton | 15 | 8 | 23 | 1 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 4 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Delhi | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Binghamton | 15 | 30 | 45 | 17 | .... | 4 | .... | 6 | 2 | 16 | .... | 16 |
| Syracuse | 8 | 40 | 48 | 15 | .... | 12 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Watertown | 1 | 9 | 10 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | ..... |
| Flatbush | 19 | 988 | 1,007 | 213 | .... | 6 | .... | 747 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Rome | 66 | 31 | 97 | 22 | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | 6 | 39 | 22 | 61 |
| Waterloo | 14 | 17 | 31 | 14 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 12 | .... | 12 |
| Rochester | 17 | 74 | 91 | 17 | .... | 17 | .... | 37 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Total | 159 | 1,665 | 1,824 | 413 | .... | 68 | 3 | 1,137 | 37 | 124 | 42 | 166 |
| Transferred cases in State insane asylums | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Transferred cases in orphan asylums | | | | | | | | | | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Aggregate | | | | | | | | | | 150 | 51 | 201 |

## TABLE 34.

*Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September* 30, 1888, *were committed.*

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 |
| Buffalo | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 |
| Canton | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| Delhi | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Binghamton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Syracuse | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 6 | 10 |
| Watertown | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Flatbush | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 22 | 28 |
| Rome | 1 | .... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | .... | 6 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 61 |
| Waterloo | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Rochester | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | 9 | 17 |
| Transferred cases | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | .... | 2 | 35 |
| Total | 4 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 66 | 201 |

## TABLE 35.

*Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October* 22, 1873.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the year ending September 30, 1874 | 513 | 50 | 563 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1875 | 566 | 88 | 654 |
| 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 | 930 | 190 | 1,120 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1879 | 1,326 | 261 | 1,587 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1880 | 1,023 | 320 | 1,343 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1881 | 1,046 | 327 | 1,373 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1882 | 1,024 | 368 | 1,392 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1883 | 1,033 | 393 | 1,426 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1884 | 1,378 | 514 | 1,892 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1885 | 1,409 | 439 | 1,848 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1886 | 1,252 | 354 | 1,606 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1887 | 1,247 | 370 | 1,617 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1888 | 1,317 | 348 | 1,665 |
| Aggregate | 15,285 | 4,306 | 19,591 |

## TABLE 36.

*Showing the number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State, October* 1, 1888.

| INSTITUTIONS. | OCTOBER 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| In State hospitals and asylums: | | | |
| State Lunatic Asylum | 310 | 301 | 611 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 258 | 216 | 474 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum | 229 | 230 | 459 |
| Buffalo State Asylum | 172 | 196 | 368 |
| Total | 969 | 943 | 1,912 |
| Willard Asylum | 918 | 1,012 | 1,930 |
| Binghamton Asylum | 498 | 556 | 1,054 |
| Total | 1,416 | 1,568 | 2,984 |
| Total in State hospitals and asylums | 2,385 | 2,511 | 4,896 |
| Asylum for Insane Criminals | 200 | 15 | 215 |
| Asylum for Insane Emigrants | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Total | 214 | 27 | 241 |
| Aggregate | 2,599 | 2,538 | 5,137 |
| In city asylums and city alms-houses: | | | |
| New York city | 2,108 | 2,557 | 4,665 |
| Kings county | 681 | 1,000 | 1,681 |
| Kingston city | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newburgh city | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Poughkeepsie city | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Oswego city | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Monroe county | 124 | 166 | 290 |
| Total | 2,927 | 3,733 | 6,660 |
| In county asylums and county poor-houses: | | | |
| Albany | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Allegany | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Broome | 38 | 40 | 78 |
| Cattaraugus | 32 | 47 | 79 |
| Cayuga | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Chautauqua | 57 | 58 | 115 |
| Chemung | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chenango | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| Clinton | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| Columbia | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Cortland | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dutchess | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie | 193 | 177 | 370 |
| Essex | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Franklin | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Fulton | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Genesee | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Greene | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Herkimer | 18 | 28 | 46 |
| Jefferson | 7 | 36 | 43 |
| Lewis | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| Livingston | 22 | 33 | 55 |
| Madison | 20 | 16 | 36 |

TABLE 36 — (*Continued*).

| INSTITUTIONS. | OCTOBER 1, 1888. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Monroe | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Montgomery | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Niagara | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oneida | 147 | 163 | 310 |
| Onondaga | 39 | 73 | 112 |
| Ontario | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Orange | 36 | 32 | 68 |
| Orleans | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Oswego | 33 | 46 | 79 |
| Otsego | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Putnam | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 56 | 66 | 122 |
| Rensselaer | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| Richmond | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Rockland | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| St. Lawrence | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| Saratoga | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Schenectady | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Schoharie | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Seneca | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Steuben | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Suffolk | 26 | 35 | 61 |
| Sullivan | 13 | 27 | 40 |
| Tioga | 14 | 26 | 40 |
| Tompkins | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Ulster | 31 | 34 | 65 |
| Warren | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Washington | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Wayne | 32 | 24 | 56 |
| Westchester | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| Yates | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1,025 | 1,236 | 2,261 |
| In private asylums: | | | |
| Bloomingdale Asylum * | 116 | 146 | 262 |
| Sanford Hall | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Brigham Hall | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Marshall Infirmary | 45 | 45 | 90 |
| Providence Lunatic Asylum | 26 | 89 | 115 |
| St. Vincent's Retreat | ..... | 57 | 57 |
| Long Island Home, Amityville | 43 | 39 | 82 |
| Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Keith's Home for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn | ..... | 15 | 15 |
| Brunswick Home, Amityville | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Louden Hall, Amityville | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | 270 | 444 | 714 |
| Aggregate | 6,821 | 7,951 | 14,772 |

NOTE.—Exclusive of 34 State paupers, 20 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' Home and 84 private patients from other States and countries, and 1 insane Indian; total, 139; including these, the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions, October 1, 1887, was 14,911.

* No report received; the figures given are from the report of 1887.

## TABLE 37.

*Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1888, by counties.*

| COUNTIES. | In county poor-houses and county asylums. | In the Willard Asylum. | In the Binghamton Asylum. | In other State asylums. | In city asylums and city alms-houses. | In the asylum for insane criminals. | In private asylums. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 25 | 163 | 182 | 114 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 498 |
| Allegany | 6 | 25 | 14 | 20 | ..... | .... | 10 | 75 |
| Broome | 78 | 1 | 5 | 7 | ..... | .... | 1 | 92 |
| Cattaraugus | 79 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 87 |
| Cayuga | 23 | 67 | 16 | 46 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 158 |
| Chautauqua | 115 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 126 |
| Chemung | ..... | 83 | 1 | 32 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 119 |
| Chenango | 40 | ..... | 13 | 29 | ..... | 1 | .... | 83 |
| Clinton | 38 | 3 | 3 | 18 | ..... | 2 | .... | 64 |
| Columbia | 23 | 30 | 22 | 27 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 107 |
| Cortland | 41 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | 46 |
| Delaware | ..... | 26 | 35 | 13 | ..... | 3 | .... | 77 |
| Dutchess | ..... | 95 | 42 | 70 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 219 |
| Erie | 370 | 51 | ..... | 152 | ..... | 7 | 83 | 663 |
| Essex | 11 | 12 | 7 | 12 | ..... | 1 | .... | 43 |
| Franklin | 3 | 40 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | .... | 50 |
| Fulton | 18 | 22 | 21 | 13 | ..... | .... | .... | 74 |
| Genesee | ..... | 18 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| Greene | 7 | 17 | 15 | 15 | ..... | .... | .... | 54 |
| Hamilton | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | 3 |
| Herkimer | 46 | 11 | 3 | 20 | ..... | 1 | .... | 81 |
| Jefferson | 43 | 33 | 14 | 24 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 124 |
| Kings | ..... | ..... | 1 | 58 | 1,681 | 7 | 94 | 1,841 |
| Lewis | 35 | 7 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 3 | .... | 60 |
| Livingston | 55 | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | .... | 70 |
| Madison | 36 | 7 | 22 | 30 | ..... | .... | 1 | 96 |
| Monroe | 6 | 12 | ..... | 46 | 290 | 7 | 17 | 378 |
| Montgomery | 19 | 31 | 17 | 28 | ..... | 1 | .... | 96 |
| New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | 4,665 | 87 | 344 | 5,253 |
| Niagara | ..... | 105 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 146 |
| Oneida | 310 | 1 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 7 | .... | 423 |
| Onondaga | 112 | 50 | 42 | 76 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 293 |
| Ontario | 9 | 91 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 109 |
| Orange | 68 | 15 | 30 | 88 | 21 | .... | 1 | 223 |
| Orleans | 4 | 26 | ..... | 22 | ..... | .... | .... | 52 |
| Oswego | 79 | 23 | 1 | 32 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 141 |
| Otsego | 16 | 16 | 34 | 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 76 |
| Putnam | ..... | 16 | 5 | 5 | ..... | .... | .... | 26 |
| Queens | 122 | 54 | 7 | 38 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 228 |
| Rensselaer | 19 | 108 | 159 | 81 | ..... | 5 | 86 | 458 |
| Richmond | 10 | 27 | 4 | 54 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 102 |
| Rockland | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | ..... | 1 | .... | 43 |
| St. Lawrence | 40 | 45 | 5 | 36 | ..... | 2 | .... | 128 |
| Saratoga | 17 | 22 | 50 | 22 | ..... | 2 | .... | 113 |
| Schenectady | 3 | 43 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 56 |
| Schoharie | 5 | 24 | 9 | 9 | ..... | 1 | .... | 48 |
| Schuyler | ..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | .... | 44 |
| Seneca | 2 | 70 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 78 |
| Steuben | 4 | 44 | 59 | 37 | ..... | .... | 1 | 145 |
| Suffolk | 61 | 4 | 28 | 28 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 127 |
| Sullivan | 40 | ..... | 8 | 14 | ..... | .... | .... | 62 |
| Tioga | 40 | 2 | 5 | 6 | ..... | .... | .... | 53 |
| Tompkins | 4 | 59 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 66 |
| Ulster | 65 | 29 | 32 | 73 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 205 |
| Warren | 7 | 3 | 11 | 16 | ..... | 3 | .... | 40 |
| Washington | 17 | 29 | 14 | 14 | ..... | 1 | .... | 75 |
| Wayne | 56 | 9 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 1 | .... | 85 |
| Westchester | ..... | 147 | 103 | 83 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 347 |
| Wyoming | 27 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | .... | .... | 43 |
| Yates | 1 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 46 |
| Total | 2,261 | 1,930 | 1,054 | 1,912 | 6,660 | 215 | 714 | *14,746 |

* State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, private patients from other States and countries, and insane emigrants (26) not included.

TABLE 38.

*Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from* 1868 *to* 1888, *inclusive.*

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|---|---|---|
| 1868. | | |
| County poor-houses | 7,362 | 50,953 |
| City alms-houses | 7,697 | 160,946 |
| | 15,059 | 211,899 |
| 1869. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,782 | 95,297 |
| City alms-houses | 7,803 | 54,589 |
| | 14,585 | 149,886 |
| 1870. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,456 | 56,771 |
| City alms-houses | 8,887 | 45,025 |
| | 15,343 | 101,796 |
| 1871. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,338 | 56,906 |
| City alms-houses | 8,500 | 39,286 |
| | 14,838 | 96,192 |
| 1872. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,334 | 42,431 |
| City alms-houses | 8,284 | 32,453 |
| | 14,618 | 74,884 |
| 1873. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,774 | 44,863 |
| City alms-houses | 8,557 | 36,777 |
| | 15,331 | 81,640 |
| 1874. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,456 | 70,469 |
| City alms-houses | 8,841 | 51,922 |
| | 15,297 | 122,391 |

TABLE 38 — (*Continued*).

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,548 | 88,422 |
| City alms-houses | 8,686 | 70,789 |
| | 15,234 | 159,211 |
| 1876. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,919 | 90,404 |
| City alms-houses | 8,894 | 55,349 |
| | 15,813 | 145,753 |
| 1877. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,841 | 114,893 |
| City alms-houses | 9,203 | 66,968 |
| | 16,044 | 181,861 |
| 1878. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,840 | 101,149 |
| City alms-houses | 9,961 | 58,072 |
| | 16,801 | 159,221 |
| 1879. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,754 | 62,673 |
| City alms-houses | 9,116 | 17,179 |
| | 15,870 | 79,852 |
| 1880. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,581 | 61,275 |
| City alms-houses | 9,765 | 16,317 |
| | 16,346 | 77,592 |
| 1881. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,174 | 50,418 |
| City alms-houses | 9,974 | 26,730 |
| | 16,148 | 77,148 |
| 1882. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,410 | 42,251 |
| City alms-houses | 10,097 | 27,168 |
| | 16,507 | 69,419 |

TABLE 38 — (*Continued*).

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,351 | 48,277 |
| City alms-houses | 10,965 | 12,277 |
| | 17,316 | 60,554 |
| 1884. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,816 | 43,677 |
| City alms-houses | 11,454 | 10,539 |
| | 18,270 | 54,216 |
| 1885. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,895 | 42,779 |
| City alms-houses | 11,909 | 12,811 |
| | 18,804 | 55,590 |
| 1886. | | |
| County poor-houses | 7,026 | 37,277 |
| City alms-houses | 12,000 | 11,867 |
| | 19,026 | 49,144 |
| 1887. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,994 | 37,456 |
| City alms-houses | 12,096 | 8,589 |
| | 19,090 | 46,045 |
| 1888. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,800 | 38,607 |
| City alms-houses | 12,815 | 10,343 |
| | 19,615 | 48,950 |

TABLE 39.

*Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from* 1868 *to* 1888, *inclusive.*

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $687,631 20 | $525,795 75 | $1,213,426 95 |
| City alms-houses .... | 939,450 47 | 155,230 82 | 1,094,681 29 |
| | $1,627,071 67 | $681,026 57 | $2,308,108 24 |
| 1869. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $633,708 50 | $697,068 14 | $1,330,776 64 |
| City alms-houses ... | 980,156 98 | 284,893 43 | 1,265,050 41 |
| | $1,613,865 48 | $981,961 57 | $2,595,827 05 |
| 1870. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $568,521 45 | $618,938 90 | $1,187,460 35 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,112,948 84 | 293,916 25 | 1,405,865 09 |
| | $1,681,470 29 | $911,855 15 | $2,593,325 44 |
| 1871. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $585,994 25 | $584,522 06 | $1,170,516 31 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,088,298 45 | 235,830 91 | 1,324,129 36 |
| | $1,674,292 70 | $820,352 97 | $2,494,645 67 |
| 1872. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $563,291 69 | $502,297 23 | $1,065,588 92 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,056,777 18 | 225,912 28 | 1,282,689 46 |
| | $1,620,068 87 | $728,209 51 | $2,348,278 38 |
| 1873. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $617,424 28 | $501,115 47 | $1,118,539 75 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,112,731 48 | 214,635 38 | 1,327,366 86 |
| | $1,730,155 76 | $715,750 85 | $2,445,906 61 |
| 1874. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $616,038 44 | $615,496 93 | $1,231,535 37 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,009,964 55 | 252,780 66 | 1,262,745 21 |
| | $1,626,002 99 | $868,277 59 | $2,494,280 58 |

TABLE 39 — (*Continued*).

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $662,206 66 | $634,548 44 | $1,296,755 10 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,080,268 49 | 242,563 57 | 1,322,832 06 |
| | $1,742,475 15 | $877,112 01 | $2,619,587 16 |
| 1876. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $627,346 84 | $727,150 69 | $1,354,997 53 |
| City alms-houses ... | 1,013,616 06 | 210,894 99 | 1,224,511 05 |
| | $1,641,462 90 | $938,045 68 | $2,579,508 58 |
| 1877. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $646,930 14 | $804,972 15 | $1,451,902 29 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,041,915 83 | 267,937 84 | 1,309,853 67 |
| | $1,688,845 97 | $1,072,909 99 | $2,761,755 96 |
| 1878. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $562,689 80 | $615,220 15 | $1,177,909 95 |
| City alms-houses ... | 986,647 58 | 161,045 62 | 1,147,693 20 |
| | $1,549,337 38 | $776,265 77 | $2,325,603 15 |
| 1879. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $592,874 33 | $625,546 42 | $1,218,420 75 |
| City alms-houses ... | 1,025,993 30 | 66,919 35 | 1,092,912 65 |
| | $1,618,867 63 | $692,465 77 | $2,311,333 40 |
| 1880. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $576,500 36 | $609,522 94 | $1,186,023 30 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,037,081 54 | 85,984 91 | 1,123,066 45 |
| | $1,613,581 90 | $695,507 85 | $2,309,089 75 |
| 1881. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $583,809 39 | $584,398 73 | $1,168,208 12 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,096,645 93 | 75,952 30 | 1,172,598 23 |
| | $1,680,455 32 | $660,351 03 | $2,340,806 35 |
| 1882. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $626,562 47 | $494,289 98 | $1,120,852 45 |
| City alms-houses ... | 1,122,862 51 | 64,884 16 | 1,187,746 67 |
| | $1,749,424 98 | $559,174 14 | $2,308,599 12 |

TABLE 39 — (*Continued*).

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $634,869 51 | $505,413 43 | $1,140,282 94 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,324,967 05 | 74,573 98 | 1,399,541 03 |
| | $1,959,836 56 | $579,987 41 | $2,539,823 97 |
| 1884. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $657,531 67 | $518,689 56 | $1,176,221 23 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,269,784 44 | 52,500 98 | 1,322,285 42 |
| | $1,927,316 11 | $571,190 54 | $2,498,506 65 |
| 1885. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $675,586,91 | $525,536 42 | $1,201,123 33 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,306,967 79 | 66,959 18 | 1,373,926 97 |
| | $1,982,554 70 | $592,495 00 | $2,575,051 30 |
| 1886. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $667,057 23 | $530,018 97 | $1,197,076 20 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,342,288 75 | 97,248 15 | 1,439,536 90 |
| | $2,009,345 98 | $627,267 12 | $2,636,613 10 |
| 1887. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $678,037 76 | $498,866 10 | $1,176,903 86 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,332,086 92 | 94,168 97 | 1,426,255 89 |
| | $2,010,124 68 | $593,035 07 | $2,603,159 75 |
| 1888. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | $665,792 98 | $509,724 75 | $1,175,517 73 |
| City alms-houses .... | 1,855,613 67 | 66,791 08 | 1,922,404 75 |
| | $2,521,406 65 | $576,515 83 | $3,097,922 48 |

TABLE 40.

*Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September* 30, 1888.

| QUARTERS. | For removals to State alms-houses. | For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State alms-houses. | For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State insane asylums. | For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in orphan asylums. | For removals from the State to other States and countries. | For miscellaneous expenses and printing. | For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending December 31, 1887. | $230 67 | $5,153 22 | $1,187 68 | ..... | $2,347 69 | $26 00 | $625 00 | $9,570 26 |
| Quarter ending March 31, 1888.... | 141 43 | 5,875 55 | 1,159 87 | $66 89 | 2,467 58 | 62 30 | 625 00 | 10,398 62 |
| Quarter ending June 30, 1888..... | 196 71 | 5,042 27 | 1,114 25 | 22 75 | 2,641 42 | 30 00 | 625 00 | 9,672 40 |
| Quarter ending September 30, 1888. | 280 16 | 5,137 82 | 1,172 54 | 23 00 | 2,808 64 | 20 00 | 625 00 | 10,067 16 |
| Total..... | $848 97 | $21,208 86 | $4,634 34 | $112 64 | $10,265 33 | $138 30 | $2,500 00 | $39,708 44 |

: Department
of
: Public · Charities · and · Correction :
: New · York · City :

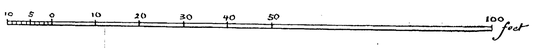
Commissioners

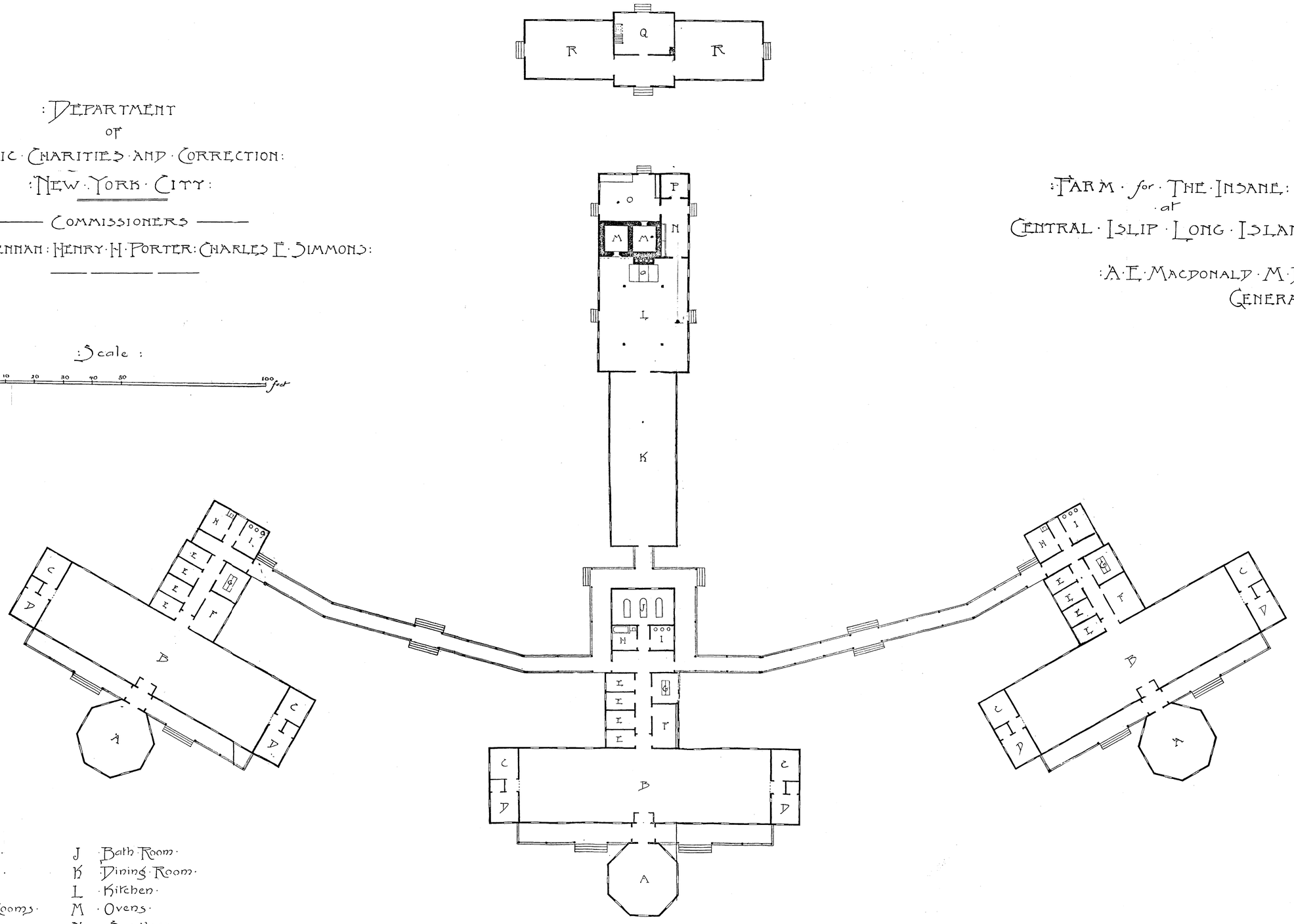
: Thomas · J · Brennan : Henry · H · Porter : Charles · E · Simmons :

: Farm · for · The · Insane :
at
Central · Islip · Long · Island :

: A · E · Macdonald · M · D :
General · Superintendent :

: Scale :




A · Day Rooms ·
B · Dormitories ·
C · Storerooms ·
D · Attendants · Rooms ·
E · Bedrooms ·
F · Dressing · Rooms ·
G · Lavatories ·
H · Attendants · W C's ·
I · Water Closets ·
a · Kitchen Range

J · Bath Room ·
K · Dining · Room ·
L · Kitchen ·
M · Ovens ·
N · Scullery
O · Baking · Room ·
P · Closet
Q · Office
R · Stores ·

: Central Group :

: Withers · and · Dickson :
Architects ·
: New · York :

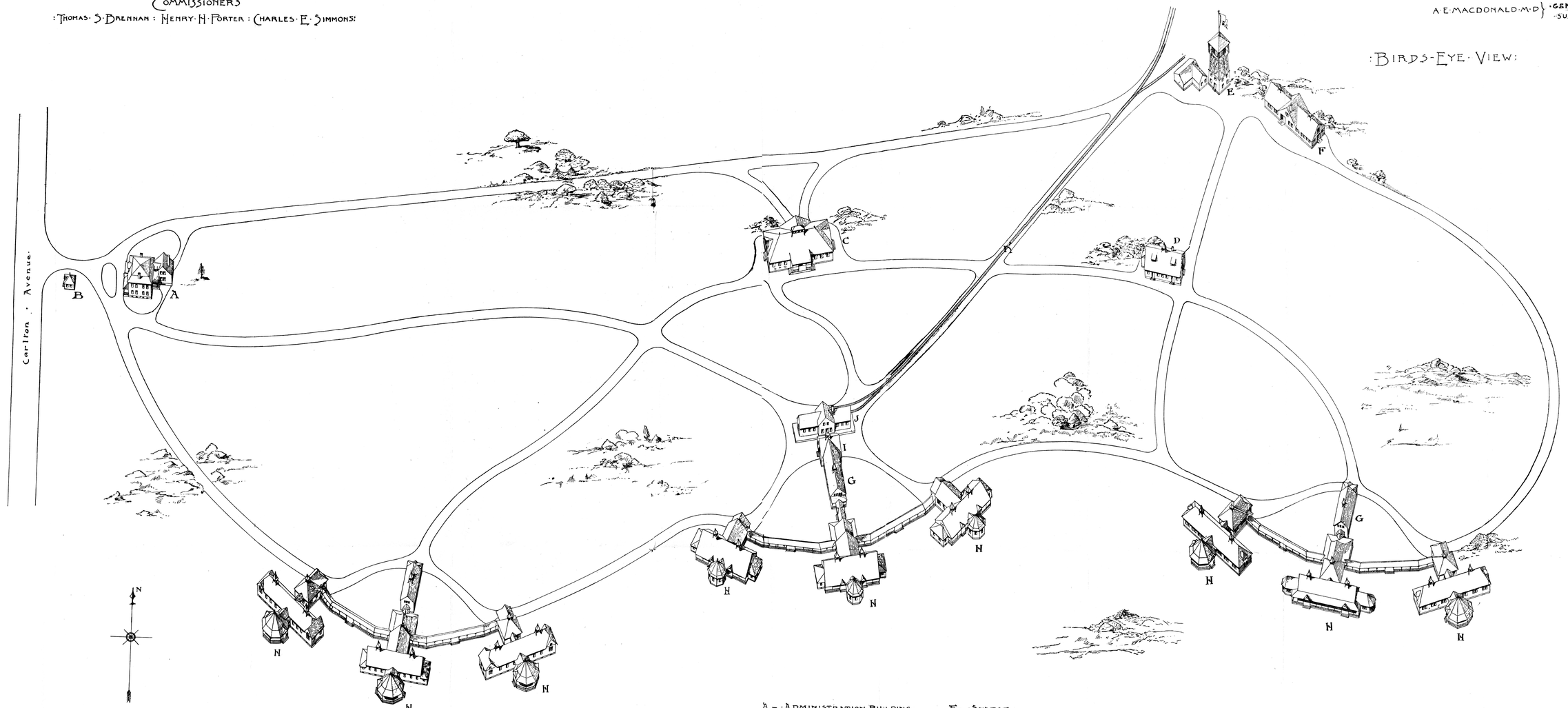
:Department·of·Public·Charities·and·Correction:
:New York·City:

Commissioners
:Thomas·S·Brennan : Henry·H·Porter : Charles·E·Simmons:

# Farm for The Insane at Central·Islip·Long·Island·

A·E·MacDonald·M·D} ·General·Supt·

:Birds-Eye·View:




Scale:
100 50 0 100 200 feet.

A – :Administration·Building:
B – :Gate·House:
C – :Amusement·Hall:
D – :Laundry:
E – :Water·Tower·&·Boiler·House:
F – :Stable:
G :Dining·Rooms:
H – :Pavilions:
I – :Kitchen·and·Bake·House:
J – :Store·House:
K :Branch·of·Long·Island·R·R:

:Withers:and:Dickson:
Architects.
:New·York:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 028 100 833 A