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REPORT

—OF THE—

State Board of Charities

—OF THE—

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

—FOR THE—

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.



MIDDLETOWN, CONN. :
J. S. STEWART, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER.
1890.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

HARTFORD, November 1, 1890.

To the Governor :

The undersigned, members of the State Board of Charities, herewith respectfully submit the REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
LEVERETTE W. WESSELLS,
MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH,
MRS. FRANCIS BACON,
GEO. H. WOODS.

Connecticut State Reform School.

Trustees.

			Term Expires.
HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON,	Thompsonville,	Hartford County,	1893.
J. N. STATES,	New Haven,	New Haven County,	1892.
JOHN K. BUTLER,	Darien,	Fairfield County,	1893.
ALBERTUS S. BRUCE,	Pomfret,	Windham County,	1893.
THEODORE BIRD,	Bethlehem,	Litchfield County,	1891.
CHARLES FITZGERALD,	Middletown,	Middlesex County,	1891.
CHARLES F. SUMNER,	Bolton,	Tolland County,	1891.
J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich,	New London County,	1891.

Resident Trustees.

COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM,	Meriden,	New Haven County,	1891.
HON. ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden,	New Haven County,	1893.
HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD,	Meriden,	New Haven County,	1891.
D. S. WILLIAMS,	Meriden,	New Haven County,	1893.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

President,

HON. JOHN L. HOUSTON.

Secretary and Treasurer,

COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM.

Executive Committee,

CHARLES FITZGERALD, CHARLES F. SUMNER,
COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM.

Auditing Committee,

J. S. LATHROP, HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD.

Committee on Discharges,

HON. ISAAC C. LEWIS, COL. CHARLES L. UPHAM,
HON. OWEN B. ARNOLD, GEORGE E. HOWE,
D. S. WILLIAMS.

Committee on Education,

J. S. LATHROP, JAS. N. STATES.

Sanitary Committee,

DR. C. F. SUMNER, A. S. BRUCE.

Moral and Religious Training,

CHARLES FITZGERALD, THEODORE BIRD.

Industrial Training,

O. B. ARNOLD, JOHN K. BUTLER,
D. S. WILLIAMS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GEORGE E. HOWE, *Supt.*

It is now a little more than twelve years since I assumed the important supervisory trust of the Connecticut State Reform School.

* * * * *

It may be of interest at this time to present a few facts concerning the condition of the Institution twelve years since, and the progress that has been made in the School from that to the present time. At the time we took charge of the Institution it was emphatically a *prison* for boys, and was so regarded over the entire State, being frequently stigmatized as the "Penitentiary for Boys." Very little freedom was manifest in any department of the School, and the principal effort and ambition of the delinquent, was to secure freedom by breaking away from appliances that were unnatural and hateful to his nobler impulses. The constant surveillance of those in charge, rendered necessary on account of the unnatural restraints to boy life, made from one standpoint, a poor condition or outlook from which to expect a growth of natural self-respect and development, such as would lead the boy to the light of intelligence and a desire for a better life. Boys were sentenced by the Courts for a definite period, and no matter how bad the conduct of the boy might be, he was discharged at the expiration of his term, and the Board of Trustees had no further guardianship over him, till again returned to the School under sentence by some Court of the State, a result of no uncommon occurrence, and there was quite a strong sentiment throughout the State, that but little was accomplished in the way of reform, among the inmates of the School. Some of the Courts of the State would sentence boys for a limited period to the jails, in preference to entrusting them to the care of the Reform School.

The general dilapidation and thread-bare condition of the Institution in every department was such as to make it an unpleasant home for either teacher or inmate. The appliances for heating the School were such, that in the severe weather of winter, the temperature of the school rooms even, would be so low, that plants would freeze if left in them, a poor condition for health and comfort. The dining room for the boys was in a low, poorly ventilated basement room, and the tables were very poorly spread. The washing was all done by hand in one small room by a class of large boys, an employment they never enjoyed. In fact there was a lack of comfort and convenience in every department of the Institution. With all of these unfavorable conditions we entered the School as its Superintendent. The first year, having no State appropriations with which to make improvements, but little could be done to better the situation, so far as the comforts of the buildings were concerned. The first important change made, was to convert the room used for chapel purposes, into a comfortable dining room. This room was supplied with tables that would accommodate twelve boys each. The tables were covered with white oil cloth, furnished with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives, forks, spoons and casters, and chairs were furnished for the boys to sit on. The contrast between this room and the one vacated, where the boys sat upon a stool fastened to the floor, at a bare table twenty inches wide, spread with dishes, knives and forks unworthy of a place upon a table spread for human beings, was very great indeed. We ate our first dinner in this new dining room on the Fourth day of July, and never did boys enjoy Independence Day more than did the Reform School boys on that day. The boys of the Institution were held so firmly that their principal study was to contrive some method by which they might escape; all bolts, bars and locks had to be examined daily, to early detect any efforts at removal by the aid of file or saw.

Well do we remember the first time the doors were swung open from the front to the rear of the building. Three boys coming down from the shops, seeing this, their first opportunity to escape, bareheaded and barefooted, flew out through the front door at a wonderful rate of speed. Fortunately help was at hand, and they were easily captured. Not having been accustomed to open-doors, the temptation to break for freedom was too great to be resisted.

The year previous to our coming to the Institution, thirty boys on "circus day," broke through the yard fence and escaped.

This made lively work for the policemen of Meriden and the surrounding cities. This year we notified the boys that we should take them all to see the "Barnum show" when it came along. They did not think it possible that the management could, or would, extend to them such a favor, but the promise was kept and they all went to the show. Policemen came from other cities, as they said, "to see the fun," but not a boy attempted to escape; no boys could have behaved better, and on their return to the School, called the Superintendent to the yard, where they gave him three cheers for his kindness to them. From that time to the present, boys have been safely trusted to go to all parts of the city on Institution business, unattended, and in no instance, when so trusted, has the confidence been betrayed. Nothing pleases a boy more than to feel he is worthy of trust.

At the first session of the Legislature after we assumed the supervision of the School, we procured a change in the law, from definite sentences to indefinite; or during minority.

The boys under the new law, grade out of the school on good behavior. As the rule now is, a boy by uniform good conduct can leave the School on probation, at the end of eleven months after entering the Institution; but any boy can be called back to the School without process of law, if his conduct is such, after leaving it, as to make him an unprofitable member of society. The enactment of this law did much for the reformatory element of the School, as no boy is now allowed to pass from the School till, by his good behavior, he gives evidence of reformation.

In our first Annual Report to the board we advocated the family or cottage system for adoption, but did not ask for an appropriation with which to build cottages; but in our second Report, recommended that an appropriation be asked for, for one cottage and a chapel building, which was granted, and, during the summer of 1880, these buildings were erected, and on the 13th day of April, 1881, the new chapel was dedicated, and on the 24th of May, fifty boys were transferred from the congregate department to the new cottage.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM

is now the only system thought of, wherever reformatories are being established by the different States, and those still in existence on the antiquated congregate plan are being remodeled as far as is practicable from the big house system to that of the cottage plan of management.

When we first advocated the change for the Connecticut Reform School, we had no doubt of its practicability or superiority for reformatory purposes; for we had seen the workings of both systems, and knew from personal experience that the herding together, under one roof, in common contact, of little wayward boys and those advanced in all degrees of crime, had a most injurious effect upon those of tender ages, who needed only proper associations and good example to make them good boys in the best sense. The influence for good, in the separation of these boys into separate classes or families, has been entirely satisfactory.

In consequence of the lack of public confidence in the School when we took charge of it, we, from necessity, had to advance slowly, as many of the best citizens of Connecticut looked upon the change as a dangerous and expensive experiment or innovation. But the confidence and coöperation of the Board of Trustees, together with the intelligence of successive General Assemblies, secured for the School the erection of five cottages, for beauty and adaptation unsurpassed in any part of the country. Each cottage provides amply for fifty boys, and each is supervised by a gentleman and wife and one teacher, all of whom are experienced in reformatory work. Each family is an institution by itself, being independent of all others, living merely as neighbors, subject only to the general regulations governing all of the families.

Had not these cottages been erected, the main building would not have accommodated the constantly increasing number of boys sent to the School after the confidence of the courts had been secured.

It is with pardonable pride and pleasure that we recall the visits of Trustees, Directors and other officials of reformatories, from many other States, and their enthusiastic approval of the Connecticut Reform School and its methods, as it exists at the present time.

They have returned to their respective States, ready to adopt our plans and methods, and have made official record in their reports, of the efficiency of the Connecticut Reformatory. This, of course, is gratifying to us, as it must be to the Board of Trustees and every interested citizen of our commonwealth.

California has recently provided for the erection of two Reformatories in different parts of the State, both of which sent a committee to us to learn of our methods, and we were honored by

being called upon to furnish plans for both institutions, which we did. It is true Connecticut is not as large in territory or population as many of the States, but she is large in philanthropy, good citizenship, and the efficiency of her institutions.

The watchful care and interest of the several legislatures since we came to the school has been such, as to enable us, with the coöperation of the Board, to make many valuable advances in reformatory treatment, and to make the School worthy of high consideration. We have been patiently listened to, and our needs and wants have been cheerfully granted from session to session. It has been distasteful to us to appear at every session asking for aid, but duty to the State and its wards, made it necessary to present its needs from time to time. This was done, leaving the result with the General Assembly, which in every instance has seen the necessity of our requests, and granted them, a confidence we truly appreciate, and one which we will endeavor to merit, by giving our best thoughts and care to the wayward boys of the State, with the hope that a large percentage of those sent us, may be returned to the communities from whence they came, as reformed boys, prepared to act their part well as good citizens.

To accomplish our highest ambition, and to add what we consider will be the crowning feature of the Connecticut Reformatory, we wish one more cottage, built as a *double-cottage*, separate and apart from the other buildings, at least one-third of a mile, to accommodate from seventy-five to a hundred boys of tender age, truants who are unmanageable at home, but not adepts in crime, and who should never come within the influence of more hardened boys. Many boys are sent to us for no particular offence, homeless perhaps, or what is worse, from neglected homes, with no good home influence, example or restraint. These boys absent themselves from school, become idlers, frequent improper places of resort, and, unless checked, will develop into criminals. Many such are sent us, and for lack of special accommodations for them, we are hampered somewhat, and are in constant fear that all efforts to shape their youthful minds, may be neutralized by contact with more hardened boys.

With a separate building for this class, the danger would be obviated and the most desirable feature of our family system would be reached. This is no new idea with us, neither is it an experiment. Our last and most prideful act at the Ohio Reform School,

just before coming to the Connecticut Institution, about thirteen years since, was the erection of such a cottage for that Institution, the necessity for which had been apparent for many years. The beneficial results accruing from the erection and occupancy of this cottage, to the Ohio Institution, cannot be estimated on a money basis, and that great State, ever vigilant in the cause of making good citizens and in reducing crime to a minimum, gives testimony to this distinct feature of its reformatory as its crowning glory. * * * * *

What Ohio has, and receives so much benefit from, Connecticut *may* have. We have a most beautiful location in a grove about one hundred rods from the main building on a high elevation, which is particularly well adapted for this building.

With an unbroken experience of over thirty years in reformatory work, we do not hesitate to say, that no more powerful factor for the benefit of the Institution and the State could be provided, than the introduction of this new feature. The expense of building such a cottage need not exceed \$25,000. Knowing as we do of the benefits that would result from the improved classification we would be able to make in the School by the aid of this additional building, we feel it our duty to bring the matter before the Board of Trustees, with the hope of approval such as will bring it before the Legislature and the people of the State, whose sympathies and financial aid in the past have assured us of the desire and willingness on their part to do whatever seems best to promote or advance the facilities necessary in the interests of our unfortunate boys. With this additional building, Connecticut would stand in the lead for appliances with which to do good reformatory work.

EXPENSES.

It is a well-known fact to most, if not all, the members of the Board that our constant aim and care has been at all times to exercise a rigid economy, and to keep expenses low, avoiding, however, that parsimony that would involve the running down of the State's property. Economy has been a necessity, for the appropriations have not always been equal to the requirements for repairs, fire protection and unforeseen casualties.

It is well known that the Institution, when we assumed charge, was in a very dilapidated condition. One of the papers of the State characterized it as the "Old Hulk upon the Hill." The building has been restored in a manner to give it a pleasing

appearance, and we consider it now almost as good as new, but it has cost money to put it in this condition. All the property of the Institution has been kept in good repair, knowing it to be poor policy to let State property run down or suffer for want of timely attention. For want of means, there have been times when we could not do what the best interests of the School seemed to call for. The repairs of a large Institution, where there are so many buildings as we have, are always a large item of expense, and there is certainly no economy in allowing buildings to suffer for want of timely repairs.

We have reasons for a high degree of satisfaction for the improved condition of all the buildings connected with the School. The main building, that was formerly heated by stoves, a constant fire menace to the lives of the inmates and the property of the State, is now heated by steam. Stand pipes and fire hose are located at all necessary points throughout the buildings, and hydrants are placed in the yards, so that we are well protected against fires. The once narrow hall-ways and stair-cases have been changed so as to lessen the danger from accident or panic.

The exterior of the building has been modernized from time to time, and so improved as to no longer deserve the title of "the Hulk on the Hill."

The laundry work, that was once done by hand, is now done by improved machinery, giving better results, with no humiliation on the part of the boys, who as a rule dislike laundry work.

These are only a few of the many improvements made without large special appropriations, and it has only been accomplished by exercising the strictest economy.

CARE OF THE BOYS.

In our effort to properly care for the boys, and at the same time exercise economy, we have been careful to have the food and clothing satisfactory to them; for we firmly believe that if boys are to be reformed, they must feel that they are well cared for. Our inflexible rule is, that there shall always be an abundance of clean, wholesome food, to satisfy the wants of all, and that the clothing shall be comfortable and suitable to the season. In doing this, it is a problem sometimes difficult to solve, to know how all of the expenses of the Institution are to be met, by the meagre sum of \$2.50 per week for each boy. The matter of clothing alone is a large item of expense. When a new

boy enters the school, he is supplied with two suits, a working and a Sunday suit, at a cost of \$12.00. If released at the end of the year on "Honor," he is furnished with a citizen's suit at a cost of \$10.00 more. This leaves but little over \$2.00 per week to feed and educate him, as well as to pay salaries, for fuel and lights, and all other expenses connected with the Institution.

If we had an increase of twenty-five cents per week in the allowance for board, we would be able to work to much better advantage and the State would be the gainer, as this slight increase would insure us against caprice in legislation, and enable us to keep up the repairs on buildings without going to the Legislature every session for appropriations, which is always distasteful to us.

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DISCIPLINE OF THE SCHOOL.

The discipline and *morale* of the Institution is a matter for the most hearty congratulation. The willing obedience of the boys to the rules of the Institution and the instructions of their teachers and other officers of the School, often brightens the dark side of reformatory work. No School we think can claim a better or more natural discipline, the result of the law of kindness administered with judicious firmness.

The discipline is made easy, to a great extent, on account of uniform harmony existing among the officers and teachers, all of whom seem interested in their work, and feel individual responsibility in the true development of those under their charge. The boys themselves have given the School the reputation, through their visiting friends, of being a home, where the desire is to *reform*, and not to punish. Every boy in the School understands and appreciates this, and each, as a rule, is desirous of excelling the other in good behavior. The Reform School boy of to-day knows he has friends solicitous for his future welfare, and, as a result, he makes an honest effort to become better. He rarely betrays the confidence placed in him, although allowed the greatest freedom possible. If a boy foolishly makes up his mind to escape, he is very likely to return within a few days, in which case he does not lose his standing in the School, receiving no punishment whatever. Severe punishments are antagonistic to human nature, and discipline, born of fear of such punishment, is not sincere or permanent. The teacher who shows a desire to be kind and obliging to his pupil, will generally find a willing response on the part of

the subject to be governed. Human nature is not unlike, the world over. The rule that applies to well governed families, or to the public schools, will apply equally well to the boys of a Reform School.

Our teachers fully appreciate this, and coöperate with the management to the fullest extent in convincing the boys of the School that the law by which they should be governed properly and correctly is the law of kindness. In our first years at the Institution, we found, as the result of the spirit of insubordination that seemed to reign supreme in the School, that many well-meaning people of the State believed the boys to be hopelessly criminal, subjects fit only for confinement, that society might be protected. The boys themselves very soon caught this idea, and came to believe they were friendless outcasts, unworthy of kind care or treatment. It is true that many boys have been sent to the School who were hardened criminals, being sent through the leniency of the court, that should have been sent to prison. Of course, the per cent. of reform with this class of subjects would not be large, but we can state with accuracy, that of those sent to us, a very large majority have been benefited in such a degree as to make them profitable members of society.

We have labored faithfully to create a public sentiment in the State that it is better to *reform* a boy than punish him, and believe we have been successful to a large degree. The people of the State who visit the School show a decided change in feeling, as compared with former years; they look upon the boys as unfortunates, rather than as criminals beyond the reach of reform, and have spoken kind and encouraging words to them. This has been an excellent factor in our discipline, for the boys are quick to discern interest in and friendship for them. The Legislative visits to the School have also been a power for good in the boys. The plain talks by the leading men and law-makers of the State, give evidence of the great interest taken in them for their benefit.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the School have undergone no great change during the year. We still continue the cane-seating, which brings to the Institution some revenue, and at the same time furnishes employment to a class of small boys, for whom it would be difficult to find employment at anything else. Our tailor shop employs fifteen to twenty boys in manufacturing and mending the

clothes worn by the boys. Our shoes are all made and mended by a class in the shoe shop. The work in the laundry, kitchen, dining-rooms, sleeping halls, etc., is all done by the boys under proper supervision. Large classes are employed on the farm and in the garden. We would be pleased if the State could, in its wisdom, appropriate the necessary funds for the introduction of trade-teaching on a wider scale than our present means permit. It is difficult to decide just where the duty of the State to these boys should end. Of course the introduction of trade-teaching would be attended with cost, but the boys receiving the benefit would leave the School better prepared to be self-sustaining.

We must remember that the main object of the State Reform School is to reform the boys sent to it. When this is done, and the boys are given a good common school education, together with the opportunities afforded to learn to be industrious, they have, as a rule, as fair a start for success in life as the boys of the average private families of the State. The management will be pleased to carry out any advance step the Legislature may take in the direction of introducing trade-teaching to the State Reform School. We copy the following from our Thirty-seventh Annual Report :

“*Industrial Training Department.*—This is a much needed department, the necessity for which grows more apparent every day—a department that would add efficiency to our Reformatory education, and do much towards dispelling bad citizenship—the bane and curse of every State. All agree that one of the missions, if not the chief mission, of a Reformatory, is to teach industry. Where industry takes the place of idleness, the mind is so occupied that there is but little time for vicious thoughts and actions. Our boys must be impressed with the great and wholesome truth, that it is manly to labor, manly to be self-sustaining, manly to be producers and not dependents. This principle cannot be fully taught or demonstrated without the means, diversified means, and opportunities to make them skilled workmen while in the Institution. This would enable the discharged boy to take his place in the workshop with skilled mechanics at good living wages. Our present facilities afford no such opportunities. If we except agricultural pursuits, few boys who leave the Institution follow the labor they were taught at the School. The reason for this is manifest when we state that our principal industry is that of cane-

seating chairs, and this is not a trade by which any considerable number of boys can earn a living after leaving the School.

“ Had we been able to introduce trade-teaching in the past, it would have been a blessing to the discharged boys, by lifting them to the proper type of manhood, by reason of the consciousness of their ability to care properly for themselves, and not be a burden upon society.

“ It is true that trade-teaching cannot easily be made remunerative from a dollar and cent standpoint; but the outlay is money well invested when we look to the future of the discharged boy. The Institution at Rochester, N. Y., has already expended about \$25,000 in the establishment of shops for teaching the different trades, and many other Institutions have made a start in the same direction.

* * * * *

“ Thus far we have given as many boys as possible a knowledge of agricultural labor, believing this department of labor to be very efficient in our reformatory work. We have also sought employment that would produce an income, this being made necessary by the state of our finances. While we have not thus far been able to teach the boys useful trades, we have neglected no opportunity to teach them the importance of industry.”

AN INSTITUTION PAPER.

The matter of publishing a paper in the School has been under consideration for some time. The experiment has been tried in many of the Institutions of the country with success, and there is no reason why we may not do as well as others in an enterprise of this kind. It will not involve a great expense, and from ten to fifteen boys can be employed at a time in learning a trade that will demand fair wages after they leave the School. The experiment will be tried as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden supply the tables of the Institution with all the vegetables needed. They give healthful employment to a large class of boys, who, from the instructions they receive, may become practical farmers and gardeners if they desire to follow the vocation after leaving us. The work on the farm contributes materially to the health and physical condition of the boys employed.

The present season we have divided the garden into seven divisions, containing about an acre and a half each. Each Cottage Manager takes one division for his portion, having a certain class of vegetables to produce. The Yard Supervisors do the same. This gives an opportunity for each division to take out a class of boys daily, and in the course of the week all the boys of the School have had an opportunity of working a portion of their time in the garden, a privilege they very much enjoy. The good results of this arrangement can already be seen, not only in the amount of vegetables produced, but in the neat and tidy manner in which the work is done, there being a friendly rivalry and desire with each class to excel the others.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have been conducted as heretofore, each boy receiving about three hours of instruction daily. Many of these boys come to us not knowing even the alphabet, but as a rule leave us with a fair knowledge of the common branches of education. Special efforts are made to teach each boy reading, writing, spelling, and so much of arithmetic and book-keeping as will enable him to transact business correctly.

LIBRARY.

The Library is well supplied with interesting books, that are attractive to the boys as well as instructive. No books of a sensational character are allowed in the library ; but we have made an effort to select those not so intricate as to be thrown aside by the boys because they could not be understood. We shall need our usual annual appropriation of \$500 to keep the library up to its present state of excellence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sabbath : Sabbath school in the morning and preaching in the afternoon, at which clergymen from the city churches officiate in turn.

The religious interests of the Catholic boys are looked after by clergymen of that denomination and the Sisters of Mercy. The citizens of the city attend our services as far as our accommodations will permit.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the School has never been better than during the past year. There have been no deaths except

from hereditary consumption, and this has been confined entirely to the colored boys. As a rule, the health of the boy improves after entering the School, and he leaves it stronger mentally and physically than when he entered it.

Systematic living, regular hours for meals, sleep, recreation, etc., all conduce to health. Our facilities for bathing are excellent, and the boys are required to bathe as often as prudence demands. Much stress is laid upon cleanliness, not only with the boys, but in every department of the Institution.

During the prevalence of the grippe last winter, through the care and the vigilance exercised, the Institution was exempt from its ravages.

The small pox was also epidemic in the city for about two months, the last case being extirpated in April. There were several cases on streets very near to the Institution, but we maintained a vigorous quarantine at the School, allowing no boys to go off the grounds, and persons not belonging to the School were not allowed to enter except in unavoidable cases. By strict precautionary measures, the scourge was kept from the School.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Since the erection of the new chapel, we have been able to give a series of entertainments each winter, that have been very enjoyable and profitable to the boys, and have given character to the School. They have been given once in two weeks, and consisted of operettas, orations, recitations, dialogues, tableaux, etc. The entertainments have acquired such a reputation that the citizens who first attended them, perhaps to encourage the boys by their presence, now come for an evening of pleasant enjoyment, and the popular verdict is, that the entertainments would do credit to professionals. They have become a part of our educational system, and exert an elevating influence over the School.

THE BRASS BAND.

The Institution has its own brass band, the instruments being the gift of two wealthy citizens of Meriden, one of whom is a member of the Board of Trustees. On pleasant evenings the band gives open air concerts from the band-stand on the lawn, which are highly enjoyed, not only by the boys, but by the citizens surrounding the Institution. Such boys are selected as have a taste for band music, and their playing reaches so high a standard of excellence, that their services are sought for by civic organizations,

and by the State Fair annually, for which the Institution receives a compensation. Boys receiving this musical education are able to find employment readily in the Government service, also in factories that maintain an instrumental organization.

CONCLUSION.

In all other reformatories as well as our own, one bad boy who fails of reform, attracts more attention than the ninety and nine who go not astray, and the stigma of notoriety given by the *one* delinquent, is not offset by the correct life pursued by all the others. We are forced by law to take boys of all conditions, and the record upon which they are committed is not always in accordance with the facts.

Through local influences or friendships, boys are frequently sent to us as truants merely, when they are guilty of grave offenses. We cannot change the official record, although we may have information of the real character of the boy.

We have sent to us also boys of physical impairment and mental weaknesses, who should be in a hospital, or under medical care. Many States, knowing that the admission of such boys interferes with reformatory work, exclude them from their Reformatories and send them to suitable asylums. It would be well if we had authority in Connecticut to exclude all boys not proper subjects for reformatory treatment.

A distinguishing feature of our School, and one worthy of consideration and approval, is the fact that boys who leave the Institution to battle with life and its realities, may return, if unsuccessful in their efforts, for a temporary home, till they may be further and properly provided for. The feeling with the boy that he has a home to come to, where he will be made welcome till there are other opportunities for him, does much to prevent his yielding to temptations with which he is liable to be surrounded. Many a boy has been saved from falling by this humane provision of our School.

Another pleasant feature of our Institution is, that partisan politics, the bane of any philanthropic institution, has never been known in our Connecticut Reform School.

When politics enter an institution, the matter of reform is entirely lost sight of, and it becomes merely a place for those who have done party service, without any reference to their adaptability to the work they are expected to perform. No institution can

stand the strain of party politics, where its places of trust are filled by persons of inadequacy or mediocrity.

In the face of any and all discouragements with which we meet, we feel that the Institution is doing a good work, and is entitled to generous support, such as it has received in the past. We are anxious to bring it to a high standard of efficiency, and to have it truly fulfill the mission for which it was established. We realize fully that the more boys we can send out who will act their part well in life, the larger will be the mantle of protection we throw around society.

*EXHIBIT No. 1.*CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE
CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.*Expenditures.*

For Farm, - - - - -	\$1,037.55
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	362.68
Chapel, - - - - -	102.00
Traveling, - - - - -	264.42
Postage, - - - - -	88.81
Freight, - - - - -	314.78
Returning Escapes, - - - - -	15.20
Telephone and Telegraphing, - - - - -	65.78
Hospital, - - - - -	714.32
Salaries, - - - - -	19,428.00
Heating and Lights, - - - - -	10,469.35
Stable, - - - - -	1,717.55
Repairs, - - - - -	4,939.30
House Furnishing, - - - - -	744.84
Clothing, - - - - -	5,283.29
Shoe Shop, - - - - -	1,241.65
Library, - - - - -	485.39
Laundry, - - - - -	208.01
Green House, - - - - -	27.81
Stationery, - - - - -	108.72
Water Rent, - - - - -	933.54
Chair Shop, - - - - -	8.85
Provisions, - - - - -	16,807.72
Deficit of 1889, - - - - -	503.54
Cash on hand, - - - - -	6,232.61
	<hr/>
	\$72,105.71

Receipts.

From Farm, - - - - -	\$ 246.20
State Treasurer, - - - - -	62,162.60
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	34.33
Boarders, - - - - -	292.00
Freight, - - - - -	41.00
Green House, - - - - -	92.80
Chair Shop, - - - - -	9,236.78
	<hr/>
	\$72,105.71

EXHIBIT No. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN INMATES
OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening, - - - - -	4738
Number in School July 1, 1889, . - - - -	458
From Hartford County, - - - - -	32
New Haven County, - - - - -	52
Fairfield County, - - - - -	39
New London County, - - - - -	12
Middlesex County, - - - - -	1
Tolland County, - - - - -	5
Windham County, - - - - -	4
Litchfield County, - - - - -	9
Boarders, - - - - -	2
Number received on old commitment, - - - -	13
Number returned themselves, - - - - -	27-196
Total, - - - - -	654
Discharged in various ways, - - - - -	223
Number remaining in School July 1, 1890, . - - -	431

EXHIBIT No. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

Age.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Six, - - - - -	0	8	8
Seven, - - - - -	0	31	31
Eight, - - - - -	0	70	70
Nine, - - - - -	7	154	161
Ten, - - - - -	8	477	485
Eleven, - - - - -	12	528	540
Twelve, - - - - -	18	700	718
Thirteen, - - - - -	36	716	752
Fourteen, - - - - -	26	820	846
Fifteen, - - - - -	21	810	831
Sixteen, - - - - -	23	222	245
Seventeen, - - - - -	4	27	31
Eighteen, - - - - -	1	14	15
Nineteen, - - - - -	0	4	4
Twenty, - - - - -	0	1	1
Total, . - - - - -	156	4,582	4,738

EXHIBIT No. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Theft, - - - - -	41	2,069	2,110
Burglary, - - - - -	13	206	219
Vagrancy, - - - - -	12	280	292
Truancy, - - - - -	6	658	664
Stubbornness, - - - - -	0	51	51
Obtaining Goods on False Pretenses,	0	21	21
Arson, - - - - -	1	34	35
Cruelty to Animals, - - - - -	0	5	5
Sabbath Breaking, - - - - -	0	1	1
Malicious Mischief, - - - - -	2	56	58
Assault, - - - - -	3	128	131
Assault and Battery, - - - - -	2	53	55
Breach of the Peace, - - - - -	4	52	56
Horse Stealing, - - - - -	0	16	16
Disorderly Conduct, - - - - -	0	13	13
Robbery, - - - - -	1	4	5
Trespass, - - - - -	1	17	18
Manslaughter, - - - - -	0	1	1
Forgery, - - - - -	0	4	4
Driving Horses without Permission,	1	33	34
Lascivious Carriage, - - - - -	1	2	3
Profane Cursing, - - - - -	0	4	4
Getting on Cars, - - - - -	0	3	3
Abusive Language, - - - - -	0	3	3
Common Drunkard, - - - - -	0	14	14
Misdemeanor, - - - - -	0	8	8
Fornication, - - - - -	0	1	1
Breaking Windows, - - - - -	0	10	10
Attempt to Kill, - - - - -	0	1	1
Attempt to Commit Rape, - - - - -	0	9	9
Rape, - - - - -	0	3	3
Disobedience, - - - - -	0	17	17
Placing Obstructions on Railroads,	0	4	4
Receiving Stolen Goods, - - - - -	0	1	1
Intoxication, - - - - -	0	12	12
Boarders, - - - - -	2	163	165
Incorrigibility, - - - - -	66	625	691
Total, - - - - -	156	4,582	4,738

EXHIBIT No. 5.

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Hartford Superior Court, - -	0	39	39
New Haven Superior Court, - -	0	73	73
Fairfield Superior Court, - -	0	66	66
Litchfield Superior Court, - -	0	27	27
Middlesex Superior Court, - -	0	10	10
Tolland Superior Court, - -	0	15	15
New London Superior Court, - -	1	15	16
Windham Superior Court, - -	0	7	7
New Haven Common Pleas Court,	0	1	1
Hartford Police Court, - -	8	573	581
New London Police Court, - -	1	84	85
Norwich Police Court, - -	5	129	134
Waterbury Police Court, - -	8	177	185
New Britain Police Court, - -	3	146	149
Bridgeport Police Court, - -	20	266	286
Meriden Police Court, - -	5	169	174
Stamford Police Court, - -	2	17	19
New Haven Police Court, - -	25	759	784
Norwalk Police Court, - -	0	3	3
Middletown Police Court, - -	0	36	36
Danbury Police Court, - -	1	18	19
Derby Police Court, - -	0	11	11
Wallingford Police Court, - -	0	5	5
Stamford Police Court, - -	0	2	2
Greenwich Police Court, - -	2	0	2
Ansonia Police Court, - -	1	0	1
Bethany Probate Court, - -	0	1	1
Justice Courts, Various Towns,	72	1,770	1,842
Boarders, - - - -	2	163	165
Total, - - - -	156	4,582	4,738

EXHIBIT No. 6.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS WAYS BY WHICH THE BOYS HAVE LEFT THE
INSTITUTION.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Placed with Farmers, - - -	13	478	491
Placed at Various Trades, - -	2	47	49
Sentence Expired, - - -	0	941	941
Returned to Parents and Friends, -	195	2,613	2,808
Sent to Deaf and Dumb Asylum, -	0	1	1
Sent to Hospital, - - -	1	5	6
Returned to Providence Ref'm School,	1	4	5
Discharged to go to Sea, - - -	0	6	6
Discharged to Enlist in the Army,	0	26	26
Discharged to Selectmen, - - -	0	1	1
Discharged for Defective Mittimus,	1	22	23
Discharged by Order of Court, - -	0	16	16
Discharged by Legislature, - - -	0	3	3
Remanded to Alternate Sentence,	0	33	33
Released to be Tried for Incendiarism,	0	2	2
Escaped and not yet Returned, - -	5	156	161
Died, - - - - -	2	69	71
Boarders Dismissed, - - - - -	3	155	158
Released to be Tried for Assault, -	0	2	2
Released to be Tried for Burglary,	0	2	2
Sent to Children's Home, - - -	0	3	3
Total, - - - - -	223	4,585	4,808

EXHIBIT No. 7.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Connecticut, - - - - -	120
New York, - - - - -	8
Massachusetts, - - - - -	8
Rhode Island, - - - - -	1
New Hampshire, - - - - -	1
Maryland, - - - - -	1
Ireland, - - - - -	3
Germany, - - - - -	1
Italy, - - - - -	3
England, - - - - -	3
Scotland, - - - - -	1
Nova Scotia, - - - - -	1
Unknown, - - - - -	5
Total, - - - - -	156

FARMER'S REPORT.

C. L. PHINNEY, *Farmer.*

The following tables show the amount of all farm products for the year ending June 30, 1890; also the amount of same on hand and the inventory of stock and tools on the farm:

FARM PRODUCE.

65	Tons of English Hay,	-	-	-	-	\$1,300 00
12	“ Clover Hay,	-	-	-	-	180 00
6	“ Hayed Oats,	-	-	-	-	60 00
4	“ Bedding,	-	-	-	-	40 00
3	“ Rye Straw,	-	-	-	-	42 00
45	Bushels of Rye,	-	-	-	-	31 50
925	“ Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	691 75
235	“ Cattle Beets,	-	-	-	-	117 50
25	“ Turnips,	-	-	-	-	12 50
19	“ Early Turnips,	-	-	-	-	7 60
90	“ Table Beets,	-	-	-	-	54 00
105	“ Carrots,	-	-	-	-	52 50
205	“ Onions,	-	-	-	-	164 00
48	“ String Beans,	-	-	-	-	28 80
24	“ Lima Beans,	-	-	-	-	19 20
135	“ Peas, -	-	-	-	-	148 50
35	“ Summer Squash,	-	-	-	-	17 50
114	“ Cucumbers,	-	-	-	-	68 40
175	“ Tomatoes,	-	-	-	-	122 50
80	“ Parsnips,	-	-	-	-	48 00
5	Bushels Winter Radishes,	-	-	-	-	3 75
4	Bushels Peppers,	-	-	-	-	4 00
9850	Dozen Sweet Corn,	-	-	-	-	985 00
540	Heads of Cabbage,	-	-	-	-	21 60
150	Heads of Cauliflower,	-	-	-	-	10 50
3200	Heads of Lettuce,	-	-	-	-	35 00

240	Heads of Endive,	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 00
2750	Bunches of Radishes,	-	-	-	-	-	27 50
2000	Bunches of Celery,	-	-	-	-	-	80 00
	Parsley,	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
2677	Quarts of Strawberries,	-	-	-	-	-	401 55
816	Quarts of Blackberries,	-	-	-	-	-	97 96
532	Quarts of Red Raspberries,	-	-	-	-	-	63 84
352	Quarts of Black Raspberries,	-	-	-	-	-	35 20
1563	Quarts of Currants,	-	-	-	-	-	125 04
36817	Quarts of Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	2,577 19
2375	Pounds of Beef, live weight,	-	-	-	-	-	95 00
5448	Pounds of Pork,	-	-	-	-	-	435 84
218	Pounds of Leaf Lard,	-	-	-	-	-	30 52
107	Pounds of Rough Lard,	-	-	-	-	-	7 49
44	Pigs,	-	-	-	-	-	132 00
10	Calves,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,393 83

INVENTORY OF FARM PRODUCE ON HAND.

3	Tons of English Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	\$60 00
2	Tons of Swamp Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
2	Tons of Rye Straw,	-	-	-	-	-	28 00
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$108 00

INVENTORY OF FARM STOCK.

1	Pair of Working Oxen,	-	-	-	-	-	\$200 00
14	Cows,	-	-	-	-	-	840 00
2	Heifers,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
1	Calf,	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
5	Store Hogs,	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
40	Shoats,	-	-	-	-	-	480 00
8	Pigs,	-	-	-	-	-	24 00
6	Horses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,909 00

FARM TOOLS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

2	Ox Carts,	-	-	-	-	-	\$130 00
1	Hay Cart,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
2	One-horse Carts,	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
1	Deering Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
1	Horse Lawn Mower,	-	-	-	-	-	60 00

6 Hand Lawn Mowers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 00
9 Watering Pots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 25
1 Top Buggy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 00
1 Phaeton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Three-Seated Carryall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
2 Two-Seated Carriages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575 00
2 Express Wagons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105 00
1 Heavy Chair Wagon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
1 Lumber Wagon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
1 Chair Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
1 Two-Seated Sleigh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
2 Single Sleighs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00
3 Strings of Bells,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
4 Single Harness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 00
1 Set Light Harness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
2 Sets Double Harness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
Robes, Blankets, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,550 20</u>

SCHOOL REPORT.

Number of boys under instruction July 1, 1889,	-	-	458
Number received during the year,	-	-	196
			654
Whole number under instruction during the year,	-	-	654
Number discharged during the year,	-	-	223
Present number under instruction,	-	-	431

The scholarship of the boys when received is shown by the following statements :

READING.

Who did not know the alphabet,	-	-	-	-	20
Who could read in First Reader,	-	-	-	-	51
Who could read in Second Reader,	-	-	-	-	92
Who could read in Third Reader,	-	-	-	-	129
Who could read in Fourth Reader,	-	-	-	-	139
					431

WRITING.

Who could not work at all,	-	-	-	-	36
Who could write easy words,	-	-	-	-	148
Who could write letters to friends,	-	-	-	-	247
					431

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	99
Who had studied mental Arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	159
Who ciphered through simple rules,	-	-	-	-	173
					431

GEOGRAPHY.

Who had never studied Geography,	-	-	-	-	176
Who had studied Geography,	-	-	-	-	255
					431

The following statement shows the proficiency of the boys in the several branches taught in the schools:

READING.						
Who read in Fourth Reader,	-	-	-	-	-	147
Who read in Third Reader,	-	-	-	-	-	187
Who read in Second Reader,	-	-	-	-	-	67
Who read in First Reader,	-	-	-	-	-	30
						<hr/> 431
WRITING.						
Who can write letters to friends,	-	-	-	-	-	361
Who can write easy words,	-	-	-	-	-	58
Who can print reading lessons,	-	-	-	-	-	12
						<hr/> 431
ARITHMETIC.						
Who have studied common fractions,	-	-	-	-	-	78
Who have studied in properties of numbers,	-	-	-	-	-	58
Who have studied in compound numbers,	-	-	-	-	-	62
Who have studied in simple rules,	-	-	-	-	-	120
Who have studied in Mental Arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	-	113
						<hr/> 431
GEOGRAPHY.						
Who have studied Swinton's Complete Geography,	-	-	-	-	-	114
Who have studied Swinton's Elementary Geography,	-	-	-	-	-	214
Who do not study Geography,	-	-	-	-	-	103
						<hr/> 431
HISTORY.						
Who have studied United States History,	-	-	-	-	-	52

The School and Its Methods.

The Connecticut State Reform School for delinquent and wayward boys is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than half a mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes walk from the railroad depot.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and contains one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purposes it has already been largely appropriated. The balance of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near its center.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, a conservatory, a bake house, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, hennery, piggery, woodhouse, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is 300 feet long by 50 deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room, six store rooms, milk room, two large play rooms, two bath rooms and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with three large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boilers at the boiler house. There is also a six-horse power vertical boiler in the kitchen, to be used in case of an accident to the other boilers, and on Sundays when the large boilers are not in use.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and are under the same supervision.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpareil washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains a boiler of 25-horse power, and an engine of 15-horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running 125 sewing machines.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all of the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a plunge and shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and pleasant conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, one reception room, a library room, four large school rooms with a seating capacity for one hundred boys each, one recitation room, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, one officers' sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for three hundred and seventy-five boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting room, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls. The shop rooms are in the rear wing, and are used for the manufacture of shirts. One hundred and twenty-five sewing machines, run by steam, are used in these manufacturing rooms.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging three hundred and seventy-five boys. The halls extend to the top of the

building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six night closets, conveniently located, and with hydrants, from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story, there is a large shop where one hundred boys labor at cane-seating chairs, and a band room.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground, containing a pleasant grove of chesnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out, and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building or Congregate Department of the School, number about two hundred.

Five cottages have recently been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and costs about \$16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms, and a fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry, and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, a hospital room, a teachers' room, a bath room, a room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping hall for thirty boys, a bath room, and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open or Family plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, bars and high fences.

The chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform, with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A grand piano stands upon the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about \$15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work 35 by 57 feet, and is two stories high. The lower story is 18 feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of 60 horse power each, and a coal room that furnishes storage for 1300 tons of coal. The boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and all apparatus necessary to supply all the buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved manner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing department. The chimney stack is 80 feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a shoe shop and living room for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious and afford storage room for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and for the use of the Institution. The main barn is 83 feet in length by 42 feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor is used as a manure cellar, and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and two thousand bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains the stabling, running the entire length, arranged for the comfort and cleanliness of the stock, two rooms for such animals as need seclusion, a bedding room and bays for hay, which extend through the upper story to a height of twenty-five feet. The third story contains the driving floor, where the hay and other fodder, as well as

the grain, are all drawn and stored, a feed room and rooms for the smaller farm tools. Above the floor is a large space for grain or hay. The building is capable of storing seventy tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Connected with this building by a carriage shed, is a horse barn, 30 feet in length by 24 feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed. There is also attached to the main barn a shed, 54 feet by 20 feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock are supplied, and for the more bulky farm implements. Another building near these, 32 feet by 20 feet, is used also for storing farm implements.

The piggery stands about 500 feet from the main or school building, and consists of a brick front, 34 feet by 20 feet, in which the cooking for the swine is done, and also the slaughtering of the pork. Extending from this is a wooden building, 65 feet by 12 feet, where the swine are kept. This is divided by movable partitions into eight pens, or less, if desired, and is arranged with special reference to the comfort of the animals, and ease and convenience in their care.

The neat stock kept upon the farm include sixteen milch cows, two heifers, and one pair of working oxen. None of these are full blooded, but are, with a single exception, Jersey or Ayrshire grades, and were nearly all raised upon the farm. No animals of this class are kept after they become unprofitable, from old age, or failure of any kind, but are always converted into beef and sold. The service of five horses is required for freighting, driving and farm work. The swine kept are nearly all Berkshire grades, and vary in number from twenty to forty. Very little grain is fed to them, as the number kept depends upon the amount of feed supplied by the Institution.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three inch pipe to the buildings, and furnishes sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and piggery, and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets and all general purposes, the supply is obtained from the city water

works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the buildings, in case of fire. The Institution has three convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

There are six shops in the Institution that give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop, where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, twenty boys are employed. About two hundred and twenty-five boys work at cane-seating chairs in two different shops. A shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of from thirty to forty boys; in the winter, a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. From eight to ten boys work at the green-house and on the lawns. The laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls, etc., all require classes from six to ten boys each.

FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people, still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour; the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, in which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundreds quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and, on Sunday, pies are given at dinner and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and, on all other holidays, the tables are spread with all the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The deprivation of a change of food is never allowed as a punishment. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth, and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives and forks, spoons and casters. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag hickory is used for shirting ; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality. They dress in summer in lighter goods, according to the season.

RECREATION.

All holidays are devoted entirely to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are also given for play. On Saturday afternoon, when the weather is suitable, the boys go the ball grounds, in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball, or such games as may suit their tastes best. Many opportunities are given to attend appropriate amusements at the Opera House in the city, and frequent rehearsals, concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel. They attend the agricultural fairs given in the park near by, and always take part in the ceremonies on the day devoted to the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sabbath : Sabbath school in the morning and preaching in the afternoon.

The "International Lesson Leaves" are used in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music, make a very interesting and profitable service.

The ministers from the several churches of the city preach in their turn at the Sunday afternoon service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each Sabbath.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during that day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace ten grades or divisions,

which give every boy the opportunity to attend a class exactly adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subjects of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy, with an average mind, can, while at school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about thirty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the School during their minority, by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards, without process, by paying \$3.00 per week, quarterly and in advance, for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

All boys that go out on leave of absence are required to communicate with the Institution once in six months, and, by failing to do so, they are at once looked after by the authorities of the School. A record is kept, as far as is possible, of every boy's conduct after he leaves the Institution.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution, whenever the interests of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION AND RETIREMENT

—OF THE—

Trustees of the State Reform School,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

GIDEON WELLS,	Hartford,	Elected 1851.	Retired in 1853.
PHILEMON HOADLEY,	New Haven,	" 1851.	Retired in 1857.
E. S. ABERNETHY,	Bridgeport,	" 1851.	Retired in 1853.
A. N. BALDWIN,	West Milford,	" 1851.	Retired in 1855.
PHILO M. JACKSON,	Norwich,	" 1851.	Declined.
ERASTUS LESTER,	Plainfield,	" 1851.	Retired in 1854.
HENRY D. SMITH,	Middletown,	" 1851.	Retired in 1853.
JOHN H. BROCKWAY,	Ellington,	" 1851.	Retired in 1852.
PHILIP RIPLEY,	Hartford,	" 1853.	Died in office, 1863.
DAVID PATCHEN,	Weston,	" 1853.	Retired in 1854.
JOHN P. GULLIVER,	Norwich,	" 1853.	Retired in 1854.
JOHN S. YEOMANS,	Columbia,	" 1853.	Retired in 1856.
JAMES PHELPS,	Essex,	" 1853.	Retired in 1855.
FRED. S. WILDMAN,	Danbury,	" 1854.	Retired in 1858.
MOSES PIERCE,	Norwich,	" 1854.	Retired in 1856.
JOHN GALLUP (2d),	Brooklyn,	" 1854.	Retired in 1858.
SYLVESTER SPENCER,	Litchfield,	" 1855.	Resigned 1858.
ELIHU SPENCER,	Middletown,	" 1855.	Declined.
MOSES CULVER,	Middletown,	" 1856.	Retired in 1858.
THOMAS CLARK,	Coventry,	" 1856.	Retired in 1860.
W. P. BENJAMIN,	New London,	" 1856.	Retired in 1876.
W. S. CHARNLEY,	New Haven,	" 1857.	Declined.
E. W. HATCH,	Meriden,	" 1858.	Resigned 1859.
HORACE GAYLORD,	Ashford,	" 1858.	Retired in 1862.
DAVID P. NICHOLS,	Danbury,	" 1858.	Retired in 1875.
THOMAS A. MILLER,	Torrington,	" 1858.	Retired in 1859.
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,	Middletown,	" 1858.	Retired in 1876.
HIRAM FOSTER,	Meriden,	" 1859.	Retired in 1873.
DANIEL G. PLATT,	Washington,	" 1859.	Died in office, 1871.
HENRY MCCRAY,	Ellington,	" 1859.	Retired in 1876.
ROSWELL BROWN,	Hartford,	" 1862.	Died in office, 1877.
WILLIAM SWIFT,	Windham,	" 1862.	Retired in 1866.
HENRY B. HUBBARD,	Middletown,	" 1863.	Declined.
JAMES B. WHITCOMB,	Brooklyn,	" 1866.	Retired in 1874.
GEORGE LANGDON,	Plymouth,	" 1871.	Retired in 1875.

HIRAM A. YALE,	Meriden,	Elected 1873.	Retired in 1877.
S. B. COCKS,	Huntington,	" 1874.	Resigned in 1876.
F. O. BENNETT,	Willimantic,	" 1874.	Retired in 1882.
DELOS H. STEVENS,	Barkhamsted,	" 1875.	Retired in 1889.
CHAS. FITZGERALD,	Middletown,	" 1875.	Still in office.
EDWARD W. SEYMOUR,	Litchfield,	" 1875.	Retired in 1876.
GOODWIN COLLIER,	Hartford,	" 1875.	Retired in 1876.
CHARLES L. ENGLISH,	New Haven,	" 1875.	Resigned.
JOHN M. BREWER,	Norwich,	" 1876.	Died in office, 1878.
G. H. PRESTON, M. D.,	Tolland,	" 1876.	Died in office, 1883.
VINCENT COLYER,	Darien,	" 1877.	Retired in 1886.
JOHN L. HOUSTON,	Thompsonville,	" 1877.	Still in office.
A. P. WILLOUGHBY,	Norwich,	" 1878.	Retired in 1879.
CHARLES FABRIQUE,	New Haven,	" 1879.	Died in office, 1889.
J. S. LATHROP,	Norwich,	" 1879.	Still in office.
THEODORE BIRD,	Bethlehem,	" 1879.	Still in office.
ALBERTUS S. BRUCE,	Pomfret,	" 1882.	Still in office.
CHARLES F. SUMNER,	Bolton,	" 1883.	Still in office.
JOHN K. BUTLER,	Darien,	" 1886.	Still in office.
JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven,	" 1889.	Still in office.

RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

ISAAC C. LEWIS,	Meriden,	Elected 1877.	Still in office.
CHARLES L. UPHAM,	Meriden,	" 1877.	Still in office.
OWEN B. ARNOLD,	Meriden,	" 1877.	Still in office.
D. S. WILLIAMS,	Meriden,	" 1887.	Still in office.

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS

—OF THE—

CONNECTICUT STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

PHILEMON HOADLEY,	Elected, 1853.	Retired, 1855.
SAXTON B. LITTLE, Assistant Sup't,	" 1854.	Retired, 1875.
ROSWELL HAWLEY, M. D.,	" 1855.	Retired, 1859.
EDWARD W. HATCH, M. D.,	" 1858.	Died, Feb. 7, 1874.
SAXTON B. LITTLE, Acting Sup't,	" 1874.	Retired, July 1, 1874.
EDWARD INGHAM,	" 1874.	Retired, July 1, 1876.
S. B. COCKS,	" 1876.	Retired, Dec. 1, 1877.
J. W. BROWN, Acting Sup't,	" 1877.	Retired, Apr. 23, 1878.
GEO. E. HOWE,	" 1878.	Still in office.

FORM OF INDENTURE
ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School :

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz. :

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy, shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payable quarterly in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of _____ months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

[SIGNED.]

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

—TO—

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

We take this method of informing you that your _____ was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of the School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the School. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be permitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the School is not good, the time for his receiving his prohibitory discharge will be increased. For your further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison—but a School for detention and reform—where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the common schools of the State. They are here provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath school, and one regular Chapel service, over which some minister of the Gospel from one of the city churches presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of instruction each Sabbath from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys entrusted to its

care, it will be necessary for them to remain in School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but, of course, these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge" before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would soon lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for, in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In case of the serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Board of Directors and Officers.

HENRY D. SMITH, <i>President</i> ,	- - - - -	PLANTSVILLE
CLARENCE E. BACON, <i>Secretary</i> ,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
CHARLES F. BROWNING, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
CLARENCE E. BACON, <i>Attorney</i> ,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN

State Directors (ex-officio).

GOVERNOR MORGAN G. BULKELEY,	- - - - -	HARTFORD
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SAMUEL E. MERWIN,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN
SECRETARY OF STATE R. JAY WALSH,	- - - - -	GREENWICH

Directors Elected.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY IN

1891.

H. D. SMITH,	- - - - -	PLANTSVILLE
SAMUEL E. MERWIN,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN
C. F. BROWNING,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
EDWARD PAYNE,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN

1892.

JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
CLARENCE E. BACON,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
LORRIN A. COOKE,	- - - - -	BARKHAMSTED
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,	- - - - -	EASTFORD

1893.

J. W. ALSOP,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
JOHN P. BARSTOW,	- - - - -	NORWICH
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	- - - - -	BRIDGEPORT
RODNEY DENNIS,	- - - - -	HARTFORD

Executive Committee.

J. M. VAN VLECK,
J. W. ALSOP,

C. F. BROWNING,
CLARENCE E. BACON.

EDWARD PAYNE.

Visiting Committees of Ladies for Year 1890-91.

January and July.

Mrs. J. H. Bunce,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
Mrs. L. L. Camp,	- - - - -	NEW HAVEN

February and August.

Miss Hannah Ripley,	- - - - -	NORWICH
Mrs. William H. Smith,	- - - - -	NEW BRITAIN

March and September.

Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
Mrs. James Lawton,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN

April and October.

Miss Margaret S. Hubbard,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
Mrs. James T. Dickinson,	- - - - -	MIDDLEFIELD

May and November.

Mrs. Nellie Douglas,	- - - - -	MIDDLETOWN
Mrs. Alexander Hawley,	- - - - -	BRIDGEPORT

June and December.

Mrs. Watson Webb,	- - - - -	HARTFORD
Mrs. Arthur F. Eggleston,	- - - - -	HARTFORD

STATEMENT RESPECTING
—THE—
Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

LOCATION.

Its location is at Middletown, on the line of the Connecticut Valley, the Air Line, and the Middletown branch of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Communications relating to it should be addressed to the Superintendent of the School.

PROPER SUBJECTS.

The proper subjects are not *merely* paupers, nor orphans, nor confirmed thieves, nor prostitutes, nor other criminals, but *viciously inclined girls between the ages of 8 and 16 years.*

The class includes :

1. The stubborn and unruly, who refuse to obey those who have the proper charge of them.
2. Truants, vagrants, and beggars.
3. Those found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality.
4. Those who have committed any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, other than imprisonment for life.

PECULIAR FEATURES.

1. It is *not a State institution, but a private charity*, incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned girls. The State, as the common parent and guardian of the community, treats them as minors and wards.

The School was founded by private charity, and is under the control of a self-perpetuating Board of Directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with three *ex-officio* State Officers.

For each girl committed to it by legal process, the State pays two dollars and seventy-five cents a week.

2. *Its design* is not that of a prison to which criminals are consigned for punishment, but that of a temporary place of custody and instruction. Its object is prevention and reformation, by giving to the children that special physical, mental, moral, social, and industrial training necessary to fit them for life, and which they cannot receive elsewhere, except in very rare cases. And *just so soon* as this is accomplished, and they can be placed in suitable circumstances elsewhere, their connection with the School ceases.

* * * * *

3. *The form of Committal* is by a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, selectmen, grand jurors, or *any proper officers* of the town where the girl is found, may present a written complaint to a Judge of Probate, or of the criminal or police court of any city or borough *sitting in chambers*, or to any Justice of the Peace of the town where the girl is found, who must thereupon take cognizance and determine the case.

The form of Commitment reads: "To the guardianship and control of the Institution till she is 21, unless sooner discharged according to law." Any two of the Directors may discharge a girl for sufficient reasons, or bind her to service, still retaining the right of control prescribed by law.

4. *The system of discipline and education* is specially adapted to the conditions and wants of the girls. It aims to be as nearly as possible that of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational, industrial, and truly Christian, but not sectarian.

5. *Its History*. It was incorporated in 1868, received its first inmates January, 1870, was formally opened the 30th of June following, and two Homes were occupied in October.

6. *Its present condition* is in the highest degree prosperous and encouraging. It has a beautifully located, well cultivated and stocked farm, five large Family Houses, designed for 200 inmates. It has a school building containing four rooms and a chapel hall, a box factory, a Superintendent's and Farmer's house, two barns, and other valuable buildings. It has a full and well-organized board of teachers and officers. One hundred and twenty-six different towns in the State have committed girls to its care.

List of Directors of the School SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. ALLYN,	Hartford,	Elected 1868.	Died in office, 1882.
CHARLES FABRIQUE,	New Haven,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1889.
E. W. HATCH,	Meriden,	" 1868.	Died in office, 1874.
H. D. SMITH,	Plantsville,	" 1868.	Still in office.
GEORGE BEACH,	Hartford,	" 1868.	Retired in 1877.
T. K. FESSENDEN,	Farmington,	" 1868.	Retired in 1883.
JAMES E. ENGLISH,	New Haven,	" 1869.	Retired in 1884.
SAMUEL C. HUBBARD,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1878.
SAMUEL BABCOCK,	Middletown,	" 1869.	Retired in 1872.
SAMUEL RUSSELL,	Middletown,	" 1872.	Retired in 1881.
O. VINCENT COFFIN,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Retired in 1874.
JOHN M. VAN VLECK,	Middletown,	" 1873.	Still in office.
FREDERIC GARDINER,	Middletown,	" 1874.	Retired in 1883.
CHAS. F. BROWNING,	Middletown,	" 1875.	Still in office.
E. K. HUNT,	Hartford,	" 1877.	Retired in 1884.
W. W. WILCOX,	Middletown,	" 1878.	Retired in 1884.
J. W. ALSOP,	Middletown,	" 1881.	Still in office.
JOHN C. PARSONS,	Hartford,	" 1882.	Retired in 1884.
CLARENCE E. BACON,	Middletown,	" 1883.	Still in office.
J. P. BARSTOW,	Norwich.	" 1883.	Still in office.
LORRIN A. COOKE,	Barkhamsted,	" 1884.	Still in office.
A. C. DENISON,	Middlefield,	" 1884.	Died in office, 1890.
EDWARD PAYNE,	Middletown,	" 1884.	Still in office.
RODNEY DENNIS,	Hartford,	" 1884.	Still in office.
S. E. MERWIN,	New Haven,	" 1890.	Still in office.
MORRIS W. SEYMOUR,	Bridgeport,	" 1890.	Still in office.
STEPHEN O. BOWEN,	Eastford,	" 1890.	Still in office.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

JAMES H. BRADFORD,	- - - - -	Appointed Sept. 3, 1869.
JAMES H. EASTMAN (<i>pro tem.</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 2, 1873.
S. N. ROCKWELL,	- - - - -	" March 4, 1874.
MARY E. ROCKWELL, (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" March 4, 1874.
CHARLES H. BOND,	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
LYDIA M. BOND (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Dec. 5, 1877.
WILLIAM G. FAIRBANK,	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.
MARGARET E. FAIRBANK (<i>Assistant</i>),	- - - - -	" Sept. 6, 1886.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Number of girls in the School July 1, 1888, - - - - -	215
Number received during the last two years, - - - - -	290
Whole number under care during the last two years, - - - - -	505
Number placed out during the last two years, - - - - -	287
Present Number, July 1, 1890, - - - - -	218
Whole number received since the opening of the School, January 1, 1870, - - - - -	940
*Whole number placed out, - - - - -	1325
Number of towns from which girls are sent, - - - - -	126

*These figures include girls who have been dismissed and returned several times.

The design of the Industrial School is the proper education of unfortunate, wayward and homeless girls in the studies pursued in the common schools; to give such moral and religious training as shall induce them to form a good character, and such training in domestic work as will enable them to readily find employment in good families, and thereby secure good homes, which good service always commands.

The School is conducted on the Family System, as distinguished from the congregate.

The homes are each designed to accommodate about forty girls.

A matron and assistants are in charge of each home, and it is the purpose of the Directors that in each home the girls shall receive that careful oversight and kind treatment which should always come to the child in a well-ordered Christian household.

Most of the girls come to us with little or no knowledge of books; we aim, therefore, to give them the best opportunities for a common school education that are at our command.

Our Superintendent, being a practical teacher himself, has infused much of his own energy into the different departments of the School, and made them more efficient each year.

The teachers are doing good work in the branches taught, and are exerting a good moral influence over their pupils, thus helping them to a useful life.

One very important addition to the home training of the girls made during the year 1889, is teaching them the art of cooking. In addition to the practice they receive in the School homes, each girl before she leaves the institution takes a practical course in cooking, under a qualified teacher, and this thorough knowledge in such an important branch of household education, makes their services very acceptable in the families to which they go.

For further information on this topic, the other industries taught the girls, the religious education of the girls in the homes, and instruction on the Sabbath, we refer to the report of the Superintendent herewith presented.

We wish to emphasize the usefulness and saving influence of the work of our Visiting Agent in visiting the girls at the homes in which they are placed out from the Industrial School. Mrs. Fairbank, the Assistant Superintendent, is also the Visiting Agent by appointment. She is in correspondence with every girl placed out, and with the families in which they live. She visits each girl at her home, to know the treatment she receives, whether kindly or otherwise, and to learn the nature, the quality, and the value of the service she renders. These visits are timely and very useful to the girls, for most of them know of no home worth the mention but the Industrial School; and the kindly visits they receive from Mrs. Fairbank are like the visits of a mother.

We would call particular attention to the accompanying report of the Visiting Agent.

The sad event we have to recall of the last year is the death, in April, 1889, of our beloved and honored friend, Mr. Charles Fabrique. He was a corporate member of the Board of Directors, and in active service twenty-one years, and since 1883 President of the Board.

The Girls' Industrial School is the conception of his brain.

Engaged for most of a lifetime in the education of the young, he saw clearly the great need of the Industrial School for the homeless, unfortunate, and wayward girls of the State, and gave the last years of his life to the detail of organizing and perfecting the School.

This Board is indebted to him for many wise suggestions for the conduct of the School, and the State owes him a debt of gratitude for years of unselfish labor for the best interests of its wards, in and out of the School.

We have also to record the death of another corporate member of the Board of Directors, the Hon. James E. English, who died in March of the present year.

By his invitation, a meeting of eminent gentlemen from different parts of the State was convened at the Governor's room in New Haven, and out of their deliberations came "The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls."

He was one of the earliest and strongest friends of the School, and gave the full weight of his great influence when Governor of the State for the founding of the Institution.

As a member of the Board, his counsel was of great value, especially in the stormy days of the School's early life.

We take pleasure in recognizing the faithful and remarkably efficient work being accomplished by Superintendent Fairbank, Mrs. Fairbank, his able assistant, and their subordinates.

In conclusion, we think it evident from the statistics submitted in the accompanying reports, showing the grand reformatory and saving work being done, that the highest and best hopes of the founders, benefactors, and friends of the institution are being realized.

TABLE III.

NUMBERS RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
July, 1888, - - -	12	115	127
August, " - - -	12	98	110
September, " - - -	7	105	112
October, " - - -	10	118	128
November, " - - -	12	100	112
December, " - - -	15	86	101
January, 1889, - - -	12	90	102
February, " - - -	14	95	109
March, " - - -	17	103	120
April, " - - -	17	101	118
May, " - - -	10	117	127
June, " - - -	11	131	142
Total, - - - - -	149	1259	1408

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - - -	—	1	1
Avon, - - - - -	—	1	1
Barkhamsted, - - - - -	—	4	4
Berlin, - - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - - -	—	3	3
Bozrah, - - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - - -	1	6	7
Bridgeport, - - - - -	4	40	44
Bridgewater, - - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - - -	—	5	5
Brookfield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - - -	—	5	5
Bethany, - - - - -	—	3	3
Burlington, - - - - -	—	5	5
Birmingham, - - - - -	—	1	1
Canaan, - - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - - -	—	4	4
Cheshire, - - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Colchester, - - - - -	—	8	8
Cornwall, - - - - -	—	1	1
Coventry, - - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - - - -	5	106	111

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total
Brought forward, - - -	5	106	111
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	1	1
Danbury, - - - - -	—	12	12
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	2	8	10
Durham, - - - - -	—	2	2
Danielsonville, - - -	—	1	1
Eastford, - - - - -	2	3	5
East Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
East Haven, - - - - -	—	7	7
Enfield, - - - - -	1	2	3
Essex, - - - - -	—	5	5
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Farmington, - - - - -	1	7	8
Glastonbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	1	3	4
Griswold, - - - - -	—	2	2
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	1	6	7
Hadlyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Hartford, - - - - -	1	138	139
Hebron, - - - - -	—	1	1
Huntington, - - - - -	3	4	7
Kent, - - - - -	—	3	3
Killingly, - - - - -	2	8	10
Killingworth, - - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Manchester, - - - - -	—	2	2
Meriden, - - - - -	—	22	22
Middlebury, - - - - -	1	1	2
Middletown, - - - - -	—	21	21
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	2	2
Montville, - - - - -	—	6	6
Naugatuck, - - - - -	1	2	3
New Britain, - - - - -	—	20	20
New Canaan, - - - - -	—	2	2
New Haven, - - - - -	7	188	195
New London, - - - - -	—	12	12
New Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
New Hartford, - - - - -	2	2	4
Newtown, - - - - -	1	5	6
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	2	2
North Haven, - - - - -	2	2	4
North Manchester, - - -	—	2	2
North Stonington, - - -	—	2	2
Newington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - - - -	—	12	12
Carried forward, - - -	33	655	688

T A B L E I V.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	33	655	688
Norwich, - - - - -	—	27	27
New Fairfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Old Saybrook, - - - -	—	1	1
Orange, - - - - -	—	4	4
Oxford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plantsville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Plainville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - - - -	1	3	4
Putnam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Pomfret, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ridgefield, - - - - -	1	4	5
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - - - -	—	5	5
Seymour, - - - - -	—	1	1
Sharon, - - - - -	—	6	6
Sherman, - - - - -	—	1	1
Simsbury, - - - - -	—	1	1
Southbury, - - - - -	—	1	1
Southington, - - - -	—	9	9
Southport, - - - - -	—	1	1
Stafford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Stamford, - - - - -	—	11	11
Stonington, - - - - -	—	7	7
Stratford, - - - - -	2	8	10
Thomaston, - - - - -	—	1	1
Thompson, - - - - -	—	2	2
Torrington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	1	1
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	—	9	9
Wallingford, - - - - -	—	7	7
Washington, - - - - -	—	2	2
Waterbury, - - - - -	2	19	21
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	—	1	1
Wethersfield, - - - -	—	4	4
Willimantic, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	—	3	3
Windham, - - - - -	—	7	7
Windsor, - - - - -	—	1	1
Windsor Locks, - - - -	1	1	2
Woodbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	40	855	895

TABLE V.
AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years, (private boarder),	—	1	1
Eight " - - - - -	1	52	53
Nine " - - - - -	1	46	47
Ten " - - - - -	4	46	50
Eleven " - - - - -	6	89	95
Twelve " - - - - -	6	104	110
Thirteen, " - - - - -	7	120	127
Fourteen, " - - - - -	4	187	191
Fifteen, " - - - - -	10	202	212
Sixteen, " - - - - -	—	3	3
Seventeen " - - - - -	—	2	2
Eighteen, " - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, " - - - - -	1	2	3
Total, - - - - -	40	855	895

TABLE VI.
NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Connecticut, - - - - -	34	647	681
Massachusetts, - - - - -	—	25	25
Maine, - - - - -	—	2	2
Rhode Island, - - - - -	—	10	10
Vermont, - - - - -	—	4	4
New Hampshire, - - - - -	—	4	4
New York, - - - - -	3	58	61
New Jersey, - - - - -	1	6	7
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	—	10	10
Maryland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Virginia, - - - - -	—	5	5
Tennessee, - - - - -	—	2	2
Georgia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ohio, - - - - -	—	3	3
North Carolina, - - - - -	—	3	3
South Carolina, - - - - -	—	2	2
Illinois, - - - - -	—	1	1
Missouri, - - - - -	—	1	1
Wisconsin, - - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - - -	—	8	8
District of Columbia, - - - - -	—	3	3
England, - - - - -	1	11	12
Ireland, - - - - -	—	21	21
Italy, - - - - -	—	1	1
Scotland, - - - - -	1	7	8
Germany, - - - - -	—	7	7
Labrador, - - - - -	—	1	1
Nova Scotia, - - - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	—	6	6
Total, - - - - -	40	855	895

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	17	387	404
American, colored, - - -	4	111	115
English, - - - - -	2	25	27
French, - - - - -	—	6	6
German, - - - - -	1	35	36
Irish, - - - - -	10	202	212
Irish and English, - - -	—	9	9
Irish and American, - - -	3	34	37
Scotch, - - - - -	1	10	11
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
French and Canadian, - - -	—	9	9
German and American, - - -	—	4	4
English and American, - - -	—	7	7
English and German, - - -	—	1	1
Swiss, - - - - -	—	1	1
Swiss and American, - - -	—	1	1
French and American, - - -	2	2	4
German and Irish, - - - - -	—	1	1
Irish and Canadian, - - - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	—	1	1
Scotch and Irish, - - - - -	—	3	3
Unknown, - - - - -	—	4	4
Total, - - - - -	40	855	895

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
July, - - - - -	9	87	96
August, - - - - -	17	108	125
September, - - - - -	17	97	114
October, - - - - -	16	96	112
November, - - - - -	11	80	91
December, - - - - -	6	67	73
January, - - - - -	16	61	77
February, - - - - -	7	52	59
March, - - - - -	14	117	131
April, - - - - -	13	90	103
May, - - - - -	6	95	101
June, - - - - -	9	88	97
Total, - - - - -	141	1038	1179

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - - -	1	42	43
Placed out in families, - - -	114	749	863
Placed out with relatives, - - -	16	181	197
Found unfit subjects, - - -	2	25	27
Ordered to new trial, - - -	—	4	4
Escaped, - - -	—	4	4
Death, - - -	5	17	22
Placed in hospital, - - -	3	9	12
Remain as assistants, - - -	—	7	7
Total, - - -	141	1038	1179

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, Kitchen Girls rise at	5	o'clock, A. M.
Rising Bell, - - - - -	5:30	“ “
Officers and Girls Breakfast, - - - - -	6	“ “
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25	“ “
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40	“ “
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7	“ “
Recess, - - - - -	9:15	“ “
Work, - - - - -	9:30	“ “
Recess, - - - - -	11:45	“ “
Dinner, - - - - -	12	“ M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30	“ P. M.
Dressing Bell, - - - - -	1	“ “
Line for School, - - - - -	1:20	“ “
Recess, - - - - -	3:25	“ “
School closes, - - - - -	5:40	“ “
Recess, - - - - -	5:40	“ “
Supper, - - - - -	6	“ “
Recess, - - - - -	6:25	“ “
Pass to Chapel for Prayers, - - - - -	7:10	“ “

From October 15th to April 15th, the Bell for Rising and Breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and Wages, - - - - -	\$9,494 56
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	608 40
Fuel and Light, - - - - -	1,673 87
Dry Goods and Clothing, - - - - -	2,573 24
Books, Stationery and Postage, - - - - -	313 38
Provisions and Groceries, - - - - -	3,233 34
Fish, Meat, etc., - - - - -	2,014 04
Flour and Meal, - - - - -	2,341 58
Farm, Garden, etc., - - - - -	1,910 49
Construction and Repairs, - - - - -	11,427 82
Drugs, Medicines and Medical attendance, - - - - -	530 82
Insurance, - - - - -	751 40
New Office, - - - - -	772 28
Steam Heating and Electric Appliances, - - - - -	866 11
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	1,427 79
Paper Box Factory, - - - - -	4,078 77
	<hr/>
	\$44,017 89
Cash on hand July 1, 1888, - - - - -	5 93
	<hr/>
	\$44,011 96
Cash on hand July 1, 1889, - - - - -	1 24
	<hr/>
	\$44,013 20

PAPER BOX FACTORY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

<i>Debtor.</i>	
To stock on hand July 1, 1888, - - - - -	\$1,882 24
To bills and salaries paid from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889, - - - - -	4,078 77
To bill of straw board to be paid, - - - - -	332 25
Net earnings for the year, - - - - -	2,551 11
	<hr/>
	\$8,844 37
<i>Credit.</i>	
By receipts from sale of boxes from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889, - - - - -	\$7,831 80
Finished work July 1, 1889, - - - - -	339 82
Stock on hand July 1, 1889, - - - - -	672 75
	<hr/>
	\$8,844 37

FARM REPORT.

Farm Products Furnished to School from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1889.

Apples,	-	-	-	25	barrels,	-	-	-	\$50 00
Beets,	-	-	-	75	bushels,	-	-	-	45 00
Beans,	-	-	-	16	bushels,	-	-	-	16 00
Butter,	-	-	-	1,248	pounds,	-	-	-	312 00
Cherries,	-	-	-	100	quarts,	-	-	-	10 00
Corn (sweet),	-	-	-	25	bushels,	-	-	-	25 00
Corn,	-	-	-	142	bushels,	-	-	-	92 30
Cucumbers,	-	-	-	16	bushels,	-	-	-	32 00
Cabbage,	-	-	-	3,000	heads,	-	-	-	180 00
Eggs,	-	-	-	380	dozen,	-	-	-	95 00
Grapes,	-	-	-	250	pounds,	-	-	-	12 50
Ice,	-	-	-	125	tons,	-	-	-	375 00
Lettuce,	-	-	-	2,500	heads,	-	-	-	75 00
Milk,	-	-	-	23,105	quarts,	-	-	-	924 20
Onions,	-	-	-	1½	bushels,	-	-	-	1 20
Potatoes (large),	-	-	-	718	bushels,	-	-	-	287 20
Potatoes (small),	-	-	-	103	bushels,	-	-	-	25 75
Pears,	-	-	-	10	bushels,	-	-	-	10 00
Peas,	-	-	-	6	bushels,	-	-	-	6 00
Pie Plant,	-	-	-	1,000	pounds,	-	-	-	30 00
Raspberries,	-	-	-	218	quarts,	-	-	-	21 80
Squashes (summer),	-	-	-	1,000		-	-	-	30 00
Squashes (winter),	-	-	-	4	tons,	-	-	-	100 00
Turnips,	-	-	-	211	bushels,	-	-	-	63 30
Tomatoes,	-	-	-	40	bushels,	-	-	-	24 00
Hay,	-	-	-	40	tons,	-	-	-	720 00
Oats,	-	-	-	8	tons,	-	-	-	144 00

\$3,707 25.

Meat Consumed.

Veal,	-	-	-	258 pounds at 12c.,	-	\$ 30 96
Pork,	-	-	-	1,814 pounds at 7c.,	-	126 98

The Live Stock consists of:

4 Horses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$500 00
15 Cows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
2 Calves,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
8 Hogs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 00
200 Hens and Chickens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From June 30th, 1888, to July 1st, 1889.

—◆—

RECEIPTS.

Balance, June 30th, 1888,	- - - - -	\$2 21
From State for board of girls,	- - - - -	35,731 35
From sale of boxes,	- - - - -	7,831 80
From donations, including rent of house,	- - - - -	198 00
From dry goods sold,	- - - - -	3 20
From farm sales,	- - - - -	98 13
From coal sold,	- - - - -	98 22
From rags sold,	- - - - -	13 86
From laundry,	- - - - -	88 30
From boiler sold,	- - - - -	80 00
From private board,	- - - - -	33 00
From photographs sold,	- - - - -	26 55
From lumber returned,	- - - - -	43 08
From use of telephone,	- - - - -	15
Total receipts,	- - - - -	<u>\$44,247 85</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid 453 orders of Executive Committee,	- -	\$41,456 65
Paid 7 notes amounting to	- - - - -	<u>2,556 55</u>
Total expenditures,	- - - - -	<u>\$44,013 20</u>
Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1889,	- - -	\$234 65

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. BROWNING, *Treasurer.*

TABLE III.

NUMBERS RECEIVED EACH MONTH, INCLUDING BOTH COMMITMENTS AND RETURNS.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
July, 1889, - - -	10	127	137
August, " - - -	17	110	127
September, " - - -	15	112	127
October, " - - -	5	128	133
November, " - - -	10	112	122
December, " - - -	9	101	110
January, 1890, - - -	20	102	122
February, " - - -	9	109	118
March, " - - -	3	120	123
April, " - - -	13	118	131
May, " - - -	16	127	143
June, " - - -	14	142	156
Total, - - - - -	141	1408	1549

TABLE IV.

TOWNS FROM WHICH GIRLS WERE COMMITTED.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Andover, - - - - -	—	1	1
Ansonia, - - - - -	2	—	2
Avon, - - - - -	—	1	1
Barkhamsted, - - - - -	1	4	5
Berlin, - - - - -	—	7	7
Bethel, - - - - -	—	3	3
Bozrah, - - - - -	—	1	1
Branford, - - - - -	—	7	7
Bridgeport, - - - - -	8	44	52
Bridgewater, - - - - -	—	1	1
Bristol, - - - - -	—	5	5
Brookfield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Brooklyn, - - - - -	—	5	5
Bethany, - - - - -	—	3	3
Burlington, - - - - -	—	5	5
Birmingham, - - - - -	—	1	1
Canaan, - - - - -	—	1	1
Chatham, - - - - -	—	4	4
Cheshire, - - - - -	—	5	5
Chester, - - - - -	—	1	1
Clinton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Colchester, - - - - -	—	8	8
Cornwall, - - - - -	—	1	1
Coventry, - - - - -	—	1	1
Carried forward, - - - - -	11	111	122

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	11	111	122
Cromwell, - - - - -	—	1	1
Danbury, - - - - -	—	12	12
Darien, - - - - -	—	1	1
Derby, - - - - -	—	10	10
Durham, - - - - -	1	2	3
Danielsonville, - - -	—	1	1
Easton, - - - - -	1	—	1
Eastford, - - - - -	—	5	5
East Hartford, - - -	—	1	1
East Haven, - - - -	—	7	7
Enfield, - - - - -	1	3	4
Essex, - - - - -	—	5	5
Fairfield, - - - - -	—	1	1
Farmington, - - - -	1	8	9
Glastonbury, - - - -	1	3	4
Granby, - - - - -	—	3	3
Greenwich, - - - - -	—	4	4
Griswold, - - - - -	1	2	3
Groton, - - - - -	—	3	3
Guilford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Haddam, - - - - -	—	7	7
Hadlyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Hartford, - - - - -	3	139	142
Hebron, - - - - -	1	1	2
Huntington, - - - -	—	7	7
Kent, - - - - -	—	3	3
Killingly, - - - - -	—	10	10
Killingworth, - - -	—	2	2
Litchfield, - - - -	—	3	3
Lyme, - - - - -	—	3	3
Manchester, - - - -	—	2	2
Meriden, - - - - -	1	22	23
Middlebury, - - - -	—	2	2
Middletown, - - - -	1	21	22
Milford, - - - - -	—	3	3
Monroe, - - - - -	—	2	2
Montville, - - - - -	1	6	7
Naugatuck, - - - -	—	3	3
New Britain, - - - -	—	20	20
New Canaan, - - - -	—	2	2
New Haven, - - - - -	7	195	202
New London, - - - -	—	12	12
New Milford, - - - -	1	3	4
New Hartford, - - - -	—	4	4
Newtown, - - - - -	—	6	6
Norfolk, - - - - -	—	2	2
North Haven, - - - -	—	4	4
North Manchester, - -	—	2	2
North Stonington, - -	—	2	2
Newington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Norwalk, - - - - -	—	12	12
Carried forward, - - -	32	688	720

TABLE IV.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Brought forward, - - -	32	688	720
Norwich, - - - - -	1	27	28
New Fairfield, - - - -	—	1	1
Old Lyme, - - - - -	—	1	1
Old Saybrook, - - - -	—	1	1
Orange, - - - - -	—	4	4
Oxford, - - - - -	—	5	5
Plainfield, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plantsville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Plymouth, - - - - -	—	5	5
Portland, - - - - -	—	1	1
Plainville, - - - - -	—	2	2
Preston, - - - - -	—	4	4
Putnam, - - - - -	—	8	8
Pomfret, - - - - -	—	2	2
Ridgefield, - - - - -	—	5	5
South Britain, - - - -	1	—	1
Salisbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Saybrook, - - - - -	—	5	5
Seymour, - - - - -	1	1	2
Sharon, - - - - -	—	6	6
Sherman, - - - - -	—	1	1
Simsbury, - - - - -	—	1	1
Southbury, - - - - -	—	1	1
Southington, - - - - -	—	9	9
Southport, - - - - -	—	1	1
Stafford, - - - - -	1	5	6
Stamford, - - - - -	—	11	11
Stonington, - - - - -	—	7	7
Stratford, - - - - -	—	10	10
Thomaston, - - - - -	1	1	2
Thompson, - - - - -	1	2	3
Torrington, - - - - -	—	1	1
Trumbull, - - - - -	—	1	1
Tolland, - - - - -	—	2	2
Vernon, - - - - -	—	9	9
Wallingford, - - - - -	1	7	8
Washington, - - - - -	—	2	2
Waterbury, - - - - -	3	21	24
Waterford, - - - - -	—	1	1
West Hartford, - - - -	—	1	1
Weston, - - - - -	—	3	3
Westport, - - - - -	1	1	2
Wethersfield, - - - -	—	4	4
Willimantic, - - - - -	—	2	2
Wilton, - - - - -	—	1	1
Winchester, - - - - -	1	3	4
Windham, - - - - -	—	7	7
Windsor, - - - - -	—	1	1
Windsor Locks, - - - -	1	2	3
Woodbury, - - - - -	—	3	3
Claremont, N. H., - - -	—	1	1
Total, - - - - -	45	895	940

TABLE V.
AGES OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

AGES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years, (private boarder),	—	1	1
Eight " " " "	—	53	53
Nine " " " "	2	47	49
Ten " " " "	3	50	53
Eleven " " " "	1	95	96
Twelve " " " "	5	110	115
Thirteen, " " " "	9	127	136
Fourteen, " " " "	10	191	201
Fifteen, " " " "	15	212	227
Sixteen, " " " "	—	3	3
Seventeen " " " "	—	2	2
Eighteen, " " " "	—	1	1
Unknown, " " " "	—	3	3
Total, - - - -	45	895	940

TABLE VI.
NATIVITY OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Connecticut, - - - -	34	681	715
Massachusetts, - - - -	3	25	28
Maine, - - - -	1	2	3
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	10	10
Vermont, - - - -	—	4	4
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	4	4
New York, - - - -	—	61	61
New Jersey, - - - -	—	7	7
Pennsylvania, - - - -	—	10	10
Maryland, - - - -	—	2	2
Virginia, - - - -	1	5	6
Tennessee, - - - -	—	2	2
Georgia, - - - -	—	1	1
Louisiana, - - - -	—	2	2
Ohio, - - - -	—	3	3
North Carolina, - - - -	1	3	4
South Carolina, - - - -	—	2	2
Illinois, - - - -	—	1	1
Missouri, - - - -	—	1	1
Wisconsin, - - - -	—	1	1
Canada, - - - -	1	8	9
District of Columbia, - - - -	—	3	3
England, - - - -	1	12	13
Ireland, - - - -	2	21	23
Italy, - - - -	—	1	1
Scotland, - - - -	—	8	8
Germany, - - - -	—	7	7
Labrador, - - - -	—	1	1
Nova Scotia, - - - -	—	1	1
Switzerland, - - - -	1	—	1
Unknown, - - - -	—	6	6
Total, - - - -	45	895	940

TABLE VII.

PARENTAGE OF GIRLS COMMITTED.

PARENTS.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
American, white, - - -	16	404	420
American, colored, - - -	7	115	122
English, - - - - -	1	27	28
French, - - - - -	1	6	7
German, - - - - -	6	36	42
Irish, - - - - -	10	212	222
Irish and English, - - -	—	9	9
Irish and American, - - -	—	37	37
Scotch, - - - - -	1	11	12
Scotch and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
French Canadian, - - -	—	9	9
German and American, - - -	1	4	5
English and American, - - -	—	7	7
Swiss, - - - - -	—	1	1
Swiss and American, - - -	—	1	1
French and American, - - -	—	4	4
German and Irish, - - -	—	1	1
Irish and Canadian, - - -	—	1	1
Italian, - - - - -	1	1	2
Scotch and Irish, - - -	—	3	3
Indian and American, - - -	1	—	1
English and German, - - -	—	1	1
Unknown, - - - - -	—	4	4
Total, - - - - -	45	895	940

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER DISMISSED EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
July, - - - - -	17	96	113
August, - - - - -	11	125	136
September, - - - - -	17	114	131
October, - - - - -	7	112	119
November, - - - - -	9	91	100
December, - - - - -	12	73	85
January, - - - - -	16	77	93
February, - - - - -	11	59	70
March, - - - - -	8	131	139
April, - - - - -	13	103	116
May, - - - - -	12	101	113
June, - - - - -	13	97	110
Total, - - - - -	146	1179	1325

TABLE IX.

CAUSE OF DISMISSAL.

CAUSE.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Expiration of minority, - -	2	43	45
Placed out in families, - -	110	863	973
Placed out with relatives, - -	31	197	228
Found unfit subjects, - - -	—	27	27
Ordered to new trial, - - -	—	4	4
Escaped, - - - - -	—	4	4
Death, - - - - -	1	22	23
Placed in hospital, - - -	2	12	14
Remain as assistants, - - -	—	7	7
Total, - - - - -	146	1179	1325

TIME TABLE.

From April 15th to October 15th, Kitchen Girls rise at	5	o'clock, A. M.
Rising Bell, - - - - -	5:30	" "
Officers and Girls Breakfast, - - - - -	6	" "
Prayers, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Sweeping, hall work, making beds, etc., - - - - -	6:40	" "
Work (all departments), - - - - -	7	" "
Recess, - - - - -	9:15	" "
Work, - - - - -	9:30	" "
Recess, - - - - -	11:45	" "
Dinner, - - - - -	12	" M.
Recess, - - - - -	12:30	" P. M.
Dressing Bell, - - - - -	1	" "
Line for School, - - - - -	1:20	" "
Recess, - - - - -	3:25	" "
School closes, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Recess, - - - - -	5:40	" "
Supper, - - - - -	6	" "
Recess, - - - - -	6:25	" "
Pass to Chapel for Prayers, - - - - -	7:10	" "

From October 15th to April 15th, the Bell for Rising and Breakfast will ring a half hour later than the above.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and Wages, - - - - -	\$9,580 91
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - - -	650 12
Fuel and Light, - - - - -	2,897 41
Dry Goods and Clothing, - - - - -	3,090 30
Books, Stationery and Postage, - - - - -	379 40
Provisions and Groceries, - - - - -	4,350 76
Fish, Meat, etc., - - - - -	2,088 75
Flour and Meal, - - - - -	2,435 23
Farm, Garden, etc., - - - - -	1,990 05
Construction and Repairs, - - - - -	9,728 64
Drugs, Medicines and Medical attendance, - - - - -	654 37
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	1,454 67
Paper Box Factory, - - - - -	6,656 70
	\$45,957 31
Cash on hand July 1, 1889, - - - - -	1 24
	\$45,956 07
Cash on hand July 1, 1890, - - - - -	14 09
	\$45,970 16

PAPER BOX FACTORY.



IN ACCOUNT WITH CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Debtor.

To stock on hand July 1, 1889, - - - -	\$1,012 57
To bills and salaries paid from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890, - - - - -	6,656 70
Net earnings for the year, - - - - -	4,702 08
	<u>\$12,371 35.</u>

Credit.

By receipts from sale of boxes from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890, - - - - -	\$9,364 87
Finished work July 1, 1890, - - - - -	999 79
Stock on hand July 1, 1890, - - - - -	2,006 69
	<u>\$12,371 35.</u>

We have had very little sickness to hinder our work.

During the year ending June 30, 1889, five deaths occurred among our girls. Of these, one was a girl who had been placed out, but, failing in health, returned to the School to die.

But one death has occurred during the year ending June 30, 1890.

On the 14th day of April, 1889, the School, with all its friends, sustained a great loss in the death of the President of its Board of Directors, Charles Fabrique. No words of mine can add anything to your knowledge of the very great and efficient services he has rendered the School. It is a matter of history that its very existence is due, in large measure, to his persistent efforts. Inseparable from the history of the School since its first conception will ever remain the story of the earnest, persistent, and successful efforts he has made in its behalf. In his life we have an exceptional example of constant, untiring, self-sacrificing labor, in the interests of the unfortunate youth of our State. As such an one, the School loses a sincere and powerful defender and friend. As such an one, we lose from our councils one whose place cannot easily be filled. May his mantle falling on us, move us to zealous activity in the cause for which he lived, and in the service of which he died.

SCHOOLS.

Marked improvement has been made in our day schools; the teachers having been for the most part efficient and faithful, and the scholars generally disposed to improve the advantages given them.

SABBATH AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Public services are held in the afternoon in our chapel.

These services have been conducted by the pastors of the different churches in Middletown and Middlefield, by Professors and students of Wesleyan University and Berkeley Divinity School, also by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Reform Club.

We hold our Sabbath School in the morning for one hour. Immediately after, the Sisters of Mercy hold their school for the same time.

The interest manifested and the active part taken by the girls in the exercises of the Sabbath School, are certainly worthy of special mention, and give promise of a rich fruitage, in the formation of right principles and Christian character.

COOKING SCHOOL.

No one educational feature of our school meets with more unqualified approval and general commendation than our recently established cooking department, known as the Fessenden Cooking School. Here, with a qualified teacher, and all needed appliances, our girls (before going from the School) take a practical course in this most important branch of household education.

The room in which the school is held, is large, exceedingly pleasant and centrally located. In it are represented six kitchens; five provided with cooking stoves, and one with a Reid's Combination Oven. Each kitchen is supplied with all necessary kitchen utensils.

The girls receive instruction supplementary to that already had in our different Homes, and such as will enable an intelligent girl to fill acceptably the position of cook in the family in which she may be placed, when leaving the School.

SEWING SCHOOL.

In each Home the girls receive instruction in sewing, and are taught to mend, if not to make, their own clothes.

Many, however, come to the School who have never received instruction in needle-work. It is necessary that such should receive special attention and help.

We have, therefore, instituted a sewing school, in which methodical instruction is given to the above mentioned class during the first part of each day's session. After this the members of an advanced class are taught to cut and make the different garments needed.

FANCY WORK.

This is not taught in the Sewing School, but it is encouraged to be pursued by the girls during a part of their time for recreation. In this way very commendable progress is made, and very many happy hours experienced.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have fitted the Old Office building for a Home in which to place the younger girls of our School.

It is known as the Cottage Home. As before mentioned, a cooking department has been added to our School, and a Sewing School established.

We have built an addition to our barn, making it ninety feet long, its former length being about fifty-three feet. It has been remodeled and put in thorough repair, save the horse stables, which will receive attention in the near future. When finished it will be quite perfect in its appointments.

We have turned our old piggery into a good hennerly.

Several hundred feet of sewage pipe have been laid.

The wooden building, formerly used as a storage building for our paper boxes, we have moved to another part of our grounds, where it will be used for a paint shop, and the cellar of which will be used as a storage cellar for roots and vegetables used in the School.

We have also made quite complete repairs in our sewage system.

Our pond, from which we cut our ice, has been enlarged to nearly three times its former capacity.

We have placed some five hundred dollars' worth of new radiators in the Street, Platt and Allyn Homes, and in the Fessenden School building.

We have laid concrete walks through our grounds, connecting the Homes with the office, chapel, schools, etc. This is one of the most important improvements made, looking to the comfort and health of our girls.

Our roads are in good condition, and our grounds in pleasing dress. The improvements made at the barn, and the sewage repairs will result, we believe, in greatly improving and largely increasing the amount of our fertilizing material.

It is a pleasure to me to speak of the faithful coöperation and efficient services rendered by those connected with me in charge of the School.

FARM REPORT.



Farm Products Furnished to School from July 1st, 1889, to July 1st, 1890.

Apples, - - -	40	barrels, - - -	\$60 00
Beets, - - -	56	bushels, - - -	42 00
Beans (Shell), - - -	15	bushels, - - -	15 00
Beans (String), - - -	25	bushels, - - -	18 75
Butter, - - -	1,220	pounds, - - -	305 00
Cherries, - - -	15	quarts, - - -	1 50
Corn (sweet), - - -	20	bushels, - - -	20 00
Cucumbers, - - -	25	bushels, - - -	50 00
Cabbage, - - -	2,500	heads, - - -	150 00
Eggs, - - -	283	dozen, - - -	50 94
Lettuce, - - -	3,000	heads, - - -	90 00
Milk, - - -	30,469	quarts, - - -	1,218 76
Onions, - - -	30	bushels, - - -	22 50
Potatoes, - - -	252	bushels, - - -	163 80
Peas, - - -	15	bushels, - - -	15 00
Pie Plant, - - -	1,500	pounds, - - -	45 00
Raspberries, - - -	200	quarts, - - -	20 00
Squashes (summer), - - -	800	- - -	24 00
Squashes (winter), - - -	3	tons, - - -	75 00
Turnips, - - -	61	bushels, - - -	18 30
Tomatoes, - - -	50	bushels, - - -	30 00
Field Beets, - - -	14	tons, - - -	56 00
Hay, - - -	57	tons, - - -	1,026 00
Oats, - - -	4½	tons, - - -	81 00

\$3,598 55

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From June 30th, 1889, to July 1st, 1890.

—◆—

RECEIPTS.

Balance, July 1st, 1889, - - - - -	\$234 65
From State for board of girls, - - - - -	35,604 39
From box business (sales), - - - - -	10,015 71
From coal sold, - - - - -	110 05
From private board, - - - - -	39 00
From farm and telephone, - - - - -	71 21
From donations (rent of house), - - - - -	192 00
From rags sold, - - - - -	9 04
From laundry, - - - - -	122 33
From barrels sold, - - - - -	12 96
From services of girl, - - - - -	18 00
From saw sold, - - - - -	12 00
From dry goods sold, - - - - -	15
Total receipts, - - - - -	<u>\$46,441 49</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid 438 orders of Executive Committee, - - - - -	\$45,970 16
Balance in Treasury July 1st, 1890, - - - - -	<u>\$471 33</u>

Respectfully submitted,

C. F. BROWNING, *Treasurer.*

SYSTEM OF VISITATION

ADOPTED BY THE

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

We believe our School the only one of its kind that has a systematic form of visiting the girls who are placed in outside homes; the only one where the Visiting Agent has for years been appointed by the Directors; the only one where the Agent is expected quarterly to give a statement of facts relating to the personal history of the girls placed out, and the only one where suggestions presented by a Visiting Agent are acted upon by a full Board of Directors.

A record of all matters pertaining to the domestic relations, satisfactory or otherwise, between our girls and their employers, ought to be regarded in a measure at least as confidential; but that you may more fully understand our work, we cite a few instances in this report. The whole number now in private families in different parts of the State is one hundred, and there is no want of opportunities for placing girls as soon as they are prepared to go out.

We strive to exercise great care in adapting the girl to the family, looking as well to her disposition as to her physical strength. Again, if she is to go to a home where there are small children, that the girl shall be one who loves children, and who will not be inclined to say or do anything that will prove detrimental to the little ones.

WAGES.

The wages received range from five to twelve dollars per month. These prices seem small, but a good home, with the kindly advice, care and instruction of a person who will act the part of a parent, are considered by us as of more value to our girls than greater remuneration for services. Their wages are increased as they become more capable to do the work required. A quar-

terly blank is sent to the parties having a girl, to be filled out and returned to the School, December 5, March 5, June 5 and September 5 of each year.

This blank contains itemized expenditures, also amount of wages, and the balance is sent to the School. A bank book is taken out in the name of each girl sending money, and her quarterly remittances are placed on the book to her credit.

When she becomes 21 years of age, the Treasurer of the School, Mr. Charles F. Browning, takes the money from the bank, gives it to the girl and takes a receipt for the same. If the girl is deficient intellectually, and incapable of spending the money wisely, we ask the Selectmen of the town from which the girl was committed to appoint a conservator to look after the girl and her money.

As our girls become 21 years of age and return to the School to receive the amount they have been able to save from their earnings, it is a matter of interest and gratification to us, to note their improved condition and the aspirations they have after a style of life and social position above what they were accustomed to when committed to the School. Evidences of permanent improvement continue after girls become of age. Some of the best results of our work are least conspicuous. We have met with some discouragements; but when we look over the history of those who have gone out during the last four years, we find that 90 per cent. are doing well.

The advantage of our system of caring for girls after they leave the School, through the personal visitation and supervision of a Visiting Agent, who is also the Assistant Superintendent of the School, and has known and studied the case of each girl for a long time, and understands her disposition and peculiarities of temperament, over any system employing an agent outside the School, who must have everything to learn about each girl, and with but little opportunity for learning anything, is apparent enough to every practical and candid mind—plausible theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Visiting Agent should be to the girl as an elder sister; or, better still, a mother, who, knowing the girl's life, nature, character and disposition, can do for her what no one can do without this knowledge. To such an one the girl will confide her trials and troubles, as she certainly would not to a stranger, however worthy they may be, and however they may desire the greatest good of the girl.

The results of our system—the saving of 90 per cent.—is an unanswerable argument in its favor, since the only object in view is to save our girls to better lives.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULAR CASES.

By MRS. FAIRBANK, *Visiting Agent*.

J. W.—A girl who did exceedingly well while under the care of the School; when about 23 years of age was seduced; was sick in M—for quite a time; Visiting Agent called on her; ministered to her necessities; after she recovered she was transferred to the alms house; in a few months she came to the School for a visit; desired me to place her in some family; I did so on trial for a week; the family were so well pleased with her services they have retained her.

M. B.—A girl placed in a family of excellent reputation; after being there a short time she writes me there are things about the home I would not like; I visit her; she tells me the man of the house drinks; that his wife is sick and confined to her bed, and that, when under the influence of intoxicants, he is silly and acts in such a manner that she fears him and asks to be removed to another home; she shows me the bottle of whiskey and tumbler; the nurse corroborates the statement; I ask the family to get another girl, and transfer the girl to another place.

S. M.—Allowed to go to a married sister during her illness; after her recovery sister asks to have the girl permitted to go to a family near her; the home was well recommended also by a former Director of the School. She is with them nearly a year, when the lady of the house discovers something wrong between her husband and the girl; she tells the girl that she must leave and go to her sister; I am asked to come at once; I find the girl in a delicate condition, and the sister wishes me to take her at once to the School; I investigate the matter; the lady of the house tells me that she supposed the interest her husband had in the girl was identical with her own—that of a parent; he leaves for Canada as

soon as he has an idea we may know of the affair; we take her to the School for a time; I then take steps to provide for her in a Home of the Friendless; the School pays her board while she is there.

L. H.—Was placed in M——; two years afterward the family decided to remove South for the winter, and did not wish to take the girl; I transferred her to another home in N——; the lady of the house in the latter place dislikes the girl, and wishes a change; I take her to the School; I soon have an opportunity to place her in P——; she seems well fitted for this home, as the lady there remarked when I called, “I have had sixty girls during my married life, and this girl is the best one I ever had.” It will be seen by this how necessary it is to adapt the girl to the place.

N. N.—A girl committed from a County Home; after being with us some time is placed in an excellent family in M——; after a few months she is found by the family holding impure conversation with some of the children in the neighborhood; I fancy it may be in part the fault of the children near her, and place her in W——; after a few weeks I find she takes every opportunity to outwit the lady of the house; on her way from Sunday school forms the acquaintance of boys, who soon open an impure correspondence with her; I go to the home, investigate the matter, and have the girl return with me to the School.

K. G.—A girl placed in an Episcopal clergyman's family; has conducted herself well; unites in time with the church; after having been in the family two years, she makes the acquaintance of a young man; the friendship is sanctioned by the family and Visiting Agent; in due time the young man asks to marry the girl; the Directors give a certificate stating their willingness; the girl comes to the School, as to a home, on a visit; Visiting Agent assists the girl in making purchases, etc.; after completing a part of her sewing, she returns with the rector's family, and in a few weeks is married in church by the pastor, with whom she has made it her home more than three years.

J. P.—Placed in a home in W——; after a time becomes discontented; dislikes the care of children, and earnestly beseeches me to transfer her to some other place; I find, by investigation, that there is no probability of her being happy under these circumstances, and take her with me to the School; I soon place her in M.——; she there proves satisfactory.

B. B.—A girl placed in a farmer's family in M—— ; I find after a time that the lady of the house allows the girl to go about from place to place unattended ; late in the afternoon she came to M—— ; had but an hour, and then must return on train ; missed the train ; walks with some strange man to R—— ; again, I hear that the family keep questionable help on the farm ; I have doubts as to the girl's strength of character ; become anxious, and ask the lady to provide herself as soon as possible with other help ; I locate her soon again in M—— ; she becomes acquainted with some clerk in a grocery store ; it appeared that the young man was flattering her, and her removal seemed advisable ; another girl filled her place, and she was transferred to the western part of the State, and is doing well.

E. B.—Was placed in a family in M—— ; after a few months, and when she was nearly 21 years of age, a former girl acquaintance came into the place, representing herself as the wife of a man who was introducing a new kind of soap ; he had several men to assist him ; E. visited them at the hotel ; seemed social with the whole party ; they ask her to leave her place and go with them, and she decided to do this. The lady with whom she lived discovered the plan ; telephoned me ; I took a 6:20 train in the morning ; got to the house to find E.'s trunk packed, her bonnet on, ready to start ; I talked with her ; took her to the School ; gave her work in a department there, and thus saved her from ruin.

L. K.—A girl placed in N——, when twelve years of age, with an excellent family ; she remained with them four years ; the family complained from time to time of the girl's ungovernable temper ; the lady of the house claimed she had shed more tears over the impudence of this girl than anything she had met with in life ; I thought it ruinous to the girl to be allowed to give way to such fits of temper and asked them to return her to the School ; they did so ; in about four weeks afterward the family come to the School and ask L. if she would like to return with them ; she replies : " No ; I think I had better stay until I have some of the conceit taken out of me ; " during the summer a family from the city wished to take her to W—— for one month ; L. went, and did excellently well.

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

Officers of the Hospital.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

ROBBINS BATTELL,	Litchfield County,	Norfolk
HENRY WOODWARD,	Middlesex County,	Middletown
JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D.,	Fairfield County,	Norwalk
JAMES GRAHAM,	New Haven County,	Orange
LUCIUS S. FULLER,	Tolland County,	Tolland
COSTELLO LIPPITT,	New London County,	Norwich
EDWARD S. CLEVELAND,	Hartford County,	Hartford
GEORGE H. NICHOLS,	Windham County,	Thompson
BENJAMIN DOUGLAS,		Middletown
LEVERETT M. LEACH,	<i>Local Trustees,</i>	Durham
JOSEPH W. ALSOP, M. D.,		Middletown
JOHN N. CAMP,		Middletown
M. B. COPELAND,		<i>Treasurer</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,	- - - -	<i>Superintendent and Physician</i>
HENRY S. NOBLE, M. D.,	}	<i>Assistant Physicians</i>
WILLIAM E. FISHER, M. D.,		
CHARLES E. STANLEY, M. D.,		
JAMES M. KENISTON, M. D.,		
A. B. COLEBURN, M. D.,		
THOMAS M. DURFEE,	- - - -	<i>Clerk</i>
P. W. SANDERSON,	- - - -	<i>Farmer</i>
MRS. MARGARET DUTTON,	- - - -	<i>Matron</i>

All communications relative to the Admission, etc., of Patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D., *Supt.*

* * * * *
The changes in the census of the patients have been as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present July 1, 1888, - - -	568	724	1,292
Admitted, - - - - -	390	364	754
Discharged, - - - - -	349	320	669
Present June 30, 1890, - - -	609	768	1,377

That nearly all of these 1,377 patients are beneficiaries of the State, and that comparatively few of them belong to the criminal classes, is shown by the methods of their commitment, viz.:

- 1,244 committed by Probate Courts as pauper or indigent patients.
- 13 committed by their friends as private patients.
- 29 committed by the Soldiers' Hospital Board.
- 1 committed by the County Commissioners.
- 29 committed by the Governor's order.
- 46 committed by the Superior Court.
- 15 committed by the Police Courts.

1,377 Total.

Comparing the distribution of the patients among the several buildings with the number each was designed to accommodate, the overcrowded condition at the end of the fiscal year is apparent :

	Capacity.	Contained June 30, 1890.
The Main House, - - - - -	470	513
The Middle House, - - - - -	320	368
The South House, - - - - -	340	321
The Annex, - - - - -	30	31
The Main Cottage,* - - - - -	80	80
The Farm Cottage, - - - - -	20	20
The Fallon Cottage, - - - - -	20	21
The Roberts Cottage, - - - - -	20	23
Total, - - - - -	1,300	1,377

*Since the above date the capacity of the Main Cottage has been increased by 100 beds.

It is gratifying to note a lower rate of increase in the number of patients during the last two years than previously, resulting, first, from fewer admissions, particularly of females, and, second, from more discharges than during the preceding biennial period. Provided the increment continues to be less than fifty annually, the accommodations of the hospital will be sufficient to meet the demands of the next two or three years.

The frequently long duration of insanity, and incidentally the difference between the number of cases admitted and the number of cases occurring in any given time, appears from the statistics of even a single year. For instance, in the first year of this biennium, 385 insane persons were admitted. But only 185 of them were attacked within a year of their admission, 200 having been insane from one to thirty or more years previously. Of these 185 recent cases, 50 had been insane once, twice or more often before, and of the 200 chronic cases, 15 had a history of more than one attack. Not these, but the recent cases of first attacks, *i. e.*, about 35% of the admissions, should be compared with the population in any inquiry as to the relative increase of insanity. It is also from this 35% of the admissions that most of the recoveries are derived. Could we trace in all cases the conditions leading to the development of the malady, we might perhaps wonder that any genuine recoveries occur. But such information, especially in regard to heredity, is often not obtainable. Thus in 173 of the 386 admissions under consideration, the cause is unknown. Of the remainder, 89 persons had hereditary tendencies towards insanity, 20 had epilepsy, 6 had congenital defects, 16 were in a state of senile decay, and others, including 10 general paretics, were equally hopeless.

Following the histories of these 386 persons, 82 of them, or about 21% of the admissions, recovered, and as after the lapse of a year only five have returned, it may fairly be presumed that they really recovered. Of the unrecovered, 50 have been discharged improved, 50 have been discharged unimproved, 35 have died, 174 (45% of those admitted) remain in the hospital, and, with a few exceptions, will probably continue insane as long as they live.

And this proves to be about the general average of incurable cases admitted. For it appears from Table XI. that of the 1,111 recoveries since the opening of the hospital all except 78 had been insane less than two years when admitted. That is to say, as a matter of fact, cases of longer duration rarely recover. But of

5,289 admissions, 2,356, or 44.5%, had been insane longer than two years when admitted, and had, therefore, already passed the probability of recovery.

Accordingly it is not surprising to find, on examining the patients in the hospital, comparatively few hopeful cases. This might be inferred, indeed, from Tables XVIII. and XIX., which show the advanced age of many patients present at the end of the fiscal year, and the prolonged insanity of many more, only 88 of the 1,377 being recent cases, and, on the other hand, 845 of them having been insane longer than five years. But to insure accuracy on this point, each assistant physician, taking a list of the patients under his daily observation, analyzed their histories with especial reference to prognosis, and the need of continued hospital treatment.

The result is that only 96 of the total present are found to have reasonably good prospects of recovery. Of the remaining 1,281 who (except 13 private patients) are likely to continue life pensioners on the charity of the State, 865 are town or State paupers and 403 belong to the indigent class. In regard to the former especially, the practical question arises, why should they remain in the hospital after the expectation of recovery has disappeared? In our opinion, 402, or nearly half, of these chronic insane paupers need to remain here for the following reasons:

202 because violent or dangerous.

77 because destructive, filthy or noisy.

19 because of physical infirmities.

104 because intelligent enough to derive some comfort and benefit from hospital influences.

The remaining 463 chronic insane paupers are mostly quiet, demented persons, some of them untidy and idle, others able to do simple work to which they are habituated, but none of them longer susceptible of benefit from any special medical or moral treatment. They do, indeed, need to be under the care of a physician, who should be the more constantly watchful, because most of them are so undemonstrative and indifferent to the onset of diseases common to every one, and which call forth expressions of pain from sane persons. They also need to be protected from neglect and abuse, which they are often unable to describe or complain of. Such as these are found in the plain old farm cottages, which for many years have been used as lodgings for patients, and such as these might be kept in buildings durable and

comfortable, but less expensive than much of the architecture which has been designed with special reference to the treatment of acute and curable, or the guarding of destructive and dangerous insane.

When these mindless bodies are led out for their daily airing, the procession, far from being a cheerful spectacle to an intelligent patient, evidently tends to foster depression of spirits. Their removal would favor the successful treatment of curable cases, and would enable the hospital for years to receive promptly all insane persons likely to be benefited, inasmuch as it appears that already enough permanently insane paupers are collected here to fill an asylum of moderate size. Such a movement would inaugurate a system of transfers which would be in harmony with the recommendation to the last Legislature, that "the economic and humane interests of the State require that additional accommodations for its insane be provided in some other locality."

In order to throw some light on the question of the permanence of recoveries from insanity, the subsequent history of the persons recorded as cured between 1880-85 was sought by circulars addressed to each one's correspondent, and the inquiry became more and more interesting as replies to the circulars were received. Some were especially gratifying, such as the following: "My wife's health has been good since she left your hospital. There has been no return of the trouble you speak of. My wife takes care of the house, and every thing goes on as well, if not better, than before the long sickness which landed her at your hospital, for which I am more than thankful."

The total number of recoveries in the period of five years was 287. Of those, 83 returned no further information, 70 are living and have continued sane, 8 continued sane till death, 30 were attacked again and treated elsewhere, 96 were attacked again and readmitted.

Of those readmitted, 25 recovered again, 59 are still insane, 12 continued insane till death.

While it would be pleasant to dwell solely on the good accomplished, the practical fact to be pondered with reference to provision for the insane appears to be, that of all admissions during a period of five years, little more than 20% recovered, and of these only 78 individuals are known to have continued sane during the following five years or till death. This, in connection with the fact that a quarter of these 287 cases had previously "recovered"

once, twice or more often, discloses a lamentable liability to relapses, and suggests, as the late Dr. John S. Butler has said, that "there remains to be done a work greater than cure or kindly care—that of prevention; a work, which, in order to be of the highest success, must reach back to the early life, the family, the nursery and the school."

The ratio of deaths to the average number of patients under treatment was a fraction over 7% as in general since the opening of the hospital. The average duration of insane life has been nearly eight years. The more common causes of death, named in order of frequency, were phthisis, old age, diseases of the heart, exhaustion from insanity, general paresis, apoplexy, epilepsy. Over 70 deaths were due to diseases of the nervous system, furnishing with others such material for instructive pathological study that the lack of adequate facilities for fine work in that department of science is regretted.

In each of the last two years, and at an interval of fifteen months from one another, a death by suicide occurred. Both were cases of melancholia, and were apparently improving so much that one had been transferred to a convalescent ward, and the other had twice been taken home on a visit, and had enjoyed considerable liberty with evident benefit. It is rather remarkable that no other violent deaths occurred, in view of the fact that of those admitted during the two years 51 had attempted homicide, 27 had threatened homicide, 77 had attempted suicide, and 26 had threatened suicide.

The out-of-door exercise essential to physical health and mental improvement involves the risk of escapes, which may be expected to occur occasionally, notwithstanding the vigilance of attendants. Most of those who thus left without leave were speedily brought back; others reached home safely, and remained a longer or shorter time with friends on trial; one lost his life by a railway accident; one is supposed to have returned to Ireland; of three only no tidings have been heard, and these being vagrants probably drifted out of the State. They are not disposed to harm any one.

The number of sight-seers drawn hither by idle curiosity does not appear to diminish as time makes the institution familiar to the public. Thus on ten successive visiting days, 373 adults were escorted through the wards. All of them, except 70, were females, with whom were 50 children and 13 infants! Occasionally strangers appropriate to themselves the swings and arbors, pick flowers, and

peep into ward windows, necessitating vigorous protests to protect the rights of the patients and suggesting the need of a constable to patrol the grounds. The intelligent interest of the public and the legitimate desire of friends of patients to know about the Institution, is, on the other hand, most cordially welcomed, and any proper information cheerfully given.

Your attention is invited to a table appended for the first time to this report, which shows approximately the amount of work done in the sewing rooms and repair shop. The latter is found very useful in providing occupation for insane convicts, whose opportunities for exercise are necessarily restricted, and these tabular summaries demonstrate the lines in which many of the patients are usefully employed. Others help on the farm and lawn, in the kitchens, laundry and various work shops, or in keeping the interior of the buildings clean. Some have certain specialties—this one is an artist, that one a blacksmith; these fill the show-case in the reception room with fancy work, those make their bedrooms bazaars. About one-fourth of the whole number are too demented to do anything, one-seventh are idle because of age or physical infirmities, and one-tenth are able but refuse to engage in any occupation that contributes to the general good. This unwillingness to take the prescription most conducive to their recovery is sometimes encouraged by foolish friends of patients who tell them they need not work because half their board (less than twenty-three cents a day) is paid by themselves. Some of these idlers, however, get benefit from base ball, billiards and bowling.

The enlargement in various directions required to keep pace with the demands of increasing numbers, has resulted in the following items of construction during the last two years:

1. A frame barn, dimensions 50 ft. x 80 ft., situated about 300 feet north of the main barn, was built for the accommodation of farm horses and wagons. It also increases the storage room for hay, provides a vegetable cellar under the wagon room, and a well ventilated place for pigs under the stables. There is a hydrant 87 feet distant connected by 6 inch pipe with the water main.

2. The old ice house having become inadequate, a new one, with an estimated capacity of over 1,200 gross tons, was built at one corner of the ice pond after the most approved method. It is divided into three compartments, which can be united or kept separate at pleasure.

3. The building no longer needed for ice was transformed, on Mr. Sanderson's suggestion, into a sort of factory, by substituting brick for the decayed underpinning, laying a cement floor, putting in a boiler and engine, kettles, soap tanks, bone mill, etc. Here, with the aid of patients' labor, soft soap is made, bones are ground into fertilizer, tallow and hides are prepared for market, and there is steam to spare for use in the slaughter, piggery and watering troughs. Thus in several directions the result is profitable.

4. A small double cottage of brick was built for persons employed, whose continuous presence on the premises is desirable.

5. The extreme ends of the wings of the South House were extended back 40 feet, and the extension carried up three stories, providing 48 single bedrooms well heated by indirect radiation, windows guarded, and brick partitions cemented, for the use of noisy and destructive women.

6. A duplicate of the building known as the Main Cottage has been built near it, and the intervening space filled by a block containing boiler room, kitchen and rooms of employes. The completed structure thus consists of a center and two wings, each wing having dining room, living room, bath room, and lavatory on the first floor, with beds for ninety patients on the second floor. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The walls are brick; the roof, of the Mansard pattern, is slated and tinned. The ground space is 243 feet in length by 100 feet in depth. There is ample facility for quick exit in case of fire, and the building is not high enough to interfere with the view of the beautiful eastern hills from the windows of the Main House.

Thus the Act of the last Legislature in regard to additional accommodations for 120 insane has been more than complied with.

7. A hydraulic sectional elevator, which had long been needed for freight and passenger service between the first and fourth floors, was placed in the center of the Main House.

8. An elevator shaft was constructed in the rear of each wing of the Middle House, containing a clothes lift, operated by hand power, in order that heavy baskets of clothing might no longer be tediously carried up and down stairs.

9. About 2,400 feet of North River flagstone, 3 feet and 4 feet wide, laid on the walks to the barns and cottages, as required for the performance of ordinary errands, enables the patients to walk out of doors to an extent hitherto impracticable in the wet season.

10. Several of the new buildings have been protected by lightning rods of solid copper.

11. Watchmen's electric clocks have been placed in each of the three large buildings, with a station in each ward and boiler house, in order that all persons on night duty may demonstrate their presence at their posts by signals registered on dials in the offices.

12. The purchase of land for the construction of a third reservoir, which will be nearly completed before winter, with a capacity exceeding that of both the others, will result in providing plenty of water for use in the event of fire, as well as for ordinary purposes, even in time of drought. Had not the rain-fall been excessive, serious inconvenience would have been felt the last few years.

Other improvements, which will involve considerable outlay, are required, and may be briefly mentioned :

1. The chapel and amusement hall have for some time been inadequate to seat all who might with benefit attend exercises there, and a larger assembly room is so greatly needed that the steps taken to provide it cannot fail to be appreciated.

2. The laundry was erected ten years ago, when the number of patients was less than half the present population of the hospital, and the weekly "wash" of more than 15,000 pieces is with difficulty pushed through in such cramped quarters. A suitable addition should be made to the building and the internal arrangements so modified as to facilitate labor.

3. The growing popularity of incandescent electric lights, and their special adaptability to institutions for the insane, is so thoroughly established, that the establishment of a plant here has much to recommend it to your favorable consideration.

4. A track branching off from the Valley Railroad and terminating in the rear of the storehouse, which would permit carloads of flour, beef, coal and other freight to run directly into the back yard, would be an immense advantage, in view of the fact that more than 5,000 tons of freight are annually consigned to the hospital, and are hauled up hill from the dock or from town in all sorts of weather at considerable expense.

5. The storehouse from which provisions and supplies are dispensed to the several departments is too small, and the stock, now overflowing into adjacent cellars, would be far better housed in a freight depot alongside the terminus of the proposed railroad.

6. Additional farm land, if obtainable at a reasonable price and so located that the sewage could be directed on to it, is desirable for reasons stated in the last report, viz. : (1) The increased number of patients creates a market for more produce than is yielded by the acres now available for cultivation ; (2) crops raised largely by the labor of patients on land fertilized by refuse from buildings, obviously cost less than if purchased, and thus diminish the expense of support ; (3) a larger farm would furnish healthful occupation for more patients than are at present employed. It used to be advised that every institution for the insane should have an acre of land to each patient. To urge the utility of a third of an acre per patient, is, therefore, quite within the bounds of moderation.

The farmer's report appended gives an itemized statement of the amount and value of farm products for each year of the biennial period, and the amount of live stock at the end of the period.

The greenhouses, too, prove profitable, inasmuch as the thousands of plants required to make the flower beds on the lawns attractive to the patients, are under glass raised from cuttings at comparatively little expense.

The finances of the hospital have continued in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the low rate of board and the increased outlay involved in providing further accommodations for patients as directed by the Legislature. One of the emergencies, which render it necessary to have funds in reserve, occurred last winter, when the annual supply of ice, which ordinarily is produced on the premises without expense, had to be purchased at a cost of several thousand dollars, owing to the mildness of the season.

Information in regard to the receipts and disbursements will be found in the financial reports and abstract of vouchers.

Evening entertainments agreeably interrupt the monotony of the winter season and contribute to the restoration, or at any rate to the happiness, of the patients, whose thoughts are temporarily diverted from delusions. Special thanks are due to those benevolent friends of the hospital, who, at the sacrifice of valuable time, have helped in this good work.

The resident officers and others employed here, whose talents have given pleasure on the stage, have deserved even more than the hearty applause accorded them ; for the careful and tedious drill essential to a creditable performance can scarcely be estimated.

by those who have not undertaken it. The musical organizations, under instruction of Drs. Keniston and Down, rendered efficient service on numerous occasions; and three times a week in summer the playing of the band, Orpheus-like, draws groups of charmed listeners to doors and windows.

Religious services in the chapel on Sunday afternoons have been regularly attended by numbers of patients varying from 192 to 240. This wide variation is due partly to the weather and partly to individual preferences. The satisfaction derived from these exercises is evinced by the regret expressed if by any chance a Sunday passes without the usual gathering. Cordial thanks may, therefore, be assured to those clergymen who have thus led our public worship, and whose private ministrations have cheered the sick.

A retrospect over the record of these two years calls to mind the mutual good will existing between fellow-workers in the service of the hospital and the many sympathies which bind us together. Long association, indeed, sometimes begets attachments whose strength is scarcely realized until after the tie is broken. So it was in regard to the late John W. Thayer, who, for more than thirteen years, was an officer here, and whose leadership was universally acknowledged in affairs outside the strict line of his duties, such as music, dramatics and the decoration of the grounds. The results of his mature judgment on matters forming an essential part of the daily routine of the Institution will be lasting, and his memory will literally remain green as long as the trees, which he caused to be planted, put forth their annual foliage. His successor, Mr. Thomas M. Durfee, fitted into the vacant place so easily, that the wheels of our business machinery continued to revolve without a jar.

My colleagues on the medical staff and all the officers are entitled to praise for untiring devotion to the interests of the patients and to the reputation of the hospital. It is a pleasure to heartily commend, also, other equally faithful helpers who in their various spheres of duty have done their best.

TABLE I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, - - -	568	724	1292	597	740	1337
Persons admitted in the year, - - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368
Total present in the year, -	761	917	1678	794	911	1705
Discharged—Recovered, -	39	46	85	36	39	75
Improved, -	29	27	56	44	26	70
Stationary, -	51	51	102	57	21	78
Died, - -	45	53	98	48	57	105
Remaining at the end of the year, - - - -	597	740	1337	609	768	1377
Average present during the year, - - - - -	598.38	740.76	1339.14	607.38	746.40	1353.78

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, - - - - -	2783	2056	5289
Discharged—Recovered, - - - -	566	545	1111
Improved, - - - - -	430	349	779
Stationary, - - - - -	566	361	927
Died, - - - - -	612	483	1095

TABLE III.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
California, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Connecticut, - - - -	98	80	178	86	79	165	1472	1116	2588
Florida, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Georgia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Illinois, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Iowa, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kentucky, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Louisiana, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Maine, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	10	7	17
Maryland, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Massachusetts, - - - -	8	7	15	7	5	12	81	55	136
Michigan, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	3	9
New Jersey, - - - -	—	1	1	2	1	3	17	5	22
New York, - - - -	8	12	20	16	5	21	156	131	287
North Carolina, - - - -	1	1	2	1	—	1	10	1	11
Ohio, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Pennsylvania, - - - -	—	1	1	2	2	4	12	9	21
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	1	1	4	1	5	33	17	50
South Carolina, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tennessee, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Vermont, - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	8	20
Virginia, - - - -	1	—	1	2	1	3	9	14	23
Canada, Dominion of, - - - -	3	2	5	7	2	9	41	18	59
Bermuda, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuba, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	6
Austria, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Denmark, - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	5
England, - - - -	8	5	13	8	5	13	99	88	187
France, - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	6	13
Germany, - - - -	11	14	25	14	17	31	133	142	275
Ireland, - - - -	43	56	99	31	43	74	552	779	1331
Italy, - - - -	—	1	1	3	—	3	9	6	15
Norway, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Russia, - - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	9	14
Scotland, - - - -	1	1	2	—	1	1	14	18	32
Spain, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Sweden, - - - -	6	5	11	3	1	4	29	25	54
Switzerland, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	2	12
Wales, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
Unknown, - - - -	2	3	5	2	2	4	30	20	50
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE IV.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large, - - -	22	—	22	21	—	21	226	25	251
Hartford County, - -	40	53	93	36	31	67	584	548	1132
New Haven County, -	53	48	101	50	43	93	711	736	1447
New London County, -	8	15	23	11	21	32	257	256	513
Windham County, - -	13	12	25	5	10	15	84	100	184
Litchfield County, - -	7	9	16	9	8	17	144	152	296
Middlesex County, - -	21	21	42	17	11	28	265	222	487
Tolland County, - - -	5	9	14	8	6	14	72	94	166
Fairfield County, - -	24	26	50	40	41	81	430	371	801
Elsewhere, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE V.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - - - -	3	—	3	2	—	2	24	—	24
Actors, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Agents, - - - - -	1	—	1	4	—	4	32	—	32
Artists, - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	1	7
Brokers, - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Clerks, - - - - -	6	—	6	4	—	4	59	1	60
Clergymen, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	9
Dentists, - - - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Domestics, - - - -	—	23	23	—	27	27	—	474	474
Druggists, - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	13
Factory Employes, - -	21	20	41	15	11	26	294	181	475
Farmers, - - - - -	21	—	21	34	—	34	481	—	481
Fishermen, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6
Housekeepers, - - -	—	6	6	—	11	11	—	162	162
Housewives, - - - -	—	93	93	—	74	74	—	1031	1031
Journalist, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Laborers, - - - - -	53	—	53	39	—	39	658	—	658
Landlords, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lawyers, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Machinists, - - - -	4	—	4	3	—	3	84	—	84
Manufacturers, - - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	26	—	26
Mechanics, - - - -	16	—	16	28	—	28	358	—	358
Merchants, - - - -	3	—	3	4	—	4	76	1	77
News Boys, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
No Employment, - - -	11	42	53	12	34	46	179	412	591
Nurses, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	5
Peddlers, - - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	10	1	11
Physicians, - - - -	1	—	1	3	—	3	14	—	14
Railroad Employes, - -	6	—	6	3	—	3	34	—	34
Sailors, - - - - -	2	—	2	4	—	4	38	—	38
Saloon Keepers, - - -	4	—	4	2	1	3	20	1	21
Speculator, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Soldier, - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Students, - - - - -	2	1	3	—	3	3	16	23	39
The Trades, - - - -	26	4	30	30	2	32	230	101	331
Teachers, - - - - -	—	4	4	—	4	4	17	73	90
Teamsters, - - - - -	4	—	4	1	—	1	39	—	39
Telegraph Operators, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unknown, - - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	25	36	61
Waiters, - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total, - - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VI.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, - - - -	91	64	155	86	66	152	1385	992	2377
Married, - - - -	85	100	185	90	75	165	1160	1103	2263
Widowed, - - - -	15	29	44	18	29	47	187	375	562
Unknown, - - - -	2	—	2	3	1	4	51	36	87
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VII.

HOW SUPPORTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying), -	—	—	—	—	3	3	143	107	250
By State and Friends (indigent),	85	106	191	94	95	189	890	1046	1936
By State and Town (pauper),	86	87	173	82	73	155	1501	1327	2828
By State alone, - - - -	22	—	22	21	—	21	249	26	275
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - -	39	37	76	42	27	69	676	548	1224
Sub-Acute, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Chronic, - - -	42	46	88	38	43	81	749	801	1550
Monomania, - - -	8	—	8	1	1	2	27	7	34
Melancholia—Acute, - -	35	41	76	33	28	61	358	410	768
Chronic, - - -	13	21	34	22	14	36	176	178	354
Atonita, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	7	13
Recurrent Insanity, - -	2	6	8	4	16	20	36	64	100
Epileptic “ - - -	13	7	20	14	2	16	151	78	229
Puerperal “ - - -	—	5	5	—	8	8	—	59	59
Senile “ - - -	7	9	16	13	16	29	84	117	201
General Paresis, - - -	9	1	10	7	—	7	93	12	105
Dementia—Acute, - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	25	19	44
Chronic, - - -	9	14	23	6	10	16	137	122	259
Organic, - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	9	13	22
Imbecility, - - -	5	—	5	4	4	8	74	23	97
Neurasthenia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Hysteria, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	11
Inebriety, - - -	8	3	11	8	1	9	128	20	148
Not Insane, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	40	15	55
Total, - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, - - -	26	27	53	28	36	64	371	357	728
1 to 3 months, - - -	29	37	66	29	15	44	376	293	669
3 to 6 " - - -	13	17	30	18	18	36	259	240	499
6 to 9 " - - -	17	9	26	12	4	16	160	154	314
9 to 12 " - - -	6	4	10	8	5	13	97	70	167
12 to 18 " - - -	17	19	36	20	12	32	198	195	393
18 to 24 " - - -	3	4	7	6	2	8	86	77	163
2 to 3 years, - - -	14	12	26	16	15	31	232	211	443
3 to 5 " - - -	21	19	40	18	15	33	227	253	480
5 to 10 " - - -	16	18	34	19	19	38	216	258	474
10 to 15 " - - -	4	15	19	7	9	16	121	119	240
15 to 20 " - - -	6	4	10	4	4	8	55	63	118
20 to 25 " - - -	3	1	4	1	3	4	33	36	69
25 to 30 " - - -	2	1	3	1	3	4	26	17	43
30 and over, - - -	1	3	4	1	4	5	23	46	69
Unknown, - - -	14	3	17	8	7	15	263	102	365
Not Insane, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	40	15	55
Total, - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE X.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of those Attacked since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - -	—	3	3	—	7.50	2.36
15 to 20, - - -	31	39	70	16.40	24.52	20.11
20 to 25, - - -	85	82	167	24.35	24.92	24.63
25 to 30, - - -	81	82	163	21.60	21.35	21.47
30 to 35, - - -	86	70	156	26.62	23.33	25.04
35 to 40, - - -	79	67	146	27.52	20.80	23.97
40 to 45, - - -	58	56	114	26.85	24.56	25.67
45 to 50, - - -	47	39	86	24.47	18.75	21.50
50 to 60, - - -	54	76	130	21.01	31.14	25.94
60 to 70, - - -	38	24	62	21.34	20.86	21.16
70 to 80, - - -	6	6	12	9.83	9.67	9.75
Over 80, - - -	1	1	2	7.69	4.54	5.71
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XI.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	207	174	381	55.79	48.73	52.33
1 to 3 months, -	153	132	285	40.69	45.05	42.60
3 to 6 " -	73	90	163	28.18	37.50	32.66
6 to 9 " -	39	43	82	24.37	27.92	26.11
9 to 12 " -	23	19	42	23.91	27.14	25.14
1 to 2 years, -	37	43	80	19.19	22.05	20.35
2 to 3 " -	18	16	34	20.93	20.77	20.85
3 to 5 " -	8	14	22	3.44	6.63	4.96
5 to 10 " -	5	9	14	2.77	3.48	2.95
Over 10 years, -	3	5	8	1.16	1.77	1.48
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	74	28	102
1 to 2 months, - - - -	110	63	173
2 to 3 " - - - -	88	94	182
3 to 6 " - - - -	129	157	286
6 to 9 " - - - -	66	68	134
9 to 12 " - - - -	38	41	79
12 to 18 " - - - -	32	38	70
18 to 24 " - - - -	6	18	24
2 to 3 years, - - - -	12	15	27
3 to 5 " - - - -	9	15	24
Over 5 years, - - - -	2	8	10
Total, - - - -	566	545	1111
Average duration of all, - -	5.04 + mos.	7.98 + mos.	6.93 + mos.

TABLE XIII.

CAUSES EXCITING OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

CAUSES.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of Each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anx. of mind, bus. & otherwise	40	28	68	29.85	42.42	34.00
Connected with the Affections,	29	45	74	38.15	27.95	31.68
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, - - - -	12	5	17	29.26	21.73	26.56
Connected with religion, - - - -	18	19	37	45.00	31.66	37.00
Domestic difficulties, - - - -	3	23	26	15.00	26.43	24.29
Epilepsy, - - - -	3	1	4	2.14	1.29	1.84
Excessive Venery, - - - -	5	—	5	26.31	—	25.00
Fevers, - - - -	2	1	3	18.18	9.09	13.63
Ill Health, - - - -	43	80	123	24.85	26.40	25.84
Intemperance, - - - -	132	37	169	31.42	36.35	32.56
Injuries to Nervous System,	14	5	19	21.87	50.00	25.67
Masturbation, - - - -	18	3	21	12.58	11.53	12.42
Menopausis, - - - -	—	7	7	—	13.20	13.20
Nostalgia, - - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	9.90
Over Study, - - - -	2	2	4	16.66	11.11	13.33
Partial Insolation, - - - -	1	—	1	3.03	—	2.88
Puerperal Pregnancy, etc., -	—	42	42	—	39.62	39.62
Tobacco, - - - -	3	—	3	33.33	—	33.33
Confinement, - - - -	8	—	8	53.33	—	53.33
Overwork, - - - -	18	25	43	22.22	26.88	25.71
Syphilis, - - - -	1	1	2	6.66	6.66	6.66
Opium, - - - -	—	2	2	—	22.22	11.11
Starvation and Privation, - -	—	3	3	—	42.85	37.50
Unknown, - - - -	214	215	429	18.36	20.20	19.24
Total, - - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XIV.

CAUSES OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES ALLEGED.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise, - - - -	6	3	9	13	3	16	134	66	200
Abortion, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	1	3	4	1	5	28	9	37
Cerebral Tumor, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Confinement, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Congenital Defect, - - -	6	—	6	2	1	3	23	6	29
Connected with the Affections, Domestic Difficulties, - - -	7	12	19	3	12	15	76	161	237
Diabetes Millitus, - - -	—	7	7	1	8	9	20	87	107
Dissipation, - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	8	11	19
Epilepsy, - - - -	13	7	20	10	2	12	140	77	217
Excessive Venery, - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	1	20
Fluctuations of Fortune, - - -	1	—	1	4	—	4	41	23	64
Fevers, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	11	22
Hysteria, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12
Ill Health, - - - -	5	12	17	4	11	15	173	303	476
Injuries to Head and Spine, - - -	7	—	7	4	—	4	64	10	74
Intemperance, - - - -	35	11	46	35	7	42	420	99	519
Masturbation, - - - -	6	1	7	8	—	8	143	26	169
Menopausis, - - - -	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	53	53
Menstruation, Disorders of, - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	19	19
Meningitis, Acute, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Nervous Shock, - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	8	15
Nostalgia, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	11
Not Insane, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	15	53
Old Age, - - - -	5	7	12	10	12	22	51	80	131
Over Study, - - - -	2	2	4	—	—	—	12	18	30
Opium Habit, - - - -	1	1	2	3	—	3	9	9	18
Over Work, - - - -	8	8	16	1	6	7	81	93	174
Partial Insolation, - - -	1	—	1	3	—	3	33	2	35
Phthisis Pulmonalis, - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
Puerperal State, Pregnancy, etc., - - -	—	9	9	—	13	13	—	106	106
Religion, - - - -	3	3	6	1	2	3	40	60	100
Syphilis, - - - -	1	—	1	2	1	3	15	15	30
Tobacco, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Tuberculosis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uterine Disease, - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	30	30
Starvation and Privation, - - -	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	7	8
Unknown, - - - -	79	94	173	88	81	169	1165	1064	2229
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XV.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 to 20, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	6	13
20 to 25, - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	22	19	41
25 to 30, - - - -	5	3	8	3	1	4	32	25	57
30 to 35, - - - -	1	2	3	4	3	7	38	25	63
35 to 40, - - - -	4	2	6	5	4	9	73	50	123
40 to 45, - - - -	5	6	11	4	4	8	69	39	108
45 to 50, - - - -	4	8	12	7	6	13	60	54	114
50 to 60, - - - -	7	10	17	9	15	24	96	81	177
60 to 70, - - - -	10	8	18	6	10	16	114	77	191
70 to 80, - - - -	5	9	14	3	8	11	68	69	137
80 to 90, - - - -	3	3	6	5	4	9	32	30	62
Over 90, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	8
Total, - - - -	45	53	98	48	57	105	612	483	1095

TABLE XVI.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abscess, Lumbar, - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Abscess, Lung, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess, Tonsils, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Atheromatous), - - - -	1	1	2	3	—	3	6	1	7
Arteritis, Chronic (Osseous), - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Aneurismal), - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	2	4	3	8	11	54	35	89
Asphyxia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's Disease, Acute, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Bright's Disease, Chronic, - - - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	16	10	26
Bronchitis, Capillary, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Carcinoma, - - - -	—	1	1	1	4	5	6	15	21
Carbuncle, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral Atrophy, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4
Cerebral Embolism, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral Softening, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Chorea, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cystitis, Chronic, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Drowning, Accidental, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diabetes Mellitus, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery, - - - -	1	2	3	1	—	1	4	6	10

TABLE XVI.—Continued.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Epilepsy - - - -	2	2	4	3	2	5	28	18	46
Empyema, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Enteritis, - - - -	1	2	3	—	3	3	9	17	26
Erysipelas, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	22
Gangrene, Lungs, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
General Paresis, - - - -	12	2	14	4	—	4	97	11	108
Hemorrhage, Uterine, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Heart, Hypertrophy of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart, Paralysis of, - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	5	11
Heart, Rupture of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart, Valvular Disease of, - - - -	3	3	6	5	5	10	24	15	39
Heart, Fatty Degeneration of, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	4	9
Hernia, Strang'd Umbilical, - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injuries from Fall, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Leucocythæmia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liver, Cirrhosis of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Liver, Fatty Degeneration of, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lung, Œdema of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lymphadenoma, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaustion from, - - - -	—	2	2	4	2	6	37	31	68
Mania, Chronic, " " - - - -	5	1	6	1	3	4	41	37	78
Melancholia, " " - - - -	—	5	5	—	2	2	9	19	28
Marasmus, - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	14	20	34
Meningitis, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	6
Osteoarthritis, Chronic, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paralysis, Exhaustion from, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Phthisis, Catarrhal, - - - -	4	12	16	8	8	16	67	86	153
Phthisis, Tubercular, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	7	13
Phlebitis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pleuritis, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	7
Pneumonia, - - - -	1	2	3	2	2	4	28	14	42
Peritonitis, Acute, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	6
Peritonitis, Chronic, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pyæmia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Senility, - - - -	5	8	13	5	8	13	48	70	118
Shock from Injuries, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation from Food, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Suicide, - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	11	23
Syphilis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Sclerosis, Spinal, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sclerosis, Diffused Cerebral, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tetanus, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tumor, Cerebral, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tumor, Ovarian, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tumor, Uterine, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Undetermined, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of Gall Bladder, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total, - - - -	45	53	98	48	57	105	612	483	1095.

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	87	55	142	11	14	25
1 to 2 months, -	48	25	73	17	16	33
2 to 3 " -	56	15	71	18	7	25
3 to 6 " -	64	48	112	24	21	45
6 to 9 " -	50	41	91	30	15	45
9 to 12 " -	40	21	61	20	13	33
12 to 18 " -	56	41	97	55	17	72
18 to 24 " -	20	26	46	40	27	67
2 to 3 years, -	52	42	94	66	56	122
3 to 5 " -	47	61	108	88	64	152
5 to 10 " -	58	66	124	76	87	163
10 to 15 " -	22	22	44	52	48	100
15 to 20 " -	11	18	29	29	26	55
20 to 25 " -	1	2	3	21	17	38
25 to 30 " -	—	—	—	7	16	23
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	12	15	27
40 to 50 " -	—	—	—	5	9	14
Unknown, -	—	—	—	41	15	56
Total, - -	612	483	1095	612	483	1095
Average of all, - {	22.51 months.	40.09 months.	38.32 months.	6.04 years.	8.97 years.	7.93 years.

TABLE XVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - - -	—	—	—
15 to 20, - - - - -	6	5	11
20 to 25, - - - - -	30	29	59
25 to 30, - - - - -	67	47	114
30 to 35, - - - - -	85	89	174
35 to 40, - - - - -	79	96	175
40 to 45, - - - - -	85	96	181
45 to 50, - - - - -	76	107	183
50 to 60, - - - - -	100	160	260
60 to 70, - - - - -	52	90	142
70 to 80, - - - - -	24	38	62
80 to 90, - - - - -	5	9	14
Over 90, - - - - -	—	2	2
Total, - - - - -	609	768	1377

TABLE XIX.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR--DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	13	13	26	—	—	—
1 to 2 months, -	12	18	30	5		9
2 to 3 " -	17	20	37	4	13	17
3 to 6 " -	23	20	43	17	8	25
6 to 9 " -	34	34	68	11	7	18
9 to 12 " -	20	22	42	10	9	19
12 to 18 " -	28	36	64	21	28	49
18 to 24 " -	61	88	149	24	27	51
2 to 3 years, -	48	76	124	40	64	104
3 to 5 " -	98	120	218	73	90	163
5 to 10 " -	155	194	349	143	190	333
10 to 15 " -	51	53	104	88	128	216
15 to 20 " -	36	50	86	59	71	130
20 to 25 " -	13	24	37	20	47	67
25 to 30 " -	—	—	—	18	19	37
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	14	28	42
Over 40 " -	—	—	—	8	12	20
Unknown, -	—	—	—	54	23	77
Total, - -	609	768	1377	609	768	1377

TABLE XXI.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES—RATIO PER CENT.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Since the Opening.
<i>Admissions from Causes :</i>			
Anxiety of mind and over-study, - -	3.36	4.34	4.34
Apoplexy, - - - - -	.25	1.35	.69
Connected with the affections, - -	4.92	4.07	4.47
Connected with fluctuations of fortune, -	.25	1.08	1.21
Connected with religion, - - -	1.55	.81	1.89
Epilepsy, - - - - -	5.18	3.23	4.10
Ill Health, - - - - -	4.40	4.07	8.99
Intemperance, - - - - -	11.91	11.41	9.81
Masturbation, - - - - -	1.81	2.17	3.19
Old Age, - - - - -	3.10	5.97	2.47
Puerperal, - - - - -	2.33	3.53	2.00
Unknown, - - - - -	44.81	46.47	42.14
<i>Recovered of All Cases Admitted :</i>			
Under one year, - - - - -	34.59	30.63	40.09
One year and over, - - - - -	10.44	15.13	12.18
Deaths of all under care, - - -	5.48	6.15	20.70
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	7.31	7.76	7.29

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the Year ending June 30, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash on hand July 1st, 1888, - - - - -	\$49,733 37
Revenue from Hospital in July, - - - - -	36,899 19
Interest on \$40,000 deposited in Hartford (6 mos.), - - - - -	529 91
Interest on Hartford Town Bond (Sargent Fund), - - - - -	22 50
Revenue from Hospital in August, - - - - -	14,146 31
Revenue from Hospital in September, - - - - -	13,005 81
Revenue from Hospital in October, - - - - -	29,094 49
Revenue from Hospital in November, - - - - -	16,723 77
Revenue from Hospital in December, - - - - -	11,969 63
Revenue from Hospital in January, 1889, - - - - -	42,856 43
Interest on \$40,000 deposited in Hartford (6 mos.), - - - - -	611 39
Interest on Hartford Town Bond (Sargent Fund), - - - - -	22 50
Revenue from Hospital in February, - - - - -	12,140 38
Revenue from Hospital in March, - - - - -	10,022 88
Revenue from Hospital in April, - - - - -	26,657 95
Revenue from Hospital in May, - - - - -	17,036 65
Revenue from Hospital in June, - - - - -	8,381 87
	<u>\$289,855 03</u>
Balance to new account, - - - - -	\$56,756 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in July, 1888, - - - - -	\$19,214 05
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in August, - - - - -	18,760 46
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in September, - - - - -	17,487 74
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, - - - - -	18,366 49
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in November, - - - - -	23,560 73
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in December, - - - - -	25,343 70
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in January, 1889, - - - - -	20,724 70
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in February, - - - - -	18,798 92
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in March, - - - - -	17,496 01
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in April, - - - - -	20,120 28
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in May, - - - - -	13,477 99
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in June, - - - - -	19,747 23
Amount of cash dep. in Hartford Banks, - - - - -	\$40,000 00
Amount of cash dep. in Middletown Nat. Bank, - - - - -	16,756 73
	<u>56,756 73</u>
	\$289,855 03

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the Year ending June 30, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash on hand July 1st, 1880, - - - - -	\$56,756 73
Amount of interest received to July 1st on \$40,000 dep. in Hartford, -	601 14
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in July, - - -	41,777 42
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in August, - - -	16,525 17
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in September, - - -	10,366 87
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in October, - - -	32,820 77
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in November, - - -	12,005 40
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in December, - - -	11,713 25
Amount of interest received to Dec. 21st on \$40,000 dep. in Hartford,	571 69
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in January, 1890, -	33,472 31
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in February, - - -	21,907 51
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in March, - - -	11,542 70
72 days' int., at 3% on \$40,000 dep. in Middletown Nat. Bank, -	240 00
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in April, - - -	34,107 28
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in May, - - -	13,812 80
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in June, - - -	11,576 06
	<u>\$309,797 10</u>
Balance brought forward, - - - - -	\$71,086 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in July, 1889, - - -	\$30,192 52
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in August, - - -	15,718 27
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in September, - - -	15,733 44
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in October, - - -	17,514 17
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in November, - - -	20,686 96
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in December, - - -	24,150 33
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in January, 1890, - - -	14,599 75
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in February, - - -	18,167 51
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in March, - - -	23,421 77
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in April, - - -	18,462 75
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in May, - - -	17,177 02
Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in June, - - -	22,886 58
Balance deposited in Middletown Nat. Bank, - - -	71,086 03
	<u>\$309,797 10</u>

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

Superintendent's Financial Report.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D., *Supt.*

DEBTOR.

July 1, 1888—Cash on hand, - - - -	\$156 70
July 1, 1888—Balance with Treasurer, - - -	48,813 87
June 30, 1889—Revenue for the year, - - -	240,121 66
	<u>\$289,092 23</u>

CREDIT.

July 31, 1888—By vouchers, - - - -	\$19,631 70
Aug. 31, " " - - - -	18,641 11
Sept. 30, " " - - - -	17,270 27
Oct. 31, " " - - - -	19,180 60
Nov. 30, " " - - - -	23,814 47
Dec. 31, " " - - - -	24,585 92
Jan. 31, 1889, " " - - - -	20,384 83
Feb. 28, " " - - - -	19,219 62
Mar. 31, " " - - - -	17,809 47
Apr. 30, " " - - - -	19,961 86
May 31, " " - - - -	13,378 01
June 30, " " - - - -	20,235 69
	<u>\$234,113 25</u>
June 30, 1889, Balance with Treasurer, - - - -	54,725 64
June 30, 1889, Cash on hand, - - - -	253 34
	<u>\$289,092 23</u>

OUTSTANDING ORDERS ON TREASURER.

No. 12,693, \$7 38	No. 18,238, \$3 89	No. 18,446, \$42 00
No. 17,512, 100 00	No. 440, 21 21	No. 47, 8 98
No. 659, 100 00	No. 241, 15 77	No. 60, 5 53
No. 820, 100 00	No. 249, 100 00	No. 66, 22 79
No. 89, 620 46	No. 254, 62 50	No. 72, 5 60
No. 957, 100 00	No. 384, 100 00	No. 76, 90 00
No. 18,051, 125 19	No. 90, 62 50	No. 77, 129 42
No. 92, 100 00	No. 436, 16 05	No. 92, 7 25
No. 171, 53 95	No. 39, 21 67	No. 500, 8 95
Total, - - - -	- - - -	- \$2,031 09.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D., *Supt.*

DEBTOR.

July 31, 1889—Cash on hand, - - - - -	\$253 34
July 31, 1889—Balance with Treasurer, - - - - -	54,725 64
June 30, 1890—Revenue for year, - - - - -	253,040 37
	<u>\$308,019 35</u>

CREDIT.

July 31, 1889—By vouchers, - - - - -	\$29,857 69
Aug. 31, " " - - - - -	16,067 73
Sept. 30, " " - - - - -	14,872 61
Oct. 31, " " - - - - -	18,478 31
Nov. 30, " " - - - - -	20,468 48
Dec. 31, " " - - - - -	23,646 81
Jan. 31, 1890, " " - - - - -	15,245 63
Feb. 28, " " - - - - -	17,720 18
Mar. 31, " " - - - - -	23,322 47
Apr. 30, " " - - - - -	18,156 86
May 31, " " - - - - -	18,212 04
June 30, " " - - - - -	21,894 11
	<u>\$237,942 92</u>
June 30, 1890, Balance with Treasurer, - - - - -	69,856 08
June 30, 1890, Cash on hand, - - - - -	220 35
	<u>\$308,019 35</u>

OUTSTANDING ORDERS ON TREASURER.

No. 12,693, - - - - -	\$7 38
No. 18,862, - - - - -	46
No. 19,625, - - - - -	16 91
No. 19,686, - - - - -	741 06
No. 871, - - - - -	6 66
No. 915, - - - - -	411 19
No. 19,938, - - - - -	31 43
No. 987, - - - - -	14 86
	<u>\$1,229 95</u>

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending June 30, 1889.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employes.	Furniture and Fix- tures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
July, 1888,	\$970 83	4334 75	1246 03	1978 00	1363 80	191 49	833 63	313 38	924 90	2266 15	2716 56	444 97	498 25	219 15	55 75	32 50	1255 06	—	95 50	71 00	\$19631 70
Aug., "	970 83	4204 94	208 95	19 67	1187 93	72 22	1472 94	483 04	2034 29	1762 33	1892 15	291 73	2933 44	117 82	10 25	120 10	683 66	—	49 71	125 11	18641 11
Sept., "	970 83	4227 75	48 70	463 00	874 98	77 48	1833 49	331 66	751 27	1274 20	1826 49	1053 68	1958 84	164 26	10 25	142 60	1067 25	\$22 50	81 87	89 27	17720 27
Oct., "	940 83	4212 33	126 58	—	886 38	43 95	1458 14	508 11	—	1929 26	2437 63	593 04	3213 08	172 35	39 50	69 00	2331 80	—	110 95	127 67	19180 60
Nov., "	997 49	4297 44	217 90	135 01	1335 85	253 20	854 52	587 53	—	1953 66	2456 32	483 80	8359 79	95 79	81 00	262 40	1317 80	—	80 90	54 07	23814 47
Dec., "	987 49	4326 88	506 01	1304 00	1674 33	225 05	597 33	458 27	1604 25	2157 12	2586 80	512 05	5780 05	91 03	42 50	90 59	1050 92	500 00	99 67	81 58	24585 92
Jan., 1889,	987 49	4294 13	1118 84	154 53	1236 66	571 20	1186 67	461 03	1108 75	1336 59	2141 92	823 42	2275 64	168 78	74 20	127 30	1856 43	108 40	260 95	91 60	20384 53
Feb., "	987 49	4351 16	1506 99	255 00	1451 52	80 53	1923 79	460 37	1855 15	1142 88	1872 63	940 12	812 25	264 50	96 60	44 05	872 70	100 00	116 74	85 15	19219 62
Mar., "	1050 82	4267 10	112 03	1831 54	612 71	80 49	647 94	451 66	675 00	1308 26	2038 80	732 62	3009 00	152 63	12 25	30 80	543 05	100 00	107 95	44 82	17809 47
April, "	887 49	4324 69	140 76	1 35	1286 40	21 30	749 06	502 85	—	1961 26	2260 59	802 99	5529 36	136 26	20 50	98 95	1047 02	—	117 98	73 05	19961 86
May, "	887 49	4458 48	165 70	47 50	592 93	61 70	484 90	580 99	1035 00	19 02	2167 15	1164 15	62 95	234 52	10 25	175 72	795 72	—	125 98	133 86	13378 01
June, "	962 49	4458 41	729 21	4746 21	704 14	130 87	1105 84	383 91	754 31	1295 48	2369 58	1191 90	—	239 53	—	48 15	695 27	48 70	237 30	134 39	20235 69
Total, -	11591 57	51758 06	6127 70	10935 81	13207 63	1679 48	13038 25	5522 80	10742 92	17580 21	26766 62	9034 37	35402 65	2056 62	433 05	1242 16	13516 68	879 60	1485 50	1111 57	234113 25

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending June 30, 1890.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employes.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
July, 1889,	\$962 40	\$4460 39	\$724 64	\$15457 30	\$680 87	\$41 90	\$ 880 24	\$285 86	\$1421 00	\$ 925 91	\$2377 97	\$220 23	—	\$185 50	\$34 25	\$ 90 70	\$ 676 32	\$177 25	\$128 98	\$25 89	\$29857 69
Aug., "	962 49	4486 68	429 54	80 50	519 66	97 77	1035 70	463 67	2075 37	1720 89	2050 31	402 70	—	186 67	15 00	210 14	1079 39	22 50	133 49	95 36	16067 73
Sept., "	962 49	4355 07	127 09	607 68	1068 70	44 75	1152 58	599 08	—	1313 89	1865 94	402 79	\$1283 61	326 93	—	127 01	442 18	—	94 44	98 38	14872 31
Oct., "	962 49	4351 02	44 72	—	1875 01	89 93	542 58	609 48	6 25	1391 91	2238 40	531 43	3592 48	389 53	25 00	71 42	1226 11	300 00	162 03	68 52	18478 31
Nov., "	962 49	4373 43	220 15	—	1804 25	37 98	1155 29	421 40	678 10	2011 15	2557 91	609 85	4566 11	165 74	10 25	94 16	546 89	32 00	108 10	112 53	20468 48
Dec., "	962 49	4322 01	305 67	1322 00	1260 29	148 45	687 02	551 87	2302 50	1511 19	2449 56	791 48	4374 89	257 27	106 25	83 04	1881 39	—	145 03	184 41	23646 81
Jan., 1890,	962 49	4455 65	70 72	135 19	553 53	146 55	1122 07	404 56	645 00	1024 67	2790 52	792 92	76 00	133 56	186 00	70 63	1236 22	73 00	240 57	125 98	15245 93
Feb., "	962 49	4477 14	64 33	—	876 90	22 62	902 49	551 75	1342 50	1322 80	1842 41	426 40	3389 34	441 05	36 95	99 87	642 72	130 00	88 56	99 86	17720 18
Mar., "	962 49	4350 90	99 30	1796 40	708 07	98 31	899 84	345 96	—	1058 68	1787 86	1852 32	7027 77	129 24	—	72 17	707 28	—	99 40	1326 48	23322 47
April, "	962 49	4458 36	120 76	50 71	785 02	89 71	634 99	625 41	520 87	2354 22	2148 07	2206 07	387 50	283 84	—	112 90	954 55	—	136 08	1325 22	18156 86
May, "	979 15	4613 43	291 00	88 50	2171 12	137 60	974 08	617 53	—	1319 56	1861 92	1716 74	1495 50	399 31	20 50	139 70	778 53	—	72 84	715 03	18212 04
June, "	979 15	4438 19	236 24	3409 66	738 76	90 86	1912 01	421 21	1913 08	1706 58	2331 82	1219 63	1362 11	194 67	10 25	36 10	692 55	—	76 43	124 81	21894 11
Total, -	11583 20	53142 27	2734 16	22947 94	13042 18	1046 43	11899 59	5897 78	10904 67	17661 45	26302 69	11172 56	27465 31	3003 11	444 45	1207 93	10864 03	734 75	1485 95	4402 47	237942 92

FARMER'S REPORT.

For the Years Ending June 30, 1889, and June 30, 1890.

PRODUCTS.	1889.		1890.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hay, - - -	229 tons,	\$3,435 00	240 tons,	\$3,600 00
Corn Fodder, - - -	14 tons,	140 00		
Ensilage, - - -	200 tons,	800 00	190 tons,	760 00
Straw, - - -	10 tons,	130 00	15 tons,	195 00
Rye, - - -	210 bush.,	105 00	160 bush.,	80 00
Potatoes, - - -	3,856 bush.,	2,313 60	3,400 bush.,	2,380 00
Carrots, - - -	75 bush.,	30 00	70 bush.,	28 00
Beets, - - -	756 bush.,	378 00	1,150 bush.,	575 00
Spinach, - - -	80 bush.,	40 00		
Beet Greens, - - -	260 bush.,	104 00	255 bush.,	102 00
Onions, - - -	540 bush.,	324 00	782 bush.,	508 30
Turnips, - - -	1,108 bush.,	332 40	970 bush.,	291 00
Kale,			105 bush.,	63 00
Beans (String), - - -	60 bush.,	60 00	45 bush.,	45 00
Beans (in Shell), - - -	305 bush.,	305 00	278 bush.,	278 00
Peas, - - -	180 bush.,	252 00	140 bush.,	196 00
Parsnips, - - -	260 bush.,	130 00	210 bush.,	105 00
Sweet Corn, - - -	680 bush.,	374 00	659 bush.,	362 45
Cucumbers, - - -	415 bush.,	405 00	325 bush.,	292 50
Tomatoes, - - -	174 bush.,	121 80	171 bush.,	119 70
Radishes, - - -	55 bush.,	55 00	30 bush.,	30 00
Currants, - - -	12 bush.,	36 00	13 bush.,	66 56
Apples, - - -	547 bush.,	328 00	270 bush.,	189 00
Cider, - - -	53 bbls.,	132 20	35 bbls.,	105 00
Lettuce, - - -	1,000 heads,	20 00	900 heads,	9 00
Cabbage, - - -	10,515 heads,	420 60	9,040 heads,	361 60
Celery, - - -	9,000 heads,	270 00	8,000 heads,	240 00
Melons, - - -	17,800 lbs.,	178 00	5,000 lbs.,	50 00
Asparagus, - - -	180 lbs.,	18 00		
Beef, - - -	17,407 lbs.,	1,133 45	5,849 lbs.,	350 94
Pork, - - -	46,544 lbs.,	3,258 08	46,480 lbs.,	2,789 28

PRODUCTS.	1889.		1890.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Squash, - - -	42,616 lbs.,	\$426 16	24,050 lbs.,	\$240 50
Milk, grass fed, - -	68,064 quarts,	3,403 20	64,030 quarts,	2,561 20
Strawberries, - -	596 quarts,	71 52	576 quarts,	69 00
Pigs (sold), - -	87	343 50	54	183 50
Calves (sold), - -	23	48 00	22	44 00
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$19,921 51		\$17,270 53

The farm stock consists of fifteen horses, sixty-five cows, two bulls, thirty heifers, and two hundred hogs.

P. W. SANDERSON,
Farmer.

SEWING ROOM REPORT.

ARTICLES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.
Aprons, - - - - -	197	240	437
Bed-Spreads, - - - - -	175	180	355
Bed-Ticks, - - - - -	112	12	124
Blankets Hemmed, - - - - -	588	615	1,203
Bureau Covers, - - - - -	10	—	10
Chemise, - - - - -	668	643	1,311
Clothes Bags, - - - - -	94	79	173
Curtains, - - - - -	210	140	350
Dresses, - - - - -	616	691	1,307
Dresses, Night, - - - - -	121	47	168
Drawers, Pairs, - - - - -	108	167	275
Holdes, - - - - -	266	173	439
Napkins, - - - - -	280	179	459
Pillow-Slips, - - - - -	1,925	1,607	3,532
Sheets, - - - - -	1,014	870	1,884
Shirts, - - - - -	743	552	1,295
Skirts, - - - - -	264	327	591
Suspenders, Pairs, - - - - -	12	—	12
Sacques, - - - - -	29	52	81
Table Cloths, - - - - -	57	58	115
Towels, - - - - -	1,317	1,421	2,738
Underwaists, - - - - -	79	69	148

Miscellaneous mending of underwear, dresses, bedding, etc.

MARGARET DUTTON, *Matron.*

WORKSHOP REPORT.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.
Brooms manufactured, - - - - -	194	1,296	1,490
Brooms, Whisk, - - - - -	12	56	68
Brushes, Scrubbing, - - - - -	—	540	540
Brushes, Bathing, - - - - -	—	101	101
Brushes, Hair, - - - - -	—	41	41
Brushes, Dust, - - - - -	—	20	20
Brushes, Horse, - - - - -	—	31	31
Bed-Mats, Quilted, - - - - -	26	21	47
Bed-Ticks, - - - - -	8	—	8
Chairs, Caned or Rattanned, - - - - -	—	137	137
Chairs, Upholstered, - - - - -	—	15	15
Couches, - - - - -	—	14	14
Canvas Dresses, manufactured, - - - - -	8	—	8
Canvas Jackets, manufactured, - - - - -	11	12	23
Canvas Mittens (Pairs), manufactured, - - - - -	—	8	8
Camisoles, manufactured, - - - - -	—	5	5
Combination Suits, manufactured, - - - - -	—	16	16
Cushions, Carriage, manufactured. - - - - -	—	5	5
Cushions, Chair, manufactured, - - - - -	19	2	21
Halters, manufactured, - - - - -	6	2	8
Hassocks, manufactured, - - - - -	6	2	8
Mattresses, manufactured, - - - - -	95	74	169
Overalls (Pairs), manufactured, - - - - -	109	149	258
Pillows, manufactured, - - - - -	300	65	365
Piano-Stools, upholstered, - - - - -	—	3	3
Rat Traps, manufactured, - - - - -	—	12	12
Suspenders (Pairs), - - - - -	156	183	339

All repairing of men's suits, of boots, shoes and slippers, of harness, clocks, etc.

C. H. CURTIS, *Foreman.*

APPENDIX.

BILL OF FARE.

(FOR ALL PATIENTS AND EMPLOYEES.)

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—In winter, crackers and stewed oysters; in summer, boiled eggs.

Dinner—Cold corned beef, potatoes, pickled beets or an equivalent vegetable; pie.

Supper—Sauce or fruit; cake.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Beefsteak; potatoes.

Dinner—Meat soup with vegetables; boiled rice.

Supper—Warm biscuit; sauce, berries or honey.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Corned beef hash.

Dinner—Roast pork or boiled ham or shad or clam chowder; potatoes and some other vegetable; pudding (tapioca.)

Supper—Hominy or oatmeal mush and syrup; gingerbread cookies.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Beans baked with pork; brown bread.

Dinner—Roast beef; potatoes; onions; pie.

Supper—Crackers and cheese; Graham bread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Sausages, eggs or pickled shoulder.

Dinner—Meat and vegetable stew with dumplings; pudding (bread.)

Supper—Cold baked beans or sauce; doughnuts (fresh.)

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Stewed codfish; potatoes.

Dinner—Fresh fish (baked); potatoes and some other vegetable; pie.

Supper—Dried beef; fresh gingerbread.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Salt salmon or swordfish or tripe; potatoes.

Dinner—Corned beef; potatoes; cabbage; pudding (rice).

Supper—Cornmeal mush with syrup.

Bread and butter served with every meal. Coffee with every breakfast. Tea with every supper.

Special diet prescribed for the sick, such as gruels, oatmeal or flour; toast dry; milk; eggs, boiled, raw or on toast; beef-tea and crackers; milk, cold, scalded.

PROPOSED HOME
—FOR—
INCURABLE CHILDREN.

BY MRS. VIRGINIA T. SMITH.

In the work of caring for her dependent children, Connecticut still lacks one provision, and that is a Home for her Incurables. The law that mercifully secures to the healthy, dependent children a place of shelter and security until they are received into private families to grow up, does not contemplate the care of this helpless class of children. It distinctly and wisely says, "Children who are suffering from incurable diseases are *not* included in the provisions of the act." But now, that the intelligent and healthy children are protected by the County Homes, and the feeble-minded are carefully provided for at Lakeville, the fact is all the more conspicuous, that the suffering children, with no earthly future to anticipate, are still left to the mercy of circumstances.

We believe that there are more than one hundred children in our State who, as incurables, need at the present time the comforts of a "Home" adapted to their special necessities.

Hospitals will receive sick and disabled children from the Temporary Homes, and from homes where they cannot receive proper care, and also will treat curable, acute and contagious diseases of every form; but even hospitals cannot receive, and for years care for, incurables, and they do not profess to do it; therefore, there is among us a class of children more helpless than any other—unless it be the imbecile—for whom no proper provision has been made.

With these facts tugging at one's sympathies and continually repeating themselves in pathetic instances, one at length feels driven to change the condition of these children by disclosing the circumstances and facts concerning them, and trying to create a sentiment that will demand their immediate relief.

The other New England States, as also New York and Pennsylvania, long since established such homes, and are able to testify to their importance in the classified and systematic care of every condition of childhood and even of adult life.

In the past twelve years I have sent several incurables, adults and children, the former to the Home for Incurables at Fordham, New York, and the latter to the "Home for the Ruptured and Crippled," located on Forty-Second Street in New York City, and have supported them while there by allowances from the towns to which they belonged and by private contributions from societies and individuals. But the objections to using the institutions of other States in the care of our dependent incurables can be readily seen. It is frequently an inconvenience to the asylum so receiving patients, and long intervals are liable to elapse between the application and the time when they can be received. It costs more to support a patient in an asylum in another State than it should in a similar place in one's own State. The expense of travel renders it difficult, and often impossible, for the friends of patients to visit them; and when death occurs it is expensive to bury them there, and almost equally so to bring them home for burial.

In view of all the disadvantages to the patients and to those who support them, combined with the knowledge of the inconvenience it often is to those receiving our patients, and the extra expense of doing a work so much at arms' length, it seems imperative that Connecticut should have an institution of this kind within her own borders.

The fact that institutions for children should be avoided, so far as possible, does not need to be considered here. There are reasons why, for many of the dependent classes, they should be avoided; and instances might be cited where institutional treatment has been carried to an injudicious extreme; but for a class of incurable and crippled children an institution seems so great a necessity that I cannot think of one objection which can be raised against it.

I submit that such a charity need not be a State institution. The suggestion is, that the trustees of a society, which shall be incorporated at this session of the Legislature, shall become a suitable place for the establishment and maintenance of this "Home," making such payment upon the purchase as is possible from the funds already received from people interested in the

object; the Legislature endorsing the plan by granting funds sufficient to complete the purchase, to furnish the Home and enable it to start upon its work.

Another suggestion is that the children's law—see Public Acts of 1885, Chap. CXVI., Page 521—be so amended that crippled and incurable children be sent or committed to the Home for Incurables in the same manner that children are sent or committed to the County Temporary Homes.

It is thought that the State should continue to aid this work only until amounts received from private benevolence, as bequests, etc., assure its permanency and thorough financial support.

It is the unanimous verdict of other States, in which these Homes are established, that they make a strong appeal to the sympathetic and benevolent people of their commonwealths; and it is firmly believed that the intelligent spirit of charity which is more and more getting possession of the hearts of our people, will furnish ample means for the support of Connecticut's Home for Incurable Children when it is once established and they have had the opportunity to observe its beneficent work.

ALMSHOUSE VISITATIONS.

Hartford County.

Mrs. V. T. Smith is responsible for the following reports upon Almshouses in this county :

Hartford.—Visited July 28, 1890 ; almshouse owned by town ; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, George Goyt, who receives \$1,500 per annum ; his daughter \$300 per annum ; his contract expires Jan. 1, 1891. Almshouse receives prisoners, who work and eat with the paupers, but there is a sort of separation at night.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 151 ; men 80, women 62 ; children under 16—boys 2, girls 7.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 16 ; men 8, women 8.

Number of insane, 15 ; men 8, women 7.

Willie Mundrach, 8 years old ; partly paralyzed ; considered incurable ; has just been removed to the demented ward, or, as Mr. — expressed it, “ to the fools’ part.”

Number of paupers able to work, 21 ; men 9, women 12 ; occupation for the men, farming ; for the women, housework.

The sexes are separated.

P. S.—Visiting again August 1, 1890, I found the two children (five and four years of age) had been withdrawn, and their mothers also, the town boarding one of the women and her little girl elsewhere ; and one woman, fearing our return to take her child, left to keep her child and support it.

Berlin.—Visited September 5, 1889 ; almshouse owned by town ; about 30 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mrs. Alice E. Dillings, who receives \$150 per annum ; her contract expires April 1, 1889.

Almshouse receives prisoners, who are separated from the paupers.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 3 ; all men.

One of the men insane, 70 years old.

Two of the men paralytics ; one aged 60, the other 72.

All able to work ; do chores in-doors and out.

Bristol.—Visited October 3, 1889; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Asher C. Bailey; receives \$3.00 per week for board, clothing and care of each inmate; contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 7; men 5, women 2.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 2; men 1, women 1.

The dinner of the inmates was just over; corned beef and potato and rye bread and water were served; tasted the bread, which was quite sour, but it may have been the accident of the one baking; do not know that it is uniformly so.

Number of paupers able to work, 2; men 1, women 1.

The room where the men sleep has been ceiled on the sides and lathed on the top, since our suggestion to that effect last year; but there is room for improvement now in the comfort and cleanliness of the place, especially in the women's attic.

Canton.—Visited October 4, 1889; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Lewis D. Dowd; receives \$1,600 per year for outdoor and indoor poor; contract includes all outdoor relief wheresoever administered, and expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 6; men 2, women 4.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 1.

Number of insane, 1. (Mary Case, 55 years old.)

Two of the inmates are being boarded there from the town of Burlington.

Number of paupers able to work, 4; men, 2, women 2.

Character of occupation—Chores about house and grounds.

East Hartford.—Visited May 15, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 36 acres of land attached.

Keeper, George F. Kibbe, receives \$400 per annum; contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 11; men 7, women 3, 1 girl baby.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 2.

Number of insane, 1. (Allen Chalker, age 65.)

Number of inmates able to work, 8; men 5, women 3; occupation, farming and chores.

The sexes are separated.

The house looked clean and the food was wholesome.

Visited again May 22, 1890.

The memoranda the same as the above, substantially, except that there are now 8 pauper inmates; men 7, women 1.

East Windsor.—Visited August 26, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 12 acres of land attached.

Keeper, William E. Richardson, receives \$450 per year, and is not expected to give outdoor relief; contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 7; men 4, women 3.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 1—a man.

Number able to work, 3; men 2, women 1; occupation, farming and housework.

The sexes are separated.

A good dinner of meat and a variety of vegetables, and nice light bread and butter was served while I was there; the house was very tidy.

Enfield.—Visited August 26, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Merrick Landfear; contract expires April 1, 1890; almshouse receives prisoners; they are separated from the paupers.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 21; men 12, women 9.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 2—men.

Number of insane, 1. (Man named Jabes Lord, age 65 years.)

Number of paupers able to work, 12; men 7, women 5; occupation, chores on farm and housework.

The sexes are separated.

Farmington.—Visited September 27, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 300 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mr. Bailey, whose contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 7; men 5, women 2.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 1—a man.

One insane woman, could not get name or age, apparently about 30.

Number able to work, 3—men; occupation, farming.

Visited twice; each time the keepers were absent, which accounts for any omissions or inaccuracies.

House in better condition than when visited in 1885.

Glastonbury.—Visited May 18, 1889; almshouse is owned by town.

Keeper, William Hurlburt, receives \$200 per annum; does not include outdoor relief; his contract expires April 1, 1891.

Number of inmates, 2; men 1, women 1.

Able to work, 1—a man; occupation, chores.

Granby.—Visited May 29, 1889; almshouse not owned by town. (Found one pauper boarding at Granby Center, with the family who kept the almshouse in 1887.)

Keeper, Cyrus J. Emerson, who is keeping one pauper, Elizabeth Akerman, 70 years old.

Another pauper is boarding at Newell Edgerton's, in Granby—Henry Clark, 79 years old.

The Emersons kept the almshouse several years, and finally told the selectmen that they could not board the paupers for so little money, and they were taken, all but Elizabeth Akerman, to Mechanicsville, where two of them soon died, and the two above reported are all I could discover as being helped outside of family aid.

Manchester.—Visited May 15, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 70 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Sanford T. Finley, who receives \$450 per annum; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 22; men 7, women 15; also, girl, named Duffy, over 2 years old.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 2—both men.

Number of insane, 5; men 1, women 4. (Margaret Clifford, age 50; Johanna Newman, age 35; Bridget Hanna, age 55; Mary Bennett, age 45; Fred. Walker, age 50.)

Number of paupers able to work, 6; men 1, women 5; occupation, chores, housework, etc.

The sexes are separated.

New Britain.—Visited October, 8th; almshouse is owned by town; about 5 acres of land attached.

Keeper, William Dunham; receives \$600 per year; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners, but does receive tramps.

Whole number of inmates, 53; men 34, women 19.

Number of insane, 4; men 2, women 2. (Johanna Clifford, age 35; Thomas Glynn, age 29; Barney Murphy, age 30; Annie Nobles, age 30.)

Pauper inmates able to work, 10; men 5, women 5; occupation, housework and chores.

Simsbury.—Visited May 29; almshouse is owned by town; about 125 acres of land attached.

Keeper receives \$550, to take charge of the indoor poor and to care for the roads of the town; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Whole number of inmates at date of visit, 2—both men. (Some of the time 3.)

There are 3 feeble-minded men there most of the time, and their names are: Elmer Griffin, age 86; Dennis Wilcox, age 56; William Jackson (colored), age 76.

The two latter able to work some; chores and farm work.

Southington.—Visited October 10, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Thomas C. Hancock, receives \$400 per annum, and no outside relief; contract expires January 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 16; men 9, women 7.

Insane, one man, Charles Darrin, age 70, and one woman, Patty Lewis, age 84. The house looked clean and well ordered.

Whole number able to work, 8; men 4, women 4; farming and housework.

Dinner was ready when I visited the dining-room. Ample supplies of corned meat, pork, cabbage and beets, bread, butter and tea, were on the table.

South Windsor.—Visited August 26, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 15 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Charles O. Smith, receives \$500 per annum, and has no outside work to do, either in looking after the poor or in the matter of roads. He raises tobacco, and I noticed a *splendid* garden of vegetables, and the inmates told me that they had plenty daily; keeper's contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they sleep and eat in the tramping-house.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4—all men: (Austin Pelton, Martin Hall, James Craw, James David.)

Three of the inmates are able to work, two of them on the land and one in the housework.

The sexes are separated when women are there.

Suffield.—Visited September 26, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 65 acres of land attached.

Keeper, E. C. Belden, receives \$450 per year salary; does not undertake outdoor relief; his contract expires January 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 3; men 2, women 1.

The two men are able to work; one saws wood and does chores, the other drives the team.

Wethersfield.—Visited May 15, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 55 acres of land attached.

Keeper, George M. Richardson, who receives \$450 per year; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 5—all men.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 1.

Charles Benson, pauper inmate, age 62, is blind.

Two of the men are able to work; do chores about the farm and house.

Windsor.—Visited May 21, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 10 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Lewis Sykes, receives \$400 per year; his contract expires April, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; men 2, women 2.

Mary Malia, insane inmate, age 50.

Edward Burke, blind inmate, age 55.

Mary Malia is the only inmate able to work; she does housework.

The sexes are not separated.

Tolland County.

Mrs. V. T. Smith has visited and gives the following reports on almshouses in this county :

Bolton.—Visited October 25, 1889, almshouse is not owned by town.

Keeper, W. S. Carrier, boards the paupers at his own house, Bolton Notch, and receives \$2.50 per week for board of inmates; no fixed date of contract; can be changed any month.

Number of inmates, 2; men 1, women 1; neither able to work.

Coventry.—Visited May 18, 1889; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Thomas Walker, receives \$1,275 per year; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 7; men 2, women 5.

A woman by the name of Capwell is boarded at Willimantic, and Elizabeth Toplift is at Ellington, in William Kibbe's family.

One woman at the almshouse is almost helpless, crawls on her hands and stomach; should be cared for in another place.

Two men and one woman are able to work; occupation, house-work and chores.

Mansfield.—Visited October 2, 1889; almshouse not owned by town.

The contract with keeper, William H. Gardner, provides for all the poor of the town of Mansfield, indoor and outdoor poor, and is for three years at a time; it expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 12; men 5, women 7.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 3; men 2, women 1.

Number of insane, 2; men 1, women 1.

Names of the insane, William Atwood, age 68; Julia King, age 48.

One man and one woman are able to work, and do chores, etc., in and out doors.

A woman who helped in the kitchen fell and broke her hip. She was nursed by Mrs. Gardner eight weeks in her back parlor. The old people have the *Religious Herald*, the *Home*, and the daily paper of the family to read. They are *well* cared for. The house is clean and comfortable, with open fires in fire-places, spring and fall, and base-burning stoves in winter; good beds, clean sheets, and good variety of food, all kinds of vegetables in their season, and kind, sympathetic care.

Somers.—Visited March 20, 1889; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Arthur Davis, receives \$2.38 apiece for the board of the poor; contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 5; men 4, women 1.

None are able to work.

The sexes are separated.

Stafford.—Visited May, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 2 acres of land attached.

Keeper, William S. Shepard, receives \$400 per year; finds his own team, and is permitted to do outside town work with it; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates at date of visit, 8; men 3, women 5.

One man and two women insane: George Hare, age 20; Julia Edwards, age 40; Margaret —, age 70.

None able to work.

Tolland.—Visited September 25, 1889.

Tolland has no almshouse, but its poor are boarded as follows: Fanny Waver, at West Willington, with Mrs. Lewis Johnson; Marietta Willis, at Tolland, with D. B. Chapman; John Christie, at Tolland, with John Sparrow; Leonard Rowell and wife, at Stafford, given \$1.00 per week; Mrs. George Brown, Hartford Hospital.

A boy called Dimmock is boarded with his grandmother Dimmock, at Ellington, near Charter's saw mill.

Vernon.—Visited October 11, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 60 acres of land attached.

Keeper, A. Charles Ware, receives \$600 as salary, and the town furnishes everything that is used in the house. This salary is not used to help any outside paupers; contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 16; men 5, women 9, boy babies 2.

Insane: William White, age 65; Nicholas Waters, age 70; Ella Bingham, age 28; Kate Keefe, age 50.

Number able to work, 7; men 2, women 5; occupation, farm chores and housework.

They are now making extensive alterations in the house—enlarging, cleaning, renewing steam heater, and generally changing things.

Litchfield County.

Mrs. V. T. Smith has visited and returns the following reports on almshouses in this county :

Visits were made to almshouses in this county by Colonel Wessells and Mr. Burton, while Mr. Burton was a member of the Board, but are not reported, since the visits of Mrs. Smith were made later.

Litchfield.—Visited November 1, 1891; almshouse is owned by town; about 200 acres of land attached.

Keeper, John Ruwet; his contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 13; men 9, women 4.

Number of feeble minded or idiotic, 4; men 3, women 1

Number of insane, 2: John Peacock, age 51; John Taylor, age 40.

Number able to work, 11; men 8, women 3; occupation, chores, outdoors and in, and farm work for the men.

Cornwall.—Visited November 25; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Archibald Bennett, receives \$650 per year for indoor and outdoor poor; has kept the almshouse for Cornwall for seventeen years; contract expires November 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 4; men 2, women 2.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 2—both men; David Morse, age 58; John Perkins, age 19. The latter is the fruit of an incestuous intercourse between father and daughter, which has left its blight upon the boy in imbecility, and he is a great care to Mrs. Bennett.

The little building in which the paupers are kept is detached from the house. They looked fairly well cared for.

Able to work, 2; men 1, women 1; occupation, chores.

The sexes are separated.

Kent.—Visited November 20; almshouse is owned by town; about 200 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Lewis Ives, receives the use of the farm and \$500 to care for all the poor in the town; contract expires November 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 2; men 1, women 1.

The Lewises have the reputation of being kind and using their paupers well. There are few in the town that need aid within the doors of the almshouse, but more that need aid during the winter in their homes.

The female pauper inmate is able to work.

New Hartford.—Visited November 16; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Morton Sanford, boards the town's poor and keeps them in a small building detached from his own house, receiving \$11.00 per month for each inmate, under a month-to-month contract.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 6; men 2, women 4.

Two of the women are insane: Etta Baker, age 30; Martha Elliott, age 78.

One man and three women are able to work; they take care of their own little house and do their own work.

New Milford.—Visited November 28, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 15 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Oliver W. Smith, receives \$350 per year, and his family of six children, himself and wife, are provided with table board; his contract expires November 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 8; men 4, women 3, girls 1.

When Mr. Smith took the almshouse, five years ago, there were 27 inmates, many of whom were aged and have died during the last four years.

Eureka Crota, a young feeble-minded woman, has a child there that is just two years of age; saw Mr. Bristol, first selectman, and he promised to remove it to the Temporary Home of the county.

A man, feeble minded, William Kellogg, 40 years of age.

An aged colored woman, who does a great amount of work in the pauper department, and is nice and neat as possible. She has "strange" delusions at times, and therefore is obliged to be cared for there. Her name is Urilla Johnson; she is 80 years of age.

George Frank, colored, also 80 years of age, is somewhat insane; has been in Middletown.

Sarah Hatch, a helpless cripple, should, in my opinion, be removed to a Home for Incurables.

Norfolk.—Visited October 31, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 275 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Thomas Carroll, has the use of the farm and \$1.00 per week for each inmate, and furnishes everything for the inmates except clothing and medicine; his contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 3; men 1, women 2.

One of the women, Nora Flaherty, age 45, is insane.

The man and one woman are able to work; do chores.

The sexes are separated.

North Canaan.—Visited October 30, 1890; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Miles Rockwell, has \$2.50 per week for each inmate; his contract expires April 1, 1891.

Only inmate one man.

There are two other paupers boarded, one each in a family. The Rockwell family would be willing to take more, but they feel that there is little chance, "so few people get very poor in East Canaan."

Plymouth.—Visited October 29, 1890; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Frank B. Scott, receives \$800 per year, and helps both indoor and outdoor poor; contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 6; men 2, women 3, boys 1.

This almshouse receives the poor of Thomaston and Terryville; is very comfortable; beds look fairly clean.

The boy is about 2 years old, and will go to the Home soon.

One man and one woman able to work ; the woman helps about the housework.

The sexes are separated.

Roxbury.—Visited — ; has no almshouse.

There are but two or three people, and they are aged, dependent upon the town, and they are boarded either in private families or helped in their own homes.

Salisbury.—Visited December 1, 1890 ; almshouse owned by town ; about 182 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Harmon T. Melius, receives \$360 per year and his family's board ; his contract expires November 1, 1891.

Was much pleased with both Mr. and Mrs. Melius, the looks of the house and premises and condition of all the paupers except one.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 11 ; men 7, women 4.

Two of the women, Jane Ann Casen, age 78, and Sarah Jackson, age 27, are insane.

Sarah Jackson is dangerously insane, and was lying in the upper loft of the woodhouse, with the cold night air coming through the slatted portion of her room. She wants to kill Mrs. Melius, and has to be thus confined. Went to see first selectman about her going to Middletown, and he said they would send her.

One pauper inmate, Henry Myers, is said to be 109 years old ; is in comfortable health and not specially decrepit.

One man and one woman are able to work. James Stewart, 85 years old, works hard every day, and Mrs. Addison, a colored woman, whose husband is blind and in the poorhouse, works hard at housework, so that they keep no other help, but hire the washing.

Sharon.—Almshouse owned by town ; about 125 acres of land attached.

Did not learn the particulars, as I did not see the family, but will have them a little later. There is a little boy by the name of Frazier, about 9 years old ; think the family will claim that they intend to keep him, if we ask to have him removed to the County Home.

Whole number of inmates, 3 ; men 1, boys 1, girls 2—a girl of 15, and her infant.

This Frazier family was put into the almshouse at Sharon, and one boy was taken by Mrs. Myron Willard, of Cornwall Bridge, two years ago. The other boy was left at the poorhouse. The girl, Hattie Frazier, has given birth to a child at the poorhouse, and is perhaps 15 or 16 years old. She is there with her baby. Shall ask to take her baby and place her in a private family. Do not understand that she has remained all the time in the almshouse, but that she was staying "somewhere," and after her condition became known, was returned to the poorhouse.

Torrington.—Visited November 4; almshouse is owned by town; about 200 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Hermanus A. Sanford, receives \$600 per year.

Insane: Joseph North, age 75; feeble minded, Mary Hickey, age 30.

Found a boy of 6 years in this almshouse hopelessly crippled and incurable in other respects. The keeper's wife begged me to relieve her of this charge, if I could, saying it was wearing upon her with all her other work.

Two women and one man able to work. The insane woman does the ironing for the family, sweeping and dish-washing.

Warren.—Visited November 19. The almshouse not being owned by the town, the man, named Marr, who has kept the poor a number of years, I found had moved from the place, and the paupers are now boarded in private families. I found one aged man boarding with Mr. Martin Shore. Another pauper is boarded by a Miss Mary Nichols, and Mr. Buell Carter, the selectman, to whose house I went, gave me all particulars concerning the special arrangements of the town. I think the poor are well taken care of in Warren. They help them in their homes as long as possible.

Washington.—Visited November 29, 1890; almshouse is not owned by town.

Mrs. Zugler boards one of the town's poor at \$4.00 per week, giving him good care, warm room in winter, etc.

Mrs. Marvin boards two, a man and woman, and has about the same price for board.

Mrs. Barber boards an aged paralytic, and receives from the town \$1.00 per day for her care.

Four or five families are being helped by the town in their own families.

The selectmen, however, have called a meeting to discuss the purchase of a town farm.

Winchester.—Visited November 13; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Joseph Poole, has a contract for the outdoor and indoor poor at \$3,000 per year, which expires April 1, 1891.

Number of inmates, 9; men 6, women 3.

Insane: 5; men 3, women 2.

Mr. Poole is supporting four insane paupers at the Hospital at Middletown; pay \$11.00 per month.

One pauper is being kept in Bridgeport Hospital at \$5.00 per week.

One man, bedridden, in a little house across the street from the town house; food carried to him.

The sexes are separated.

Woodbury.—Visited November 3; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Roderick Atwood, receives \$2.50 per week per capita; contract expires November 1, 1891.

Number of inmates, 4—all men.

Insane: Edward Hine, aged 35. Hine's father and mother were both paupers and in the almshouse when young. They married and had thirteen children, all born in the almshouse. Mrs. Hine's father and mother were paupers, and she was born in the poorhouse.

Another town pauper, Caroline —, age 79, is boarded with Mr. Harley Warner of Woodbury.

Fairfield County.

Mrs. V. T. Smith has visited and returns the following reports upon almshouses in this county :

Bridgeport.—Visited August 5, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 97 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Michael Logan, is paid \$75.00 per month, his wife \$25.00 per month, his oldest son \$30.00 per month, and his oldest daughter \$15.00 per month; contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 91; men 63, women 25, boys 3.

Number of insane, 23; men 19, women 4.

Children: George Smith, incurable, 2 years and 4 months old;

Edward Mean, 9 months old; Joseph Howard, 3 months old.

The inmates are given soup twice a week, all sorts of vegetables, peas, onions, squash, Lima beans, carrots, parsnips, radishes, lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes. Breakfast—Hash, coffee, cold meat, pork and beans, etc. For dinner on Friday they have fish and oftentimes eggs.

Danbury.—Visited August 15, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 65 acres of land attached.

Keeper, William L. Durant, has \$750 per annum; contract expires May 1, 1881.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 29; men 15, women 14.

Insane, Richard D. Lane, age 29; Thomas Talbot, age 26;

Nathaniel Bishop, age 58; Caroline Blizzard, age 52; Robert Dixon, age 40.

Feeble minded: William Kyle, age 40; Harry Jennings, age 72.

Incurable: Harry Jennings, Thomas Talbot, William Kyle,

Michael Kelly, Mary A. Pratt, Mrs. Wildman, Sarah J. Moody.

Number able to work, 8; men 5, women 3; occupation, house-work and chores.

The sexes are separated.

The diet is baked beans once a week, vegetable soup once or twice. Sunday dinner, roast beef and vegetables, butter always twice and sometimes three times daily, and now and *all winter* they have the vegetables of the season, tea twice a day, house clean, beds clean and decent.

Brookfield.—Visited May 4, 1889; almshouse is not owned by town.

The people of Brookfield contract with Mrs. Adella L. Shepard to care for their paupers, by and large, pay doctors' bills and general charges, for \$800 a year.

Number of pauper inmates at date of visit, 6; men 4, women 2.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 2; 1 man, 1 woman.

Insane: 1, Samuel Whittock, 60 years.

Able to work, 1, a woman, at housework.

The whole house was filthy, the beds and the food of poor quality and insufficient; on the whole, a very poorly kept place.

Easton.—Visited August 20, 1890; almshouse not owned by town.

Mr. Bradley, who was reputed to keep the almshouse, and to whose place we were directed, said: "I do not board the paupers in my house; I provide for them elsewhere."

One man repulsive and unbearable.

The town of Easton at present finds this the best method of caring for its poor. It saves expense and permits the poor to cook their own food and wash and mend their own clothing, which those at present on the town are able to do.

Greenwich.—Visited September 30, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 165 acres of land attached.

Keeper, William Sackett, receives \$500 per year; contract expires March 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates 10—all men.

Henry Lockwood is incurable and partially insane.

Eight of the inmates are able to work; occupation, chores and farm work.

This house is clean, beds decent, and food, I should think, plentiful. Here, as in all the almshouses of Fairfield County, except Brookfield, I find they have a *plenty of vegetables*—variety and of good quality.

Huntington.—Visited August 19, 1890; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Philo L. Bassett, boards any pauper sent to him by the selectmen for \$2.75 per week, including washing, mending, and care in illness; his contract expires January 1, 1891.

Number of inmates, 6; men 3, women 3.

Insane: Patrick Hearney, age 45.

Peculiar, if not insane, Mrs. Frances Smith, age 50.

Mrs. Julia A. Curtis, about 60 years old, has been discharged from Middletown, and is now boarded in this almshouse by the selectmen of Trumbull.

Lyman Clinton is being boarded by Ansonia.

“If any of the paupers do any work they are to be paid by the hour. They will neither chop wood nor do a chore, unless they are paid on the spot, as they declare their board is paid, and they are not *obliged* to work.”—MRS. BASSETT.

Monroe.—Visited August 20, 1890; almshouse is not owned by town.

The poor of Monroe are boarded a little over to the town line, in Huntington, about four miles from the almshouse kept by the Bassetts in Huntington.

The keeper, David L. Laborie, has a contract merely by the week. Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 2; men 1, women 1.

The house where the Labories live is very poor and old. The almshouse holding the Monroe poor was burned two years ago. It was kept by a Mrs. Wheeler, and burned in the night. Three of the aged inmates perished in the flames. Mrs. Betsey Lewis, 77 years old, escaped from the burning house, and is still suffering from the effects of the fire; is living at Mr. Laborie's; and John Colger, 86 years of age, with sons and daughters of grand children, all self-supporting, is spending his last days in this place.

The two inmates are lame and aged and cannot work.

New Canaan.—Visited September 30, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 130 acres of land attached.

The almshouse is in a very lonely and inaccessible part of New Canaan, a mile or more from any habitation, with woods on every side.

Keeper, Charles B. Rider, has \$470 a year, twelve cows to milk, but they are able to sell the cream. He feels that he has to work very hard. His contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 7; men 6, women 1.

Insane: Alpheus Jennings has to be chained to keep him from running away. It seems to be a merciful detention, because he is possessed of a desire to "go off," and they cannot make him promise not to if they release him.

Two incurables: Jacob Whiting, paralytic; Lewis Selleck, consumption.

Four of the men and the woman are able to work; occupation, chores on farm and house work.

Newtown.—Visited September 2; almshouse not owned by town.

Keeper, Eli J. Morris, who boards the paupers at the rate of about \$3.00 per week; his contract expires May 1, 1891.

Number of inmates, 10; men 5, women 5.

Insane: Willie Caskell, 15 years, incurable; Ellen Derhing, 19 years, incurable.

Three men and one woman are able to work; house and farm work.

Norwalk.—Visited September 3, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 30 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Charles H. Hoyt, has \$450 per year, no outside relief, and everything furnished by the town, except some of the furniture which belongs to the Hoyts; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Insane: Mary O'Donnell, age 42; Will. Taylor, age 29; John Collins, age 40. Collins is feeble minded more than insane. Able to work, 26; men 13, women 13; occupation, chores outdoor and in.

I found the almshouse clean, well ordered, and filled with contented inmates; food, and *especially vegetables*, plentiful. Mary O'Donnell is in a close room in the basement, very excitable, talking and thrashing and tearing almost all the time.

Redding.—Visited September 3; almshouse is not owned by town.

Keeper, Eli Osborne, whose contract expires April 1, 1891.

The inmates are two aged men, who live, eat and sleep in one long, large room. The family seem kind and *easy*. I find, thus far, with the exception of the large towns so far visited, namely, Bridgeport, Danbury and Norwalk, that the almshouses, as a whole, are not as well kept as is the rule in Hartford and Tolland Counties.

One of the men is able to work.

Ridgefield.—Visited August 15, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 50 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Albert N. Jennings, has \$450 per year; no outside relief; contract expires April 1, 1891.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 5; men 2, women 3.

Insane: Samuel Thomas, who works and is a great help to the keeper; feeble minded, Jane Horton; incurable, Jane Gaines.

Able to work, one man and one woman; occupation, house work and farming.

Jane Gaines is bedridden and is in a little building in the back yard. Her room was not tidy, and the whole house was disorderly and poorly kept.

The inmates have enough to eat, I think, and vegetables in plenty.

Stamford.—Visited September 30, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached, of which about 40 are cultivated.

Keeper, Lewis Provost, is paid \$500 per year; has been there eleven years; before that time was three years in New Canaan almshouse; his contract expires April 1, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 34; men 13, women 21.

Of the inmates 2 are insane, 4 are feeble minded, 2 are incurable from St. Vitus dance, and 2 are incurable from consumption.

This place is *very well kept*; beds, rooms, appliances, food and clothing all seem appropriate and decent. The inmates speak kindly of the people who care for them, and are a quiet body of people in the main.

One woman, utterly blind, takes nice care of her room and all her wearing apparel and that of some others. She irons neatly all the clothing of the inmates.

Another incurable does much of the sewing.

Stratford.—Visited September 8, 1890; almshouse not owned by town. I made the discovery that Stratford now has no almshouse. There is one woman who for more than forty years has been supported by the town, and she is boarded by one of the selectmen at his house.

There are families assisted occasionally as their necessities require, who have their families preserved to them. They hope now to reopen an almshouse in that town.

Trumbull.—Visited September 3, 1890. I found but one pauper in the town of Trumbull and no almshouse. The dependent is a woman, and is boarded for \$2.75 per week. The information was kindly given me by Mr. E. S. Fairchild, the first selectman of Trumbull.

Weston.—Visited September 28, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about a quarter of an acre of land attached. The house is situated in the village of Weston near the church. The poor are kept in a small building detached from the house.

Keeper, Josiah D. Williams, receives \$2.50 per week for each inmate, and thinks they cost him more than that. He has no special contract, but takes them only from week to week.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 2; both men. David Barnum, age 75; Franklin Sturges, age 76. They are both feeble minded and almost insane, being troubled with delusions. There is nothing for them to do after their room is swept and beds made, so they manage to get a few pennies in doing little jobs for the villagers, which they invariably spend for rum.

Westport.—Visited September 29, 1890.

Mr. Charles Kemper is the guardian of the poor, and is at present taking care of between thirty and forty people in their own homes or boarding one in a family, there being no paupers in the house where they have been kept for years. Mr. Kemper has \$1.800 per year for the work he does. It is all outdoor relief (so called). Mr. Marz, a German, has the house, and is paid \$4.00 a month to hold it open for Mr. Kemper to place paupers there if he chooses. Mr. Marz has \$3.00 per week if he boards any one, but thinks he shall not wait much longer for Mr. Kemper to send people there.

Mr. Kemper takes care of two incurable children and several adults also incurable.

Miss Josephine Page boards occasionally sick people in charge of the town.

Russell Brotherton and wife, an aged couple, are boarded in Easton ; also, James Coaley and wife.

Wilton.—Visited September 3 ; almshouse not owned by town. The Morehouses, who keep the paupers, own their place and rent to the town a little building in which they are kept. The building is located in the rear of their own house.

Keeper, Sherman S. Morehouse, receives \$400 per year for the board and care (?) of the paupers. Their food is carried to them, and they have a fire in their tenement in the winter. They do not provide the clothing of the paupers, but they wash it. The contract expires April 1, 1890.

The almshouse receives prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 2 ; both men.

John Talcott, 85 years old, and blind, looked very sad and depressed.

The Morehouses have kept the almshouse twenty-five years in the past, then for five years they gave it up, and now are doing the work again. Mrs. Morehouse is evidently only half-hearted in the matter. Mr. M —— seems to be kind and *easy*.

One inmate is able to work ; does chores.

New Haven County.

Mrs. Francis Bacon is responsible for the following reports on almshouses in this county:

New Haven.—Visited June 26, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 260 acres of land attached.

Mr. Sanford, the keeper, assistant superintendent, matrons, clerk, steward, and helper to matron, receive salaries (October, 1889, to October, 1890,) amounting to \$3,294.68.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 221; men 102, women 112, children 7. (Sex of children not stated in all cases; known on the record as "Infant Maloney," "Infant Burns," etc.).

Insane 26: Men—Cowbuy, age 35; Carney 55, Downey 25, Daily 59, Fitzgerald 55, Kinney 28, Groder 35, Reynolds 35, Staples 28, Stratton —, Scott 37, Spooney 33, Thompson 65, Watts 30. Women—Stapleton, age 46; Hammel 62, Norton 28, Groark 60, Neil 28, Badeu 41, Sullivan 45, Coffee 45, Ampens 68, Gangle —, Nash 19, McName 24.

Number of paupers able to work, 40; all women; occupation, housework.

Comparatively few men able-bodied.

The children, all under 2 years of age except one, to wit: May Jarrell, with whom is her mother, who is to take the child (2 years of age) away with her.

Branford.—Visited October 22, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 25 acres of land attached.

The keeper, Mrs. Lucy Butler, rents the farm and house from the town for \$108 a year, and takes the poor for \$2.00 weekly, providing everything; her contract expires October 11, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 6; men 4, women 2.

Tramps received, about 100 a year, are locked into a wretched shed and given crackers in the morning; no extra allowance for them.

One of the two women is supported by her pension as a soldier's widow, \$3.00 weekly.

One man is able to work; occupation, light farm work.

A very shabby, comfortless place, though looking fairly well on the outside.

Cheshire.—Visited June 11, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; about 75 acres of land attached.

Keeper, F. A. Hotchkiss, has \$600 a year salary; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they are separated from the paupers.

Whole number of inmates, 4; men 3, women 1.

Demented John Allen, age 68; Alex. Granniston, age 64.

One hundred and eighty tramps last year spent one night.

Two men are able to work; occupation, light farm work.

Town spends about \$800 on outside poor.

Ansonia.—Visited October 16, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 40 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mrs. Humiston, has \$700; does not include outdoor relief; contract expires April, 1890.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Whole number of inmates, 16; men 7, women 9.

Feeble minded: Mrs. Nellie Gordon.

One man and one woman able to work; occupation, farm and house work.

Guilford.—Visited October 28, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about an acre of land attached.

The place has improved since last visitation.

Keeper, W. Bowen, \$125 salary; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they are separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates, 4; men 2, women 2.

Insane: Mary Dolph, age 33.

In addition to the above receipts, one of the men pays \$80.00 yearly as a boarder.

Tramps taken in 1888, 300. The town provides a room in the lockup on the grounds, and coffee and crackers, if they split wood.

Hamden.—Visited October 17; almshouse is owned by town; about 118 acres of land attached.

Keeper, W. Mathews, has \$400 salary, and town pays all bills ; contract expires March 24.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 10 ; men 6, women 4.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 2 ; men 1, women 1.

Tramps are received, 10-12 a year.

Number able to work, 7 ; men 5, women 2 ; occupation, farm and housework.

Meriden.—Visited October 29, 1889 ; almshouse is owned by town ; about 64 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mr. O'Brien, has salary of \$800 ; town pays all bills ; contract expires January 1.

Almshouse receives prisoners ; they are not separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates, 35-40 (superintendent absent and no exact statement obtained) ; men 23, women about 17.

Insane: Men 6—"Paddy" Boil, Eugene Callahan, Adolph Ruick, Isaac Baldwin, Henry Rodmaster ; one name unknown. Women 10—Nora Hawkins, Mary Criner, Lizzie Bond, Ellen Hughes, Charlotte Hart, Sarah Bradley, Bridget Higgan, Pauline Trimilow, Rose —, Lizzie Gaffney.

Able to work, 5 ; men 2, women 3 ; farm and housework.

Matron reports that some of the insane are violent and dangerous at times.

Naugatuck.—Visited October 18, 1889 ; almshouse is owned by town ; about 90 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mrs. Hull, receives \$1.00 a day ; town pays all bills ; contract " goes right along."

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 6 ; all men.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 1.

Clean and comfortable.

Five inmates able to work ; farm work.

Oxford.—Visited October 16, 1889 ; almshouse is owned by town ; about three acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mrs. Hubbell, receives \$500, to include everything.

House shabby and comfortless, shingles falling off, and windows stuffed with rags.

There are no inmates ; they are expected as soon as winter begins.

Wallingford.—Visited November 1 ; no almshouse.

Poor boarded in several places.

One insane woman boarded with a family, which I could not find. I visited two children, to wit: Frank Wilson, 19 months, boarded with Mrs. Edward Johnson and well cared for; Burton Risley, 6 years, boarded with Mrs. Allen, will be placed in better hands soon; he belongs to the town of Griswold.

Waterbury.—Visited October 18, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 175 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mr. Pinney, has \$800 salary; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse receives prisoners; they are not separated from the paupers.

Number of inmates, 85; men 58, women 20; children under 16, boys 2, girls 5.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 3; men 2, women 1.

Number of insane, 4; men 2, women 2.

Insane: David Orman, John Duff, James Phelan, Anna Hogan.

Ten of the men are prisoners—drunkards—and one of the women.

About 35 of the men and about 15 of the women are able to work; farm and housework.

The children are: James Conarty, 6 years; Mary Ann Conarty, 5 years; Lucinda Conarty, 10 weeks; the mother with them; the father in the county jail till January (the Conarty family have a long almshouse record, the woman has been in and out for years); Anna Phelan, 12 weeks, illegitimate, Irish; Jane Bracken, 2 months, illegitimate, Irish, born here; Hatty Benson, 8 months, illegitimate, American; James Welch, 10 months, legitimate, Irish, whose mother is with the child, a prisoner, drunkard.

A new almshouse greatly needed. One bath tub, in the cellar, for 85 inmates.

New London County.

Mrs. Francis Bacon is responsible for the following reports on almshouses in this county :

New London.—Visited October 24.—Almshouse is owned by town ; about 25 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Charles Walden, has \$600 salary ; town pays all bills ; contract expires January 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 33 ; men 16, women 14, boys 2, girls 1.

Feeble minded or idiotic : Men 2, women 3.

Insane : George Aldrich, age 50 ; John McCune, age 50 ; Fanny Chester, age 90 (Indian) ; Ellen McCall, age 50 ; Annie Evans, age 50.

None of these have ever been in the Insane Asylum.

The children are : Mary Luss, 1 year, German, illegitimate, born here ; Edward Murphy, 7 months, Irish, illegitimate, born here ; John Kelly, 2 months, Irish, illegitimate, born here.

The almshouse is in every way commendable.

Norwich.—Visited June —, 1890 ; almshouse is owned by town ; about 26 acres of land attached.

Keeper, I. Bailey, has a salary and all bills paid ; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 51 ; men 30, women 20, girls 1.

Insane : Benjamin Keyser, age 60 ; Solomon Hyde 70, John Gibson 75, Emma Sanfair 68, Mary Murphy 50, Mary Graham 90, Betty Dunn 65, Mary Hanley 50, Jane McGung 30, James Fallon 35, Michael Hugo 70, Maria Burns 64.

Number able to work, 14 ; men 12, women 2 ; light farm and housework.

Colchester.—Visited November 2, 1889 ; almshouse is owned by town ; about 40 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mr. Kramer, has \$430 salary, town paying all bills; his contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 10; men 3, women 7.

Feeble minded or idiotic: One woman.

Insane: Mrs. Ellen Connell, age 70, returned from asylum.

One man and one woman able to work; house and farm work.

Place clean and comfortable.

Griswold.—Visited June 16, 1890; almshouse is owned by town; Salary of keeper \$427; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 5; men 4, women 1.

Insane: Mrs. Bennett, age 67; John Gates, age 78.

Tramps received and not separated from others.

One man and one woman able to work.

Almshouse clean.

Groton.—Visited October 25, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 60 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mr. Crandall, has \$300; town pays all bills; contract expires March 1.

Number of inmates, 6; men 3, women 3.

Feeble minded or idiotic, 3; men 1, women 2.

Insane: One woman, Kate Packer, age 40.

The farm and two houses given to the town two years ago. One house only in good repair; keeper lives there. The poor sleep in the other house, forty rods away; two of them crazy women. No fire, no light. They spend the day time in keeper's house. The place is unfit for its purpose.

Lebanon.—Visited November 2, 1887; almshouse not owned by town.

The town boards its poor for a lower rate than at the last inspection, and with Mrs. Watrous at \$2.00 weekly, the town supplying clothing; contract expires May 1.

Number of inmates, 5; men 2, women 3.

Insane: Fanny Clark, aged 70, crazy for thirty years, never in an asylum. Nancy Wells, also insane, is boarded with Mrs. Durfee; she is 57, crazy eleven years, and never sent to an asylum.

No one able to work.

The town is to move the poor to Mr. Nye's house as soon as he is ready for them, at \$2.00 weekly.

Montville.—Visited October 24; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Austin DeWolf, has \$300; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 5; men 4, women 1.

Feeble minded or idiotic: One man.

Insane: One man.

Tramps taken.

A wretched place. The keeper does as well as he can under the circumstances.

One man able to work; farm work.

Lyme.—Visited October 25, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 16 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Mrs. M. A. Baker, has \$10.00 a month salary and extra for sewing, and gets her son's board in the winter; the town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates 5; men 1, women 3, boys 1.

Feeble minded or idiotic: One woman.

Tramps received, about 40 during winter.

One woman able to work; housework.

Stonington.—Visited October 25, 1889; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, H. M. Hill, receives \$1.25 weekly for each pauper, and has use of the farm; the town provides coal, clothing, and certain other supplies; contract goes on from year to year.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 18; men 11, women 6, girls 1.

Feeble minded or idiotic: Two men.

Insane: Mike Downs, ball and chain; John Smith, ball and chain have been removed; Thomas McClain, about 50, has never been in an asylum.

Among the six women are two young girls, one 13 and one about 17, who have been brought up in the almshouse as paupers and are now employed there as servants.

Four men and three women are able to work.

Edward Hampton, 2 years, orphan, born in the house. The keeper says he has adopted this child; consequently he is not included in the members.

Waterford.—Visited October 24; almshouse is owned by town; about 100 acres of land attached.

Keeper, Noyes D. Getchell, has \$250; town pays all bills; contract expires April 1.

Almshouse does not receive prisoners.

Number of inmates, 7; men 4, women 3.

Insane: Annie Thormly, age 38, "thirty years in almshouse?"

An outbreak of typhoid fever has carried off 5-6 of the paupers since the last inspection. The place is unfit for its purposes.

Able to work: Two men and three women.

The State Almshouse.

There is no State Almshouse. The State owns nothing of the sort. The place popularly known as the "State Almshouse" is at Tariffville, Hartford County. It is kept by Marvin Sanford under his contract with the State. It is time, more than time, that the actual facts in regard to this contract and its practical operation should be investigated by the Legislature. The place kept by Mr. Sanford is unworthy of the State, however remunerative and satisfactory to him. It has for many years been a glaring illustration of the "contract system" of caring for the poor.

Mrs. V. T. Smith, under date of May 28, 1889, reports of the place kept by Mr. Sanford, as follows :

This almshouse receives paupers from any part of the State if they are found to have no legal settlement. In addition to this source of population, Bloomfield, East Granby, Avon and Barkhamsted board their poor there. Windsor Locks contributes one inmate, Burlington one, North Canaan one, West Hartford two, and Hartford one.

The keeper is Marvin Sanford ; the matron Mrs. Sandman.

Number of inmates at date of visit, 40 ; men 20, women 20.

Sick and feeble minded : James Roach, age 56 ; Ben Niger, age 50 ; Matilda Scofield, age 65 ; Thomas Gladding, age 48 ; James Delaney, age 65.

Insane—All over 21 : Elizur Case, Miles Case, Mary Butler, Minnie Elwell, Eliza McNamee, Eliza Raynor, Katherine Dougherty, Kate Dougherty (daughter), Martin Dougherty (son), Rollin Miller, Emily Miller, Robert Miller, Maria Bennett, Samuel Allen.

Many of the inmates are entirely incapable of caring for themselves.

Hartford County Jail.

BY MRS. V. T. SMITH.

The Hartford County Jail is located in Hartford, is a comparatively new building, wholesome and clean in every particular, and, so far as I am able to judge, well officered in all its respective departments. The men, and they are by far the larger part of the prisoners, are kept partially busy at seating chairs. As a class they are surprisingly young. Now and then a tottering old man is seen among them, and some are middle-aged, but many are boys of nineteen and twenty, just entering on a destructive career, utterly indifferent as to what their future may be. Occasionally I see there a refined young face of pathetic quality, which makes the sad sight even sadder.

On the women's side a much smaller company is found, but large enough to represent degraded and suffering womanhood in every phase. The women and girls here imprisoned represent all classes of vice and misery. Drunken and discouraged wives and mothers, prostitutes, thieves, the indolent and the wayward, inhabit this ward in common, retiring at night to cells opening from the ward. Some of these women are engaged in the laundry and kitchen, and some upon coarse sewing for the institution; but the supply of work is not sufficient to keep them fully employed, and some of them sit idle for hours each day. Many of these women spend years of their lives alternating between the jail and the slums of the city, debauching, by their influence and example, younger women in their seasons out of jails, and costing the city money over again for arrests and police court committals. A work-house should, in my opinion, be established, to which both men and women of this character should go and remain for long periods, removed from their besetting sins and earning their own support by laundry and other work that could be provided.

Girls who, by a law of our State, are now forbidden the privi-

leges of the reformatory at Middletown after they have reached the age of sixteen, are sometimes sent to jail for lack of any satisfactory provision for them, and are thus forced into companionships which degrade and pollute them. It is an outrage against young girls that should not be permitted to continue.

They should be committed to the Temporary Homes until the age of ten or twelve; and from that age until twenty-one, whenever obliged to be cared for, the correctional school at Middletown should receive them. If, as is claimed, the school at Middletown is a private institution and not intended for this class of girls, then a reformatory should be built at once by the State for this purpose, thus giving our girls the watch-care of prevention and reform during their minority, so that neither jail nor work-house shall set its blighting seal upon them until they have had the opportunities of years in which to do right and grow into good citizens.

The tables furnished me by the jailer are as follows :

Remaining in the jail June 30, 1888,	-	-	-	168	persons.
Committed during the year,	-	-	-	1,497	"
Discharged,	-	-	-	1,499	"
Remaining June 30, 1889,	-	-	-	166	"
White Men,	-	-	-	1,298	"
Colored Men,	-	-	-	39	"
White Women,	-	-	-	152	"
Colored Women,	-	-	-	8	"

That all who read these tables may see how large a share drunkenness has in filling this jail, I quote from the jailer's tabulated report and his remarks to me :

Committed for drunkenness,	-	-	-	717
Breach of peace (mostly through intoxication),	-	-	-	132
For assault (nearly always while drunk),	-	-	-	120
Neglect of family (through drunkenness),	-	-	-	15
Vagrancy,	-	-	-	57

The moment that we realize that for a boy or a girl over sixteen (guilty of a misdemeanor or arrested for vagrancy having no home), there is no place in this State except the almshouse or the jail, and that all through the year such commitments are made, the absolute and crying need for a reformatory for both young men and young women is apparent, unless our reform schools will consent to take them in.

Tolland County Jail.

BY MRS. V. T. SMITH.

Visited February 28, 1890.

Found 17 inmates.

16 men.

1 woman.

The woman was eighteen years of age, situated in the third tier of cells and seemed to be spending her time in solitary confinement. Her offence, she admitted, was street walking. She had nothing whatever to do from day to day.

The men had nothing whatever to do. There is only a garden plot in connection with the building, so that farm work in summer is out of the question. It seemed that if Bridgeport could find work for her great number of inmates, Tolland could do as much. The jail was fairly clean and the sanitary condition has been much improved, since the visit of Dr. Lindsley of the Board of Health, a few years since.

New Haven County Jail.

BY MRS. FRANCIS BACON.

Visited this jail June, 1890.

Men prisoners, 175.

Place clean.

Provision for bathing in the cellar. Daily washing at sink in work room.

Industry: Contract for cane-seating chairs.

Work room large and well ventilated.

Men locked in their cells when relieved from work.

Religious services held by Y. M. C. A.

Women, 28-30.

No special industry. A few, 4-6, steadily employed in kitchen; the remainder without occupation, except for an hour or two as helpers in the kitchen.

Not locked in their cells, freely communicating with each other as they please.

Keeper, Mr. Gates; Matron, Mrs. Gates.

New London County Jails.

BY MRS. FRANCIS BACON.

Visited these jails in June, 1890.

New London County has two jails—one in New London and one in Norwich.

New London Jail, under Deputy Brown.

Men, 35.

Industry: Beating carpets, upholstering furniture, etc., etc.

No contract work.

Religious services held three times a month and reading matter supplied.

Bathing arrangements and cells not seen, the keepers being very busy at the time of my visit.

Nine women prisoners, chiefly from disorderly houses.

Norwich Jail.—Deputy Champlin in charge.

Clean and orderly.

Men, 28.

Employment not by contract; chair-mending, upholstering, etc., etc.

Work secured in the town.

Women, 2.

Employed in kitchen and sewing.

Services on Sunday by City Missionary.

Reading supplied, and work found by the Missionary for all who will take it on leaving the jail.

Litchfield County Jail.

BY MRS. V. T. SMITH.

There have been in this jail from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, 124 inmates. At one time last year there were 68 prisoners, with but 18 cells for their accommodation. There is a small garden attached to the jail, in which a few of the men are permitted to work for a short time during the summer; but there has been no work for many of the men the year round. Work has recently been supplied, however, for the men through a contract with Mr. F. E. Clark of Bridgeport for seating chairs. The men are glad to be occupied. There is no work for the women, except for one or two who are permitted to work in the kitchen.

On the day of the first visit there were 28 inmates—21 men, 1 boy of 17, and 6 women. The jail is said to be in a good sanitary condition by those who should know; but its exceedingly small accommodations should be increased at once.

Bridgeport Jail.

BY MRS. V. T. SMITH.

I visited the Fairfield County Jail, at Bridgeport, August 6, 1890.

Found everything in confusion, as prison cells are being built and other extensive alterations are being made.

The number now in jail is 135, and of this number 14 are women.

The men are, as a rule, *very* young, many of them seeming little more than lads. One boy (Michael Hickey) of 15 years, is serving a sentence of nearly a year.

August Herbst was committed at 16 for three years.

Six boys are there at this date under 18 years of age.

A little boy (Fred. Shey), 8 years of age, was sent to jail for twenty-five days, being implicated, with four others, in the stealing of a ten dollar bill.

Could not judge much of prison discipline; find, however, they have plenty of work at chair seating summer and winter, which is a great benefit to the prisoners.

Danbury Jail.

BY MRS. V. T. SMITH.

Visited September 28, 1890.

Found 13 inmates.

12 men (2 young men 19 and 20.)

1 woman (colored.)

232 persons have been committed to this jail during the past year.

The house looked clean, but the impression made by the surroundings is a very painful one. The inmates have no work, and, beyond washing their clothing, have nothing to do throughout the week. The consequence is they lie abed in the daytime, to kill time, and lie awake nights. The men have some companionship with each other, but the women none whatever with any one, sitting alone day after day in the prison corridor.

The diet is light because there is no work. Every morning in the year, for breakfast, hash, cup coffee, slice of bread. Dinner, bread and milk. Supper, mush and milk.

THE TEMPORARY HOMES.

Hartford County.

The Home in this county was opened October 1, 1883, and has received hundreds of the dependent, neglected and abused children of the county since its opening. The disadvantages and hindrances attendant upon its early days are scarcely remembered, now that it has become known and appreciated by those who desired better legislation for unfortunate children.

More and more the sentiment of the State is against children being placed in almshouses, and more and more it is in favor of family homes for children. The Temporary Homes are a means to this end—the Board of Management placing the children out as fast as homes open that are desirable. The committees visit the Home, and also the children that are placed out in families in their towns; they also frequently inform the Board of the names of families willing to take children. The work of placing out from this Home has been carried on this year as briskly as heretofore.

On the First of January, 1890, there were 52 children in the Home. During the year, 71 have been received and 68 have gone out.

Litchfield County.

This Home was opened at New Milford October 1, 1883, but was soon removed to East Canaan, and one year ago was transferred to the Gilbert Building at Winsted.

The number of children in the Home from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, was 53, and the number placed out in families was 30.

Tolland County.

This Home, now located at Vernon Center, was opened at Andover November 1, 1883. It has made its place in the county, and every town is interested in it and proud of its success. It is frequently said of the Temporary Homes by those who know their work, that they are the best institutions in the State.

There were in this Home January 1, 1890, 24 children, and during the year 10 others were admitted, while 17 were placed out in homes.

Material changes have been made in the building since the last report. A more plentiful supply of running water has been provided. The house has been heated by steam, and bath-rooms on the first floor and a dormitory above have been added.

It has been characterized by a wise and kind administration, and the children there have had the comforts of a kind and educating family life.

During the winter the children, as well as matron, were afflicted with a form of contagious fever, from which all have now recovered.

Fairfield County.

This Home was opened January 1, 1884, and has from the first done good work for the children of the county. It is still located at Stratford, where it was established, but a commodious building

is now in process of erection at Norwalk, which it is expected will be ready early in the Autumn.

There have been in the Home from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, 76 children, of whom 36 have been placed out in families. The Home is well ordered and governed, and has demonstrated over and again its advantages for the dependent children of the county.

Windham County.

This Home was opened November 1, 1883, at Putnam Heights, and later removed to another part of Putnam to a place bought by the county. Here the children received kind treatment, care and education, and from the Home are provided with homes in carefully selected private families.

The number in the Home from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, was 45, and the number placed was 19.

Middlesex County.

The whole number of children admitted to this Home, since its opening, up to January 1, 1891, was 134, of which 30 remained there at the last-named date.

The expenses of the Home have been largely reduced by a proper economy during the last two years.



Printed by J. B. Johnson, New York.

(MAIN HOSPITAL.)
CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
AT MIDDLETOWN.



The Oldwork, Reg. & Spence, 1844, Mass.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.



The Clubhouse, Prof. Springfield, Mass.

SOUTH HILL HOSPITAL

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane

OF THE

State of Connecticut,

WITH THE

Superintendent's and Treasurer's Reports

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

Presented to the General Assembly at its Session in January, 1891.

—•••—

BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

—•••—

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.:

PELTON & KING, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS, EAST COURT STREET.

1890.

Officers of the Hospital.



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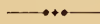


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Mrs. MARGARET DUTTON, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Matron.</i>

All communications relative to the Admission, etc., of patients, should be addressed to the Superintendent. Blanks will be furnished on application.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.



*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the
State of Connecticut, January Session, 1891:*

The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane respectfully present this, their Twenty-third Report, covering the two years from June 30th, 1888, to June 30th, 1890.

We are thankful to be enabled to report the condition of the institution as good in every respect, and we believe that the State may justly regard with satisfaction and pride the results of its wise and liberal provision for its insane.

As was to be expected, the increase in the number of patients, some eighty-five in the past two years, has reduced somewhat the expense of "support" per capita, and we believe that we would be justified in still further reducing the "price for keeping" the pauper patients (General Statutes, Sec. 3614, Chap. 224, Title 67), but by so doing the State alone would be directly affected, and the towns from which the patients come derive no benefit; therefore, we respectfully suggest that the Act relating to the "Commitment of Insane Paupers and Indigent Persons" (Sec. 487, General Statutes, 1888) be so amended that the "two dollars and fifty cents per week of the expense of support" of each pauper patient, now paid by the town chargeable with his "support," be made to include "clothing" as well as "support," the increased cost of which to the hospital would be about equal to the reduction "in price for keeping" we should otherwise recommend.

During the last biennial period the following much-needed improvements have been made:

A barn for farm horses, wagons, etc.

A new and larger ice-house.

• A cottage for employés.

An additional reservoir, the necessity for which has long been most pressingly felt, is in process of construction, and when completed will, together with the now existing ones, afford an ample supply at all times and for all emergencies, we believe.

The additional accommodation called for by the Special Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, viz.: "That the board of trustees of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane be and are hereby authorized and instructed to erect and furnish, as soon as practicable, a suitable building, on land owned by the State, at Middletown, for the further accommodation and care of the insane poor of the State, said building to furnish accommodations for at least one hundred and twenty persons. The board of trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to expend from the funds of said hospital an amount necessary for this purpose," has been provided for by additions to the wings of the South Hospital of forty-eight rooms, and by doubling the capacity of the Main Cottage, so-called, giving one hundred additional beds in that building.

For details of the above and of the general work of the hospital, and for certain recommendations, all of which receive our full endorsement, we would refer you to the accompanying able and exhaustive report of the Superintendent,—but would in particular respectfully urge your careful and thoughtful attention to that part in which he treats of the necessity for increased accommodations for the insane, and clearly enforces the views held and expressed by your Trustees, *i. e.*, that for the good of the patients themselves, and as a matter of economy in the end to the State, such accommodations should be provided in some other locality.

Our thanks are due to the superintendent for his untiring devotion to his work, in which he has been ably assisted by his staff of physicians and by all the other officers.

During this session of the General Assembly, Trustees for New

Haven, Fairfield, Litchfield, and Middlesex counties, and two Trustees from the "vicinity of the institution," to succeed Benjamin Douglas of Middletown, and Leverett M. Leach of Durham, should be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Hartford.

ROBBINS BATTELL, Norfolk.

HENRY WOODWARD, Middletown.

JAMES G. GREGORY, M. D., Norwalk.

JAMES GRAHAM, Orange.

LUCIUS S. FULLER, Tolland.

COSTELLO LIPPITT, Norwich.

EDWARD S. CLEVELAND, Hartford.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS, Thompson.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Middletown.

LEVERETT M. LEACH, Durham.

JOSEPH W. ALSOP, M. D., Middletown.

JOHN N. CAMP, Middletown.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

—♦♦—

*To the Board of Trustees of the
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN—In reviewing the events in the history of the hospital during the last two years, one's first emotion must be thankfulness that no great disaster has befallen the institution. That the affairs of a community composed of some of the most unreasonable, excitable and dangerous people in the state, have moved on year after year with methodical regularity means, indeed, a great deal of care and labor and watchfulness. But not always is the most earnest labor crowned with even so much of success. On the other hand, the various catastrophes which overwhelm human undertakings are such every-day occurrences, that often do the familiar words come to mind, "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

The changes in the *census* of the patients have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Present July 1, 1888, - - - -	568	724	1,292
Admitted, - - - - -	390	364	754
Discharged, - - - - -	349	320	669
Present June 30, 1890, - - - -	609	768	1,377

That nearly all of these 1,377 patients are beneficiaries of the State, and that comparatively few of them belong to the criminal classes, is shown by the methods of their *commitment* viz.:

- 1,244 committed by Probate Courts as pauper or indigent patients.
- 13 committed by their friends as private patients.
- 29 committed by the Soldiers' Hospital Board.
- 1 committed by the County Commissioners.
- 29 committed by the Governor's order.
- 46 committed by the Superior Court.
- 15 committed by the Police Courts.

1,377 Total.

Comparing the *distribution* of the patients among the several buildings with the number each was designed to accommodate, the overcrowded condition at the end of the fiscal year is apparent:

	CAPACITY.	CONTAINED JUNE 30, 1890.
The Main House, - - - - -	470	513
The Middle House, - - - - -	320	368
The South House, - - - - -	340	321
The Annex, - - - - -	30	31
The Main Cottage,* - - - - -	80	80
The Farm Cottage, - - - - -	20	20
The Fallon Cottage, - - - - -	20	21
The Roberts Cottage, - - - - -	20	23
Total, - - - - -	1300	1377

It is gratifying to note a lower *rate of increase* in the number of patients during the last two years than previously, resulting, first from fewer admissions, particularly of females, and second from more discharges than during the preceding biennial period. Provided the increment continues to be less than fifty annually, the accommodations of the hospital will be sufficient to meet the demands of the next two or three years.

For information in regard to the age, nativity, residence and occupation of the patients admitted, the alleged cause, duration and form of their insanity, together with the results of treatment, attention may be directed to the appended *statistical tables* carefully prepared as usual by Drs. Noble and Fisher. One person was admitted in each year who, after a due period of observation, presented no evidence of insanity and was accordingly discharged as not insane. One of them had been arrested for breach of peace, the other for intoxication, but the alcohol was entirely eliminated before the patient reached the hospital.

The frequently long *duration* of insanity and incidentally the difference between the number of cases admitted and the number of cases occurring in any given time appears from the statistics of even a single year. For instance, in the first year of this biennium, 385 insane persons were admitted. But only 185 of them were attacked within a year of their admission, 200 having been insane from one to thirty or more years previously. Of these 185 recent cases, 50 had been insane once, twice or more often before, and of the 200 chronic cases, 15 had a history of more than one attack. Not these, but the recent cases of first attacks, *i. e.*, about 35% of the admissions, should be compared with the population in any inquiry as to the relative increase of

*Since the above date the capacity of the Main Cottage has been increased by 100 beds.

insanity. It is also from this 35% of the admissions that most of the recoveries are derived. Could we trace in all cases the conditions leading to the development of the malady, we might perhaps wonder that any genuine recoveries occur. But such information, especially in regard to heredity, is often not obtainable. Thus in 173 of the 386 admissions under consideration, the cause is unknown. Of the remainder, 89 persons had hereditary tendencies towards insanity, 20 had epilepsy, 6 had congenital defects, 16 were in a state of senile decay, and others, including 10 general paretics, were equally hopeless.

Following the histories of these 386 persons, 82 of them, or about 21% of the admissions, recovered, and as after the lapse of a year only five have returned, it may fairly be presumed that they really recovered. Of the unrecovered, 50 have been discharged improved, 50 have been discharged unimproved, 35 have died, 174 (45% of those admitted) remain in the hospital, and with a few exceptions will probably continue insane as long as they live.

And this proves to be about the general average of *incurable cases* admitted. For it appears from Table XVII. that of the 1,111 recoveries since the opening of the hospital all except 78 had been insane less than two years when admitted. That is to say, as a matter of fact, cases of longer duration rarely recover. But of 5,289 admissions, 2,356, or 44.5%, had been insane longer than two years when admitted, and had, therefore, already passed the probability of recovery.

Accordingly it is not surprising to find, on examining the patients in the hospital, comparatively few hopeful cases. This might be inferred, indeed, from Tables XXV. and XXVI., which show the advanced age of many patients present at the end of the fiscal year, and the prolonged insanity of many more, only 88 of the 1,377 being recent cases, and on the other hand, 845 of them having been insane longer than five years. But to insure accuracy on this point, each assistant physician, taking a list of the patients under his daily observation, analyzed their histories with especial reference to prognosis, and the need of continued hospital treatment.

The result is that only 96 of the total present are found to have reasonably good prospects of recovery. Of the remaining 1,281 who (except 13 private patients) are likely to continue life pensioners on the charity of the State, 865 are town or State paupers

and 403 belong to the indigent class. In regard to the former especially, the practical question arises, why should they remain in the hospital after the expectation of recovery has disappeared? In our opinion 402, or nearly half of these *chronic insane paupers* need to remain here for the following reasons:

202 because violent or dangerous.

77 because destructive, filthy or noisy.

19 because of physical infirmities.

104 because intelligent enough to derive some comfort and benefit from hospital influences.

The remaining 463 chronic insane paupers are mostly quiet, demented persons, some of them untidy and idle, others able to do simple work to which they are habituated, but none of them longer susceptible of benefit from any special medical or moral treatment. They do, indeed, need to be under the care of a physician, who should be the more constantly watchful because most of them are so undemonstrative and indifferent to the onset of diseases common to every one, and which call forth expressions of pain from sane persons. They also need to be protected from neglect and abuse, which they are often unable to describe or complain of. Such as these are found in the plain old farm cottages which for many years have here been used as lodgings for patients, and such as these might be kept in buildings durable and comfortable but less expensive than much of the architecture which has been designed with special reference to the treatment of acute and curable, or the guarding of destructive and dangerous insane.

When these mindless bodies are led out for their daily airing, the procession, far from being a cheerful spectacle to an intelligent patient, evidently tends to foster depression of spirits. Their removal would favor the successful treatment of curable cases, and would enable the hospital for years to receive promptly all insane persons likely to be benefited, inasmuch it appears that already enough permanently insane paupers are collected here to fill an asylum of moderate size. Such a movement would inaugurate a system of transfers which would be in harmony with your recommendation to the last Legislature that "the economic and humane interests of the State require that additional accommodations for its insane be provided in some other locality."

In order to throw some light on the question of the permanence of *recoveries* from insanity, the subsequent history of the

persons recorded as cured between 1880-85 was sought by circulars addressed to each one's correspondent, and the inquiry became more and more interesting as replies to the circulars were received. Some were especially gratifying, such as the following: "My wife's health has been good since she left your hospital. There has been no return of the trouble you speak of. My wife takes care of the house, and everything goes on as well, if not better than before the long sickness which landed her at your hospital, for which I am more than thankful."

The total number of recoveries in the period of five years was 287. Of these, 83 returned no further information, 70 are living and have continued sane, 8 continued sane till death, 30 were attacked again and treated elsewhere, 96 were attacked again and readmitted.

Of those readmitted, 25 recovered again, 59 are still insane, 12 continued insane till death.

While it would be pleasant to dwell solely on the good accomplished, the practical fact to be pondered with reference to provision for the insane appears to be that of all admissions during a period of five years, little more than 20% recovered, and of these only 78 individuals are known to have continued sane during the following five years or till death. This, in connection with the fact that a quarter of these 287 cases had previously "recovered" once, twice or more often, discloses a lamentable liability to relapses, and suggests, as the late Dr. John S. Butler has said, that "there remains to be done a work greater than cure or kindly care—that of prevention; a work, which in order to be of the highest success must reach back to the early life, the family, the nursery and the school."

The ratio of *deaths* to the average number of patients under treatment was a fraction over 7% as in general since the opening of the hospital. The average duration of insane life has been nearly eight years. The more common causes of death, named in order of frequency, were phthisis, old age, diseases of the heart, exhaustion from insanity, general paresis, apoplexy, epilepsy. Over 70 deaths were due to diseases of the nervous system, furnishing with others such material for instructive pathological study that the lack of adequate facilities for fine work in that department of science is regretted.

In each of the last two years, and at an interval of fifteen months from one another, a death by suicide occurred. Both

were cases of melancholia, and were apparently improving so much that one had been transferred to a convalescent ward, and the other had twice been taken home on a visit, and had enjoyed considerable liberty with evident benefit. It is rather remarkable that no other violent deaths occurred, in view of the fact that of those admitted during the two years 51 had attempted homicide, 27 had threatened homicide, 77 had attempted suicide, and 26 had threatened suicide.

The out-of-door exercise essential to physical health and mental improvement involves the risk of *escapes*, which may be expected to occur occasionally, notwithstanding the vigilance of attendants. Most of those who thus left without leave were speedily brought back; others reached home safely, and remained a longer or shorter time with friends on trial; one lost his life by a railway accident; one is supposed to have returned to Ireland; of three only no tidings have been heard, and these being vagrants probably drifted out of the State. They are not disposed to harm any one.

The number of *sight-seers* drawn hither by idle curiosity does not appear to diminish as time makes the institution familiar to the public, and the disproportion between the sexes furnishes an amusing illustration of well-known feminine characteristics. Thus on ten successive visiting days, 373 adults were escorted through the wards, and all of them, except 70, were females, with whom were 50 children and 13 infants! Occasionally strangers appropriate to themselves the swings and arbors, pick flowers, and peek into ward windows, necessitating vigorous protests to protect the rights of the patients and suggesting the need of a constable to patrol the grounds. The intelligent interest of the public and the legitimate desire of friends of patients to know about the institution is, on the other hand, most cordially welcomed, and any proper information cheerfully given.

Your attention is invited to a table appended for the first time to this report, which shows approximately the amount of work done in the sewing rooms and repair shop. The latter is found very useful in providing *occupation* for insane convicts whose opportunities for exercise are necessarily restricted, and these tabular summaries demonstrate the lines in which many of the patients are usefully employed. Others help on the farm and lawn, in the kitchens, laundry and various work shops, or in keeping the interior of the buildings clean. Some have certain

specialties—this one is an artist, that one a blacksmith; these fill the show-case in the reception room with fancy work, those make their bedrooms bazaars. About one-fourth of the whole number are too demented to do anything, one-seventh are idle because of age or physical infirmities, and one-tenth are able but refuse to engage in any occupation that contributes to the general good. This unwillingness to take the prescription most conducive to their recovery is sometimes encouraged by foolish friends of patients who tell them they need not work because half their board (forsooth, less than twenty-three cents a day) is paid by themselves. Some of these idlers, however, get benefit from base ball, billiards and bowling.

The enlargement in various directions required to keep pace with the demands of increasing numbers, has resulted in the following items of *construction* during the last two years:

1. A frame barn, dimensions 50 ft. x 80 ft., situated about 300 feet north of the main barn, was built for the accommodation of farm horses and wagons. It also increases the storage room for hay, provides a vegetable cellar under the wagon room, and a well ventilated place for pigs under the stables. There is a hydrant 87 feet distant connected by 6 inch pipe with the water main.

2. The old ice house having become inadequate, a new one, with an estimated capacity of over 1200 gross tons, was built at one corner of the ice pond after the most approved method. It is divided into three compartments, which can be united or kept separate at pleasure.

3. The building no longer needed for ice was transformed, on Mr. Sanderson's suggestion, into a sort of factory, by substituting brick for the decayed underpinning, laying a cement floor, putting in a boiler and engine, kettles, soap tanks, bone mill, etc. Here with the aid of patients' labor, soft soap is made, bones are ground into fertilizer, tallow and hides are prepared for market, and there is steam to spare for use in the slaughter, piggery and watering troughs. Thus in several directions the result is profitable.

4. A small double cottage of brick was built for persons employed, whose continuous presence on the premises is desirable.

5. The extreme ends of the wings of the South House were extended back 40 feet, and the extension carried up three stories, providing 48 single bedrooms well heated by indirect radiation,

windows guarded, brick partitions cemented, for the use of noisy and destructive women.

6. A duplicate of the building known as the Main Cottage has been built near it, and the intervening space filled by a block containing boiler room, kitchen, rooms of employés. The completed structure thus consists of a center, and two wings, each wing having dining room, living room, bath room, and lavatory on the first floor, with beds for ninety patients on the second floor. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. The walls are brick; the roof, of the Mansard pattern, is slated and tinned. The ground space is 243 feet in length by 100 feet in depth. There is ample facility for quick exit in case of fire, and the building is not high enough to interfere with the view of the beautiful eastern hills from the windows of the Main House.

Thus the Act of the last Legislature in regard to additional accommodations for 120 insane has been more than complied with.

7. A hydraulic sectional elevator, which had long been needed for freight and passenger service between the first and fourth floors, was placed in the center of the Main House.

8. An elevator shaft was constructed in the rear of each wing of the Middle House containing a clothes lift, operated by hand power, in order that heavy baskets of clothing might no longer be tediously carried up and down stairs.

9. About 2400 feet of North River flagstone, 3 feet and 4 feet wide, laid on the walks to the barns and cottages, as required for the performance of ordinary errands, enables the patients to walk out of doors to an extent hitherto impracticable in the wet season.

10. Several of the new buildings have been protected by lightning rods of solid copper.

11. Watchman's electric clocks have been placed in each of the three large buildings, with a station in each ward and boiler house, in order that all persons on night duty may demonstrate their presence at their posts by signals registered on dials in the offices.

12. The purchase of land for the construction of a third reservoir, which will be nearly completed before winter, with a capacity exceeding that of both the others, will result in providing plenty of water for use in the event of fire, as well as for ordinary purposes, even in time of drought. Had not the rain-

fall been excessive, serious inconvenience would have been felt the last few years.

Other improvements, which will involve considerable outlay, are required, and with your permission may be briefly mentioned:

1. The chapel and amusement hall have for some time been inadequate to seat all who might with benefit attend exercises there, and a larger assembly room is so greatly needed that the steps you have taken to provide it cannot fail to be appreciated.

2. The laundry was erected ten years ago when the number of patients was less than half the present population of the hospital, and the weekly "wash" of more than 15,000 pieces is with difficulty pushed through in such cramped quarters. A suitable addition should be made to the building and the internal arrangements so modified as to facilitate labor.

3. The growing popularity of incandescent electric lights, and their special adaptability to institutions for the insane, is so thoroughly established, that the installation of a plant here has much to recommend it to your favorable consideration.

4. A track branching off from the Valley R. R. and terminating in the rear of the storehouse, which would permit carloads of flour, beef, coal and other freight to run directly into the back yard, would be an immense advantage, in view of the fact that more than 5,000 tons of freight are annually consigned to the hospital, and are hauled up hill from the dock or from town in all sorts of weather at considerable expense.

5. The storehouse from which provisions and supplies are dispensed to the several departments is too small, and the stock now overflowing into adjacent cellars, would be far better housed in a freight depot alongside the terminus of the proposed railroad.

6. Additional farm land, if obtainable at a reasonable price and so located that the sewage could be directed on to it, is desirable for reasons stated in the last report, viz.: (1) The increased number of patients creates a market for more produce than is yielded by the acres now available for cultivation; (2) crops raised largely by the labor of patients on land fertilized by refuse from buildings, obviously cost less than if purchased, and thus diminish the expense of support; (3) a larger farm would furnish healthful occupation for more patients than are at present employed. It used to be advised that every institution for the insane should have an acre of land to each patient. To urge the utility of a third of an acre per patient is, therefore, quite within the bounds of moderation.

The farmer's report appended gives an itemized statement of the amount and value of farm products for each year of the biennial period, and the amount of live stock at the end of the period.

The greenhouses, too, prove profitable inasmuch as the thousands of plants required to make the flower beds on the lawns attractive to the patients, are under glass raised from cuttings at comparatively little expense.

The *finances* of the hospital have continued in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the low rate of board and the increased outlay involved in providing further accommodations for patients as directed by the Legislature. One of the emergencies, which render it necessary to have funds in reserve, occurred last winter, when the annual supply of ice, which ordinarily is produced on the premises without expense, had to be purchased at a cost of several thousand dollars, owing to the mildness of the season.

Information in regard to the receipts and disbursements will be found in the financial reports and abstract of vouchers.

Evening *entertainments* agreeably interrupt the monotony of the winter season and contribute to the restoration, or at any rate to the happiness of the patients, whose thoughts are temporarily diverted from delusions. Special thanks are due to those benevolent friends of the hospital, who, at the sacrifice of valuable time, have helped in this good work, as the subjoined list shows:

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

- By home talent, seven plays, five concerts, two operettas, one cantata.
- By the Wesleyan Glee Club, one concert.
- By Miss Weeks and others, one concert.
- By Mr. Paine and others, one concert.
- By Mrs. F. N. Fagan and others, one concert.
- By Messrs. Franklin and Smith, one concert.

LECTURES.

- By Rev. E. F. Atwood, "Glimpses of Connecticut History."
- By Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., "A Trip to Brazil."
- By Rev. Dr. George M. Stone, "Alaska."
- By Mr. Ernest King, "London."
- By Mr. M. F. Tyler, "Egypt."
- By Dr. E. H. Jenkins, "Fertilization of Flowers by Insects."
- By Mr. Clarence Deming, "Polar Ice and Icebergs."
- By Prof. H. W. Farnam, "Amateur Photography."

READINGS.

By Mr. F. C. Croy, Miss Nettie Taylor, Mrs. R. L. Webb, Miss Ella Ives, Miss Sara Rounds, Mr. Howard L. Curtis, Prof. R. G. Hubbard, Miss Susie D. Drew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Entertainment by Mrs. E. C. Noble and Miss Daisy Ives,	1	evening.
Entertainment by Daniels Brothers and Mr. C. W. Hubbard,	1	“
Sleight-of-hand entertainment by Mr. George H. Pray,	1	“
Stereopticon views,	- - - - -	1 “
Ventriloquism, by Mr. H. T. Bryant,	- . - - -	1 “
Dancing parties,	- - - - -	27

The resident officers and others employed here, whose talents have given pleasure on the stage, have deserved even more than the hearty applause accorded them; for the careful and tedious drill essential to a creditable performance can scarcely be estimated by those who have not undertaken it. The musical organizations, under instruction of Drs. Keniston and Down, rendered efficient service on numerous occasions in addition to the concerts noted above; and three times a week in summer the playing of the band, Orpheus-like, draws groups of charmed listeners to doors and windows.

Religious services in the chapel on Sunday afternoons have been regularly attended by numbers of patients varying from 192 to 240. This wide variation is due partly to the weather and partly to individual preferences. The satisfaction derived from these exercises is evinced by the regret expressed if by any chance a Sunday passes without the usual gathering. Cordial thanks may, therefore, be assured to those clergymen who have thus led our public worship, and whose private ministrations have cheered the sick.

Donations. Mr. L. R. Hazen, who has continued to give the hospital the Century Magazine, has also kindly permitted the “hospital box” to occupy a corner of his store, and many persons have deposited there miscellaneous reading matter for the patients. Some of these friends are unknown, and can therefore be thanked only in a general way. Others who have contributed illustrated weeklies and monthly periodicals, which are highly appreciated in the wards, are Mr. N. C. Stiles, Mr. Thomas G. Mather, Mr. A. R. Parshley, Dr. F. S. Quackenbos, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Frank Chase, Mr. F. B. Chaffee, Miss Anna Hubbard, Mr. F. B. Weeks, Mrs. Andrew D. Clark, Mr. H.

D. A. Ward, Mr. T. M. Durfee. The Hon. Thomas Sanford during his lifetime, set a commendable example by mailing occasionally a package of Fairfield County papers, which were especially gratifying to patients coming from that section. To the Paper Mission of the Southport Congregational church we are indebted for packages of papers and pamphlets, and to Miss M. G. Perry, and others, for a box of books and papers. From the Adjutant-General we received a copy of "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the Army and Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion." A crayon portrait of the late Col. Thayer was presented by his family. Six paintings by Mr. Richard W. Hubbard were presented by the Hon. Robbins Battell. "One hundred dollars for some special need for the comfort or pleasure of the patients in the name of Frederick Marquand," was expended in the purchase of pictures, which were hung in the wards, where their presence affords lasting gratification to successive occupants. We are under renewed obligations for newspapers which have been received directly from the publishers as follows:

- The Courant, daily, Hartford.
- The Times, weekly, Hartford.
- The Religious Herald, weekly, Hartford.
- The Palladium, weekly, New Haven.
- The Morning News, daily, New Haven.
- The Tolland County Journal, weekly, Rockville.
- The Herald, daily, Middletown.
- The Constitution, weekly, Middletown.
- The Standard, weekly, Bridgeport.

A *retrospect* over the record of these two years calls to mind the mutual good will existing between fellow workers in the service of the hospital and the many sympathies which bind us together. Long association, indeed, sometimes begets attachments whose strength is scarcely realized until after the tie is broken. So it was in regard to the late John W. Thayer, who for more than 13 years was an officer here, and whose leadership was universally acknowledged in affairs outside the strict line of his duties, such as music, dramatics and the decoration of the grounds. The results of his mature judgment on matters forming an essential part of the daily routine of the institution will be lasting, and his memory will literally remain green as long as the trees, which he caused to be planted, put forth their annual foliage. His successor, Mr. Thomas M. Durfee, fitted into the vacant place so

easily that the wheels of our business machinery continued to revolve without a jar.

My colleagues on the medical staff* and all the officers are entitled to praise for untiring devotion to the interests of the patients and to the reputation of the hospital. It is a pleasure to heartily commend, also, other equally faithful helpers who in their various spheres of duty have done their best.

To you, gentlemen, whose critical oversight has been an inspiration, permit me to express a deep sense of obligation for the kindly consideration you have always shown.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OLMSTEAD, M. D.,

Superintendent.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., June 30th, 1890.

*Shortly before the publication of these reports, Dr. Down was called to Hartford Retreat, and Dr. A. B. Coleburn succeeded him.

TABLE I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year, - - -	568	724	1292	597	740	1337
Persons admitted in the year, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368
Total present in the year,	761	917	1678	794	911	1705
Discharged—Recovered, -	39	46	85	36	39	75
Improved, -	29	27	56	44	26	70
Stationary, -	51	51	102	57	21	78
Died, - -	45	53	98	48	57	105
Remaining at the end of the year, - - -	597	740	1337	609	768	1377
Average present during the year, - - - -	598.38	740.76	1339.14	607.38	746.40	1353.78

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted, - - - - -	2783	2506	5289
Discharged,—Recovered, - - - - -	566	545	1111
Improved, - - - - -	430	349	779
Stationary, - - - - -	566	361	927
Died, - - - - -	612	483	1095

Average Number Present Each Year Since the Opening of the Hospital.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868-69, - - - - -	79.35	6.12	85.47
1869-70, - - - - -	110.63	114.54	225.17
1870-71, - - - - -	115.97	117.72	233.69
1871-72, - - - - -	124.21	118.44	242.65
1872-73, - - - - -	132.11	132.43	264.54
1873-74, - - - - -	146.43	193.29	339.72
1874-75, - - - - -	198.54	227.19	425.73
1875-76, - - - - -	225.60	227.02	452.62
1876—April 1st to Nov. 30th, - - - - -	228.39	228.57	456.97
1876-77, - - - - -	231.45	232.43	463.88
1877-78, - - - - -	236.11	238.06	474.17
1878-79, - - - - -	244.57	253.76	498.34
1879-80, - - - - -	250.08	263.95	514.63
1880-81, - - - - -	293.17	315.39	608.51
1881-82, - - - - -	357.26	432.01	789.27
1882-83, - - - - -	385.61	468.89	854.50
1883-84, - - - - -	402.58	480.64	883.22
1884—Nov. 30th to June 30th, 1885, - - - - -	427.55	518.76	946.31
1885-86, - - - - -	487.86	589.98	1077.84
1886-87, - - - - -	541.00	652.87	1193.87
1887-88, - - - - -	560.40	709.84	1270.24
1888-89, - - - - -	598.38	740.76	1339.14
1889-90, - - - - -	607.38	746.40	1353.78

TABLE III.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

AGE.	1888-89.						1889-90.					
	When Admitted.			When Attacked.			When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 15, -	—	1	1	9	3	12	—	2	2	7	7	14
15 to 20, -	8	5	13	11	11	22	4	6	10	9	14	23
20 to 25, -	23	16	39	26	22	48	19	12	31	24	22	46
25 to 30, -	26	19	45	30	32	62	27	18	45	25	19	44
30 to 35, -	32	22	54	22	15	37	24	23	47	19	20	39
35 to 40, -	15	21	36	12	23	35	18	15	33	18	21	39
40 to 45, -	25	21	46	19	22	41	23	22	45	19	10	29
45 to 50, -	20	16	36	18	17	35	21	17	38	19	17	36
50 to 60, -	20	47	67	11	29	40	28	26	54	23	16	39
60 to 70, -	14	11	25	12	8	20	17	18	35	14	8	22
70 to 80, -	9	6	15	4	3	7	11	9	20	9	8	17
80 and over, -	—	6	6	—	4	4	4	3	7	2	2	4
Unknown, -	—	2	2	18	4	22	—	—	—	8	7	15
Not insane, -	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total, -	193	193	386	193	193	386	197	171	368	197	171	368

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	When Admitted.			When Attacked.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, -	9	9	18	87	40	127
15 to 20, -	109	81	190	189	159	348
20 to 25, -	304	241	545	349	329	678
25 to 30, -	395	280	675	375	384	759
30 to 35, -	363	311	674	323	300	623
35 to 40, -	342	311	653	287	322	609
40 to 45, -	284	293	577	216	228	444
45 to 50, -	240	261	501	192	208	400
50 to 60, -	336	362	698	257	244	501
60 to 70, -	218	192	410	178	115	293
70 to 80, -	103	86	189	61	62	123
80 and over, -	28	45	73	13	22	35
Unknown, -	12	19	31	216	78	294
Not Insane, -	40	15	55	40	15	55
Total, -	2783	2506	5289	2783	2506	5289

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
California, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Connecticut, - - - -	98	80	178	86	79	165	1472	1116	2588
Florida, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Georgia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Illinois, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Iowa, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kentucky, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Louisiana, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Maine, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	10	7	17
Maryland, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Massachusetts, - - - -	8	7	15	7	5	12	81	55	136
Michigan, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
New Hampshire, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	3	9
New Jersey, - - - -	—	1	1	2	1	3	17	5	22
New York, - - - -	8	12	20	16	5	21	156	131	287
North Carolina, - - - -	1	1	2	1	—	1	10	1	11
Ohio, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Pennsylvania, - - - -	—	1	1	2	2	4	12	9	21
Rhode Island, - - - -	—	1	1	4	1	5	33	17	50
South Carolina, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tennessee, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Vermont, - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	8	20
Virginia, - - - -	1	—	1	2	1	3	9	14	23
Canada, Dominion of, - - - -	3	2	5	7	2	9	41	18	59
Bermuda, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cuba, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	6
Austria, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Denmark, - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	5
England, - - - -	8	5	13	8	5	13	99	88	187
France, - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	6	13
Germany, - - - -	11	14	25	14	17	31	133	142	275
Ireland, - - - -	43	56	99	31	43	74	552	779	1331
Italy, - - - -	—	1	1	3	—	3	9	6	15
Norway, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Russia, - - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	9	14
Scotland, - - - -	1	1	2	—	1	1	14	18	32
Spain, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Sweden, - - - -	6	5	11	3	1	4	29	25	54
Switzerland, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	2	12
Wales, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3
Unknown, - - - -	2	3	5	2	2	4	30	20	50
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at Large, - - -	22	—	22	21	—	21	226	25	251
Hartford County, - - -	40	53	93	36	31	67	584	548	1132
New Haven " - - -	53	48	101	50	43	93	711	736	1447
New London " - - -	8	15	23	11	21	32	257	256	513
Windham " - - -	13	12	25	5	10	15	84	100	184
Litchfield " - - -	7	9	16	9	8	17	144	152	296
Middlesex " - - -	21	21	42	17	11	28	265	222	487
Tolland " - - -	5	9	14	8	6	14	72	94	166
Fairfield " - - -	24	26	50	40	41	81	430	371	801
Elsewhere, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountants, - - - -	3	—	3	2	—	2	24	—	24
Actors, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Agents, - - - -	1	—	1	4	—	4	32	—	32
Artists, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	1	7
Brokers, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Clerks, - - - -	6	—	6	4	—	4	59	1	60
Clergymen, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	9
Dentists, - - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Domestics, - - - -	—	23	23	—	27	27	—	474	474
Druggists, - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	13
Factory Employes, - - -	21	20	41	15	11	26	294	181	475
Farmers, - - - -	21	—	21	34	—	34	481	—	481
Fishermen, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6
Housekeepers, - - - -	—	6	6	—	11	11	—	162	162
Housewives, - - - -	—	93	93	—	74	74	—	1031	1031
Journalist, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Laborers, - - - -	53	—	53	39	—	39	658	—	658
Landlords, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lawyers, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Machinists, - - - -	4	—	4	3	—	3	84	—	84
Manufacturers, - - - -	2	—	2	2	—	2	26	—	26
Mechanics, - - - -	16	—	16	28	—	28	358	—	358
Merchants, - - - -	3	—	3	4	—	4	76	1	77
News Boys, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
No Employment, - - - -	11	42	53	12	34	46	179	412	591
Nurses, - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	5
Peddlers, - - - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	10	1	11
Physicians, - - - -	1	—	1	3	—	3	14	—	14
Railroad Employes, - - -	6	—	6	3	—	3	34	—	34
Sailors, - - - -	2	—	2	4	—	4	38	—	38
Saloon Keepers, - - - -	4	—	4	2	1	3	20	1	21
Speculator, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Soldier, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Students, - - - -	2	1	3	—	3	3	16	23	39
The Trades, - - - -	26	4	30	30	2	32	230	101	331
Teachers, - - - -	—	4	4	—	4	4	17	73	90
Teamsters, - - - -	4	—	4	1	—	1	39	—	39
Telegraph Operators, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unknown, - - - -	—	—	—	1	2	3	25	36	61
Waiters, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE VIII.
CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single, - - - -	91	64	155	86	66	152	1385	992	2377
Married, - - - -	85	100	185	90	75	165	1160	1103	2263
Widowed, - - - -	15	29	44	18	29	47	187	375	562
Unknown, - - - -	2	—	2	3	1	4	51	36	87
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Friends, - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	3	138	107	245
Probate Judges, - - - -	162	192	354	174	168	342	2291	2358	4649
Judges of Superior Court, - - - -	9	—	9	5	—	5	136	12	148
Governor's Orders, - - - -	—	—	—	10	—	10	51	7	58
Soldiers' Hospital Board, - - - -	12	—	12	6	—	6	77	—	77
Justice or Police Courts, - - - -	6	1	7	1	—	1	75	20	95
Order of General Assembly, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
County Commissioners, - - - -	4	—	4	1	—	1	14	1	15
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Self or Friends (paying), - - - -	—	—	—	—	3	3	143	107	250
By State and Friends (indigent), - - - -	85	106	191	94	95	189	890	1046	1936
By State and Town (pauper), - - - -	86	87	173	82	73	155	1501	1327	2828
By State alone, - - - -	22	—	22	21	—	21	249	26	275
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - -	39	37	76	42	27	69	676	548	1224
Sub-acute, - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Chronic, - - -	42	46	88	38	43	81	749	801	1550
Monomania, - - -	8	—	8	1	1	2	27	7	34
Melancholia—Acute, - -	35	41	76	33	28	61	358	410	768
Chronic, - -	13	21	34	22	14	36	176	178	354
Attonita, -	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	7	13
Recurrent Insanity, - -	2	6	8	4	16	20	36	64	100
Epileptic “ - -	13	7	20	14	2	16	151	78	229
Puerperal “ - -	—	5	5	—	8	8	—	59	59
Senile “ - -	7	9	16	13	16	29	84	117	201
General Paresis, - - -	9	1	10	7	—	7	93	12	105
Dementia—Acute, - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	25	19	44
Chronic, - -	9	14	23	6	10	16	137	122	259
Organic, - -	—	—	—	2	—	2	9	13	22
Imbecility, - - -	5	—	5	4	4	8	74	23	97
Neurasthenia, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Hysteria, - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	11
Inebriety, - - -	8	3	11	8	1	9	128	20	148
Not Insane, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	40	15	55
Total, - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS (OF NERVOUS SYSTEM) IN THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aphasia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	16	5	21
Chorea, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	16
Epilepsy, - - - -	13	7	20	12	2	14	150	78	228
Hemiplegia, - - - -	—	1	1	1	1	2	9	13	22
Hysteria, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	17	17
Hereditary Tendency, -	41	48	89	33	37	70	618	602	1220
Paraplegia, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	7
Paralysis Agitans, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prog. Muscular Atrophy, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Spinal Paralysis, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Syphilis, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	10	15	25
Without Complications, -	136	135	271	147	129	276	1960	1760	3720
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

ATTACK.	1888-9.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First, - - - -	162	156	318	167	144	311	2001	1941	3942
Second, - - - -	12	25	37	17	15	32	272	284	556
Third, - - - -	6	7	13	5	7	12	71	97	168
Fourth, - - - -	3	1	4	1	—	1	33	28	61
Fifth, - - - -	—	1	1	1	2	3	14	20	34
Sixth, - - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	10	21
Seventh, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10
Eighth, - - - -	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	8	9
Several, - - - -	6	1	7	2	—	2	59	22	81
Unknown, - - - -	2	—	2	2	1	3	277	75	352
Not Insane, - - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	40	15	55
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month, - - -	26	27	53	28	36	64	371	357	728
1 to 3 months, - - -	29	37	66	29	15	44	376	293	669
3 to 6 " - - -	13	17	30	18	18	36	259	240	499
6 to 9 " - - -	17	9	26	12	4	16	160	154	314
9 to 12 " - - -	6	4	10	8	5	13	97	70	167
12 to 18 " - - -	17	19	36	20	12	32	198	195	393
18 to 24 " - - -	3	4	7	6	2	8	86	77	163
2 to 3 years, - - -	14	12	26	16	15	31	232	211	443
3 to 5 " - - -	21	19	40	18	15	33	227	253	480
5 to 10 " - - -	16	18	34	19	19	38	216	258	474
10 to 15 " - - -	4	15	19	7	9	16	121	119	240
15 to 20 " - - -	6	4	10	4	4	8	55	63	118
20 to 25 " - - -	3	1	4	1	3	4	33	36	69
25 to 30 " - - -	2	1	3	1	3	4	26	17	43
30 and over, - - -	1	3	4	1	4	5	23	46	69
Unknown, - - -	14	3	17	8	7	15	263	102	365
Not Insane, - - -	1	—	1	1	—	1	40	15	55
Total, - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XV.

CAUSES OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES ALLEGED.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business and otherwise, - - - -	6	3	9	13	3	16	134	66	200
Abortion, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	1	3	4	1	5	28	9	37
Cerebral Tumor, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Confinement, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Congenital Defect, - - - -	6	—	6	2	1	3	23	6	29
Connected with the Affections, Domestic Difficulties, - - - -	7	12	19	3	12	15	76	161	237
Diabetes Mellitus, - - - -	—	7	7	1	8	9	20	87	107
Dissipation, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dissipation, - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	8	11	19
Epilepsy, - - - -	13	7	20	10	2	12	140	77	217
Excessive Venery, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	1	20
Fluctuations of Fortune, - - -	1	—	1	4	—	4	41	23	64
Fevers, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	11	22
Hysteria, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12
Ill Health, - - - -	5	12	17	4	11	15	173	303	476
Injuries to Head and Spine, -	7	—	7	4	—	4	64	10	74
Intemperance, - - - -	35	11	46	35	7	42	420	99	519
Masturbation, - - - -	6	1	7	8	—	8	143	26	169
Menopausis, - - - -	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	53	53
Menstruation, Disorders of, -	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	19	19
Meningitis, Acute, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Nervous Shock, - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	8	15
Nostalgia, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	11
Not Insane, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	15	53
Old Age, - - - -	5	7	12	10	12	22	51	80	131
Over Study, - - - -	2	2	4	—	—	—	12	18	30
Opium Habit, - - - -	1	1	2	3	—	3	9	9	18
Over Work, - - - -	8	8	16	1	6	7	81	93	174
Partial Insolation, - - - -	1	—	1	3	—	3	33	2	35
Phthisis Pulmonalis, - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
Puerperal State, Pregnancy, &c., Religion, - - - -	—	9	9	—	13	13	—	106	106
Religion, - - - -	3	3	6	1	2	3	40	60	100
Syphilis, - - - -	1	—	1	2	1	3	15	15	30
Tobacco, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Tuberculosis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uterine Disease, - - - -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	30	30
Starvation and Privation, - -	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	7	8
Unknown, - - - -	79	94	173	88	81	169	1165	1064	2229
Total, - - - -	193	193	386	197	171	368	2783	2506	5289

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES
SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of those Attacked since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - -	—	3	3	—	7.50	2.36
15 to 20, - -	31	39	70	16.40	24.52	20.11
20 to 25, - -	85	82	167	24.35	24.92	24.63
25 to 30, - -	81	82	163	21.60	21.35	21.47
30 to 35, - -	86	70	156	26.62	23.33	25.04
35 to 40, - -	79	67	146	27.52	20.80	23.97
40 to 45, - -	58	56	114	26.85	24.56	25.67
45 to 50, - -	47	39	86	24.47	18.75	21.50
50 to 60, - -	54	76	130	21.01	31.14	25.94
60 to 70, - -	38	24	62	21.34	20.86	21.16
70 to 80, - -	6	6	12	9.83	9.67	9.75
Over 80, - -	1	1	2	7.69	4.54	5.71
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XVII.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE
BEFORE TREATMENT SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	207	174	381	55.79	48.73	52.33
1 to 3 months, -	153	132	285	40.69	45.05	42.60
3 to 6 " - - -	73	90	163	28.18	37.50	32.66
6 to 9 " - - -	39	43	82	24.37	27.92	26.11
9 to 12 " - - -	23	19	42	23.91	27.14	25.14
1 to 2 years, -	37	43	80	19.19	22.05	20.35
2 to 3 " - - -	18	16	34	20.93	20.77	20.85
3 to 5 " - - -	8	14	22	3.44	6.63	4.96
5 to 10 " - - -	5	9	14	2.77	3.48	2.95
Over 10 years, -	3	5	8	1.16	1.77	1.48
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	74	28	102
1 to 2 months, - - - -	110	63	173
2 to 3 " - - - -	88	94	182
3 to 6 " - - - -	129	157	286
6 to 9 " - - - -	66	68	134
9 to 12 " - - - -	38	41	79
12 to 18 " - - - -	32	38	70
18 to 24 " - - - -	6	18	24
2 to 3 years, - - - -	12	15	27
3 to 5 " - - - -	9	15	24
Over 5 years, - - - -	2	8	10
Total, - - - -	566	545	1111
Average duration of all, - -	5.04 + mos.	7.98 + mos.	6.93 + mos.

TABLE XIX.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

DURATION.	Number Recovered.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, - - - -	38	13	51
1 to 2 months, - - - -	75	27	102
2 to 3 " - - - -	58	38	96
3 to 6 " - - - -	115	136	251
6 to 9 " - - - -	76	90	166
9 to 12 " - - - -	58	60	118
12 to 18 " - - - -	56	64	120
18 to 24 " - - - -	25	29	54
2 to 3 years, - - - -	33	31	64
3 to 5 " - - - -	20	29	49
Over 5 years, - - - -	12	28	40
Total, - - - -	566	545	1111
Average duration of all, - -	10.01 + mos.	12.45 + mos.	11.19 + mos.

TABLE XX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

DISEASE.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of Each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute, - - -	311	225	536	46.00	41.05	43.70
Sub-acute, - - -	12	—	12	100.00	—	100.00
Chronic, - - -	32	71	103	4.27	8.86	6.60
Monomania, - - -	5	1	6	18.51	14.28	17.64
Melancholia—Acute, - -	129	128	257	36.03	31.21	32.03
Chronic, - - -	25	43	68	14.20	24.15	19.20
Attonita, - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	7.69
Recurrent Insanity, - -	13	21	34	36.11	32.81	34.00
Epileptic “ - - -	3	1	4	1.98	1.28	1.74
Puerperal, “ - - -	—	32	32	—	54.23	54.23
Dementia—Acute, - - -	4	5	9	16.00	26.31	20.43
Neurasthenia, - - -	1	2	3	50.00	100.00	75.00
Hysteria, - - -	—	8	8	—	72.72	72.72
Inebriety, - - -	31	7	38	24.21	35.00	25.67
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES (EXCITING) OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED SINCE THE OPENING.

CAUSES.	Number Recovered.			Per Cent. Recovered of Each Form Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anx. of mind, bus. & otherwise	40	28	68	29.85	42.42	34.00
Connected with the Affections,	29	45	74	38.15	27.95	31.68
Connected with fluctuations of						
fortune, - - -	12	5	17	29.26	21.73	26.56
Connected with religion, -	18	19	37	45.00	31.66	37.00
Domestic difficulties, - -	3	23	26	15.00	26.43	24.29
Epilepsy, - - -	3	1	4	2.14	1.29	1.84
Excessive Venery, - - -	5	—	5	26.31	—	25.00
Fevers, - - -	2	1	3	18.18	9.09	13.63
Ill Health, - - -	43	80	123	24.85	26.40	25.84
Intemperance, - - -	132	37	169	31.42	36.35	32.56
Injuries to Nervous System,	14	5	19	21.87	50.00	25.67
Masturbation, - - -	18	3	21	12.58	11.53	12.42
Menopausis, - - -	—	7	7	—	13.20	13.20
Nostalgia, - - -	—	1	1	—	14.28	9.90
Over Study, - - -	2	2	4	16.66	11.11	13.33
Partial Insolation, - - -	1	—	1	3.03	—	2.88
Puerperal, Pregnancy, &c.,	—	42	42	—	39.62	39.62
Tobacco, - - -	3	—	3	33.33	—	33.33
Confinement, - - -	8	—	8	53.33	—	53.33
Overwork, - - -	18	25	43	22.22	26.88	25.71
Syphilis, - - -	1	1	2	6.66	6.66	6.66
Opium, - - -	—	2	2	—	22.22	11.11
Starvation and Privation, -	—	3	3	—	42.85	37.50
Unknown, - - -	214	215	429	18.36	20.20	19.24
Total, - - -	566	545	1111			

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

AGE.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 to 20, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	6	13
20 to 25, - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	22	19	41
25 to 30, - - - -	5	3	8	3	1	4	32	25	57
30 to 35, - - - -	1	2	3	4	3	7	38	25	63
35 to 40, - - - -	4	2	6	5	4	9	73	50	123
40 to 45, - - - -	5	6	11	4	4	8	69	39	108
45 to 50, - - - -	4	8	12	7	6	13	60	54	114
50 to 60, - - - -	7	10	17	9	15	24	96	81	177
60 to 70, - - - -	10	8	18	6	10	16	114	77	191
70 to 80, - - - -	5	9	14	3	8	11	68	69	137
80 to 90, - - - -	3	3	6	5	4	9	32	30	62
Over 90, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	8
Total, - - - -	45	53	98	48	57	105	612	483	1095

TABLE XXIII.
DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abscess, Lumbar, - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Abscess, Lung, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess, Tonsils, - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Atheromatous), - - - -	1	1	2	3	—	3	6	1	7
Arteritis, Chronic (Osseous), - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arteritis, Chronic (Aneurismal), - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Apoplexy, - - - -	2	2	4	3	8	11	54	35	89
Asphyxia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bright's Disease, Acute, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Bright's Disease, Chronic, - - - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	16	10	26
Bronchitis, Capillary, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Carcinoma, - - - -	—	1	1	1	4	5	6	15	21
Carbuncle, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral Atrophy, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4
Cerebral Embolism, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cerebral Softening, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Chorea, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cystitis, Chronic, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Drowning, Accidental, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Diabetes Mellitus, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery, - - - -	1	2	3	1	—	1	4	6	10

TABLE XXXIII.—Continued.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	1888-89.			1889-90.			Since the Opening.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Epilepsy, - - - -	2	2	4	3	2	5	28	18	46
Empyema, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Enteritis, - - - -	1	2	3	—	3	3	9	17	26
Erysipelas, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	22
Gangrene, Lungs, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
General Paresis, - - - -	12	2	14	4	—	4	97	11	108
Hemorrhage, Uterine, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Heart, Hypertrophy of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart, Paralysis of, - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	5	11
Heart, Rupture of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Heart, Valvular Disease of, - - - -	3	3	6	5	5	10	24	15	39
Heart, Fatty Degeneration of, - - - -	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	4	9
Hernia, Strang'd Umbilical, - - - -	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Injuries from Fall, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Leucocythaemia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liver, Cirrhosis of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Liver, Fatty Degeneration of, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lung, Oedema of, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Lymphadenoma, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mania, Acute, Exhaust'n from, - - - -	—	2	2	4	2	6	37	31	68
Mania, Chronic, " " - - - -	5	1	6	1	3	4	41	37	78
Melancholia, " " - - - -	—	5	5	—	2	2	9	19	28
Marasmus, - - - -	1	2	3	1	1	2	14	20	34
Meningitis, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3	6
Osteoarthritis, Chronic, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paralysis, Exhaustion from, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Phthisis, Catarrhal, - - - -	4	12	16	8	8	16	67	86	153
Phthisis, Tubercular, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	7	13
Phlebitis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pleuritis, - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	1	7
Pneumonia, - - - -	1	2	3	2	2	4	28	14	42
Peritonitis, Acute, - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	2	6
Peritonitis, Chronic, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pyæmia, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Senility, - - - -	5	8	13	5	8	13	48	70	118
Shock from Injuries, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Strangulation from Food, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Suicide, - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	11	23
Syphilis, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Sclerosis, Spinal, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sclerosis, Diffused Cerebral, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tetanus, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tumor, Cerebral, - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tumor, Ovarian, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tumor, Uterine, - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Undetermined, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Ulceration of Gall Bladder, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Violence, - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total, - - - -	45	53	98	48	57	105	612	483	1095

TABLE XXIV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED SINCE THE
OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

DURATION.	From Admission into the Hospital.			From the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	87	55	142	11	14	25
1 to 2 months, -	48	25	73	17	16	33
2 to 3 " -	56	15	71	18	7	25
3 to 6 " -	64	48	112	24	21	45
6 to 9 " -	50	41	91	30	15	45
9 to 12 " -	40	21	61	20	13	33
12 to 18 " -	56	41	97	55	17	72
18 to 24 " -	20	26	46	40	27	67
2 to 3 years, -	52	42	94	66	56	122
3 to 5 " -	47	61	108	88	64	152
5 to 10 " -	58	66	124	76	87	163
10 to 15 " -	22	22	44	52	48	100
15 to 20 " -	11	18	29	29	26	55
20 to 25 " -	1	2	3	21	17	38
25 to 30 " -	—	—	—	7	16	23
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	12	15	27
40 to 50 " -	—	—	—	5	9	14
Unknown, -	—	—	—	41	15	56
Total, - -	612	483	1095	612	483	1095
Average of all, - {	22.51	40.09	38.32	6.04	8.97	7.93
	months.	months.	months.	years.	years.	years.

TABLE XXV.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15, - - - - -	—	—	—
15 to 20, - - - - -	6	5	11
20 to 25, - - - - -	30	29	59
25 to 30, - - - - -	67	47	114
30 to 35, - - - - -	85	89	174
35 to 40, - - - - -	79	96	175
40 to 45, - - - - -	85	96	181
45 to 50, - - - - -	76	107	183
50 to 60, - - - - -	100	160	260
60 to 70, - - - - -	52	90	142
70 to 80, - - - - -	24	38	62
80 to 90, - - - - -	5	9	14
Over 90, - - - - -	—	2	2
Total, - - - - -	609	768	1377

TABLE XXVI.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.—DURATION OF THE DISEASE.

DURATION.	Since Admission.			Since the Attack.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, -	13	13	26	—	—	—
1 to 2 months, -	12	18	30	5	4	9
2 to 3 " -	17	20	37	4	13	17
3 to 6 " -	23	20	43	17	8	25
6 to 9 " -	34	34	68	11	7	18
9 to 12 " -	20	22	42	10	9	19
12 to 18 " -	28	36	64	21	28	49
18 to 24 " -	61	88	149	24	27	51
2 to 3 years, -	48	76	124	40	64	104
3 to 5 " -	98	120	218	73	90	163
5 to 10 " -	155	194	349	143	190	333
10 to 15 " -	51	53	104	88	128	216
15 to 20 " -	36	50	86	59	71	130
20 to 25 " -	13	24	37	20	47	67
25 to 30 " -	—	—	—	18	19	37
30 to 40 " -	—	—	—	14	28	42
Over 40 " -	—	—	—	8	12	20
Unknown, -	—	—	—	54	23	77
Total, -	609	768	1377	609	768	1377

TABLE XXVII.—Census each Year since the Opening of the Hospital.

PATIENTS.		Year Ending March 31, 1869.	Year Ending March 31, 1870.	Year Ending March 31, 1871.	Year Ending March 31, 1872.	Year Ending March 31, 1873.	Year Ending March 31, 1874.	Year Ending March 31, 1875.	Year Ending March 31, 1876.	Period Ending Nov. 30, 1876.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1877.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1878.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1879.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1880.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1881.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1882.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1883.	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1884.	Period Ending June 30, 1885.	Year Ending June 30, 1886.	Year Ending June 30, 1887.	Year Ending June 30, 1888.	Year Ending June 30, 1889.	Year Ending June 30, 1890.	Total.	
<i>Admitted—</i>	Males, -	165	78	49	56	43	93	122	108	59	92	101	75	73	193	177	135	121	103	175	182	193	193	193	197	2783
	Females, -	103	56	26	36	31	160	88	58	29	61	60	88	71	159	171	136	122	106	186	193	202	193	171	2506	
Total, -		268	134	75	92	74	253	210	166	88	153	161	163	144	352	348	271	243	209	361	375	395	386	368	5289	
<i>Recovered—</i>	Males, -	25	27	14	11	8	16	24	33	12	26	20	18	11	33	39	26	26	13	25	35	49	39	46	36	566
	Females, -	—	16	6	6	3	21	17	12	6	15	12	27	19	20	42	46	26	15	48	52	51	46	39	545	
Total, -		25	43	20	17	11	37	41	45	18	41	32	45	30	53	81	72	52	28	73	87	100	85	75	1111	
<i>Improved—</i>	Males, -	11	8	14	7	8	9	19	23	21	24	26	20	15	16	17	17	12	6	14	31	39	29	44	430	
	Females, -	—	10	5	4	5	20	25	23	11	20	14	13	14	4	17	25	13	8	15	24	26	27	26	349	
Total, -		11	18	19	11	13	29	44	46	32	44	40	33	29	20	34	42	25	14	29	55	65	56	70	779	
<i>Stationary—</i>	Males, -	6	17	8	14	11	13	14	18	12	20	21	23	26	25	31	35	28	16	38	35	43	51	51	57	566
	Females, -	—	10	6	10	9	15	20	14	5	14	15	14	11	8	12	24	20	16	17	19	34	51	21	361	
Total, -		6	27	14	24	20	28	34	32	17	34	36	37	37	33	43	59	48	32	55	54	77	102	78	927	
<i>Died—</i>	Males, -	14	18	11	9	12	18	21	26	9	19	27	9	16	32	47	43	34	19	37	41	57	45	48	612	
	Females, -	1	3	10	6	9	17	15	7	6	12	13	10	14	12	32	27	21	20	40	40	40	48	53	57	483
Total, -		15	21	21	15	21	35	36	33	15	31	40	19	30	44	79	80	55	39	77	81	105	98	105	1095	
Whole No. in the Year,		268	343	307	329	336	524	605	616	548	619	629	644	654	880	1079	1113	1103	1132	1380	1521	1639	1678	1705		
No. at end of the Year,		209	232	237	262	271	395	450	460	466	468	481	510	528	731	842	860	923	1019	1146	1244	1292	1337	1377		

TABLE XXVIII.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.—RATIO PER CENT.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Since the Opening.
<i>Admissions from Causes :</i>			
Anxiety of mind and over-study, -	3.36	4.34	4.34
Apoplexy, - - - - -	.25	1.35	.69
Connected with the affections, - -	4.92	4.07	4.47
Connected with fluctuations of fortune,	.25	1.08	1.21
Connected with religion, - - -	1.55	.81	1.89
Epilepsy, - - - - -	5.18	3.23	4.10
Ill Health, - - - - -	4.40	4.07	8.99
Intemperance, - - - - -	11.91	11.41	9.81
Masturbation, - - - - -	1.81	2.17	3.19
Old Age, - - - - -	3.10	5.97	2.47
Puerperal, - - - - -	2.33	3.53	2.00
Unknown, - - - - -	44.81	46.47	42.14
<i>Recovered of all Cases Admitted :</i>			
Under one year, - - - - -	34.59	30.63	40.09
One year and over, - - - - -	10.44	15.13	12.18
Deaths of all under care, - - - -	5.48	6.15	20.70
Deaths of average number in Hospital,	7.31	7.76	7.29

Treasurer's Report.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,
for the Year ending June 30, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash on hand July 1st, 1888,	\$49,733 37
Revenue from Hospital in July,	36,899 19
Interest on \$40,000 deposited in Hartford (6 mos.),	529 91
Interest on Hartford Town Bond (Sargent Fund),	22 50
Revenue from Hospital in August,	14,146 31
" " September,	13,005 81
" " October,	29,094 49
" " November,	16,723 77
" " December,	11,960 63
" " January, 1889,	42,856 43
Interest on \$40,000 deposited in Hartford (6 mos.),	611 39
Interest on Hartford Town Bond (Sargent Fund),	22 50
Revenue from Hospital in February,	12,140 38
" " March,	10,022 88
" " April,	26,657 95
" " May,	17,036 65
" " June,	8,381 87

\$289,855 03

Balance to new account, - - - - - \$56,756 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in July, 1888,	\$19,214 05
" " " " August,	18,760 46
" " " " September,	17,487 74
" " " " October,	18,366 49
" " " " November,	23,560 73
" " " " December,	25,343 70
" " " " January, 1889,	20,724 70
" " " " February,	18,798 92
" " " " March,	17,496 01
" " " " April,	20,120 28
" " " " May,	13,477 99
" " " " June,	19,747 23

Amount of cash dep. in Hartford Banks, - - - \$40,000 00

Amount of cash dep. in Middletown Nat. Bank, - 16,756 73

\$289,855 03

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Esq., Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and find a balance in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six and 73-100 dollars (\$56,756.⁷³/₁₀₀).

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Sept. 12, 1889.

Treasurer's Report.

Annual Statement of the Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,
for the Year ending June 30, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand July 1st, 1889,	\$56,756 73
Amount of interest received to July 1st on \$40,000 dep. in Hartf'd,	601 14
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in July,	41,777 42
" " " " August, - - -	16,525 17
" " " " September, - - -	10,366 87
" " " " October, - - -	32,820 77
" " " " November, - - -	12,005 40
" " " " December, - - -	11,713 25
Amount of interest received to Dec. 21st on \$40,000 dep. in Hartf'd,	571 69
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in January, 1890,	33,472 31
" " " " February, - - -	21,907 51
" " " " March, - - -	11,542 70
72 days' int., at 3%, on \$40,000 dep. in Middletown Nat. Bank,	240 00
Amount of revenue from Hospital received in April,	34,107 28
" " " " May, - - -	13,812 80
" " " " June, - - -	11,576 06
	\$309,797 10
Balance brought forward,	\$71,086 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Superintendent's orders paid in July, 1889,	\$30,192 52
" " " " August, - - -	15,718 27
" " " " September, - - -	15,733 44
" " " " October, - - -	17,514 17
" " " " November, - - -	20,686 96
" " " " December, - - -	24,150 33
" " " " January, 1890, - - -	14,599 75
" " " " February, - - -	18,167 51
" " " " March, - - -	23,421 77
" " " " April, - - -	18,462 75
" " " " May, - - -	17,177 02
" " " " June, - - -	22,886 58
Balance deposited in Middletown Nat. Bank,	71,086 03
	\$309,797 10

M. B. COPELAND, *Treasurer.*

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of M. B. Copeland, Esq., Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, and find a balance in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to seventy-one thousand eighty-six and 03-100 dollars ($\$71,086.\overset{03}{\underset{100}{}}$).

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Sept. 9, 1890.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

DEBTOR.

July 1, 1888—Cash on hand, - - - -	\$156 70
“ “ Balance with Treasurer, - - - -	48,813 87
June 30, 1889—Revenue for the year, - - - -	240,121 66
	<hr/> \$289,092 23

CREDIT.

July 31, 1888—By vouchers, - - - -	\$19,631 70
Aug. 31, “ “ - - - -	18,641 11
Sept. 30, “ “ - - - -	17,270 27
Oct. 31, “ “ - - - -	19,180 60
Nov. 30, “ “ - - - -	23,814 47
Dec. 31, “ “ - - - -	24,585 92
Jan. 31, 1889, “ “ - - - -	20,384 53
Feb. 28, “ “ - - - -	19,219 62
Mar. 31, “ “ - - - -	17,809 47
Apr. 30, “ “ - - - -	19,961 86
May 31, “ “ - - - -	13,378 01
June 30, “ “ - - - -	20,235 69
	<hr/> \$234,113 25
“ “ Balance with Treasurer, - - - -	54,725 64
“ “ Cash on hand, - - - -	253 34
	<hr/> \$289,092 23

OUTSTANDING ORDERS ON TREASURER.

No. 12,693, \$7 38	No. 18,238, \$3 89	No. 18,446, \$42 00
No. 17,512, 100 00	No. 440, 21 21	No. 47, 8 98
No. 659, 100 00	No. 241, 15 77	No. 60, 5 53
No. 820, 100 00	No. 249, 100 00	No. 66, 22 79
No. 89, 620 46	No. 254, 62 50	No. 72, 5 60
No. 957, 100 00	No. 384, 100 00	No. 76, 90 00
No. 18,051, 125 19	No. 90, 62 50	No. 77, 129 42
No. 92, 100 00	No. 436, 16 05	No. 92, 7 25
No. 171, 53 95	No. 39, 21 67	No. 500, 8 95
Total, - - - -	- - - -	\$2,031 09.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct,

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Sept. 12, 1889.

Superintendent's Financial Report.

DEBTOR.

July 31, 1889—Cash on hand, - - - -	\$253 34
“ “ Balance with Treasurer, - - - -	54,725 64
June 30, 1890—Revenue for year, - - - -	253,040 37
	<hr/> \$308,019 35

CREDIT.

July 31, 1889—By vouchers, - - - -	\$29,857 69
Aug. 31, “ “ - - - -	16,067 73
Sept. 30, “ “ - - - -	14,872 61
Oct. 31, “ “ - - - -	18,478 31
Nov. 30, “ “ - - - -	20,468 48
Dec. 31, “ “ - - - -	23,646 81
Jan. 31, 1890, “ - - - -	15,245 63
Feb. 28, “ “ - - - -	17,720 18
Mar. 31, “ “ - - - -	23,322 47
Apr. 30, “ “ - - - -	18,156 86
May 31, “ “ - - - -	18,212 04
June 30, “ “ - - - -	21,894 11
	<hr/> \$237,942 92
“ “ Balance with Treasurer, - - - -	69,856 08
“ “ Cash on hand, - - - -	220 35
	<hr/> \$308,019 35

OUTSTANDING ORDERS ON TREASURER.

No. 12,693, - - - -	\$7 38
No. 18,862, - - - -	46
No. 19,625, - - - -	16 91
No. 19,686, - - - -	741 06
No. 871, - - - -	6 66
No. 915, - - - -	411 19
No. 19,938, - - - -	31 43
No. 987, - - - -	14 86
	<hr/> \$1,229 95

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct.

FRANK L. RODGERS, } *Auditors of*
W. CECIL DURAND, } *Public Accounts.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Sept. 9, 1890.

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending June 30, 1889.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery, and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
July, 1888,	\$970.83	\$4334.75	\$1246.03	\$1078.00	\$1363.80	\$61.49	\$833.63	\$313.38	\$924.90	\$1266.15	\$2716.56	\$444.97	\$1468.25	\$219.15	\$35.75	\$32.50	\$1255.06	—	\$95.50	\$71.00	\$19631.70
Aug., "	970.83	4204.94	208.95	19.67	1187.93	72.22	1472.94	483.04	2034.29	1762.33	1892.15	291.73	2933.44	117.82	10.25	120.10	683.66	—	49.71	125.11	18641.11
Sept., "	970.83	4227.75	48.70	463.00	874.98	77.48	1833.49	331.66	751.27	1274.20	1826.49	1053.58	1958.84	164.26	10.25	142.60	1067.25	\$22.50	81.87	89.27	17270.27
Oct., "	940.83	4212.33	126.58	—	886.38	43.95	1438.14	508.11	—	1929.26	2456.32	593.04	3213.08	172.35	39.50	69.00	2331.80	—	110.95	127.67	19180.60
Nov., "	987.49	4297.44	217.90	135.01	1335.85	233.20	854.52	587.53	—	1953.66	2456.32	483.80	8359.79	95.79	81.00	262.40	1317.80	—	80.90	54.07	23814.47
Dec., "	987.49	4326.88	506.01	1304.00	1674.33	225.05	507.33	458.27	1604.25	2157.12	2586.80	512.05	5780.05	91.03	42.50	90.59	1050.92	500.00	99.67	81.58	24585.92
Jan., 1889,	987.49	4294.13	1118.84	154.53	1266.66	571.20	1186.67	461.03	1108.75	1336.59	1872.63	940.12	812.25	264.50	96.60	44.05	872.70	100.00	116.74	85.15	20384.53
Feb., "	987.49	4351.16	1506.99	235.00	1451.52	80.53	1923.79	460.37	1855.15	1142.88	1872.63	940.12	812.25	264.50	96.60	44.05	872.70	100.00	116.74	85.15	19219.62
Mar., "	1050.82	4267.10	112.03	1831.54	612.71	80.49	647.94	451.66	675.00	1308.26	2038.80	732.62	3009.00	152.63	12.25	30.80	543.05	100.00	107.95	44.82	17899.47
April, "	887.49	4324.69	140.76	1.35	1286.40	21.30	749.06	502.85	—	1961.26	2260.59	802.99	5529.36	136.26	20.50	98.95	1047.02	—	117.98	73.05	19961.86
May, "	887.49	4458.48	165.70	47.50	592.93	61.70	484.90	580.99	1035.00	193.02	2167.15	1164.15	62.95	234.52	10.25	175.72	795.72	—	125.98	133.86	13378.01
June, "	962.49	4458.41	729.21	4746.21	704.14	130.87	1105.84	383.91	754.31	1295.48	2369.58	1191.90	—	239.53	—	48.15	605.27	48.70	237.30	134.39	20235.69
Total, -	11591.57	51758.06	6127.70	10935.81	13207.63	1679.48	13038.23	5522.80	10742.92	17580.21	26766.62	9034.37	35402.65	2056.62	433.05	1242.16	13516.68	879.60	1485.50	1111.57	234113.25

Abstract of Vouchers for the Year ending June 30, 1890.

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Pay of Employees.	Furniture and Fix- tures.	Fuel and Lights.	Dry Goods and Clothing.	Books, Stationery, and Postage.	Provisions.	Fish.	Flour.	Meat.	Groceries.	Farm and Garden.	Construction.	Drugs.	Burial.	Refunded.	Repairing.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Supplies.	Total.
July, 1889,	\$962.49	\$4460.39	\$724.64	\$15457.30	\$689.87	\$41.90	\$880.24	\$285.86	\$1421.00	\$925.91	\$2377.97	\$220.23	—	\$185.50	\$34.25	\$90.70	\$976.32	\$177.25	\$128.98	\$125.89	\$20857.69
Aug, "	962.49	4486.68	429.54	80.50	519.66	97.77	1035.70	463.67	2075.37	1720.89	2050.31	402.70	—	186.67	15.00	210.14	1079.29	22.50	133.49	95.36	16007.73
Sept., "	962.49	4355.07	127.09	607.68	1068.70	44.75	1152.58	599.08	—	1313.89	1865.94	402.79	\$1283.61	326.93	—	127.01	442.18	—	94.44	98.38	14872.61
Oct., "	962.49	4351.02	44.77	—	1875.01	89.93	542.58	609.48	6.25	1391.91	2238.40	531.43	3592.48	389.53	25.00	71.42	1226.11	300.00	162.03	68.52	18478.31
Nov., "	962.49	4373.43	220.15	—	1804.25	37.98	1155.99	421.40	678.10	2011.15	2557.91	609.85	4566.11	165.74	10.25	94.16	546.89	32.00	108.10	112.53	20468.48
Dec., "	962.49	4322.01	305.67	1322.00	1260.29	148.45	687.02	551.87	2302.50	1511.19	2449.56	791.48	4374.89	257.27	106.25	83.04	1881.39	—	145.03	184.41	23646.81
Jan., 1890,	962.49	4455.65	70.72	135.19	553.53	146.55	1122.07	404.56	645.00	1024.67	2790.52	792.92	76.00	133.36	186.00	70.63	1236.22	73.00	240.57	125.98	15245.63
Feb., "	962.49	4477.14	64.33	—	876.90	22.62	902.49	551.75	1342.50	1322.80	1842.41	426.40	3389.34	441.05	36.95	99.87	642.72	130.00	88.56	99.86	17720.18
Mar., "	962.49	4350.90	99.30	1796.40	708.07	98.31	899.84	345.06	—	1058.68	1787.86	1852.32	7027.77	129.24	—	72.17	707.28	—	99.40	1326.48	23222.47
April, "	962.49	4458.36	120.76	50.71	785.02	89.71	634.99	625.41	520.87	2354.22	2148.07	2206.07	387.50	283.84	—	112.99	954.55	—	136.08	1325.22	18156.86
May, "	979.15	4613.43	291.00	88.50	2171.12	137.60	974.08	617.53	—	1319.56	1861.92	1716.74	1495.50	309.31	20.50	139.70	778.53	—	72.84	715.03	18212.04
June, "	979.15	4438.19	236.24	3499.66	738.76	90.86	1912.01	421.21	1913.08	1706.58	2331.82	1219.63	1362.11	194.67	10.25	36.10	692.55	—	76.43	124.81	21894.11
Total, -	11583.20	53142.27	2734.16	22947.94	13042.18	1046.43	11899.59	5897.78	10904.67	17661.45	26302.69	11172.56	27465.31	3063.11	444.45	1207.93	10864.03	734.75	1485.95	4402.47	237942.92

Farmer's Report.

FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1889, AND JUNE 30, 1890.

PRODUCTS.	1889.		1890.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hay, - - -	229 tons,	\$3,435 00	240 tons,	\$3,600 00
Corn fodder, - - -	14 "	140 00		
Ensilage, - - -	200 "	800 00	190 "	760 00
Straw, - - -	10 "	130 00	15 "	195 00
Rye, - - -	210 bush.,	105 00	160 bush.,	80 00
Potatoes, - - -	3,856 "	2,313 60	3,400 "	2,380 00
Carrots, - - -	75 "	30 00	70 "	28 00
Beets, - - -	756 "	378 00	1,150 "	575 00
Spinach, - - -	80 "	40 00		
Beet Greens, - - -	260 "	104 00	255 "	102 00
Onions, - - -	540 "	324 00	782 "	508 30
Turnips, - - -	1,108 "	332 40	970 "	291 00
Kale,			105 "	63 00
Beans (string), - - -	60 "	60 00	45 "	45 00
Beans (in shell), - - -	305 "	305 00	278 "	278 00
Peas, - - -	180 "	252 00	140 "	106 00
Parsnips, - - -	260 "	130 00	210 "	105 00
Sweet corn, - - -	680 "	374 00	659 "	362 45
Cucumbers, - - -	415 "	405 00	325 "	292 50
Tomatoes, - - -	174 "	121 80	171 "	119 70
Radishes, - - -	55 "	55 00	30 "	30 00
Currants, - - -	12 "	36 00	13 "	66 56
Apples, - - -	547 "	328 00	270 "	189 00
Cider, - - -	53 bbls.,	132 20	35 bbls.,	105 00
Lettuce, - - -	1,000 heads,	20 00	900 heads,	9 00
Cabbage, - - -	10,515 "	420 60	9,040 "	361 60
Celery, - - -	9,000 "	270 00	8,000 "	240 00
Melons, - - -	17,800 lbs.,	178 00	5,000 lbs.,	50 00
Asparagus, - - -	180 "	18 00		
Beef, - - -	17,407 "	1,133 45	5,849 "	350 94
Pork, - - -	46,544 "	3,258 08	46,480 "	2,789 28

PRODUCTS.	1889.		1890.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Squash, - -	42,616 lbs.	\$426 16	24,050 lbs.	\$240 50
Milk, grass fed, -	68,064 quarts,	3,403 20	64,030 quarts,	2,561 20
Strawberries, - -	596 "	71 52	576 "	69 00
Pigs (sold), - -	87	343 50	54	183 50
Calves (sold), - -	23	48 00	22	44 00
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$19,921 51		\$17,270 53

The farm stock consists of fifteen horses, sixty-five cows, two bulls, thirty heifers, and two hundred hogs.

P. W. SANDERSON,
Farmer.

Sewing Room Report.



ARTICLES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.
Aprons, - - - - -	197	240	437
Bed-spreads, - - - - -	175	180	355
Bed-ticks, - - - - -	112	12	124
Blankets hemmed, - - - - -	588	615	1203
Bureau covers, - - - - -	10	—	10
Chemise, - - - - -	668	643	1311
Clothes bags, - - - - -	94	79	173
Curtains, - - - - -	210	140	350
Dresses, - - - - -	616	691	1307
Dresses, night, - - - - -	121	47	168
Drawers, pairs, - - - - -	108	167	275
Holder, - - - - -	266	173	439
Napkins, - - - - -	280	179	459
Pillow-slips, - - - - -	1925	1607	3532
Sheets, - - - - -	1014	870	1884
Shirts, - - - - -	743	552	1295
Skirts, - - - - -	264	327	591
Suspenders, pairs, - - - - -	12	—	12
Sacques, - - - - -	29	52	81
Table cloths, - - - - -	57	58	115
Towels, - - - - -	1317	1421	2738
Underwaists, - - - - -	79	69	148

Miscellaneous mending of underwear, dresses, bedding, etc.

MARGARET DUTTON, *Matron.*

Workshop Report.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.
Brooms, manufactured, - - - - -	194	1296	1490
Brooms, whisk, - - - - -	12	56	68
Brushes, scrubbing, - - - - -	—	540	540
Brushes, bathing, - - - - -	—	101	101
Brushes, hair, - - - - -	—	41	41
Brushes, dust, - - - - -	—	20	20
Brushes, horse, - - - - -	—	31	31
Bed-mats, quilted, - - - - -	26	21	47
Bed-ticks, - - - - -	8	—	8
Chairs, caned or rattanned, - - - - -	—	137	137
Chairs, upholstered, - - - - -	—	15	15
Couches, " - - - - -	—	14	14
Canvas dresses, manufactured, - - - - -	8	—	8
Canvas jackets, manufactured, - - - - -	11	12	23
Canvas mittens, (pairs) manufactured, - - - - -	—	8	8
Camisoles, manufactured, - - - - -	—	5	5
Combination suits, manufactured, - - - - -	—	16	16
Cushions, carriage, manufactured, - - - - -	—	5	5
Cushions, chair, manufactured, - - - - -	19	2	21
Halters, manufactured, - - - - -	6	2	8
Hassocks, manufactured, - - - - -	6	2	8
Mattresses, manufactured, - - - - -	95	74	169
Overalls, (pairs) manufactured, - - - - -	109	149	258
Pillows, manufactured, - - - - -	300	65	365
Piano-stools, upholstered, - - - - -	—	3	3
Rat traps, manufactured, - - - - -	—	12	12
Suspenders, (pairs) - - - - -	156	183	339

All repairing of men's suits, of boots, shoes and slippers, of harness, clocks, etc.

C. H. CURTIS, *Foreman.*

APPENDIX.

BILL OF FARE.

(FOR ALL PATIENTS AND EMPLOYÉES.)

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—In winter, crackers and stewed oysters; in summer, boiled eggs;

Dinner.—Cold corned beef, potatoes, pickled beets or an equivalent vegetable pie.

Supper.—Sauce or fruit; cake.

MONDAY.

Breakfast.—Beefsteak; potatoes.

Dinner.—Meat soup with vegetables; boiled rice.

Supper.—Warm biscuit; sauce, berries or honey.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Corned beef hash.

Dinner.—Roast pork or boiled ham or shad or clam chowder; potatoes and some other vegetable; pudding (tapioca).

Supper.—Hominy or oatmeal mush and syrup; gingerbread cookies.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Beans baked with pork; brown bread.

Dinner.—Roast beef; potatoes; onions; pie.

Supper.—Crackers and cheese; Graham bread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Sausages, eggs or pickled shoulder.

Dinner.—Meat and vegetable stew with dumplings; pudding (bread).

Supper.—Cold baked beans or sauce; doughnuts (fresh).

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Stewed codfish; potatoes.

Dinner.—Fresh fish (baked); potatoes and some other vegetable; pie.

Supper.—Dried beef; fresh gingerbread.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Salt salmon or swordfish or tripe; potatoes.

Dinner.—Corned beef; potatoes; cabbage; pudding (rice).

Supper.—Cornmeal mush with syrup.

Bread and butter served with every meal. Coffee with every breakfast. Tea with every supper.

Special diet prescribed for the sick, such as gruels, oatmeal or flour; toast, dry; milk; eggs, boiled, raw or on toast; beef-tea and crackers; milk, cold, scalded.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by order of the Probate Court, the order or warrant or a copy thereof, by which the person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, one woolen coat, one woolen vest, one pair woolen pantaloons, two pair new socks, one pair new shoes or boots, and one comfortable outside garment.

Each female patient shall, in addition to a quantity of under-clothing, shoes and stockings corresponding to that required for the male patient, have one flannel petticoat, two good dresses, one cloak or other good outside garment. Extra and better apparel is very desirable for Chapel worship and out-of-door exercise and riding.

4. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary, for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost, and for them the officers of the Hospital are not responsible.

5. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

6. The price of board, including washing, mending, and attendance, for all who are supported at the public charge, is \$3.20 per week.

7. Pauper patients, or those supported partly by the towns in which they reside, and partly by the State, are admitted agreeably to Section 487, General Statutes, 1888.

8. Indigent persons, or those possessing little property, and partly supported by friends and partly by the State, are admitted under Section 487, General Statutes, 1888.

9. Private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, are admitted to the Hospital, when there are vacancies, under Chapter 162, Public Acts, 1889.

10. A bond with satisfactory surety, one or more, will be required with each indigent and private patient for the payment of expenses of board and attendance, quarterly in advance, and for all other expenses whether of damages, removal or death.

11. Visitors are admitted to the Institution between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, but no visitor shall be admitted to the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent, and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted that might prove injurious to the patients.

12. Sunday shall be observed as a day of rest. The buildings and grounds are not to be exhibited on that day, nor shall any visitor be admitted to the wards, except friends of patients who may be seriously ill.

COMMITMENT OF INSANE PAUPERS AND INDIGENT PERSONS.

General Statutes, 1888, SEC. 487. When any pauper, in any town, shall be insane, a selectman of such town may apply to the Court of Probate of the district wherein said pauper resides, for his admission to the State Hospital for the Insane; and said court shall appoint a respectable physician, who shall fully investigate the facts of the case, and report to said court; and, if such physician shall report that said *pauper* is insane, the court may order such selectman forthwith to take such pauper to the hospital, where he shall be kept and supported so long as may be requisite, and *two dollars and fifty cents* per week of the expense of his support shall be paid by the town legally chargeable with his support, and the balance by the state; and, when an *indigent* person, *not a pauper*, is insane, application may be made by any person in his behalf to the Court of Probate for the District where he resides, who shall appoint a respectable physician and a selectman of the town where said indigent person resides, who shall fully investigate the facts and report to said court, which, if satisfied that such person is indigent and insane, shall order him to be taken, by the person making the application, or such other person as it may direct, to the hospital, *where he shall be kept and supported as long as may be requisite, and half the expense of his support shall be paid by the State, and half by the person making the application.* All proceedings in the Court of Probate upon such application shall be in writing, and lodged and kept in the registry of said court, and whenever a court shall pass an order for the admission of any pauper or indigent person to the hospital, it shall record the same and give a certified copy of such order to the person by whom such pauper or indigent person is to be taken to the hospital, as the warrant for such taking and commitment, and shall also forthwith transmit a like copy to the Governor.

SEC. 3614. The price for keeping any pauper or indigent person shall be fixed by the trustees, and shall not exceed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per week, and shall be payable quarterly. There shall be taxed monthly by the Comptroller one dollar for each week's board at said hospital, and two dollars for each week's board at any other hospital or asylum for the insane, of all insane paupers belonging to towns in this State committed by Courts of Probate; and one dollar and seventy-five cents for each week's board at said hospital, and one-half of the expense of each week's board at any other hospital or asylum for the insane, of all insane indigent persons so committed.

COMMITMENT OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Public Acts, 1889, Chapter 162, SEC. 3. *Except when otherwise specially provided by law*, no person shall be committed or admitted to an asylum without an order signed by a judge of probate, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Whenever any person in this State shall be insane, or shall be supposed to be insane, any person may make complaint in writing to any judge of probate, within whose district the person complained of shall reside, alleging that such person is insane and is a fit subject to be confined in an asylum, and when any insane person, who ought to be confined, shall go at large in any town, any person may, and the selectmen thereof shall, make a like complaint to the judge of probate, within whose district such town is included. After receiving said complaint, the judge to whom it is made shall forthwith appoint a

time, not later than ten days after receipt of said complaint, and a place within said district, for a hearing upon said complaint, and shall cause reasonable notice thereof to be given to said complainant, to the person complained of, and to such relative or relatives of said person, or to any person interested in said person, as said judge shall deem proper, and may adjourn said hearing from time to time for cause. Said judge may issue a warrant for the apprehension and bringing before him of said person complained of, and shall see and examine said person, if in his judgment the condition or conduct of such person renders it necessary and proper so to do, or state in his final order why it was not deemed necessary or advisable so to do.

SEC. 5. In addition to such oral testimony as may be given before such judge at said hearing, there shall be filed with such judge a certificate signed by two physicians, each of whom is a graduate of some legally organized medical institution, and has practiced three years in this state, and neither of whom is connected with any asylum nor related to the person complained of by blood or marriage. Each must have personally examined said person alleged to be insane, within five days of signing said certificate, and each shall certify that, in his opinion, said person is insane and a proper subject for treatment in an asylum; and a copy of said certificate, attested by said judge shall be attached to the final order of said judge, and delivered with said order to the keeper of the asylum to which said insane person shall be committed.

SEC. 6. If, on said hearing, the judge shall find that said person is insane and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum, or that he ought to be confined, he shall make an order in writing, stating that he so finds, and commanding some proper officer, or any fit person, to convey said insane person to the asylum named in said order, unless some person shall undertake, before said judge, and shall give bond to the state conditioned to confine such person in some suitable place of detention, not an asylum, in such manner as said judge shall order. Pending the proceedings for a hearing and examination, said judge may make and enforce such reasonable orders for the care and custody of the person complained of, as said judge shall deem suitable and proper.

* * * * *

SEC. 17. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not extend to, nor affect in any way, the cases of persons convicted of or charged with crime, * * * nor shall they be construed as repealing sections 489, 3683, and 3684 of said General Statutes.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

Presented to the Directors

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 17, 1890



HARTFORD, CONN.

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY

1891

OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 17, 1890.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *President.*
JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Vice-President.*
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THOMAS O. ENDERS,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
HENRY A. REDFIELD.

AUDITORS.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
THOMAS O. ENDERS.

LIBRARIAN.

WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D.

DIRECTORS.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D.,	HENRY K. MORGAN,
CHARLES M. POND,	THOMAS O. ENDERS,
HENRY KENEY,	P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.,
ROLAND MATHER,	THOMAS SISSON,
JONATHAN B. BUNCE,	HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,	HENRY A. REDFIELD,
HENRY C. DWIGHT, Mayor, <i>ex officio.</i>	

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., *Chairman.*
P. H. INGALLS, M.D., *Secretary.*

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

GURDON W. RUSSELL, M.D., ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D.

VISITING SURGEONS.

GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D., HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
W. A. M. WAINWRIGHT, M.D., G. PIERPONT DAVIS, M.D.,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.

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HORACE S. FULLER, M.D., JAMES CAMPBELL, M.D.,
WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, M.D., EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGEON.

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GYNECOLOGIST.

P. H. INGALLS, M.D.

PATHOLOGIST.

CHARLES C. BEACH, M.D.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

ANSEL G. COOKE, M.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR LIFE BY SUBSCRIPTION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
AND UPWARDS, ALSO DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

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*T. M. ALLYN,	LEONARD DANIELS,
*A. S. BECKWITH,	*CALVIN DAY,
*CHARLES BOSWELL,	THOMAS M. DAY,
*LEE & *BULTER,	RICHARD S. ELY,
GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW,	*FOSTER & CO.,
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*JOHN BEACH,	*JOHN H. GOODWIN,
*C. N. BEACH,	*GEORGE HALL,
*GEORGE BEACH,	*G. B. HAWLEY,
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*CHENEY BROTHERS,	*JAMES B. HOSMER,
*LEONARD CHURCH,	*ELLERY HILLS,
*JOSEPH CHURCH,	HUNT,*HOLBROOK & *BARBER,
*GEORGE H. CLARK,	R. W. H. JARVIS,
Mrs. SAMUEL COLT,	H. & *W. KENEY,
*ERASTUS COLLINS,	*C. C. LYMAN,

* Deceased.

*WILLIAM T. LEE,
 *SAMUEL MATHER,
 *C. H. NORTHAM,
 *J. M. NILES,
 *J. S. NILES,
 *H. A. PERKINS,
 *JOSEPH PRATT,
 DANIEL PHILLIPS,
 CHARLES M. POND,
 HENRY C. ROBINSON,
 *JAMES ROOT,
 *THOMAS SMITH,
 *JOSEPH TRUMBULL,
 *WILLIAM W. TURNER,
 SAMUEL I. TUTTLE,

WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
 *Miss MARY W. WELLS,
 *WOODRUFF & BEACH,
 *THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
 *DAVID WATKINSON,
 *JOHN WARBURTON,
 *MARY A. WARBURTON,
 *ROBERT WATKINSON,
 *OSWIN WELLES,
 *N. M. WATERMAN,
 *Miss ELLEN M. WATKINSON,
 *Mrs. MARIA WATKINSON,
 *TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
 *SAMUEL S. WARD.

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 UPWARDS.

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 *CHARLES BENTON,
 *BOLLES & *SEXTON,
 HIRAM BISSELL,
 *BIRCH & BRADLEY,
 J. G. BATTERSON,
 *E. A. BULKELEY,
 *THOMAS K. BRACE,
 *LUCIUS BARBOUR,
 *CASE, *TIFFANY & CO.,
 *ELISHA COLT,
 *NEWTON CARTER,
 *H. KENDALL CARTER,
 *WILLIAM L. COLLINS,
 CHARLES COLLINS,
 *DANIEL P. CROSBY,
 *JULIUS CATLIN,
 *AUSTIN DUNHAM,
 *DAY, *GRISWOLD & CO.,
 *JAMES DIXON,
 *EDSON FESSENDEN,
 *EBENEZER FOWLER,
 *S. W. GOODRIDGE,
 *ISAAC HILLS,
 *HUNGERFORD & *CONE,
 NELSON HOLLISTER,
 REV. JAMES HUGHES, V. G.,
 *H. HUNTINGTON,

E. N. KELLOGG,
 GEORGE S. LINCOLN & CO.,
 *SIMEON L. LOOMIS,
 *Mrs. JOSEPH MORGAN,
 ROLAND MATHER,
 J. & *M. MERRIMAN,
 *WILLIAM MATHER,
 *JOHN M. NILES,
 *IRA PECK,
 *FRANCIS PARSONS,
 *GUY R. PHELPS,
 *C. F. POND,
 *Miss ESTHER PRATT,
 E. M. REED,
 *E. C. ROBERTS,
 *ROGERS BROTHERS,
 *ELISHA K. ROOT,
 *E. G. RIPLEY,
 *CHARLES SEYMOUR,
 *Mrs. ELIZA K. SHEPARD,
 *WILLIAM L. STORRS,
 *E. TAYLOR & CO.,
 *O. G. TERRY,
 *ISAAC TOUCEY,
 *MILES A. TUTTLE,
 *GEORGE M. WELCH,
 *JAMES H. WELLS.

CORPORATORS ELECTED.

1882.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

1886.

ROLAND SWIFT,
WILLIAM L. MATSON,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
JOHN C. PARSONS,
SAMUEL E. ELMORE,
WILLIAM B. CLARK.

1887.

ASHBEL W. BARROWS, M.D.,
MELANCTHON STORRS, M.D.,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

1889.

WARD W. JACOBS.

1890.

J. M. ALLEN,
JOHN G. ROOT,
FRANKLIN L. BURR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDS, M.D.

RESIDENT SURGEON.

EDWARD R. BALDWIN, M.D.

ASSISTANT.

W. H. VENABLE, M.D.

MATRON AND LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

Miss FLORA MACRAE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss JESSIE J. GLEN.

APOTHECARY.

HENRY W. FULLER.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM H. PORTER.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 OF THE
 HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

To the Directors :

The Executive Committee would respectfully submit the following summary of Hospital work for the year ending October 1, 1890 :

Patients remaining under treatment at the date of the last report, October 1, 1889, numbered	105
Number admitted during the past year was	998
Making a total of	1,103

This being the largest number of annual admissions in the history of the Hospital.

The following classification is presented, viz.:

Males,	715
Females,	388
Recovered,	566
Improved,	183
Not improved,	71
Eloped, removed, or expelled,	19
Died,	144
Remaining under treatment,	120
Males,	66
Females,	54

Thirty-nine deaths were unavoidable, and twenty-three were due to consumption.

There have been recorded forty-one births, a number largely in excess of previous years.

Eighty-eight patients have been wholly supported by the charity of the Hospital.

The State appropriation of \$5,000 was applied to the partial support of 900 patients, at the rate of ninety-eight cents per week for each.

State beneficiaries numbered	29
United States marine patients numbered	10
The daily average for the year was	127
The largest number for one day was	156
The smallest number for one day was	105

Number of children under thirteen years of age admitted was 57.

American-born patients numbered 580. Foreign-born, 414.

Sixty-seven towns in the State have been represented by patients during the year.

The cost per week for each patient was \$6.21.

The current expenses for the year amounted to	\$41,160.56
Receipts from towns and paying patients, and including the State appropriation were	29,565.93
Excess of expenses over receipts was	\$11,594.63

This sum represents the amount of charity contributed by the Hospital for the year. The sum of \$156.40 was expended for portraits.

Mrs. Lucy M. Goodwin, recently deceased, contributed \$10,000 toward the erection of the children's ward.

There was received from the estate of Miss Nancy Wells, \$2,000.

Full details of expenses and receipts will be found in the report of the Superintendent hereto annexed.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

The medical and surgical staff have been assiduous and conscientious in the discharge of the duties assigned them. It is eminently proper that public recognition should be made of the large amount of gratuitous service represented by the following list, viz.:

Medical cases treated during the year numbered 532; surgical cases, 381; eye and ear cases, 29; gynecological cases, 53; midwifery cases, 41; surgical operations performed, numbered 253.

The reports annexed of the House Physician and Surgeon, furnish the details of the above work.

HOUSE STAFF.

Frederick A. Goodwin completed his term of service as House Physician, June 1, 1890; O. K. Isham, M.D., succeeded him in this office, David P. Bancroft, M.D., serving as House Surgeon.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Mrs. F. A. Tuttle, the accomplished Superintendent of this school for more than fifteen years, tendered her resignation in the early part of the year, much to the regret of the friends of the Hospital. To Mrs. Tuttle, the organization and success of the school is largely due. Miss Flora Macrae, a graduate of the Boston City Hospital, and more recently engaged in the establishment of the Training School at Johns Hopkins' Hospital in Baltimore, was selected as Mrs. Tuttle's successor.

The duties of Matron being added to those of the Superintendent, Miss Jessie J. Glen, also a graduate of the Boston City Hospital, was engaged as Assistant Superintendent. After nearly eight months of service on the part of these ladies, the Committee would express their entire satisfaction with the conduct of the school and the work of the house. Ten young ladies, after a satisfactory examination, have received the diploma of the Hospital.

Wildwood Farm has been successfully conducted, and the profits have been applied to the increase of the stock and general improvements.

In the last report, the Committee called the attention of the Directors to the immediate necessity of some radical improvement in the method of heating the Hospital, and in storage of coal. At an adjourned meeting, the Committee proposed the extension of the laundry building as a boiler-house and a coal receptacle on the north side of this building and outside of the walls. They also presented plans furnished by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, for the location of steam boilers, and hot-water heaters; and methods of conveying steam and hot water to all parts of the Hospital, utilizing the stacks and pipes already in place. The plans were approved, and an appropriation of \$20,000 was made to carry them into effect. The work has been accomplished under the supervision of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and its competent and skillful engineer, Mr. F. S. Allen. It was completed before the approach of cold weather, and has proved eminently successful in every respect. The friends of the Hospital are under great obligations to this Company for its liberality, and the successful and complete solution of a difficult problem.

The necessity of making some provision for the accommodation of the increasing number of children admitted to the Hospital led the Committee to submit plans furnished by Cook, Hapgood & Co., for the erection of an extension on the south end of the annex — a building containing a ward for children, corresponding to the wards now in use, and ten rooms and a class-room for the use of the Training School. The plans were adopted, and the sum of \$25,500 was appropriated for its erection. Work was commenced promptly, but from various causes the building has not been completed; as it is now inclosed, the Committee trust it will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

The debt incurred by these additions and improvements amounts to \$18,723.10. This amount has been borrowed,

and is secured by the notes of the Treasurer, countersigned by the Executive Committee. The generous gift of Mrs. Goodwin, before mentioned, was timely, and added greatly to the confidence of the Directors that their action would be supported by public opinion. As before stated, fifty-seven children under thirteen years of age have been admitted to the Hospital for treatment, during the year past; this addition will prove of the greatest value to the community, and we look with confidence to the generosity of our benevolent citizens to relieve the institution from the debt incurred.

The Committee find it necessary to refurnish the laundry during the coming year, as the old machines have, from long service, become worthless. Some considerable expense also will be necessary in cleaning and fitting up the cellars made vacant by removal of the boilers and coal.

The religious services have been conducted during the year by the Rev. Dr. Hart and students of Trinity College and members of the South Baptist Church.

We append the minute adopted by the Directors in regard to our late associate, Mr. George M. Welch, whose removal by death during the year was greatly regretted by his associates of the Executive Committee.

[Copy of Record.]

Feb. 21, 1890.

MINUTE ON DEATH OF GEORGE M. WELCH.

It is eminently proper that the Directors of the Hartford Hospital should place upon record some expression of their sorrow caused by the death of their recent associate, George M. Welch.

Mr. Welch was one of the original subscribers to the building fund of the Hospital, and was elected a Director in 1880. In 1882 he was made member of the Executive Committee, and served in this capacity until his death. He was interested and faithful in the discharge of the duties of his position.

Those especially who were so long associated with him will mourn the loss of a genial, honest, and capable friend. By his kind and sympathetic intercourse, he won the respect and love of

the inmates of the Old People's Home, and will be long remembered for his frequent and cheerful visits to the Institution.

Voted: That we will attend his funeral.

At the annual meeting of the Directors in 1880, Dr. Hawley, on behalf of the Executive Committee, prepared and presented a brief review of the history of the Hospital during the twenty-five years of its existence. He also expressed the wish that his successors in office would, at every decennial period, present a similar review. In accordance with the wish of one to whom the existence and success of the Hospital is so greatly indebted, the Committee would offer the following facts, showing the progress made during the past ten years:

The number of admissions in 1880 was	. . . . .	692
The number of admissions in 1890 was	. . . . .	1,103
showing a gain of	. . . . .	411
Number of beds in 1880 was	. . . . .	138
Number of beds in 1890 was	. . . . .	175
The current expenses in 1880 were	. . . . .	\$29,873.88
The same item in 1890 was	. . . . .	\$41,160.56
an increase of	. . . . .	\$11,286.68
Receipts from towns, paying patients, etc.,		
in 1880, were	. . . . .	\$16,118 63
Receipts from the same sources, and not includ-		
ing the State appropriation, were	. . . . .	\$24,565.93
an increase of	. . . . .	\$8,447.30

It is noticeable that, here and elsewhere, those needing medical and surgical treatment are inclined to resort to well-equipped hospitals, as affording better facilities than can be furnished ordinarily in private life.

The accommodations of the Hospital have been increased largely during the period under consideration. An obstetrical and a gynecological ward, additional rooms for private patients, a room for the Superintendent of the Training School, and rooms for the pupils have been provided in the

Annex. Two cottages have been erected for the reception of contagious diseases, admitting only patients from the town of Hartford. A house for the Superintendent has been purchased, thus affording additional room for private patients in the Hospital building. The gallery for the reception and preservation of the portraits of the benefactors of the Hospital has been built, and now contains fifty-eight portraits of many of the prominent citizens of the city of Hartford. Two of the older wards have been entirely renovated, and, in the matter of water-closets and bath-rooms, made to conform to modern requirements.

The Committee believe these improvements have all been in the direction of rendering the Hospital more efficient and better fitted to meet the demands of the community in which it is situated. They have also good evidence of the increased interest on the part of the public in the work of the Hospital.

Five of the Board of Directors of 1880 have been removed by death: Charles R. Northam served several years as president and member of the Executive Committee; Edson Fessenden was one of the original members of the Executive Committee, and followed Mr. Northam as President; Dr. Hawley was also one of the original members of the Committee, and prepared the first twenty-seven annual reports of the Hospital; George Sexton became a director in 1871, and served until his death; George M. Welch was elected a director in 1880, and became a member of the Executive Committee after the death of Mr. Northam.

Of the original corporators, only one is now living; of the original subscribers, vice-presidents for life by the donation of \$500 and upwards, only fifteen; and of the directors for life by subscription of \$200, there are only ten living.

H. K. MORGAN,	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
H. G. HOWE, M. D.,	
THOMAS SISSON,	

P. M. HASTINGS, M. D., *Supervisor.*

TABLE OF INJURIES, DISEASES, ETC.,
TREATED IN
HARTFORD HOSPITAL,
During the Year Ending September 30, 1890.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Abortion,	..	2	Dysentery, Acute,	1	..
Alcoholism,	6	1	Chronic,	1	1
Alcoholic Coma,	2	..	Dyspepsia,	3	2
Anæmia,	..	3	Emphysema,	2	..
Angina Pectoris,	1	..	Empyema,	2	..
Apoplexy,	9	6	Embolism, Cerebral,	..	3
Arthritis Rheumatoid,	1	1	Enteritis, Chronic,	1	..
Arterio Capillary Fibrosis	1	1	Epilepsy,	2	3
Ascites,	..	1	Febricula,	..	1
Asphyxia from drown'g,	1	..	Fecal Impaction,	..	1
Asthma,	3	1	Fevers, Intermittent,	7	1
Asthenia,	1	2	Remittent,	1	..
Bright's Disease, Acute,	2	2	Scarlet,	..	1
Chronic,	12	5	Typhoid,	13	4
Bronchitis, Acute,	12	7	Gastritis, Acute,	1	1
Alcoholic,	1	..	Sub-Acute,	..	2
Chronic,	8	4	Chronic,	1	3
Cholera Morbus,	1	..	Alcoholic,	..	1
Chorea,	1	2	Gastro-Enteritis, Acute,	1	..
Colic, Renal,	1	..	Chronic,	..	2
Constipation, Chronic,	3	..	Glossitis, Acute,	1	..
Coxalgia,	..	1	Heart, Aortic Stenosis		
Debility, General,	7	3	and Regurgitant,	1	..
Alcoholic,	1	..	Aortic Regurgitant,	1	..
Puerperal,	..	1	Mitral	3	9
Senile,	1	2	Fatty Degeneration,	..	1
Dementia, Acute,	1	2	Hypertrophy Eccentric	1	..
Alcoholic,	1	..	Hemiplegia,	..	1
Diarrhœa, Acute,	2	1	Hydrocephalus,	1	..
Chronic,	1	..	Hypochondriasis,	..	1
Diphtheria,	4	8	Hysteria,	1	5
Dipsomania,	..	1	Icterus,	..	2

MEDICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Influenza,	10	8	Pleurisy, Chronic,	2	..
Infants,	25	16	Plumbism,	1	..
Insanity,	2	2	Pneumonia, Catarrhal,	7	1
Laryngitis, Acute,	1	..	Croupous,	1	..
Liver, Cirrhosis,	5	2	Unresolved,	18	..
Congestion,	..	1	Poisoning, Arsenical,	1	..
Locomotor Ataxia,	2	..	Corrosive Sublimiate,	..	1
Mania à Potu,	2	..	Carbolic Acid,	..	1
Meningitis:			Malarial,	5	1
Cerebro Spinal,	1	..	Pregnancy,	..	38
Cerebral Acute,	..	1	Rheumatism:		
Myelitis, Acute,	..	1	Articular, Acute,	13	2
Chronic,	1	..	" Sub-Acute,	4	..
Neuralgia, Intercostal,	1	..	" Chronic,	5	5
Sciatic,	2	..	Gonorrhœal,	2	..
Neurasthenia,	..	4	Muscular, Acute,	3	2
Neuritis, Multiple,	..	1	" Chronic,	2	..
Alcoholic,	1	..	Spinal Sclerosis, Lateral,	1	..
Opium Habit,	..	1	Stomatitis, Ulcerative,	..	2
Ozæna,	..	1	Taenia Solium,	1	..
Pericarditis, Acute,	1	..	Tonsillitis, Acute,	2	1
Peritonitis, Acute,	1	..	Chronic,	..	1
Chronic,	..	1	Tonsillitis, Follicular,	1	..
Pharyngitis, Acute,	1	..	Suppurative,	2	1
Follicular,	1	..	No Disease,	1	..
Phthisis,	58	13	Undiagnosed,	..	1
Fibroid,	1	..			
Pleurisy, Acute,	2	1			
Acute Double,	1	..			
			Total,	322	210

GYNÆCOLOGICAL.

	Female.		Female.
Abscess, Labial,	2	Procidentia,	5
Anteversion and Cervical		Prolapsus Uteri,	1
Stenosis,	1	Rectocele,	1
Cervix, Lacerated,	9	Subinvolution of Uterus,	1
Lacerated and Perineum,	1	Tumors:	
Stenosis of,	1	Carcinoma, Cervicis,	2
Ulcer of,	1	" Uteri,	1
Cellulitis, Pelvic,	6	Fibroid, Uterine,	4
Endometritis, Acute,	5	Retroversion,	3
Sub-Acute,	1	and Lacerated Perineum,	1
Chronic,	3		
Fungus,	3		
Menorrhagia,	1	Total,	56
Perineum Lacerated,	3		

OLIVER K. ISHAM, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

SURGICAL CASES.

	Male.	Female		Male.	Female.
Abscess, Abdominal Wall,	1	..	Dislocation of Shoulder,	4	1
Ischio Rectal,	1	..	of Spine,	1	..
Leg,	1	1	of Wrist and Fracture		
Lumbar,	1	..	of Femur,	1	..
Neck (cold),	1	..	Eczema, Pustulosum,	1	..
Perineal,	2	1	Squamosum,	3	..
Anchylosis of Hip,	..	1	of Stump of Leg,	1	..
Arthritis, Acute of Knee,	..	..	Syphilitica,	1	..
Chronic of Knee,	2	1	Vesiculosum,	..	1
Suppurative of Knee,	1	..	Embolism, Popliteal,	1	..
Suppurative Gonorrhœa			Encysted Shot,	1	..
of Knee,	1	..	Epididymitis,	1	..
Bubo,	1	..	Epistaxis,	1	..
Burns, of Face and Arm,	1	..	Erysipelas of Face,	2	2
of Foot,	1	..	of Leg,	1	..
of Forearm,	1	..	of Arm,	1	..
of Penis (Carbolic Acid),	1	..	of Arm, Phlegmonous,	1	..
Trunk,	4	..	Fistula in Ano,	8	..
Calculus, Vesical,	..	1	Urinary,	1	..
Carbuncle of Neck,	..	1	Fracture of Clavicle,	2	..
Caries of Tibia,	1	..	of Femur,	3	1
of Inferior Maxilla,	1	..	of Femur Intra Capsu-		
of Femur,	2	1	lar,	2	3
Cellulitis of Arm,	2	..	of Femur and Carpus,	1	..
of Foot,	1	..	of Femur and Collis,	1	..
of Foot and Leg,	6	..	of Fingers,	1	1
of Hand,	2	..	of Fingers, compound,		
of Leg,	2	1	comminuted,	2	1
Chancroid,	1	..	of Hand, compound,		
Concussion of Brain,	2	..	comminuted,	3	..
of Spine,	1	..	of Humerus,	3	2
Contusion of Abdomen			of Humerus, compound,	1	..
and Thighs,	1	..	of Humerus, compound,		
Contusion of Arm,	1	..	comminuted,	3	..
of Back and Leg,	1	..	of Humerus, commin-		
of Chest,	1	..	ted,	1	..
of Face,	1	..	of Humerus and Tibia,		
of Foot,	3	1	compound commin-		
of Head,	2	..	ted,	1	..
of Hip,	1	..	of Malar bone,	1	..
of Leg,	1	..	of Patella,	1	..
of Perineum & Scrot'm,	1	..	of Patella, compound,	1	..
of Side,	2	..	of Pelvis, compound,		
of Trunk and Head,	1	..	comminuted,	1	..
Cystitis, Chronic,	5	1	of Radius (Colles),	..	2
Sub-acute,	1	..	of Radius (Colles), com-		
Dermatitis of Groin,	1	..	pound,	..	1
Dislocation of Clavicle,	1	..	of Radius and Ulna,	2	..
of Elbow,	1	..	of Radius & Ulna, com-		
of Hip,	1	..	pound, comminuted,	1	..

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Fracture of Ribs,	6	..	Osteo Arthritis of Knee		
of Skull,	1	..	joint,	2	1
of Skull, compound,	1	..	Perityphlitis,	1	..
of Skull, base of,	2	..	Phimosis,	2	..
of Skull and Humerus,	1	..	Posthitis,	1	..
of Spine, Cervical,	1	..	Pott's Disease of Spine,	2	..
of Spine, Dorsal,	1	..	Prolapse of Rectum,	1	..
of Tarsus, compound,			Prostate Gland, Hypertro-		
comminuted,	1	..	phy of,	3	..
of Thumb,	1	..	Rachitis,	1	..
of Tibia,	4	..	Rupture of Légamentum		
of Tibia and compound			Patellæ,	1	..
Colles,	2	..	Scabies,	1	2
of Tibia and Fibula,	5	1	Scrofulosis,	1	1
of Tibia and Fibula,			Sinus of Groin,	1	..
compound,	2	1	Sprain of Ankle,	8	1
of Tibia and Fibula,			of Back,	4	2
compound, comminuted,	3	..	of Foot,	1	1
of Tibia and Fibula,			of Hip,	1	..
compound, comminuted (double),	3	..	of Knee,	2	..
Frost Bite of Feet,	1	..	of Shoulder,	1	..
of Fingers,	1	..	of Side,	1	..
General,	1	..	Stricture of Rectum,	..	1
Gangrene of Foot, senile,	2	..	of Urethra,	10	1
of Foot, Traumatic,	1	..	Synovitis, chronic of knee,	..	1
of Toes, senile,	..	1	Syphilis, Primary,	2	3
Genu Valgum,	..	1	Secondary,	2	1
Glands, Enlarged Inguin'l,	1	..	Tertiary,	1	..
Gonorrhœa,	4	..	Hereditary,	..	1
Hemorrhoids, External,	1	1	Talipes, Varus,	1	..
Internal,	1	..	Equino-Varus,	..	1
Hernia, Inguinal and Hydrocele,	1	..	Tuberculous, Degeneration of Testicle,	1	..
Inguinal, strangulated,	2	..	Tumors, Benign:		
Hydrocele,	3	..	Lipoma of Back,	1	..
Ingrowing Toe-nail,	1	..	Tumors, Malignant:		
Injuries, internal,	1	..	Carcinoma of Jaw,	2	..
Lordosis of Spine,	1	..	of Larynx (Encephaloid),	1	..
Lupus, Non-Excedens,	..	1	of Liver,	2	..
Excedens,	1	..	of Breast,	..	1
Morbus Coxarius,	4	1	of Orbit,	..	1
Necrosis of Frontal bone,	1	..	of Scrotum,	1	..
of Humerus,	1	..	of Shoulder,	..	1
of Femur,	1	1	of Testicle,	2	..
of Tibia,	2	..	of Tonsil,	1	..
of Tibia and Fibula,	1	..	Osteo-Sarcoma of Knee,	1	..
Old Injury of Spine,	1	..	of Jaw,	1	..
Orchitis,	1	..	Sarcoma of Neck,	2	..
			of Scrot'm(Enceph'l'd),	1	..

SURGICAL CASES.—CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Tumors, Malignant:			Wounds, Incised:		
Sarcoma of Testicle,	1	..	of Abdomen,	1	..
of Testicle, Non De-			of Face,	1	..
scendens,	1	..	of Fingers,	1	..
Epithelioma of Cheek,	..	1	of Foot,	1	..
of Ear,	..	2	of Head,	1	..
of Face,	1	..	of Shoulder,	1	..
of Forearm,	1	..	of Thigh,	1	..
of Hand,	2	..	of Thorax,	1	..
of Leg,	1	..	of Throat,	2	..
of Lip,	2	..	of Wrist,	1	..
of Nose,	1	..	Wounds, Lacerated:		
Ulcers, Chronic, general,	1	..	of Buttock,	1	..
Indolent of Leg,	4	..	of Fingers,	1	..
Inflamed of Leg,	1	..	of Foot,	2	..
Stump,	3	..	of Forearm,	1	..
Syphilitic of Foot,	..	1	of Groin,	1	..
of Leg,	1	..	of Hand,	4	..
Varicose of Leg,	2	1	of Head,	1	..
Urinary Infiltration,	1	..	of Heel,	1	..
Varicocele,	1	..	of Knee,	1	..
Wounds, Bullet,	1	..	of Leg,	1	..
of Abdomen,	1	..	of Scalp,	4	..
of Shoulder,	1	..	of Trunk,	1	..
Gunshot of Arm,	1	..			
			Total,	319	62

EYE AND EAR CASES—INDOOR.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Atrophy of Optic Nerve,	2	..	Keratitis, Intustitial,	..	2
of Stump of Eye,	1	1	Phlyctenular,	..	1
Blepharitis Marginalis,	1	..	Simple,	..	1
Caries of Mastoid process,	1	1	Optic Neuritis,	..	1
Cataract, Capsular,	1	1	Otitis Media, Acute,	1	..
Secondary,	..	1	Pterygium,	1	..
Senile,	1	2	Strabismus, Convergens,	2	..
Conjunctivitis, Granular,	1	..	Ulcer, Corneal,	1	..
Dislocation of Lens,	1	..	Wound of Eye, lacerated,	2	..
Iritis, Simplex,	1	..			
Traumatic,	1	..			
			Total,	18	11

EYE AND EAR CASES—OUTDOOR.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Adenoid Vegetations,	..	1	Keratitis, Chronic,	1	..
Amaurosis, Tobacco,	1	..	Phlyctenular,	2	1
Atrophy of Optic Nerve,	1	..	Opacity of Cornea,	2	..
Blepharitis Marginalis,	1	..	Cornea and Incipient		
Blepharo Retinitis,	..	1	Cataract,	1	..
Cataract, Senile (double),	..	1	Vitreous,	1	..
Catarrh, Nasal,	..	2	Otitis Media, Chronic,	..	2
Conjunctivitis, Simple,	1	2	Purulent,	1	1
Catarrhal,	..	1	Pterygium,	..	1
Chronic,	..	1	Stricture of Lacrym'l duct,	1	1
Phlyctenular,	..	1	Ulcer of Cornea,	1	1
Choroiditis and Opacity			Wound of Eye, penetrat-		
of Vitreous,	1	..	ing,	1	..
Epiphora,	1	..			
Granular Lids,	..	1			
Keratitis, Simple,	..	1	Total,	17	19

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Abscission of Cornea and Iris,	1	..	Excision:		
Amputation of Arm,	3	..	of Tumor of Breast (Scirrhus),	..	5
of Arm at Shoulder,	2	..	of Tumor of Orbit (Nemo-sarcoma),	..	1
of Breast,	..	1	of Tumor of Inguinal,	1	..
of Ear,	..	1	of Tumor of Testicle (Sarcoma),	1	..
of Fingers,	5	..	of Tumor of Spermatic Cord (Sarcoma),	1	..
of Foot (Pirogoff's),	1	..	of Tumor of Uterus (Fibroid),	..	1
of Foot (Key's),	3	..	Exsection of Hip Joint,	3	..
of Forearm,	5	..	of Knee Joint,	2	..
of Hand,	2	..	Extraction of Cataract,	..	2
of Leg,	5	..	Iridotomy (Wecher's),	..	1
of Legs (Double),	1	..	Laparotomy,	..	1
of Leg and Forearm,	1	..	Ligation of Femoral Artery,	1	..
of Leg and Arm,	1	..	Mastotomy,	2	1
of Thigh,	6	1	Opening Abscess:		
of Thumb,	1	..	Abdominal Wall,	1	..
of Toes,	1	..	Buttock,	1	..
of Toe, Great,	1	1	Eyelid,	1	..
Aspiration of Abdomen,	1	4	Foot,	2	..
of Bladder,	2	..	Forearm,	1	..
of Knee Joint,	1	..	Hand,	4	..
of Thorax,	8	..	Hip Joint,	1	..
Cauterization of Granular Lids,	1	..	Inguinal,	1	..
Compression of Granular Lids,	1	..	Leg,	2	1
Circumcision,	3	..	Lumbar,	1	..
Curetting of Abscess,			Neck,	2	2
Ischio-rectal,	1	..	Perineum,	2	..
of Sinus of Foot,	1	..	Scrotum,	1	..
Sinus of Hip,	2	..	Shoulder,	1	..
“ Leg,	1	..	Side,	1	..
“ Thigh,	4	1	Stump,	1	..
Uterus,	..	2	Sub-Maxillary,	..	2
Divulsion of Cervix,	..	2	Thigh,	4	..
of Lacrymal duct,	..	1	Thorax,	2	..
of Rectum,	..	1	Opening Sinus of Hand,	1	..
of Urethra,	5	..	of Neck,	1	..
Drainage of Elbow Joint,	1	..	Operation:		
of Knee Joint,	2	..	for Caries of Femur,	2	..
of Pleural Cavity,	2	..	for Fistula in Ano,	5	..
Eneucleation of Eye,	4	1	for Hemorrhoids,	2	1
Episiotomy,	..	1	for Incised Wound of Thigh,	1	..
Excision:			for Incised Wound of Throat,	2	..
of Cervical Glands,	..	1			
of Epithelioma of Lip,	1	..			
of Pterygium,	2	..			
of Tumor of Back (Lipoma),	1	..			

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Operation:			Removal:		
for Ingrowing Toe			of Cyst from Back,	1	..
Nail (Cotting's),	1	..	" Face,	1	..
for Laceration of Foot,	2	..	of Adenoids from		
for Laceration of Foot			Pharynx,	1	1
and Groin,	1	..	of Bullet from Finger,	1	..
for Laceration of Hand,	2	..	of Encysted Shot from		
for Laceration of Knee,	1	..	Arm,	1	..
for Laceration of Scalp,	1	..	of Lenticular Membr'e,	..	1
for Laceration of Ne-			of Testicle,	2	..
crosed Stump of Arm,	1	..	of Vesicle Calculus,	..	1
for Laceration of Ne-			Sequestotomy of Femur,	1	..
crosed Stump of Leg,	1	..	of Humerus,	1	..
for Laceration of Ne-			Skin Grafting:		
crosed Stump of Toes,	1	..	of Arm (Thiersch's),	1	..
for Phimosis,	1	..	of Foot "	2	..
for Radical cure of			Strabotomy,	2	..
Hydrocele,	4	..	Supra-Pelvic Cystotomy		
for Strangu'ed Inguinal			for Papilloma,	1	..
Hernia (McBurrey's),	2	..	Tapping Hydrocele,	2	..
for Relief of painful			Trachelorrhaphy,	..	9
Stump,	1	..	Tracheotomy,	..	1
for Talipes Equino			Trephining Frontal Sinus,	1	..
Varus,	..	1	Urethrotomy, External,	2	..
Osteotomy of Femur,	..	..	Internal,	2	..
Perineorrhophy,	..	14	Wiring Patella,	1	..
Reduction:					
of Dislocated Hip,	2	..			
" Jaw,	..	1			
" Shoulder,	4	1			
			Total,	187	66

DAVID S. BANCROFT, M.D.,

House Surgeon.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Asthma,	1	Gangrene of Lung,	1
Apoplexy,	12	Gastritis, Acute,	1
Accidents, Railroad,	10	Alcoholic,	1
Brain Disease (obscure),	2	Heart, Valvular Disease,	4
Bright's Disease, Chronic,	8	Influenza,	4
Bronchitis,	1	Injuries, Internal,	1
Carcinoma of:		Liver, Cirrhosis of,	1
Thigh,	1	Hypertrophy of,	1
Face,	1	Mania à potu,	2
Liver,	1	Myelitis, Acute,	1
Lower Jaw,	1	Chronic,	2
Intestines,	2	Neuritis,	2
Stomach,	1	Pneumonia,	10
Uterus,	1	Phthisis,	23
C concussion of Brain,	1	Premature Birth,	1
of Spine,	1	Poisoning, Corrosive Subli-	
Cystitis, Chronic,	1	mate,	1
Debility, Senile,	10	Pyemia,	2
Diarrhœa, Chronic,	1	Rheumatism, Chronic,	2
Dislocation of Spine,	1	Shock, from Operation,	1
Diphtheria,	4	Thrombus,	1
Erysipelas,	4	Vomiting of Pregnancy,	1
Fever, Typhoid,	6	Wound, Pistol Shot, of Ab-	
Fracture of Skull,	3	domen,	1
of Spine,	2		
of Hip,	2		
Frost Bite,	1		
		Total,	144

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit for your consideration the thirty-fifth annual report of the management of the Hartford Hospital.

The number of patients in the Hospital, October 1, 1889, was 105—56 males and 49 females. During the year 998 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 1,103 patients under treatment—715 males and 388 females. Of this number, 566 have recovered, 183 have improved, 71 not improved, 19 eloped, removed, or expelled, 144 have died, and 120 remain under treatment—66 males and 54 females.

Of the deaths, 18 were hopeless cases and lived but a few days; 21 were the results of accidents, living but a few hours after admission; 23 were due to consumption.

There have been 41 births—25 males and 16 females. The whole number of weeks occupied was 6,628, of which citizens occupied 6,230 $\frac{5}{7}$; State beneficiaries, 350 $\frac{2}{7}$; U. S. Marine patients, 47.

There have been 88 patients occupying 462 weeks, supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the State of \$5,000.00 has partially supported 900 patients at the rate of \$0.90 per week for each patient.

The number of State beneficiaries was 29.

The number of Marine patients was 10.

The daily average of patients for the year was 127.

The greatest number any one day was 156; the least 105.

The average duration of patients was 6 weeks.

The average cost per week for each patient was \$6 21.

There have been 580 Americans and 414 foreigners.

Patients have been admitted from 67 different towns in the State.

The graduates from the training school for nurses during

the year have been: Miss Henrietta Willett, Miss Rilla J. Perry, Miss Ella E. Gibbs, Miss Alice M. Smith, Miss Delia M. Smith, Miss Jennie R. Field, Miss Harriett A. Lorber, Mrs. Addie R. Young, Miss Martha J. Wilkinson, Miss Mary J. Barr, Miss Alma A. Robinson, and Miss Belle M. Snelling.

Owing to the increased average number of patients in the Hospital, we have been unable to supply but a small proportion of the calls for nurses in private families from the school.

The graduate nurses report constant work, and the demand for the trained nurse far exceeds the supply.

Nurses from the school, not including graduates, have been furnished for cases in the following places outside of Hartford: Bristol, Haddam, East Hampton, New Britain, Rockville, Waterbury, Windham, and Westfield and South Hadley, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The HARTFORD HOSPITAL

in account with LEANDER HALL, *Sup't.*

DR.		CR.
1889-90. To am't paid for		1890. By am't received from
Anæsthetics,	\$94.61	W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,
Barn Expenses,	180.71	Board of patients from
Breadstuffs,	897.51	various towns in the
Butter and Eggs,	2,257.16	State,
Fruit and Vegetables,	1,266.11	Paying Patients,
Freights and Cartages,	42.29	State Beneficiaries,
Fuel,	523.63	State Appropriation,
Furniture,	2,072.81	Marine Patients,
Gas,	1,152.35	Services of Nurses,
Groceries,	1,824.48	Sales,
Ice,	831.71	Registrar of Births and
Instruments,	245.68	Deaths,
Meats, Fish, and Fowls,	6,465.79	
Medicine,	1,402.87	
Milk,	2,561.35	
Miscellaneous,	365.04	
Printing, Stationery, etc.,	503.15	
Repairs and Improvements,	2,785.76	
Salaries,	13,661.60	
Surgical Dressings,	558.64	
Washing and Soap,	331.74	
Water,	314.00	
Whisky, Wine, etc.,	821.57	
Total current expenses,	\$41,160.56	
Am't paid Treasurer,	29,565.93	
	\$70,726.49	\$70,726.49

*Detailed Statements of the Receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL from
Oct. 1, 1889, to Oct. 1, 1890.*

Received from State Appropriation:

December 31, 1889,	-	-	-	\$1,250.00
March 31, 1890,	-	-	-	1,250.00
June 30, 1890,	-	-	-	1,250.00
September 30, 1890,	-	-	-	1,250.00
				<hr/>
				\$5,000.00

Received from the State for care of Soldiers:

December 31, 1889,	-	-	-	\$843.43
March 31, 1890,	-	-	-	857.14
June 30, 1890,	-	-	-	327.40
September 30, 1890,	-	-	-	73.71
				<hr/>
				\$2,101.68

Received from various towns in the State:

December 31, 1889,	-	-	-	\$3,326.71
March 31, 1890,	-	-	-	3,070.83
June 30, 1890,	-	-	-	3,574.73
September 30, 1890,	-	-	-	3,783.23
				<hr/>
				\$13,755.50

Received from U. S. Collector, for Seamen :

December 31, 1889,	-	-	-	\$125.00
March 31, 1890,	-	-	-	63.00
June 30, 1890,	-	-	-	4.00
September 30, 1890.	-	-	-	91.00
				<hr/>
				\$283.00

Received from Paying Patients :

December 31, 1889,	-	-	-	\$1,667.28
March 31, 1890,	-	-	-	1,963.21
June 30, 1890,	-	-	-	1,715.89
September 30, 1890,	-	-	-	2,507.75
				<hr/>
				\$7,854.13

Received from Sales,	-	-	-	97.46
Received from Services of Nurses,	-	-	-	432.16
Received from Registrar of Births and Deaths,	-	-	-	42.00
				<hr/>
Total Receipts,	-	-	-	\$29,565.93

Number of patients who have received the benefits of the Hospital during the year ending September 30, 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital, Oct. 1, 1889,	56	49	105
Admitted during the year,	659	339	998
Total,	715	388	1,103
Of this number have been discharged:			
Recovered,	354	212	566
Improved,	127	56	183
Not improved,	56	15	71
Removed, eloped, or expelled,	16	3	19
Died,	96	48	144
Total,	649	334	983
Remaining Oct. 1, 1890,	66	54	120
Whole number admitted to October 1, 1890,			14,845
“ “ discharged to October 1, 1890,			14,725
“ “ remaining October 1, 1890,			120

Monthly admissions from October 1, 1889, to October 1, 1890.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
October,	59	22	81	May,	64	29	93
November,	39	24	63	June,	53	30	83
December,	52	29	81	July,	51	25	76
January,	90	40	130	August,	56	22	78
February,	51	23	74	September,	50	32	82
March,	47	30	77				
April,	47	33	80	Total,	659	339	998

Occupation of Patients.

Agents,	8	Engineers,	4	Plumbers,	3
Artists,	3	Farmers,	39	Papermakers,	3
Actor,	1	Factory Operat.,	22	Printers,	5
Box-maker,	1	Firemen,	3	Porter,	1
Brokers,	2	Gunsmith,	1	Peddlers,	9
Boiler-maker,	1	Grinder,	1	Painters,	18
Bakers,	4	Gardeners,	10	Polishers,	5
Barbers,	5	Hostlers,	11	Quarrymen,	8
Bartenders,	4	Harness makers,	2	Slaters,	2
Butcher,	1	Housekeepers,	165	Students,	4
Blacksmiths,	11	Hotel-keeper,	1	Seamstresses,	3
Brakemen,	18	Joiners,	17	Seamen,	17
Broom-makers,	2	Infants,	41	Shoemakers,	11
Brewer,	1	Locksmiths,	2	Stonecutters,	2
Bookkeepers,	3	Lithographer,	1	Tailors,	4
Cutler,	1	Lauderers,	7	Tailoresses,	2
Civil Engineer,	1	Laborers,	184	Telegraphers,	2
Clock-maker,	1	Machinists,	18	Teachers,	2
Clerks,	16	Moulders,	9	Tinsmiths,	2
Cooks,	18	Merchants,	2	Tanner,	1
Cigarmakers,	4	Masons,	15	Upholsterers,	2
Dentist,	1	Mechanics,	17	Waiters,	5
Dressmakers,	6	Manufacturer,	1	Waitresses,	4
Domestics,	97	Musician,	1	Weavers,	5
Dyer,	1	Newsboy,	1	Watchman,	1
Drivers,	8	Nurses,	10	Teamsters,	20
Engraver,	1	None,	52		

Residence of Patients.

Andover,	Griswold,	Plymouth,
Avon,	Harwinton,	Putnam,
Bristol,	Hartford,	Salisbury,
Berlin,	Hebron,	Simsbury,
Bloomfield,	Killingly,	South Windsor,
Brooklyn,	Lyme,	Somers,
Bolton,	Litchfield,	Seymour,
Bridgeport,	Manchester,	Suffield,
Columbia,	Mansfield,	Thomaston,
Clinton,	Meriden,	Tolland,
Canton,	Middletown,	Torrington,
Chester,	Marlboro,	Trumbull,
Cromwell,	New London,	Thompson,
Darien,	New Britain,	Voluntown,
Deep River,	New Hartford,	Vernon,
East Hartford,	New Haven,	Windsor,
East Haddam,	Newington,	Wethersfield,
East Windsor,	Norwich,	West Hartford,
Enfield,	Plainville,	Waterbury,
Ellington,	Portland,	Windsor Locks,
Farmington,	Pomfret,	Woodstock,
Franklin,	Plainfield,	Windham.
Glastonbury,		

Nativity of Patients.

Alabama,	1	Illinois,	1	Portugal,	7
Asia,	1	Massachusetts,	71	Rhode Island,	7
Austria,	2	Maryland,	5	Russia,	10
Canada,	12	Maine,	2	Scotland,	8
China,	1	New Brunswick,	5	Sweden,	34
Connecticut,	387	New Hampshire,	8	Switzerland,	3
Denmark,	14	New Jersey,	13	Unknown,	4
Dist. of Columbia,	3	Nova Scotia,	3	Virginia,	9
England,	35	New York,	51	Vermont,	7
France,	2	Ohio,	2	Wales,	2
Finland,	1	New Zealand,	1	West Virginia,	4
Germany,	61	Poland,	4	West Indies,	1
Ireland,	193	Pennsylvania,	7	Wisconsin,	2
Italy,	14				

Americans, 580. Foreigners, 414.
 Unknown, 4.
 Temperate, 761. Intemperate, 237.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily Average for the year.	NUMBER EACH DAY.	
		Under Care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860-1861,	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861-1862,	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862-1863,	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863-1864,	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864-1865,	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865-1866,	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866-1867,	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867-1868,	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868-1869,	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869-1870,	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870-1871,	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871-1872,	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872-1873,	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873-1874,	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874-1875,	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875-1876,	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876-1877,	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877-1878,	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878-1879,	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879-1880,	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880-1881,	649	752	360	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881-1882,	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882-1883,	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883-1884,	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884-1885,	747	848	746	390	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885-1886,	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886-1887,	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887-1888,	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888-1889,	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889-1890,	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
	14,796		14,416	8,902	2,377	1087	1,914				

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors we have received the *Hartford Daily Times*, the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Hartford Daily Post*, *The New York Medical Journal*, and the *Churchman*.

Books, Magazines, Papers, etc.

Mrs. Chas. R. Brewer, Mrs. M. J. Griswold, Miss Lena Elliott, Mrs. J. P. Bunce, Mrs. H. W. Hurlburt, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mabel H. Perkins, Mrs. S. Griswold, Mrs. A. E. Burr, Mrs. Henrietta Lanphere, Mrs. J. L. Barbour, Miss Lena Bestor, Mrs. C. L. Lincoln, Mrs. J. D. Tucker, Miss Worth, Mrs. Caroline Marks, Mrs. Geo. S. A. Young, Miss Terry, Mrs. J. P. Harbison, Mrs. H. T. Sperry, Mrs. C. H. Emmons, Mrs. B. H. Hemingway, Mrs. L. G. Dunlap, Mrs. M. L. Webb, Dr. Wainwright, M. Fairfield, James Low, Willie Barlow, J. Scrugham Quinn, Charles A. Pease, J. L. Chapman, Rev. A. Guy, Geo. H. Carr, Edward Curtis, B. T. Williams, Mrs. C. A. Robinson, A. W. Rood, Mrs. C. H. Northam, Mrs. E. L. Arnold, E. W. Clark, Mrs. Leonard Deming, Mrs. Atwood Collins, Mrs. Butler, Col. Judd, C. H. Adams, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Rodney Dennis, Dr. G. P. Davis, M. B. Pember.

Clothing, Old Linen, and Cotton.

Mrs. J. Olmsted, Mrs. Roland Mather, Mrs. Wm. B. Franklin, Mrs. T. A. Honiss, Mrs. A. H. Pierce, Mrs. Charter, Misses Brooks, Mrs. M. Smyth, Mrs. Eadie, Mrs. J. P. Harbison, Mrs. W. H. Fenton, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. E. C. Fulton, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Emily Seymour,

Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. James Tucker, Mrs. Wm. H. King, Mrs. R. G. Erwin, Mrs. Geo. S. A. Young, Mrs. C. S. Davison, Mrs. L. Tiffany, Mrs. George Bryden, Mrs. Uriah Case, Miss Fellows, Mrs. O. W. Leonard, Miss Nellie Speed, J. S. Quinn, Mrs. Watkinson, Mrs. G. P. Mayhew, Mrs. O. D. Woodruff, Mrs. R. P. Chapman, Mrs. C. H. Emmons, Mrs. Geo. Cowles, Mrs. W. A. M. Wainwright, Mrs. B. H. Hemingway, Mrs. John Lux, George Clark, Rev. A. Guy, F. W. Cheney, Chas. R. Forrest, L. B. Richardson, E. G. Lasbury, G. O. Hull, C. H. Emmons, Willing Circle of Kings Daughters, Mrs. G. L. Chase, Mrs. E. B. Bennett, Mrs. Henry Hart, Miss Morley, Mrs. Fred Davis, Mrs. A. C. Hills, Mrs. Joseph Langdon, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. E. Sluyter, Mrs. Chas. E. Wilson, Mrs. W. G. Johnson, Mrs. S. A. Ensign, Mrs. S. J. Tuttle, Mrs. E. P. Cowles, Mrs. H. C. Markham, Mrs. J. B. Garvie, Miss Nellie O'Brien, Mrs. L. B. Jewell, Mrs. C. A. Jewell, Mrs. Lorber, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Lobdell, Mrs. Walter Keney, Miss Hansell, Mrs. J. P. Rogers, Mrs. N. F. Miller, Mrs. J. W. Cone, Mrs. R. D. Burdick, Mrs. Chester Burnham, Mrs. Wm. Huntington, Mrs. L. Dewey, O. D. Case, M. K. Talcott, Wm. Hawkens, George P. Mayhew, M. Killan, H. E. Phipps, St. John's Missionary Society, Union for Home Work.

Flowers and Fruits.

Mabel H. Perkins, Mrs. A. S. Clark; Miss Florence Welles, Mrs. C. L. Lincoln, Miss Gertrude Herskell, Mrs. W. H. Haskell, Miss Minnie Morse, Miss Lula Myers, Miss Mamie Harbison, Mrs. Bayliss, Mrs. S. N. Kellogg, Christian Endeavor Society of Winsted, Conn., Willing Circle of Kings Daughters of Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, New Britain Horticultural Society, Miss Mary Clark.

Miscellaneous.

Rev. W. H. Moore, crutches; Mrs. H. E. Russegue, toys; Miss Lena Elliott, toys; Center Church, wine; Mrs. Henrietta Lanphere, two pairs crutches, one wheel chair, one carrying

chair; Thomas A. Graham, one iron bedstead; Miss Seymour, one carrying basket; I. Mandelbaum & Co., one pair crutches.

Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter.

Hon. D. W. Pardee, \$6.00; Miss Mary Clark, 200 oranges; Mrs. Martha
 Mrs. C. M. Pond, oranges
 and apples; Mrs. Charles E. Stone, toys; Mrs. Samuel Colt,
 one turkey; Mrs. Carey, toys; Miss Laura Dunham, fruit,
 books, and toys; The King's Daughters of Newington, Conn.,
 canned fruit, jellies, oranges, and cakes.

Very respectfully,

LEANDER HALL,

Superintendent.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

Act Incorporating Hartford Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

SEC. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for

life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years, and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

ART. 2. In order the better to carry into effect the object of the said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in

the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three day's notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May session, 1854.

Resolution Amending the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January session, 1881.

Amendment of the Charter of the Hartford Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for

the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure; and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contributions.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its use, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

SEC. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved, June 19, 1873.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL,

AND

Rules of the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS OF THE DIRECTORS.

I. ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

1. The annual meetings of the corporation of the Hartford Hospital shall be held on the second Wednesday in December, in the city of Hartford, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint, by giving three days' notice in each of the daily papers.

2. At each annual meeting twelve directors shall be elected by ballot from the members of the corporation, who, with the mayor of the city for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. It is desirable that the old board be reelected, that the Hospital may receive the benefit of their experience. At least eight of them, if eligible, shall be reelected, but if eight of them are not eligible the members of the old board who are eligible shall be reelected, and the balance shall be chosen from members of the corporation.*

II. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

1. The directors shall hold their annual meetings on the third Wednesday in December, unless some other time is more convenient. Notice of the time and place shall be given to each director by the Secretary.

2. Three of the directors shall constitute a quorum.

3. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or three members of the corporation, shall call special meetings of the directors, and notice of the time and place shall be given to each member by the Secretary.

4. The directors, at their first or adjourned meeting after election, shall select from their own number an executive

* See the Charter and Amendments.

committee of three persons, which committee shall be the agents of the directors in the internal management of Hospital affairs. It is advisable to select said committee from those persons who are willing to give what time is necessary for the good of the institution, and they should be continued in office unless some special cause forbids, as their experience renders their services more valuable. In case any of the Executive Committee are incapacitated from performing their duties, or do not act for the best interests of the institution, the directors may appoint one or more of their own number to supersede them, either temporarily or permanently, as circumstances may require. At said meeting the directors shall also elect such number of physicians and surgeons as may be advisable to take charge of the medical and surgical departments, said physicians and surgeons having been first nominated by the visiting and consulting medical staff. In case no physicians or surgeons have been nominated by the medical and surgical staff, the directors shall make these appointments independent of such nomination.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee shall direct the internal management, including the grounds and buildings, both of the Hospital and the Home.

2. Said committee shall appoint a Superintendent to the Hospital and a Matron to the Home, who shall be under the Executive Committee, and answerable to them for their conduct. The committee shall see that all expenditures are judiciously managed, and audit the accounts of both institutions.

3. They shall make all the rules that govern both institutions, and shall be careful that the inmates are provided with such things as are necessary for their comfort and recovery.

4. They shall make all necessary repairs and improvements; superintend and direct the construction of any new buildings which may be decided upon by the directors, as the experience of the committee renders them more capable to perform this service.

5. All orders on the Treasurer for disbursements for both institutions must be signed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, or, in his absence, by either of said committee. Said order must be signed by the chairman on his return.

6. They shall manage, rent, and collect said rent as they deem expedient, from all real estate owned by the Hartford Hospital in the city or town of Hartford.

7. They shall make an annual report to the directors, stating all facts concerning the Hospital and Home that they think advisable; also report to the General Assembly in regard to its annual appropriation of funds for the support of charity patients in the Hospital, to benefit the different towns of the State, as directed by the Legislature.

8. A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held at the Hospital at least twice during each month to hear the Superintendent's report in regard to the working of the two institutions, and a record of their doings shall be kept by him.

IV. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall take charge of the medical and surgical departments, and arrange their times for visiting the Hospital.

2. Acute cases must be visited every day, and chronic cases as often as necessity requires.

V. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall take charge of the Hospital and Home under the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. All moneys for board of patients at the Hospital and inmates of the Home must be paid to the Superintendent, and all expenses for providing for the two institutions must be paid by the Superintendent, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Committee.

VI. MATRON.

It is the duty of the Matron to take charge of the Home, under the direction of the Superintendent.

VII. PATIENTS.

1. Patients to the Hospital may be admitted by either member of the Executive Committee, or by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of said Committee at their regular Hospital meeting.

2. Inmates to the Home must be admitted and discharged by a unanimous vote of said Committee present at said meeting.

VIII. COMPENSATION.

Neither the medical staff nor Executive Committee shall receive from the Hospital or Home compensation in any form for duties performed in their behalf.

IX. AMENDMENTS.

No by-laws shall be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the directors present at an annual meeting—such amendment having first been presented to the board of directors in writing, at a previous annual meeting.

RULES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

I. VISITING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The visiting physicians and surgeons shall have the entire direction of the medical and surgical department. They also shall exercise a supervision of the condition of the wards, the department of the nurses, and prescribe the diet for patients. They shall give such directions to the Superintendent as shall be necessary in regard to the health and physical condition of the patients, and see that these directions are carefully executed, and their prescriptions faithfully administered. They shall report to the Executive Committee whatever interferes with the welfare of the institution.

2. The regular visits of the visiting physicians and surgeons shall be made daily between the hours of 8 A.M. and 12 M. It is desirable that these visits should be made, as nearly as possible, the same hour each day.

3. Extra visits shall be made whenever the necessity of the case demands.

4. They shall report to the Superintendent patients who are in a proper condition to be discharged from the Hospital.

5. No visiting physician or surgeon shall absent himself from duty without notifying some member of the Executive Committee.

6. All surgical operations shall be performed by the visiting surgeon in attendance, or some member of the staff, by his invitation.

7. No capital operation shall be performed without consultation with the medical staff, unless the case requires immediate action.

8. Notice of the time for operating shall be sent by the Superintendent to all members of the staff.

9. No operation shall be performed without the consent of the patient; but if consent cannot be obtained after all the surgeons in consultation have decided that the patient's safety demands it, the visiting surgeon shall advise the discharge of the patient from the Hospital.

II. RESIDENT AND ASSISTANT SURGICAL AND MEDICAL STAFF.

1. The resident and assistant medical and surgical staff shall consist of two or more physicians and surgeons who are graduates from a medical college.

2. Each of the house staff shall sign an agreement to remain in the service of the Hospital for one and a half years, and conform to its rules and regulations.

3. Each shall serve the first six months as assistant, six months as resident surgeon, and six months as resident physician.

4. They shall not be absent at the appointed hours for the attendance of the visiting physicians and surgeons, and when desiring to leave the premises they shall arrange with the Superintendent for their absence.

5. Under no circumstances shall all members of the house staff be absent at the same time.

III. RESIDENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

1. The duties of the resident physicians and surgeons shall be assigned them by the visiting physicians and surgeons, all of whose instructions and directions in regard to the care and treatment of the sick they must promptly and carefully execute.

2. They shall visit the patients in their respective wards every morning and evening, and be prepared to report their condition to the visiting physicians and surgeons.

3. They shall accompany the physicians and surgeons in their daily visits, shall, under their directions, record each case, stating name, age, and disease, with symptoms, treatment, and result, record daily all prescriptions, and note all important facts. A prescription book shall be kept in each ward, and all prescriptions shall be entered therein and signed by the resident physician or surgeon before being sent to the apothecary.

4. They shall, under the direction of the physicians and surgeons, make a report to the Executive Committee of all the diseases and the results of those cases which have been treated in the Hospital during the fiscal year ending the last day of September.

5. They shall send the diet-list prescribed for the day to the lady Superintendent, who will have the food prepared and sent to the wards.

6. They shall see that the medicines are correctly compounded and faithfully administered, the diet properly furnished, and the patients kindly treated by the attendants.

7. The resident physician and surgeon must report to the lady Superintendent any improper conduct on the part of nurses or patients, but shall not, under any circumstances, attempt to discipline them.

8. In any case of emergency they shall request the immediate attendance of the visiting physician or surgeon; if he cannot be found, any member of the visiting staff shall be called.

9. They shall record the name of the attending physician and surgeon; the day of the week, the date, and the time of day when each visit is made. This record must be made immediately after each visit.

IV. ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

The assistant physician shall attend the resident physician and surgeon in his morning visits to the patients, and shall be present at the regular visits of the attending physicians and surgeons, and shall perform such duties as may be

assigned him by the Executive Committee, with the advice of the visiting physicians and surgeons. He shall make urinary examinations in all cases, whenever desirable, and attend to all cases of contagious diseases.

V. APOTHECARY.

1. The apothecary shall compound and dispense all medicines prescribed, agreeable to the formulas from time to time directed by the physicians and surgeons.

2. He shall not deliver medicines or other articles for use in the Hospital unless they have been ordered in writing on the ward book by the physicians or surgeons, and entered upon the prescription book.

3. No medicines are to be delivered to any person living out of the Hospital, except under the direction of the Executive Committee.

4. He shall dispense the medicines for each ward separately, and attach to each a label bearing the name of the patient for whom prescribed, with directions for using the same, and shall send them to each ward to be distributed by the nurses.

5. He shall keep spirits, bandages, cloth, etc., in such quantities as directed by the visiting physicians and surgeons.

VI. SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent is appointed by the Executive Committee. He is executive officer of the board, and responsible to them for the good order of the house. He is to see that their regulations and directions are carried out, and for that purpose shall have general control of all departments of the Hospital.

2. He shall have charge of the subordinate officers, patients, grounds, buildings, and appurtenances, and shall hire and discharge all employes.

3. He shall daily visit and inspect the wards, kitchen, laundry, engine-room, etc., and all other departments, as often as may be necessary, and shall give such directions and

make such regulations as will be for the best interests of the institution.

4. He shall pay all bills incurred within and for the uses of the Hospital, purchase all supplies and medicines, have the charge thereof, and be responsible for their proper and economical use.

5. He shall receive all moneys due the Hospital for board of patients, etc., and deposit the same with the treasurer of the directors, and obtain drafts upon him from the Executive Committee, for such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the support of the institution.

6. He shall keep regular accounts of all moneys received and disbursed on account of the Hospital, with a record of all contracts, etc., and submit the same to the Executive Committee at their special or quarterly meetings, to be audited.

7. He shall keep, for the inspection of the Executive Committee, a record of the names of all patients, with their age, disease, residence, employment, date of admission, discharge, elopement, or death, and the result of treatment, with such other particulars regarding each as may be desired.

8. He shall make a statement of admissions, discharges, births, deaths, number of patients under treatment, and number of persons residing in the house, and report the same, with such other information as may be of interest, at each regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

9. He shall, at this meeting, report the condition of all patients who, in his opinion, or in the opinion of the visiting physician or surgeon, are improper subjects for hospital accommodation, also such as in his or their opinion do not require hospital treatment.

10. Patients shall be discharged by the Superintendent under the direction of the Executive Committee.

11. He shall assign to each patient, upon admission, the particular bed he is to occupy, subject to the approval of the visiting physician or surgeon, and shall cause his name and date of entrance to be attached to his bed.

12. No patient shall be removed from one bed to another

without first consulting the Superintendent, or the attending physician and surgeon.

13. He shall suffer no patient to leave the grounds without his permission.

14. He shall keep an inventory of all furniture, and other property belonging to the Hospital, and make an annual report of the same, noting such articles as are destroyed or missing.

15. He shall return to the City Registrar the births and deaths, and in case of death of any patient shall notify the family or friends, and cause the body to be prepared for burial.

16. No body shall be removed or interred until twenty-four hours after death, except at the request of the relatives.

17. He shall report to the Executive Committee if the deceased left any clothing or articles of value.

18. He shall make a report to the Executive Committee for each year ending the last day of September, containing an account of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients in the Hospital during the fiscal year, together with such information as the Executive Committee may require.

VII. MATRON OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Matron shall have the general direction of the female servants, and see that they faithfully perform their duties.

2. She will be responsible for the neatness and order of every part of the establishment outside of the wards; superintend the kitchen and laundry, and cause an account to be kept of bedding, table, and other furniture.

VIII. LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. The Lady Superintendent shall have general management of the wards, both male and female, and is responsible for their neatness, good order, and strict discipline.

2. It is her duty to see that patients are provided with

every means necessary for their recovery, and that nurses are faithful in the performance of their duties.

3. She is subject to the advice and counsel of the superintendent, medical and surgical staff.

IX. NURSES.

1. It shall be the duty of the nurses to give undivided attention to the sick, and to report immediately to the lady Superintendent any neglect on the part of the patients to conform to the rules prescribed for their government.

2. They shall not attempt to coerce or discipline any patient, but shall treat them with kindness and attention.

3. They shall not absent themselves from the Hospital without permission from the lady Superintendent, and must report to her on their return.

X. VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., and on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Superintendent or Matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

XI. GOVERNMENT OF PATIENTS.

1. Patients, upon admission to the Hospital, shall deposit money and valuables with the Superintendent, who will, if desired, give receipts therefor.

2. Patients shall not leave the premises without permission from the Superintendent, and they shall report to him on their return.

3. Patients shall not enter the kitchen, cellar, yard, or any

of the domestics' apartments, unless by direction of the Superintendent or Matron.

4. No ardent spirits, or other stimulating drinks, shall be brought into the Hospital by the patients or their friends — neither shall patients be furnished fruit, or any article of food, without the knowledge or permission of the Superintendent.

5. There shall be no loud talking, or profane or vulgar language, and no unnecessary noise or disturbance in the building or on the grounds.

6. Spitting on the floor, or other practices inconsistent with neatness, must be avoided, and a proper regard must be observed for cleanliness.

7. No patient shall smoke tobacco in the Hospital.

8. Before lying on their bed, patients must take off their boots and shoes, turn down the outer spread, and each patient will be responsible for the neatness of his bed when not occupied during the day.

9. All convalescents who are able shall assist in their respective wards, when requested by the nurses.

10. The patients shall be in their respective places during the visits of the attending physician and surgeon.

11. Patients shall retire at or before nine o'clock, P.M.

12. It shall be the duty of the lady Superintendent to enjoin a strict observance of the above regulations, and she shall report to the Superintendent any patient who shall continue to violate the above rules, and, if occasion requires, he may immediately discharge such patient from the institution.

13. No officer or employe of this institution shall accept any gift or bequest from any patient, except with the approbation of the Executive Committee.

XII. ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, or from the Superintendent, who shall arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is \$6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only who are carried directly from the place of accident are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee or Superintendent.

8. No persons having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution.

HARTFORD, CONN., 18 .

Upon the admission of _____ of _____ into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for _____ use, and pay the Treasurer of said institution _____ dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR PUPILS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving, at the Hospital, two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

Persons wishing to receive this course must apply either to the Superintendent of the Hospital or to the lady Superintendent of the nurses' school, upon whose approval they will be accepted as pupils in the Hospital.

Candidates must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age. They must be of sound health, and must present, on application, a certificate from some responsible person as to their good character.

Applicants will be received for one month on probation. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the month, or are found incompetent by the lady Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Hospital and lady Superintendent of the nurses' school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month for trial. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency.

They will reside in the Hospital and serve the first year as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be expected to perform any duty assigned them by the lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor.

TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes :

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, and wounds ; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.
2. Application of leeches, and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemas.
4. Use of female catheter.
5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing bed-sores, and managing positions.
7. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, together with drinks and stimulants for the sick; to understand the art of ventilation without chilling the patient, both in private houses and hospital wards, and all that pertains to night in distinction from day nursing.

To report to the physician accurate observation of the state of the secretion, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, or medicines, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and in various other ways, also, by the lady Superintendent and head nurse.

The pupils will pass through the different wards, serving and being taught, for one year. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid ten dollars (\$10) per month the first year, the second, fourteen dollars (\$14) per month for their clothing and personal expenses. This sum,

with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services.

When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability, and good character.

N. B. — This paper is to be filled in (in the candidate's own handwriting), and sent to the Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?
9. Have you any physical defects?
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
11. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?
12. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
13. The names in full and addresses of two persons to be referred to? State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
14. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training-school?
15. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed.)

Candidate.

Date.

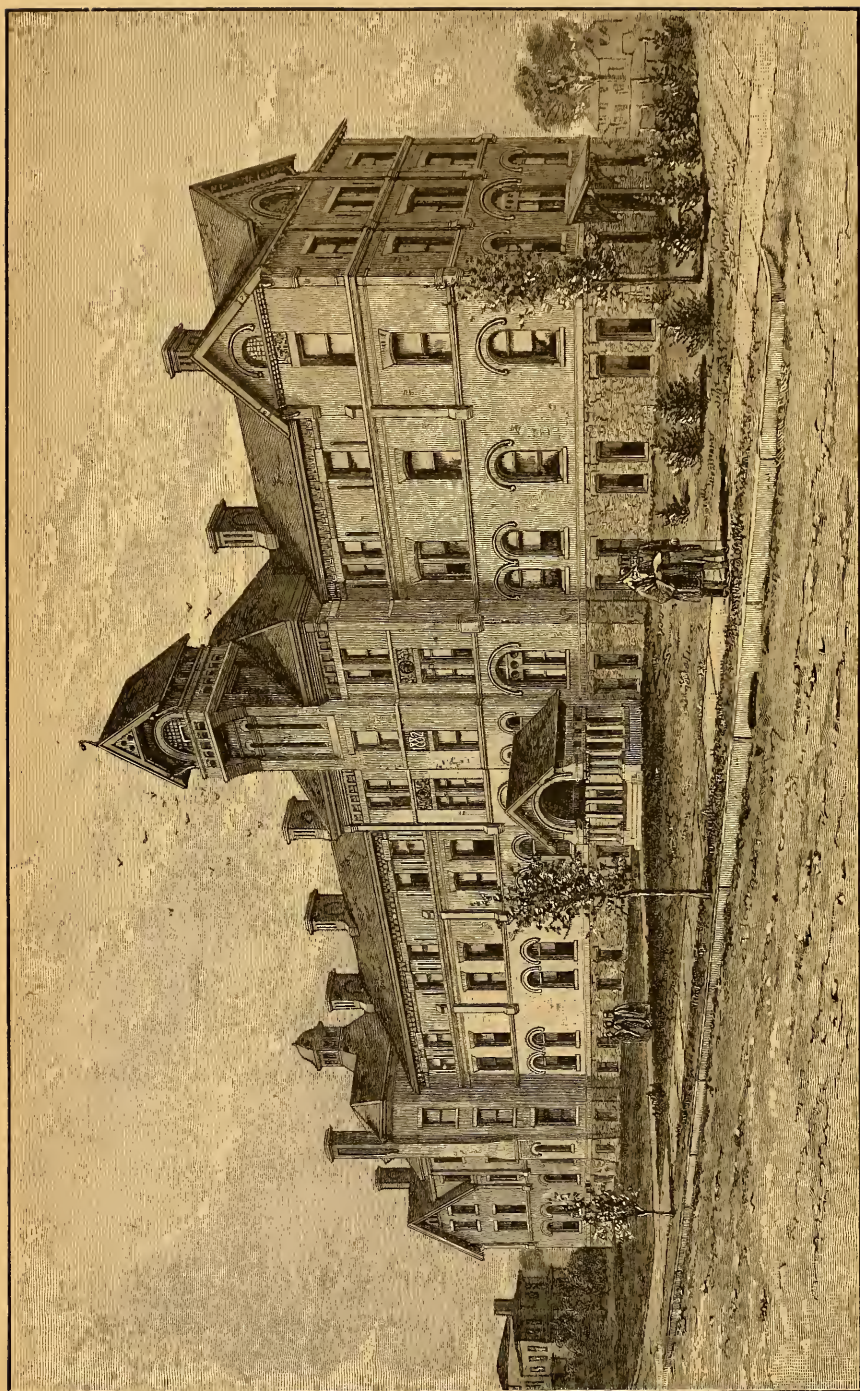
FORMS OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of said institution.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the HARTFORD HOSPITAL, in the city of Hartford, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors out of my real or personal estate, as soon as the settlement of my affairs will permit, to the Treasurer of the said institution for the time being, in trust, to be applied by the directors thereof to the humane purposes of the department in said institution known and designated as the Old People's Home.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY K. MORGAN.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.
THOMAS SISSON.

SUPERVISOR.

P. M. HASTINGS, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEANDER HALL.

MATRON.

Mrs. E. J. FOX.

ASSISTANT.

Miss CARRIE M. FOX.

JANITOR.

PETER MURPHY

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Directors :

The Executive Committee would respectfully offer the following statement of the history of this department of the Hartford Hospital for the year ending October 1, 1890.

The number of inmates at the close of the year, October 1, 1889, was	80
Permanent inmates,	71
Boarders,	9

During the year past ten permanent inmates have died, and one dismissed on account of intemperance, five boarders have withdrawn, and one has died, making a loss of 17.

During the same period, fourteen permanent inmates have been received, and one boarder. At the date of this report the population was 78: permanent inmates, 72; boarders, 6; females, 54; males, 24.

Citizens of Hartford County, 59; from other parts of the State, 19.

The deaths were as follows, viz. :

Mrs. Lucy A. Hendricks of Hartford, aged 89 years, after a residence of 5 years and 2 months. Mrs. Hendricks was the first person admitted to the "Home."

Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Hartford, aged 68 years, after a residence of 1 year and 3 months. Mrs. Mitchell resided in the Home as a boarder four years previous to her admission as a permanent inmate.

Mr. Herman Northrup of Unionville, aged 89 years, after a residence of 3 months and 5 months.

Mrs. Catharine B. Haight of Bridgeport, aged 76 years, residence 1 year and 3 months.

Mrs. Lucretia Miller of Middletown, aged 83 years, a boarder, residence 2 years and 2 months.

Mrs. Maria L. Hurlburt of Winsted, aged 85 years, residence 1 year and 2 months.

Mr. John Kaufman of Hartford, aged 61 years, residence 1 year and 2 months.

Charles Seymour of Norwalk, aged 80 years, residence 1 year and one month.

George Thompson of East Windsor, aged 71 years, residence 10 months.

Miss Caroline S. Gaylord of Rocky Hill, aged 79 years, residence 5 months.

Mrs. Mary Cody of Hartford, aged 81 years, residence 3 years and 8 months.

The expenses of the year were . . .	\$12,649.54
Receipts from board, rent, etc., were . . .	2,520.07
Excess of expenses over receipts was . . .	<u>\$10,129.47</u>

It must be evident that, with the increase of permanent inmates, this excess will be greater from year to year, and the prosperity of the institution must depend upon the charity of our benevolent citizens.

The Committee find it necessary to repeat the explanation made in previous reports that the admission fee was designed to cover the cost of living for the first year or a year and one-half, at the lowest rate fixed for board. After this period the support of an inmate becomes a charge upon the charity of the Home; that no aged persons should be admitted to its privileges, who have children able and morally bound to care for them. During the history of the institution, in only a very few instances has the Home been benefited by the death or removal of an inmate.

The Committee are encouraged in their work by the

sympathy expressed and by the liberal gifts which have been bestowed during the six years of its existence.

We note the following amounts received the past year :

From the estate of Miss Esther Pratt,	. \$16,289.38
From the estate of John C. Mead,	. . . 3,000.00
From the estate of Eliva Danforth,	. . . 414.60
making a total of	. . . <u>\$19,703.98</u>

to be added to the Permanent Fund.

Religious services have been held on Sunday afternoons during the year, and have been a source of great interest and profit to the household.

The following clergymen have kindly offered their services :

Rev. Drs. Walker, Hodge, and Parker, Rev. Messrs. Dearborn, Love, Thompson, and MacRossie.

In a review of the past year the Committee take great pleasure in stating that the Home has been economically well managed by its officers, — the Superintendent, Mr. Hall, the Matron, Mrs. Fox, and her assistants.

The necessity of a laundry becomes more and more pressing as the number of inmates increases. The Committee have not felt justified, in the present state of the finances, to incur so great an expense.

From an original defect in the steam-heating plant they have been obliged to expend the sum of six or seven hundred dollars. The work is being done under the direction of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

Considering all the differences of temperament and previous environment of those aged persons who have found shelter in the "Home," the Committee are happy to state that no serious difficulties have ever troubled the peace of the house, and that the inmates are as happy and contented as could be expected under the changed circumstances to which most of them have been subjected.

Quite a number of aged couples have applied for admission since the opening of the Home; but as no provision was

made for the accommodation, unless a man and wife could live separated from each other, the Committee have been obliged to refuse them.

Now, since the recent purchase of land, it seems practicable by the erection of small cottages, in the immediate vicinity of the main building, to care for aged men and their wives economically and thoroughly. The dimensions of the lot, since the recent purchase, are as follows, viz.: the front, on Jefferson St., measures about 341 feet; the depth is 363 feet. When this lot is drained and graded, it will not only add greatly to the beauty of the Home, but increase the comfort of its inmates.

H. K. MORGAN,	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
H. G. HOWE,		
THOMAS SISSON,		

P. M. HASTINGS, *Supervisor.*

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

Mrs. John Wells, jelly for the sick; also ten dollars for the Christmas tree.

Miss Mary Clark, box of oranges; ten dollars for Christmas tree.

Mrs. Sexton, three dollars for tree.

Miss Pardee, six dollars for the tree; also a tumbler of jelly for each old person.

Five dollars from the Mayor, John G. Root.

Contribution from Miss Mary Biglow for the tree.

Clothing from Mrs. Frank Brown.

MRS. E. J. FOX, *Matron.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

ARTICLE I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

ARTICLE II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants between the ages of sixty and seventy years will be required to pay \$400, and those over seventy years of age \$300 for a separate room.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc. Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

ARTICLE III. A probationary period of four months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

ARTICLE IV. Applicants for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

ARTICLE V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

ARTICLE VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary

*If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the City of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home, as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter; and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may, in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF MATRON.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No

person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron ; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they may think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved ; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF INMATES.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising and finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each others' rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

ARTICLE III.—VISITORS.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV.—PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, direct otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

NOTE.

A gift of \$5,000 will endow a room in perpetuity, the donor having the privilege of nominating its occupant.

Any person wishing to offer gifts or furnish entertainments for the inmates of the "Home" must receive permission from the Superintendent or Matron.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

HARTFORD, CONN.:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1890.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

To His Excellency, MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Governor :

The Inspector of Factories respectfully reports that the work of his office has greatly increased during the year. The report, issued in December, 1889, was widely distributed among our manufacturers and their operatives, and led many of them to ask for further information, or for the personal services of the inspector.

The many inquiries which have been received during the year show that public interest in factory inspection is increasing, but the laws on the subject are defective in many respects, and the office cannot fully perform the work which it ought to do until these defects are remedied and the laws strengthened.

The act under which this office was organized was passed in 1887, and no important amendments thereto have since been enacted. Some of its provisions were taken from the original acts which were in force in other States, and which have since been discarded for something better in accordance with the demands of experience.

Our State should not be behind other States in legislating for the protection of her industrial classes. It is

for the interest of both manufacturers and operatives, that the sanitary condition of the working places be good at all times; that dangerous places in the ways or works of any establishment be carefully guarded; that exposed gearings and other unsafe parts of machinery be protected by suitable safety appliances and devices, and that all elevators be kept in safe condition and used only by persons who are competent to manage them. There are many factories in the State in which all of these matters receive due care and attention. These establishments are also well lighted and well ventilated, and are equipped with apparatus for controlling fires. Many of them also have metallic fire-escapes which can be used if necessary. The managers of these establishments are interested in the welfare of their operatives, and by improving their condition are doing much to solve the labor problem, and place Connecticut in the front rank as a model manufacturing State. Many of the operatives in these establishments have freely expressed to me their appreciation of the interest which their employers have taken in improving the condition of the working places. Such changes as are needed in the laws are mentioned further on in this report, under the different subjects to which the proposed changes have reference.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

During the year which has just closed, I have visited 509 factories, in which the whole number of operatives employed was 63,141. Work was temporarily suspended in 20 places for the purpose of making necessary repairs. A thorough inspection was made of the remaining 489 factories, and it was found that in 197 of them there was full compliance

with the law in all its details. Many of these places were models of cleanliness, and showed what can be accomplished by manufacturers who are determined to keep their work-rooms in good condition.

No changes of any kind were ordered in these factories.

Changes of some kind were ordered in 292, the whole number of orders given being 710:

It should not be inferred, however, from the large number of orders given, that all of these establishments were in bad condition. Many of them are among the best-managed factories in the State, and the defects found were of a minor character.

Of the 710 orders given, 619 were fully complied with. Notices of compliance or non-compliance have not been received as to 91 orders; but it is probable that in most cases they were executed, either in whole or in part. These cases will be investigated unless notice is received that the work ordered has been performed.

On pages 13 to 38 will be found a detailed statement in which the work of the year is fully set forth, and from which the preceding summary was prepared.

ELEVATORS AND HOISTWAYS.

The number of elevators and hoistways inspected during the year was 374. Some of them were found to be in unsafe condition. Seventy orders were given, most of them for the better protection of the openings.

There are many elevators in use in the State which have no safety device to stop the cab or car in case of accident to the machinery.

The present law does not give the inspector authority to

compel the owner's to provide these safety appliances. All cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, should be provided with some suitable mechanical appliance whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery. The sooner this defect in the law is remedied, the better it will be for the thousands of people who daily entrust their lives to elevators with no thought of the peril there may be in defective machinery. The existing law is as follows :

ELEVATORS, WELLS, HOISTWAYS, ETC., TO BE KEPT SAFE.

SECTION 2266. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and wheel-holes upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches, or other safeguards such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

In my last report it was suggested that additional legislation was needed concerning fire-escapes. The want of better means of egress in case of fire is one of the first defects to be noticed in some workshops. Many of the escapes which are now found on factory buildings are improperly constructed, and some of them are so placed that they would not be available in time of need. Some are located in the angles formed by the towers and main buildings, bringing the stairways and escapes in such close prox-

imity that fire in such localities might cut off both avenues to safety. Many of them have nearly perpendicular ladders of iron or wood, which are entirely unfit for the use of women and children.

It should also be said that the passage-ways leading to the fire-escapes are not always kept free from obstructions.

There are many factories from which there are no ways of egress except the inside stairways, and, although they have apparatus of some sort for fighting fires, there should be additional ways by which the ground may be reached in safety. The main objections to the present law are as follows :

1. The owners of buildings cannot be compelled to provide fire-escapes at all if there are already two ways of egress by stairs on the inside or outside of the rooms.

2. Escapes are now required only on stories above the second, not including the basement. Some buildings are high-studded, and escapes are much needed on the second story. Persons who should attempt to save themselves by jumping from the second floor of such buildings to the ground below, would run great risk of injury or death.

3. The enforcement of the law is left entirely to the local authorities, and they often fail to take action in cases which need attention.

It is earnestly hoped that the General Assembly will give this subject careful consideration at an early day. Other States have tried legislation of various kinds, and finally enacted laws leaving the matter mainly to the discretion of their State inspectors. This is true of the adjoining State of Massachusetts, which has the most effective system of factory inspection in the United States.

In connection with this subject, it may be proper to say that very few of the factories which I have visited have doors which open outward. In some cases which have come under my observation, I should have ordered that the doors be so adjusted as to open outward, if the law had authorized me to take such action. The chances of escape in case of fire would have been much improved by such changes. When it is considered how quickly the flames will spread in a factory where the textile industries are carried on, every needed precaution should be taken to make escape therefrom as easy as possible.

The existing law concerning fire-escapes is as follows :

Every story above the second story, not including the basement, in any workshop, manufactory, hotel, building occupied on such story as an assembly or lodge-room, by any literary, benevolent, or other society, boarding-house accommodating more than twelve lodgers, or tenement-house arranged for or occupied by more than five families, shall be provided with more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire-escapes on the outside of the building, and such stairways and fire-escapes shall be kept free from obstruction and shall be accessible from each room in said story—(*General Statutes, Sec. 2645, as amended by Chapter CLIV of the Public Acts of 1889*).

SEC. 2646. It shall be the duty of the first selectman of the town, or the fire marshal of the city, or the warden of the borough, in which any such building is situated, to examine all buildings referred to in the preceding section, and if, on examination, he finds that such building is provided with fire-escapes or stairways, as required by said section, he shall furnish the owner thereof with a certificate to that effect, in which case such owner shall not be liable.

SEC. 2647. Every owner of such building who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections, shall be fined fifty dollars.

ACCIDENTS.

An important part of the work of inspection in some States is the investigation of accidents. Manufacturers there are required by law to give the inspector written notice of any accident by which an employé loses his life or is kept from work a limited number of days. Such notice must be sent to the inspector within a certain number of days after the accident occurred.

There is no law of this kind in our State. It is much needed, however, and its enactment would aid materially in the work. Reports of this kind would call the inspector's attention to the localities where his work is most needed.

During the year an effort has been made to collect statistics in regard to accidents to factory operatives. Blanks for reports were sent to the agents of all factories in which I had reason to believe that operatives had met with personal injuries. Items of information were returned to me in fifty cases, but many of the reports are not full and my time has not permitted me to make a personal investigation in every case.

An unwillingness to furnish information or permit investigation has been manifested in some cases, and it is probable that the number of accidents which occurred is much larger than the number reported to this office. It is believed, however, that reports of all fatal cases have been obtained. The whole number of accidents reported was 50: ten persons were killed, and some of the remaining forty were seriously injured. Many of these persons contributed to their own injuries by neglect, carelessness, or disobedience of orders. In some cases, the accidents would not have occurred if suitable safeguards had been provided.

UNPROTECTED MACHINERY.

Of the 710 changes ordered during the year, 531 were for the better protection of dangerous machinery. 109 of these orders were for safeguards for fly-wheels and engine-cranks.

WATER-CLOSETS.

The water-closet accommodations in many factories are not suitable, and it is often found that the sanitary condition is bad. The apartments for the sexes are not always separate and apart as they should be. In some cases it has been necessary to order additional closets. Seventy-six orders were given for better sanitary condition.

Under the present law, the owner of any factory has four weeks in which to comply with an order issued by the inspector. This law should be so amended, that in cases where a factory has a suitable system of water-closets, and a bad sanitary condition arises from neglect or carelessness, and not from a defective system, the owner or agent of such factory shall be required to put the closets in good sanitary condition within forty-eight hours.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is impossible for one inspector to make an annual examination of all the buildings and places where machinery is in use.

My experience in the work thus far convinces me that an inspection of each place should be made annually. It is no doubt the intent of the law that the work shall be well done, and it is hoped that sufficient assistance will be furnished to

enable the inspector to meet the heavy demands which are made upon the office. The manufacturing industries of the State have greatly increased within a period of ten years. New factories have been built, and there have been many additions to old ones. Changes in buildings and machinery are constantly being made. Frequent visits to some establishments must be made to secure compliance with the laws. Within a period of seventeen months, I have inspected 744 manufactories in which 105,230 persons were employed.

There are still many factories which have not been visited, but they will be reached as rapidly as possible during the coming months. It should be noted that the number of persons employed in the places thus far inspected lacks only about 8,000 of the whole number of persons employed in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the State in 1880. The number employed at that time was 112,915. The census bureau has not yet announced the figures for 1890. It has, however, reported the whole population as 746,258, a gain of 123,558.

An examination of the figures in detail shows that the gains are mainly in the manufacturing centers, where employment can be readily found. If the number of persons employed in manufactories has increased in the same ratio as the whole population, there must be at least 135,000 persons employed in our factories at the present time. Probably the number is much larger.

This large body of operatives represents about one-half of our people who have occupations, and, together with the number of persons depending upon them for support, must be fully one-half of the entire population of the State.

The work of factory inspection, therefore, directly and indirectly affects the welfare of a large portion of our people, and it should receive the earnest support which its importance demands.

WILLIAM S. SIMMONS,

Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1	Watch materials,	22	Guard set-screws on low shafting in polishing room; guard set screws on low shafting in tumbling room; better sanitary condition.	Complied.
2	Small hardware,	30	No orders.	Complied.
3	Wood hames,	50	Box main belt in basement; box main belt on first floor.	
4	Cutlery,	130	Put exhaust in upper polishing room; guard fly-wheel; hand rail on steps in small grinding room; box shaft in large grinding room; elevator doors to be kept closed when not in use; put exhaust in lower polishing room; better sanitary condition.	
5	Paper and hardware,	25	Box two belts in machine room; guard set-screws on low shaft in machine room; box shaft in basement of wood building.	Complied.
6	Paper,		Not running.	
7	Carriage hardware,	205	Guard set screws on shaft in rule shop saw room; box belt on second floor of rule shop.	Complied.
8	Cotton batting and yarn,	9	Box two belts in batting room; box main gear to wheel shaft.	Complied.
9	Paper,	25	Box two main gears in wheel pit; guard large pulley in wheel pit.	Complied.
10	Harnesses,	175	Clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
11	Cotton goods,	150	Clean water-closets and put covers on seats; box 2 belts in mule room.	Complied.
12	Silk,	75	No orders.	Complied.
13	Woolen goods,	200	Clean and disinfect water-closets and put covers on seats; box belt in spinning room of stone mill.	
14	Woolen goods,	120	Clean and disinfect water-closets and put covers on seats.	
15	Cutlery,	6	No orders.	
16	Foundry,	30	No orders.	
17	Cotton goods,	250	No orders.	
18	Woolen goods,	300	No orders.	
19	Machine tools,	100	No orders. Making changes in rooms and machinery.	
20	Wire and reels,	140	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
21	Foundry,	50	Gate to elevator.	Complied.
22	Machine shop,	33	Box driving belt on third floor; box driving belt on fourth floor.	Complied.
23	Foundry,	70	Clean and disinfect water-closets.	
24	Shelf hardware,	1600	No orders.	
25	Carriages,	80	No orders.	
26	Carriages,	80	Water-closets to be disinfected.	Complied.
27	Carriages,	60	No orders.	
28	Saddlery and carriage hardware,	200	Box belt on lower floor; extend rail on fly-wheel.	
29	Carriage wood work,	50	Guard fly-wheel; box belt on second floor near sink.	Complied.
30	Pianos and organs,	250	Guard fly-wheel; case driving belt in engine room; box low shaft in basement.	Complied.
31	Carriages,	25	Not running.	Partially.
32	Machine shop,	350	No orders.	
33	Corsets,		Guard fly-wheel; repair water-closet on 1st floor; box low shaft on 2d floor, middle bench; clean water-closets on 2d floor; box belt on 3d floor; box shaft on 3d floor, west side; box shaft on 4th floor, west side.	
34	Carriages,	75	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
35	Carriages,	85	Box belt in machine room; clean water-closets on fifth floor.	Complied.
36	Planing and mouldings,	15	Guard fly-wheel; box belt on first floor.	Complied.
37	Planing and mouldings,	25	Case belt on gangsaw machine; cover line shaft in basement in passage-way.	Complied.
38	Scroll sawing,	20	Case belt.	Complied.
39	Rubber goods,	1500	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; clean water-closets in basement of Green Street building; extend guard on fly-wheel of main engine; clean water-closets, third floor, Wallace Street building.	Complied.
40	Locks,	325	Guard set-screws on shaft in pattern room.	Complied.

41	Screws and bolts,	80	Put spikes in bottom of ladders; extend box on pulley, box belt, guard set-screws in automatic room; guard engine- crank and fly-wheel.	Complied.
42	Foundry,	140	Put spikes in bottom of ladders; guard set-screws; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
43	Ale and porter,	22	Case belt on third floor at foot of stairs.	Complied.
44	Carriages,	70	No orders.	
45	Shears and hardware,	110	No orders.	
46	Carriages,	75	No orders.	
47	Guns and cartridges,	1350	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel in gun factory.	Complied.
48	Hardware,	60	Case fly-wheel and belt.	
49	Elevators,	20	No orders.	
50	Carriages,	20	No orders.	
51	Carriages,	250	No orders.	
52	Paper boxes,	80	No orders.	
53	Silk,	70	No orders.	
54	Carriage axles,	20	Guard fly-wheel; box main belt on second floor; put spikes in bottom of ladders.	
55	Laundry,	80	Close passage-way between washing machines in wash room; box gears in passage-way in dye room; put spikes in bottom of ladders.	Complied.
56	Fire-arms,	150	Guard main belt and set-screws in barrel room; clean and disinfect water closets.	Complied.
57	Grist and flour mill,	5	No orders.	
58	Lager, ale, and porter,	26	Guard fly-wheel on engine to ice machine; keep gate to elevator closed when not in use; case wheel and belt in shipping room.	Complied.
59	Bridges,	225	No orders.	
60	Cotton goods,	450	No orders.	
61	Cotton goods,	800	Box exposed shaft, and guard set-screws in wheel room; clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
62	Shoddy and flocks,	75	No orders.	
63	Brass goods,	300	Guard set-screws in assembly room; guard set-screws in roughing room.	Complied.
64	Clocks,	400	Guard set-screws in polishing room; guard set-screws in tumbling room; guard set-screws in belt room; guard set-screws in buffing room; guard set-screws in saw room; guard set-screws in blocking room; case belt in band saw room; box belt in sandpaper room, near main belt; box belt in blocking room; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
65	Clocks,	400	New ropes to both elevators; guard fly-wheel; box belt in machine room; box belt in verge room; guard set-screws on low shaft in verge room; guard set-screws on low shaft in timing room; guard set-screws in pinion room; guard set-screws on low shaft in base ment.	Complid.
66	Corsets,	125	Guard set-screws on low shafting on second and third floors; keep hatch to hoistway closed when not in use.	Complid.
67	Dyes, etc.,	50	Guard set-screws in grinding room.	Complid.
68	Undertakers' hardware,	80	Guard set screws in buffing room; guard set-screws on planer.	Complid.
69	Underwear,	75	Guard set-screws on pump shafting; guard set-screws on coupler in knitting room; rail on stairs.	Complid.
70	Clocks,	25	No orders.	
71	Clocks,	250	Guard set-screws in machine room on drill-lathe counter shaft; guard set-screws.	Complid.
72	Clocks,		Cover belt; provide gate to boiler-house elevator, and keep gates closed when not in use; clean and disinfect water-closets in basement.	Complid.
73	Scythes,	30	Hand-rail on walks in forging room, by line shafting.	Complid.
74	Carriage bolts,	80	Guard set-screws in machine room; guard set screws in cutting room.	Complid.
75	Cutlery,	40	Guard set-screws on low shaft in cork-screw room; extend rail on belt near former; guard set-screws in curlers' room.	Complid.
76	Silk,	90	Extend guard around fly-wheel.	Complid.
77	Hardware,	70	Box pulley on screw-shaving machine; guard set-screws in No. 1 room; ventilate lacquer room.	Complid.
78	Carriage springs,	5	Box upright shaft over water-wheel.	Complid.
79	Bolts,	17	Guard heads to thread-cutting machines.	Complid.
80	Piano stools,	20	Guard set-screws on faucet, drill lathe.	Complid.
81	Tools,	42	Put hood over main gear over wheel-pit.	Complid.

82	Shoes,	125	Guard fly-wheel; box shafting to stitching-machine.	Completed.
83	Shears,	20	Guard set-screws on low shaft in grinding room.	Completed.
84	Machinery,	25	No orders.	
85	Pins,	75	Case main pulley and guard main belt; guard fly-wheel.	Completed.
86	Underwear,	90	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; guard main pulley at entrance to engine room.	Completed.
87	Cotton goods,	400	Box upright shaft to machine-shop wheel; gate to elevator in lapper room; box shaft to railway trough in card room, over coupler; guard belts in spinning, weave, and card, belt rooms.	Completed.
88	Cotton goods,	60	Guard set-screws on wheel shaft; guard pulley in passage-way in machine shop; guard pulley in machine shop near closet.	Completed.
89	Cotton goods,	200	Provide covers to seats in water-closets; guard belt, in picker room.	Completed.
90	Brushes,	40	No orders.	
91	Rules and planes,	150	Case belts in machine room; clean and repair water closets; guard set screws on all low shafting.	Partially.
92	Cotton goods,	150	Clean machine shop water-closet; extend boxes in spinning room, on main belts; gates on elevator in No. 2 mill; keep elevator gates closed when not in use, in No. 1 mill; extend box on main belt in No. 2 weave room; guard set-screws on main shaft.	Completed.
93	Axes, etc.,	600	No orders.	
*94	Shoes,	125	No orders.	
95	Cotton goods,	50	Clean water-closets.	
96	Mill supplies,	20	No orders.	
97	Hosiery,	50	No orders.	
†98	Shoes,	125	(Unsafe building); put one row of 6 x 6 posts in fourth story of main building; cut in 3 x 4 braces on all center posts in each story; all braces throughout building that are not pinned to be well nailed with twenty-penny nails; put on 1½ round iron braces with ¾ x 7 inch coach screws on both third and fourth floor, as shown in plan; securely bolt the foot of all trusses to the beams with ¾-inch bolts as shown in plan; set posts and put braces in each story as shown in plan; have all floors jacked up level before posts are put in place.	Completed.
99	Hardware,	200	Guard set-screws in polishing room.	Completed.

* Second Inspection.

† Third Inspection.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
100	Needles,	190	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; guard driving-wheel and belt to dynamo.	Complied.
101	Brass,	250	Guard fly-wheel to press-shop engine.	Complied.
102	Fancy hardware,	175	Guard belt in buffing room.	Complied.
103	Woolen goods,	80	Guard binder pulley on main belt in weave shop; keep elevator doors closed when not in use; repair stairs leading to third floor.	Complied.
104	Machinery,	125	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
*105	Scythes,	30	No orders.	Complied.
106	Woolen goods,	250	New rope to elevator.	Complied.
107	Cotton goods,	350	No orders.	Complied.
108	Machinery,	40	Put spikes in bottom of ladders; guard fly-wheel; repair, clean, and disinfect water-closet.	Complied.
109	Machinery,	20	No orders.	Complied.
110	Patterns and models,	5	No orders.	Complied.
111	Plumbers' supplies,	12	No orders.	Complied.
112	Silver-plated ware,	115	Put hand-rail on stairs leading from first to second and third floors.	Complied.
113	Woolen goods,	175	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; guard set-screws on falling machine; repair guard between jack heads and looms; box two belts in upper spinning room; provide two additional water-closets, one for males and one for females.	Complied.
114	Cotton goods,	200	Put hand-rail on stairs leading to wheel pit; cover belt in gate room under passage-way; guard fly-wheel and engine crank.	Complied.
115	Cotton goods,	46	Case walk in wheel-room, between fly wheels; repair safety device on elevator.	Complied.
116	Cotton goods,	75	Take out present system of urinals, and replace with pipes; clean water-closets in weave room, and provide covers to seats; clean and disinfect all closets.	Complied.

* Second Inspection.

117	Rubber goods,	800	Guard gears in gear-room; provide additional water-closets for females.	Complied.
118	Woolen goods,	65	Gate to elevator.	Complied.
119	Woolen goods,	50	Box upright shaft in finishing room, over water-wheel; guard governor; put spikes in bottom of ladders; clean and repair men's water-closets; guard set screws on fulling machine in passage way; case main belt in finishing room near fulling machine.	Complied.
120	Machine shop,	15	No orders.	Complied.
121	Woolen goods,	100	No orders.	Complied.
122	Woolen goods,	100	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel.	Complied.
123	Shoddy,	14	Gates to elevator; clean and disinfect water-closets; case main belt in store room.	Complied.
124	Woolen goods,	340	Repair flushing pipes to water-closets; clean and disinfect all closets; put covers on seats of water-closets in burling room; clean floors; guard jack-head in passageway.	Complied.
125	Woolen goods,	110	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel.	Complied.
126	Woolen goods,	78	No orders.	Complied.
127	Woolen goods,	45	Guard governor; clean water-closets, and provide covers to seats.	Complied.
128	Woolen goods,	50	No orders.	Complied.
129	Woolen goods,	200	Clean men's water-closets in weave room; repair box to belt in dressing room.	Complied.
130	Woolen goods,	100	Guard governor in fulling room; extend guard on fly-wheel.	Complied.
131	Cotton warps,	100	Better ventilation in dye-house.	Complied.
132	Chucks,	30	Box belt on first floor.	Complied.
133	Machinery,	12	Box upright shaft in tumbling room; box main belt on line shaft in tumbling room; guard set-screws on line shaft in blacksmith shop.	Complied.
134	Machinery,	12	Box upright shaft in water-closets in basement and provide covers to seats; box low shaft and guard set-screws in basement; case speed and driving gear to No. 2 machine; case speed-gear and driving-pulley to No. 3 machine; case belt to No. 3 Jordan engine; case belts driving rag-cutters; case belt driving rag-cutter duster; case belt and box gears to press rolls, No. 4 machine; case belt to calenders, No. 4 machine; box gear to fan pump, No. 3 machine; provide gate to elevator-opening; no operatives to be allowed to go into that part of cellar or basement occupied by machinery while said machinery is in motion.	Complied.
135	Paper,	250		Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
136	Wool-scouring,	37	Guard belt and pulley to pump; guard set-screws on shaft to elevator; put hand-rail on stairs.	
137	Machinery,	15	No orders.	
138	Underwear,	200	No orders.	
139	Paper,		Not running.	
140	Steel,	40	No orders.	
141	Yarns,	70	Extend box on main belt in spinning room; case shaft in stairway leading to machine room; clean water-closets and provide covers to seats; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use.	Complied.
142	Paper,	15	Guard pulleys to No. 2 beater engine; guard pulleys to No. 1 beater engine; gate to elevator.	Complied.
143	Silk,	40	Box main belt in lower room near water barrel.	
144	Paper,	75	No orders.	
145	Silk,	225	Clean water-closets and provide covers to seats.	Complied.
146	Scrim,	20	No orders.	
(No.1) 147	Silk,	1800	Case belt in mule room, lower mill; gate to elevator on second floor.	Complied.
(No.2) 148	Silk,		Case driving belts from platform, up to shaft, on first floor Jacquard room and weave room adjoining; case shaft in basement at door leading from Jacquard room and raised walk through passage-way. Case upright shaft to water-wheel; guard belt and cover shaft to blower in engine room.	Complied.
149	Woolen goods,	75	Case upright shaft to water-wheel; guard belt and cover shaft to blower in engine room.	Complied.
150	Paper,	56	Box bevel gear on main-line shaft to paper-machine.	Complied.
151	Knit underwear,	50	No orders.	Complied.
152	Knit underwear,	80	No orders.	
153	Paper,	7	No orders.	
154	Paper,	25	Guard pulley driving Brightman engine.	Complied.

155	Paper,	18	Box belt to duster machine on third floor; box belt to beater engine near door.	Complied.
156	Carpets,	1700	Guard fly-wheel and engine-crank to lower mill engine; extend guard on fly-wheel in wash-house; guard fly-wheel to No. 3 worsted mill; case main belt second floor, No. 3 carding and spinning; keep elevator gates closed when not in use.	Complied.
157	Casket hardware,	40	No orders.	Complied.
158	Machinery,	70	No orders.	Complied.
159	Shoddy,	20	Guard pulley and belt in wheel-room.	Complied.
160	Paper,	10	Guard balance-wheel to paper-machine engine; box belt leading from paper-machine down through floor.	Complied.
161	Woolen goods,	225	Box belt, second floor, brick mill; box belt, small brick mill; guard set-screws, small brick mill.	Complied.
162	Woolen goods,	350	Box belt on second floor in annex weave room; guard fly-wheel to little engine; case main belt, second floor picker-house; guard fly-wheel to large engine; clean and disinfect water-closets; provide covers to seats.	Complied.
163	Brass,	250	Guard set-screws and gear on draw-bench machine; box belt and pulley to pin-wire bench; case gears and cover set screws in basement, north side; guard governor.	Complied.
(No.1)164	Clocks,	800	Guard set-screws in paper-box mill.	Complied.
(No.2)165	Clocks,	600	No orders.	Complied.
166	Marine clocks,	20	No orders.	Complied.
167	Cutlery,	35	No orders.	Complied.
168	Cutlery,	60	Box gear and guard set-screws in wheel-room.	Complied.
169	Cutlery,	300	Case main belt in basement; guard set screws in grinding room.	Complied.
170	Foundry,	500	No orders.	Complied.
171	Brass,	13	No orders.	Complied.
172	Electric works,	271	Change guard on fly-wheel and engine-crank in tube-mill; guard set-screws on chain-bench machine.	Complied.
173	Brass and copper,	725	No orders.	Complied.
174	Brass,	100	Guard low shaft in polishing room,	Complied.
175	Silverware,			Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployees.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
176	Clocks,	450	Case-line shaft to verge room at foot of stairs under engine room; guard shafting and pulley in buffing room, north side; guard verge room driving-shaft in basement.	Complied.
177	Clocks,	200	Guard set-screws on counter-shaft in basement; case belts to sand-paper wheel.	Complied.
178	Brass,	200	No orders.	
179	Brass,	500	Guard set-screws on low shaft, press room building A; guard set-screws on low shaft, press-room building B; guard set-screws and bevel-gear in belt room; extend guard on fly-wheel.	Complied.
180	Machinery,	10	No orders.	
181	Car registers,	30	Guard set-screws on coupler.	Complied.
182	Buttons,	50	Guard set-screws in buffing room, and on low shaft on second floor.	
183	Novelties,	125	No orders.	
184	Brass,	400	Guard set-screws in wheel-room of stone mill; clean men's water-closets on first floor, stone mill; cover wheel-shaft in passage way from engine room; keep elevator gates closed when not in use.	Complied.
185	Machinery,	25	No orders.	
186	Pins,	100	Provide gate to elevator.	Complied.
187	Hardware,	12	Box upright shaft in basement.	Complied.
188	Hairpins,	12	No orders.	
189	Silk,	200	Guard fly-wheel and engine-crank; put hand-rail on walk over race-way in wheel-pit.	
190	Traps,	75	Box belt in press room.	Complied.
191	Silk,	50	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
192	Brass,	300	No orders.	
193	Buttons,	16	No orders.	
194	Elastic webbing,	150	No orders.	

95	Machinery,	85	No orders.	Complied.
196	Bells and springs,	20	No orders.	Complied.
197	Brass,	275	Clean men's water closets; guard set-screws on low shaft in buffing room.	Complied.
198	Paper boxes,	197	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
199	Doors and mouldings,	50	Cover belt to variety moulding-machine, on third floor; guard old planer pulley.	Complied.
200	Cutlery,	20	Guard set-screws on main shaft.	Complied.
201	Underwear,	160	Repair floor in engine room; guard fly-wheel; guard belt in spinning room; case upright shaft in card room; box belt in seaming room; put guard around hoistway opening; clean water-closets and provide covers to seats.	Complied.
202	Brass,	50	Guard set screws on jack shaft; guard belt in engine room.	Complied.
203	Gloves,	515	Box gears to grinding mills.	Complied.
204	Gloves,	114	Guard coupler in passage way near cloth calender; box gears to grinding mills; guard main belt and fly-wheel in machine shop.	Complied.
205	Rubber clothing,	119	Guard set-screws on low shaft in hard-rubber department; guard low shafting in shield department, north side of room and south side of middle table, also in cloak room.	Complied.
206	Rubber,	420	No orders.	Complied.
207	Rubber,	130	Keep elevator gates closed when not in use; provide new rope for elevator; guard belt in grinding room, near sink, building A; box gears on washing-machines, building A; disinfect water-closets, [first floor, building A.	Complied.
208	Paper boxes,	30	No orders.	Complied.
209	Underwear,	155	No orders.	Complied.
210	Woolens,	80	No orders.	Complied.
211	Cutlery,	20	No orders.	Complied.
212	Foundry,	400	Guard elevator opening; box pulley and belt in tumbling room; clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
213	Pins,	12	Box belt in pin room.	Complied.
214	Copper,	135	No orders.	Complied.
215	Augers and bits,	30	Guard fly-wheel and main belt; box belt in polishing room.	Complied.
216	Plush,	180	Provide gate to elevator in dye-house; box belts in basement under splitting room; secure case over gear in wheel room, and extend guard to friction pulley; box belts in finishing room; box belt in machine shop.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
217	Paper,	6	Box shaft to felt-washer; guard speed gears; extend cover on screen shaft.	Complied.
218	Kerite wires, and cables,	54	Box gears to grinding-rolls; box gears to washer-rolls; put guard in front of tape machine in passage way; clean and disinfect men's water closets.	Complied.
219	Hard rubbers,	65	Box gears to grinding-rolls; box belts to buffing-wheels; clean and disinfect men's water-closets.	Complied.
220	Tools,	30	Guard set screws in turning room.	Complied.
221	Tools,	60	No orders.	Complied.
222	Pins,	12	Case main belt in machine room.	Complied.
223	Machine-shop,	6	Case main belt.	Complied.
224	Augers and bits,		Not running.	Complied.
225	Brass and German-silver ware,	190	Case pulley and belt to slitter-machine in passage way; case stretcher belt; guard pulley and belt to shears; case main belt in tube shop; guard balance-wheel to engine in copper rolling-mill.	Partially.
226	Paper,		Not running.	
227	Paper,		Not running.	
228	Horseshoe nails,	75	Case upright shaft to water wheel; provide gate to elevator.	Complied.
229	Nails,		Not running.	
230	Paper boxes,	16	No orders.	
231	Underwear,	75	Guard binder-pulley on first floor; extend guard on binder-pulley in basement; box belt in dryer room; extend box on main belt in dryer room.	Complied.
232	Brass and copper,	675	Guard fly-wheel and belt in fine wire mill; place additional guard on fly-wheel in small rod mill; extend guard on gears in cold-roll room; box belt in draw-bench room.	Complied.

233	Brass and copper,	150	Box shaft in passage-way in wheel room; box upright shaft to water-wheel; guard set-screws in buffing room; guard back to outside elevator of brick building.	Complied.
234	Sheet copper and brass,	260	Put additional guard on fly-wheel to compound engine in new mill; ease driving-shaft to small rolls; guard pulley to alligator shear, north end of old mill; guard set-screws in wheel room; put rail around pit to blower; case belt in carpenter's shop.	Complied.
235	Copper, brass, iron, and steel wire,	225	Guard balance sheet and case driving-belt to engine in fine wire room; put rail on walk in large wheel-pit; guard set-screws on low shafting in cable-screw wire room; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
236	Brass,	450	Place casing in front of bottom wheel of band saw; provide gate to elevator.	Complied.
237	Wire covering,	125	Clean and disinfect water-closets on second and third floors, winding department; box covering main belt in winding room, to be secured to floor; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use.	Complied.
238	Suspenders,	200	Provide new rope to elevator; guard set-screws on low shafting in sewing-machine room; clean men's water-closets; repair floor of water-closet, second story; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
239	Electrical supplies,	90	Guard fly-wheel and engine-erank; clean and disinfect all water-closets; put spikes in bottom of ladders.	Complied.
240	Machinery,	500	Case main belt from water-wheel in old roll room.	Complied.
241	Clock trimmings,	60	Case main belt on first floor.	Complied.
242	Electric motors,	50	Guard fly wheel and main belt.	Complied.
243	Fire arms,	12	No orders.	Complied.
244	Cotton,	150	Guard set-screws and box-shafting in wheel room.	Complied.
245	Cotton,	150	Guard set-screws on main shaft, and case main shaft in passage way, in machine room; hand-rail on platform and steps in machine room; clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
246	Cotton,	100	Guard set-screws on main shaft in wheel room; clean and disinfect	Complied.
247	Cotton,	225	No orders.	Complied.
248	Corsets,	25	No orders.	Complied.
249	Corsets,	60	No orders.	Complied.
250	Corsets,	60	Box driving-belt on first floor; guard set-screws on low shafting on	Partially.
251	Corsets,	75	No orders.	Partially.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
252	Underwear,	300	Box main belt in spinning room; provide suitable water-closets for employees; arrange them so that separate apartments shall be provided for male and female employes, and ventilate to prevent [odors from penetrating working-rooms.	Complied.
253	Paper boxes,	17	No orders.	Complied.
254	Hairpins,	15	Box main belt on first floor.	Complied.
255	Nails,	11	No orders.	Complied.
256	Pins,	18	No orders.	Complied.
257	Machinery,	175	Box upright shaft in machine shop.	Complied.
258	Pianos and organs,	285	Provide covers to seats in water closets; case belt to sand-paper machine, second floor; case main belts on first and second floors; place [easing in front of bottom wheel of band saw.	Complied.
259	Plated-ware,	300	No orders.	Complied.
260	Bolts,	45	Box main belt at head of stairs leading from basement; provide gate [to elevator.	Complied.
261	Hardware,	10	No orders.	Complied.
262	Cotton goods,	180	Case upright shaft in weave room; keep elevator doors closed when not in use; case belt on fourth floor, in finishing building; cases to [belts in mule room to be fastened to the floor.	Complied.
263	Cutlery,	100	No orders.	Complied.
264	Carriage hardware,	50	Provide new cable to elevator in new part.	Complied.
265	Paper,	80	Case upright shaft to main water-wheel; provide gates to elevator in bleach room; case belt in engine room near elevator; provide gates to elevator in engine room; guard fly-wheel and main pulley from engine; put rail around stuff chests; guard fan, water-pump; put hand-rail on stairs in pulp mill; repair hatch to elevator in pulp [mill; case main belt, second floor, pulp mill.	Complied.
266	Postal cards,	40	No orders.	Complied.
267	Foundry,	28	No orders.	Complied.
268	Rubber goods,	28	Box gears to washer and grinder machines; put guard or hand rail around driving gears.	Complied.
269	Pins, hooks, and eyes,	75	Keep gates to elevator closed when not in use.	Complied.

270	Metallic bedsteads,	100	No orders.		
271	Brass goods,	300	No orders.		
272	Tacks,	18	No orders.		Complied.
273	Bolts,	60	Guard set-screws on main shaft in basement.		
274	Paper boxes,	70	No orders.		
275	Corsets,	125	No orders.		
276	Cylinder print'g-presses,	55	Case two belts on first floor; guard main shaft at elevator in carpenter's shop; place casing in front of bottom wheel of band-saw.		Complied.
277	Hardware specialties,	30	Case main belt near passageway; case main belt in wood-working department; place casing in front of bottom wheel of band-saw.		Complied.
278	Brass goods,	25	No orders.		
279	Clock springs,	18	No orders.		
280	Knit underwear,	110	Case main belt in card room, new part; case belt in new knitting room; guard set-screws on low shafting in finishing room; case belt [in attic, new part.		Partially.
281	Wood-working,	8	No orders.		
282	Clock movements,	10	No orders.		Complied.
283	Clocks,	20	Guard upright shaft on first floor.		
284	Clocks,	100	Guard set-screws on coupler on low shafting, in verge room, fourth floor.		Complied.
285	Clocks,	75	No orders.		Complied.
286	Clocks,	280	Place casing in front of bottom wheel of flour band-saws.		
287	Door, call, and alarm bells	40	No orders.		
288	Machine shop,	5	No orders.		
289	Steel fish-rods,	10	No orders.		
290	Clock cases,	11	No orders.		
291	Small hardware,	15	No orders.		
292	Hardware specialties,	10	No orders.		
293	Springs,	10	No orders.		
294	Incubators,	12	No orders.		
295	Clock trimmings,	60	No orders.		Complied.
296	Grain elevator,	5	Guard fly wheel.		
297	Foundry,	175	No orders.		
298	Gongs and bells,	14	No orders.		
299	Knit underwear,	150	Place casing facing in front of bottom wheel of band saw.		Complied.
300	Water-wheels,		Not running.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
301	Saws,	11	No orders.	Compliances.
302	German silver, brass, and sheet-metal alloys,	300	Case belt on second floor, south end of building; case belt on third floor in east end of wing.	Complied.
303	Clocks,	75	No orders.	Complied.
304	Augers and bits,	140	Not running.	Complied.
305	Clocks,	150	Case belt on second floor, west end; place casing in front of bottom wheel of band-saw.	Complied.
306	Clocks,	139	Case main belt from drive-wheel to partition; case main belt on first floor.	Complied.
307	Clocks,	100	Case main belt in timing room, second floor.	Complied.
308	Clocks,	20	Not running.	Complied.
309	Brass goods,	6	Guard driving-gear to Corliss engine.	Complied.
310	Springs,	75	No order.	Complied.
311	Clock trimmings,	2	Guard fly-wheel; case main belt on second floor.	Complied.
312	Novelties,	225	No order.	Complied.
313	Clock cases,	75	Not running.	Complied.
314	Spoons,	2	Guard fly-wheel; case pulley to rolling-mills; guard set-screws on low shafting in buffing room.	Complied.
315	Electric light,	225	Cover or case lower half of belts to dynamo.	Complied.
316	Cotton goods,		Provide suitable water-closets for employes. The same to be so ar- ranged that separate apartments shall be provided for male and female employes, and ventilated in such a manner as to prevent odors arising therefrom, from penetrating rooms where persons are employed. Provide safety device for elevator, safety catch or other safeguards, such as will ensure the safety of employes in said factory, who use, or have occasion to use, said elevator.	Complied.

317	Paper,	20	Repair floor between beaters, over agitator; provide new rope to elevator; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use.	Complied.
318	Paper,	110	Guard balance wheel to both paper machine engines; guard pulleys to super-calender; guard belts to super-calender, second floor; guard main belt driving calenders, second floor; guard gears and set-screws on washer engine.	Partially.
319	Paper,	12	Case belt and pulley to calender; case belt and pulley to machine shaft, near water-wheel; cover set screws on wet paper machines; have guards of calender gears made fast to floor.	Complied.
320	Paper,	10	Guard engine-crank at foot of stairs.	Complied.
321	Paper,	50	Stopped for repairs.	Complied.
322	Underwear,	50	Guard fly-wheel; provide better means of ventilation in all water-closets.	Complied.
323	Paper,	14	Guard pulley in passage way leading to machine engine.	Complied.
324	Paper,	6	Case drive-wheel to beater engines.	Complied.
325	Knitting-mach'c needles,	20	Extend guard on shafting in stairway.	Complied.
326	Paper and paper-boxes,	15	Guard engine-crank, balance and fly-wheel; guard pulley to Jordan engine; guard set-screws on fan pump shaft; repair floor near belt to calender machine; cover lower part of belt to heater engine.	Complied.
327	Cotton warps,	40	Case main belt in twisting room; case two belts in spinning room; keep gate to elevator in spinning room closed when not in use.	Complied.
328	Woolen goods,	50	No orders.	Complied.
329	Cotton warps,	10	Repair, clean, and disinfect men's water-closets; case main belt in speeder room.	Complied.
330	Cotton goods,	150	No orders.	Complied.
331	Woolen goods,	100	Keep elevator doors closed when not in use; guard set-screws on main line shaft; guard belt in passage way to belt room.	Complied.
332	Paper strawboards,	30	Guard pulley and belt to paper machine; guard balance wheel to engine; guard driving belt from small machine engine.	Complied.
333	Woolen goods,	225	Not running.	Complied.
334	Cotton goods,	80	No orders.	Complied.
335	Knit underwear,	80	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; case main belt in finishing room, first floor; case main belt in knitting room; place additional guard on fly-wheel.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS. — CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
336	Knit underwear, Soap,	35	Case upright shaft over water-wheel; guard governor. Cover driving belt in grinding room; extend easing on driving belt in engine room; guard fly-wheel; guard set-screws on main shaft; provide gates to elevator openings; guard set-screws on counter shaft; guard set-screws and gears on third floor.	Complied.
337		70		
338	Cutlery, Woolen goods,	150	Case belt driving polishing wheels; ease main belt in polishing room. Guard fly and balance wheels; guard main belt and idler pulley in dressing room.	Complied.
339		80		
340	Paper, Paper.	6	No orders. Not started. New mill.	Complied.
341				
342	Woolen goods,	75	Guard fly-wheel; box gears to washer machine in passage-way; place flange on drum to elevator; put bonnet on bevel gears in dry room.	Complied.
343	Anehors, Spar,	18	No orders. Just starting. No orders. Not running.	Complied.
344				
345	Cotton goods, Hardware,	35	No orders.	Complied.
346				
347	Coffin hardware, Augers and bits,	20	No orders.	Complied.
348				
349	Augers and bits, Augers and bits,	17	No orders. Guard fly-wheel and engine crank.	Complied.
350				
351	Wood inkstands, Hardware,	12	Place rail next to fly-wheel in basement. No orders.	Complied.
352				
353	Fancy bone and ivory goods, Iron and brass ware, Augers and bits, Wood handles,	8	Case main belt in machine room. Case main belt in wheel room. Provide gate to elevator opening on second floor. No orders.	Complied.
354				
355	Wood handles,	18	Box main shaft at foot of stairs in basement.	Complied.
356		5		

357	Brushes,	8	No orders.			
358	Bright wire,	15	Case main belt on first and second floors.			
359	Hardware,	18	No orders.			Complied.
360	Ivory goods,	160	Guard fly-wheel; steps leading over wheel shaft in engine room to be made secure; case main belts on third and fourth floors.			Complied.
361	Novelties,	35	Provide new rope to elevator.			
362	Ivory and bone novelties,	20	No orders.			
363	Ivory goods,	35	Guard main belt and pulley in basement; case pump belt on first floor; clean and disinfect water-closets on first floor.			Complied.
364	Wood turning,	16	No orders.			
365	Ivory goods,	35	No orders.			
366	Piano and organ key-boards,	325	No orders.			
367	Augers and bits,	50	No orders.			
368	Bone and steel novelties,	12	Case main belt in wheel room.			Complied.
369	Ivory goods,	12	Guard fly-wheel.			
370	Hats,	300	Case driving-belt to pouncing room; provide gate to elevator, second floor; place guard in front of shafting to all sewing machines.			Complied.
371	Braces, tools, etc.,	30	No orders.			
372	Tools,	75	No orders.			
373	Shears,	100	Clean and disinfect men's water-closets on first floor; cover belt and pulley in polishing room; cover or guard set-screws on low shaft in polishing room.			Complied.
374	Compressed paper boxes,	23	No orders.			
375	Brass goods,	140	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel to large engine; guard balance-wheel and pulley to dynamo engine; guard pulley to pan machine; guard set-screws on wire mill shaft in basement.			Complied.
376	Beer,	25	No orders.			
377	Machine shop,	100	Guard fly-wheel.			Complied.
378	Sash and blinds,	80	Guard engine crank and fly-wheel to large engine; case main belt, second floor, door shop; no employe to be allowed to put belt on driving pulley to tenon machine while pulley is in motion; hatch-way on second floor to be kept closed when not in use; guard engine-crank and fly-wheel to small engine.			Partially.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
379	Sewing-machines,	35	No orders.	Complied.
380	Springs,	60	No orders.	
381	Soap,	22	Case pump belt on first floor; guard fly-wheel.	
382	Sash and blinds,	30	Place casing in front of bottom wheel of band-saw; guard fly-wheel.	
383	Boilers,	35	No orders.	
384	Spool cotton,	35	No orders.	
385	Corsets,	170	No orders.	
386	Embroideries,	100	No orders.	
387	Organs,	80	No orders.	
388	Pneumatic tubes,	12	No orders.	
389	Hardware,	53	No orders.	
390	Underwear,	30	No orders.	
391	Silk,	65	No orders.	
392	Buttons,	75	No orders.	
393	Rolled steel, etc.,	150	Guard belt to dynamo; guard set-screws on shafting in buffing room; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use; place casing in front of bottom wheel of band-saw.	
394	Copper refiners,	148	Place guard around gears in rolling-mill engine room; guard driving wheels to dynamos; guard, now on driving wheel to dynamo, to be substantially fastened to floor, or removed and replaced with one which shall be made secure; guard driving pulley to small engine.	
395	Iron and steel forgings,	120	No orders.	Complied.
396	Merchant steel,	70	Place guard around balance-wheel to engine.	
397	Emery wheels, etc.,	100	No orders.	Complied.
398	Paper boxes,	12	No orders.	
399	Castings,	750	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel in malleable iron department; guard fly-wheel to small engine; repair gate to elevator, second floor.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

400	Type-writers,	Not running.	Complied.
401	Contractors and builders,	No orders.	
402	Hardware,	Guard fly-wheel.	
403	Curry combs and traps,	Not running.	Complied.
404	Machinery,	No orders.	
405	Sewing-machines,	Guard fly-wheel.	
406	Cotton goods,	No orders.	
*407	Underwear,	No orders.	
†408	Shoes,	No orders.	
†409	Scythes,	No orders.	
410	Hatters' furs,	Case cog-pulley in wash room; provide gate to elevator, second floor; cover belts to fur cutting machines.	Complied.
411	Hatters' furs,	Place additional guard on fly-wheel; clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
412	Hats,	Case belt at door to blowing room; guard shafting to stitching-machines in trimming room; provide gate to elevator in drying room.	Complied.
413	Machinery,	Case upright shaft in carpenter's shop; provide gate to elevator.	Complied.
414	Printing-presses,	No orders.	
415	Cotton goods,	Guard fly-wheel; provide new rope to elevator; provide suitable water-closets for employes, the same to be so arranged that separate apartments shall be provided for male and female employes, and ventilated in such a manner as to prevent odors arising therefrom from penetrating rooms where persons are employed.	Complied.
416	Machinery,	No orders.	
417	Woolen goods,	Clean and disinfect water-closets.	
418	Woolen goods,	No orders.	
*419	Copper refiners,	No orders.	
420		No orders.	
421	Corsets,	Guard set-screws on low shafting, stitching department.	Complied.
422	Dress shields,	Box low shafting in mill room; guard belt in shield room, driving knitting department.	Complied.
423	Knit underwear,	No orders.	
424	Cabinet trimmings,	No orders.	

* Second Inspection.

† Fourth Inspection.

‡ Third Inspection.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
425	Corsets,	1100	Provide gate to elevator on second floor, "A" building; guard set-screws on main shaft, "C" building; guard set-screws on couplers in basement spinning room, "D" building; provide gate to elevator on second and fourth floor, "E" building; extend guard on fly-wheel in "E" building.	Partially.
426	Toys,	40	No orders.	
427	Hardware specialties,	100	No orders.	
428	Machine tools,	100	Provide gate to elevator on second floor.	Complied.
429	Furniture,	100	No orders.	
430	Cartridges,	850	No orders.	
431	Silver plating,	250	Guard fly-wheel in No. 2 engine room; clean and disinfect factory water-closets; cover set-screws on shafting in north part of polishing room, first floor; cover set-screws in buffing room; extend box on belt in inlaid room; cover set screws in trimming room.	Complied.
432	Chains,	40	Clean and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
433	Brass and iron,	725	Case belt in brass valve room; ease belt and idler pulley in polishing room; provide gate to elevator in shipping room, also in iron and fitting room; extend guard on fly-wheel.	Complied.
434	Railway equipments,	25	No orders.	
435	Tools,	15	Provide gate to elevator on second floor.	Complied.
436	Brass and iron,	75	Box main belt second floor; guard fly-wheel; guard set-screws on shaft in buffing room.	Complied.
437	Brass and steel,	20	No orders.	
438	Machine forging,	9	Guard fly-wheel and repair floor in engine room.	Complied.
439	Umbrella & cane handl's,	50	Guard shaft to buffing wheels in both buffing rooms; guard belt driving shaft to buffing wheels; clean and disinfect all water-closets.	Complied.
440	Buttons,		Not running.	Complied.

441	Steel,	45	Guard fly-wheel to engine.	
442	Paper boxes,	100	No orders.	
443	Carpets,	100	No orders.	
444	Brass,	15	No orders.	
445	Machinery,	30	Put spikes in bottom of ladders; guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; clean and disinfect water-closets; case main belt on second floor.	Partially.
446	Pork-packers,	25	Clean, disinfect, and repair water-closets in basement; case main belt in lard room.	Complied.
447	Light machinery,	12	No orders.	
448	Hardware,	40	No orders.	
449	Novelties,	20	Not running.	
450	Special tools,	250	No orders.	
451	Woolen goods,		Case belt in south end of card room; case belt in dressing room, near door; guard fly-wheel, pulley, and set-screws in engine room; box main shaft in engine room, at passage-way; case belt in weave room.	
452	Woolen goods,	345	Clean and disinfect water-closets; provide two additional water closets for females	Complied.
453	Woolen goods,	55	Guard belt to fly-wheel.	Complied.
454	Woolen goods,	225	No orders.	
455	Woolen goods,	250	Provide new rope to elevator; clean and disinfect all water-closets; repair flushing pipes to all water-closets; replace case to main belt in card-room.	Complied.
456	Woolen goods,	100	Guard engine-crank and fly-wheel; case main belt in dressing room.	Complied.
457	Woolen goods,	30	Case belt in picker room.	Complied.
458	Cartridges,	60	Case main belt in drawing-room; guard hoist-way opening on second floor.	Complied.
459	Paper boxes,	25	No orders.	
460	Silk,	64	Place additional guard on main belt and pulley in basement. Put hand-rail on stairs leading from first to second floor.	
461	Silk,	20	No orders.	
462	Woolen goods,	21	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
463	Silk,	14	No orders.	
464	Cotton goods,	125	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.— CONTINUED.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ploys.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
465	Cotton goods,	450	Guard shaft to railway trough in passage-way in card room; put hand-rail on south side of main shaft pit; box main shaft in pit at foot of ladder; box belt in wheel-room, connecting small wheel with engine; extend guard on main belt in upper weave room.	Complied.
466	Cotton goods,	275	No orders.	
467	Type-setting by mach'y,	9	No orders.	
468	Lithographing,	15	No orders.	
469	Shoes,	30	Guard shafting to stitching-machines; clean and disinfect urinals.	Partially.
470	Paper boxes,	30	No orders.	
471	Hats,	150	No orders.	
472	Hats,	150	Repair guard to pit over boiler; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
473	Hats,	125	No orders.	
474	Hats,	80	Guard engine-crank; box belt to blower, second floor.	Complied.
475	Hats,	50	Repair water-closets on first floor, and provide covers to seats; provide new urinal.	Complied.
476	Hatters' furs,	75	Guard fly-wheel; box belts to blowers.	Complied.
477	Hats,	130	No orders.	
478	Hard ware,	280	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
479	Hats,	175	No orders.	
480	Hats,	100	No orders.	
481	Woolen goods,	200	Water-closets for females to be taken out and replaced with new.	Complied.
482	Felts,	100	Not running.	
483	Woolen goods,	175	Provide gate to elevator in basement; case belt near elevator in basement; put spikes in bottom of ladders.	Complied.
484	Elastic web,	40	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
485	Foundry,	55	No orders.	Complied.

486	Shoes,	50	Clean and disinfect men's water-closets; cover belt driving stitching-machines in stitching-room.	Complied.
487	Foundry,	15	No orders.	
488	Shirts,	250	No orders.	
489	Straw hats,	135	Guard fly-wheel and driving belt in engine room.	Complied.
490	Hats,	100	No orders.	
491	Foundry,	90	No orders.	
492	Straw hats,	40	No orders.	
493	Shoes,	75	Guard fly-wheel; case main belt on second floor; guard set-screws and couplers on stitching-machine shafting, third floor.	Complied.
494	Hats,	164	Guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
495	Sash and blinds,	25	Extend guard on band saw; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
496	Corsets,	350	No orders.	
497	Locks,	375	No orders.	
498	Shoes,	225	No orders.	
499	Silver-plated goods,	110	Guard fly-wheel to large engine; repair floor in engine room, over main belt; provide gate to elevator on second floor; guard elevator opening on third floor; box belt in polishing-room; guard fly-wheel to small engine.	Complied.
500	Spoons and hollow-ware,	65	Guard set-screws on low shaft in trimming room; extend guard on belts and pulleys in rolling room.	
501	Silver-ware,	460	Guard belt in drop room, near sink; guard engine-crank; guard pulley and belt to silver-rolls; slow down speed to put belt on pulley, driving silver rolls; put rail around pulley and main belt to water-wheel; provide gates to elevators on second and third floors; case main belt to burnishing room, new shop; box or guard main belt in No. 3 room; case main belt in No. 4 room; box three belts in rouge buffing-room.	
502	Electro-plated ware,	300	Guard driving-wheel and belt to hydraulic press; provide new rope to elevator; guard belts in belt room, near photographer's room; guard belt in belt room, over machine room; box belt in chasing-room; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use; extend cover on belt in engine room; guard engine-crank; place additional rail in guard to fly-wheel; provide additional water-closet for females.	Partially.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.— CONTINUED.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

Number.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Em- ployes.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
503	Spokes, hubs, and rims,	60	Case two driving-belts in finishing room; case driving belt on second floor; case main belt in basement; guard fly-wheel to two engines.	Complied.
504	Brass goods,	150	Box belt in matching room, driving machinery on second floor, new part; guard fly-wheel and belt in engine room; no employe to be allowed to go in between fly-wheel and brick wall, in north side of engine room.	Partially.
505	Rubber clothing,	275	Box gears to grinding-rolls; keep gates to elevator closed when not in use; provide two additional water-closets for females.	Complied.
506	Insulated wire,	100	Keep gates to elevator closed when not in use.	Complied.
507	Plated-ware,	70	Guard belt, pulley, and set screws in polishing room.	Complied.
508	Spoons and tools,	150	Case main belt from small water-wheel in press room; guard main belt and idler pulley from large water-wheel, press room; guard engine-crank and fly wheel; case driving-belt to tin-ware room.	Complied.
509	Wood boxes,	40	Box main driving-belt in saw-room; case belt to rip-saw, also finish-ing-saw; guard both elevator-openings on second floor.	Complied.

L A W S

RELATING TO

FACTORIES AND FACTORY INSPECTOR.

[General Statutes.]

CHAPTER CXLV.

SECTION 2263. The governor shall, with the consent of the senate, within sixty days after the organization of the general assembly in January, 1889, and every two years thereafter, appoint an Inspector of Factories, who shall hold his office from the first day of the succeeding July for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In case of vacancy in the office of inspector through death, resignation, inability, or removal, the governor shall fill the same until filled in the manner above provided for the appointment of inspector; and the governor may remove the inspector for cause.

SEC. 2264. The inspector of factories shall, as often as practicable, carefully examine all buildings and places where machinery shall be used, and shall have authority to enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purposes of such inspection. He shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the governor of the condition, as respects safety to life and health, of the factories, buildings, and places visited by him, and such report shall be printed for the use of the general assembly at each of its regular sessions.

SEC. 2265. All factories and buildings where machinery shall be used shall be well ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting, shafting, gearing, machinery, and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery

shall be used, when so placed as, in the opinion of the inspector, to be dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

SEC. 2266. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and wheel-holes upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches, or other safeguards such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

SEC. 2267. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

SEC. 2268. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating, or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the state's attorneys in the several counties respectively of all violations of this chapter.

SEC. 2269. Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provision of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation, either in behalf of any person or the state, until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of

said sections, and not then, if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same as though this chapter had not been enacted.

SEC. 2270. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this chapter shall be written or printed, and signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly indorsed with the doings of the person or officer serving the same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains, where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, and copies thereof duly certified by the town clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary, or treasurer of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process in civil actions, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector and paid by the state.

SEC. 2271. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to provide suitable rooms in the capitol at Hartford for the use of the inspector, and to furnish him blank forms for the purpose of giving the notices and orders required by this chapter, and for annual reports to be made to the governor. The inspector shall keep, in books provided by the comptroller for that purpose, copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of all inspections and examinations made, and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books of record with the secretary of the state.

SEC. 2272. The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in his inspections and examinations, who shall receive compensation for the time actually employed in such service only. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the state upon proper vouchers by the special agents, which shall be signed by the inspector.

[Public Acts of 1889.]

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act concerning Printing of Reports of the Inspector
of Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened :*

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the state, five thousand copies of the report of the inspector of factories.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1889.

[Public Acts of 1889.]

CHAPTER CCXXV.

An Act relating to Factories.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened :*

Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting between the words "sections" and the figures "2265" in the fifth line thereof, the figures "2264," so that the first sentence of said section as amended shall read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provision of sections 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employé for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation.

Approved, June 19, 1889.

LAWS OF DIFFERENT STATES PROVIDING FOR THE
INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Of the Employment of Labor.

SECTION 1. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, which requires from persons in his or its employ, under penalty of forfeiture of a part of the wages earned by them, a notice of intention to leave such employ, shall be liable to the payment of a like forfeiture if he or it discharges without similar notice a person in such employ, except for incapacity or misconduct, unless in case of a general suspension of labor in his or its shop or factory.

SEC. 2. Whoever, by intimidation or force, prevents, or seeks to prevent, a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or corporation shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. No person or corporation shall, by a special contract with persons in his or its employ, exempt himself or itself from any liability which he or it might otherwise be under to such persons for injuries suffered by them in their employment, and which result from the employer's own negligence, or from the negligence of other persons in his or its employ.

SEC. 4. No minor under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week ; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begins and ends, or in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred

and eighty-seven, the time, if any, allowed for dinner and for other meals; the printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of the district police, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment. But no stopping of machinery for a shorter continuous time than thirty minutes shall authorize such over-time employment, nor shall any such stopping authorize such employment unless or until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence, with its duration, is sent to the chief of the district police or to the inspector of factories for the district. Any person who makes a false report of such stopping of machinery shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. If any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent, or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, labor in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such establishment, according to the notice above mentioned, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer, nor any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, shall be held responsible for such employment.

SEC. 5. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, and every parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of the age of a minor, made by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in any manufacturing establishment, shall be conclusive evidence of his age upon any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

AN ACT to prohibit the Employment of Women and Minors in Manufacturing Establishments between the Hours of Ten o'clock at Night and Six o'clock in the Morning.

SECTION 1. No corporation or manufacturing establishment in this commonwealth shall employ any woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, under the penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT relating to the Employment of Minors in Mercantile Establishments.

SECTION 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

SEC. 2. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, or who fails to post the notice required in section third, and any parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of age of a minor, made and sworn to by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a mercantile establishment, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his age in any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. Every employer shall post in one or more conspicuous places where such persons are employed a printed notice, stating the number of hours' work required of them, not exceeding ten hours in any one day, on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this act, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week.

AN ACT to prohibit the Employment of Children in
Cleaning Dangerous Machinery.

SECTION 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be permitted to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while such part is in motion by the aid of steam, water, or other mechanical power, or to clean any part of such machinery that is in dangerous proximity to such moving part.

SEC. 2. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, violates the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

AN ACT for the Preservation of the Health of Females
employed in Manufacturing, Mechanical, and Mer-
cantile Establishments.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment in this commonwealth, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 2. A person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars for each offense.

AN ACT relating to the Employment of Minors who can-
not read and write in the English Language.

[Section one was repealed by chapter three hundred and forty-eight, acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.]

SEC. 2. Every person who regularly employs, or permits to be employed, a minor fourteen years of age, or over, who cannot read and write in the English language, providing such minor has been, since reaching the age of fourteen, for one year continuously a resident of a city or town in this commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained, and is not a regular attendant of a day or evening school, shall, for every such offense, forfeit not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

SEC. 3. Whenever it appears that the labor of any minor who would be debarred from employment under section two of this act and amendments thereto, is necessary for the support of the family to which said minor belongs, or for his own support, the school committee of said city or town may, in the exercise of their discretion, issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor within such time or times as they may fix : *provided*, such minor make application to said school committee, or some person duly authorized by said committee, for such a permit before the opening of the yearly session of the evening school of said city or town ; and the provisions of said section two shall not apply to such minor so long as said permit is in force ; *provided*, also, that if such minor has been prevented by sickness or injury from attending said evening school, as provided in said section two as amended by chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the school committee shall issue to such minor the permit provided for in this section, upon the presentation of the following blank, properly filled and signed :

To the School Committee of the _____ :

I hereby certify that I have attended
 from _____ to _____ ; that said _____ was sick or injured
 with _____ ; and that said _____ was not in suitable
 physical condition to attend evening school for the term of _____ days.

(Signed),

Attending Physician.

[Dated]

The school committee of every city or town in this commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained shall furnish blanks described in the foregoing paragraph upon application.

SEC. 4. Two weeks next before the opening of each term of the evening schools, the school committee shall, by posters posted in three or more public places of said city or town, give notice of the location of said schools, the date of the commencement of the term, the evenings of the week during which said schools shall be kept, the provisions of section two of this act as to forfeiture for non-compliance with said section, and such regulations as to attendance as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 5. Section 7 of chapter forty-eight of the Public Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

To secure Uniform and Proper Meal Times for Children,
Young Persons, and Women employed in Factories
and Workshops.

SECTION 1. All children, young persons, and women, five or more in number, employed in the same factory, shall be allowed their meal-time or meal-times at the same time : *provided, however,* that any children, young persons, or women who begin work in such factory at a later hour in the morning than the other children, young persons, and women employed therein, may be allowed their meal-time or meal-times at a different time, but no such children, young persons, or women shall be employed during their regular meal hour in tending the machines or doing the work of any other children, young persons, or women in addition to their own.

SEC. 2. No child, young person, or woman shall be employed in a factory or workshop in which five or more children, young persons, and women are employed, for more than six hours at one time without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal : *provided, however,* that a child, young person, or woman may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours at one time if such employment ends at an hour not later than one o'clock in the afternoon, and if such child, young person, or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day; or for not more than seven and one-half hours at one time if such child, young person, or woman is allowed sufficient opportunity for eating a lunch during the continuance of such employment, and if such employment ends at an hour not later than two o'clock in the afternoon, and such child, young person, or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter-press printing establishments, print works, bleaching works or dyeing works ; and the chief of the district police, where it is proved to his satisfaction that in any other class of factories or workshops it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, to exempt such class from the provisions of this act, and that such exemption can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons, and women affected thereby, may, with the approval of the governor of the commonwealth, issue a

certificate granting such exemption, public notice whereof shall be given in the manner directed by said chief, without expense to the commonwealth.

SEC. 4. The following expressions used in this act shall have the following meanings: The expression "iron works" means any mill, forge, or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel, or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel. The expression "glass works" means any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on. The expression "paper mills" means any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on. The expression "letter-press printing establishments" means any premises in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on. The expression "print works" means any premises in which is carried on the process of printing figures, patterns, or designs upon any cotton, linen, woolen, worsted, or silken yarn or cloth, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper. The expression "bleaching works" means any premises in which the process of bleaching any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on. The expression "dyeing works" means any premises in which the process of dyeing any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on.

SEC. 5. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent of another, violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars: *provided, however*, that if any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent, or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, labor in a factory or workshop during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such factory or workshop, according to the notice required by law, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer nor any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer shall be held responsible for such labor.

Of the Inspection of Buildings.

SECTION 13. The belting, shafting, gearing, and drums of all factories, when so placed as to be, in the opinion of the inspectors, mentioned in section nine of chapter one hundred and three, dangerous to persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be, as far as practicable, securely guarded.

No machinery, other than steam-engines in a factory, shall be cleaned while running, if objected to in writing by one of said inspectors. All factories shall be well ventilated and kept clean.

SEC. 14. The openings of all hoistways, hatchways, elevators, and well-holes upon every floor of a factory, or mercantile or public building shall be protected by good and sufficient trap-doors, or self-closing hatches and safety-catches, or such other safeguards as said inspectors direct; and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, to be approved by the said inspectors, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper-rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause.

[Sections fifteen to twenty inclusive were repealed by chapter four hundred and twenty-six, acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.]

SEC. 21. No explosive or inflammable compound shall be used in any factory in such place or manner as to obstruct or render hazardous the egress of operatives in case of fire.

SEC. 22. Any person or corporation, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of a manufacturing establishment, factory, or workshop, or owning or controlling the use of any building or room mentioned in section twenty, shall, for the violation of any provision of sections thirteen to twenty-one inclusive, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable for all damages suffered by any employee by reason of such violation; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector of factories and public buildings, of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, has been sent by mail or delivered to such person or corpo-

ration; nor then, if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Notice to one member of a firm, or to the clerk or treasurer of a corporation, owning, leasing, occupying, or controlling, as aforesaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice under this section to all the members of such firm or to such corporation. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit a person injured from bringing an action to recover damages for his injuries.

AN ACT to provide against the Use of Unsafe Elevators.

If any elevator, whether used for freight or passengers, shall, in the judgment of the inspector of factories and public buildings of the district in which such elevator is used, or, in the city of Boston, of the inspector of buildings of said city, be unsafe or dangerous to use, or has not been constructed in the manner required by law, the said inspector shall immediately placard conspicuously upon the entrance to or door of the cab or car of such elevator a notice of its dangerous condition, and prohibit the use of such elevator until made safe to the satisfaction of said inspector. Any person removing such notice or operating such elevator while such notice is placarded as aforesaid, without authority from said inspector, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each offense.

AN ACT in relation to the Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management, or operation of any elevator, or shall employ or permit any person under eighteen years of age to have the care, custody, management, or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

AN ACT prohibiting the Locking of the Doors of Buildings wherein Operatives are employed, during the Hours of Labor.

SECTION 1. No outside or inside doors of any building wherein operatives are employed shall be so locked, bolted, or otherwise fastened, during the hours of labor, as to prevent free egress.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any such building, who shall, after receiving five days' notice in writing from one of the inspectors of factories and public buildings, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit to the use of the commonwealth not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The inspectors of factories and public buildings shall enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT relating to providing Means of Communication between Rooms in Manufacturing Establishments where Machinery is propelled by Steam and the Room where the Engineer is stationed.

SECTION 1. In every manufacturing establishment where the machinery used is propelled by steam, communication shall be provided between each room where such machinery is placed and the room where the engineer is stationed, by means of speaking tubes, electric bells, or appliances that may control the motive power, or such other means as shall be satisfactory to the inspectors of factories: *provided*, that in the opinion of the inspectors such communication is necessary.

SEC. 2. The inspectors of factories shall enforce the provisions of this act, and any person, firm, or corporation, being the occupant of any manufacturing establishment, or controlling the use of any building or room where machinery propelled by steam is used, violating the provisions of this act, shall forfeit to the use of the commonwealth not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; but no prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector has been sent by mail to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of this

act, nor then, if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification.

AN ACT relative to Reports of Accidents in Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.

SECTION 1. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations, and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the Massachusetts district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment operated by them whenever the accident results in the death of said employee or causes bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work within four days after the occurrence of the accident.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

SEC. 3. The chief of the Massachusetts district police shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, together with a statement of the name of the person injured, the city or town where the accident occurred, and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

AN ACT in relation to the Employment of Children.

SECTION 1. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed at any time in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment. No such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are in session, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school for at least twenty weeks, as required by law.

SEC. 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manner before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. No such child shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile

establishment, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where he resides, unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file a certificate and employment ticket for such child, as prescribed by section four of this act, and no such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of such city or town are in session, unless as aforesaid, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school for at least twenty weeks, as required by law; and such employment shall not continue in any case beyond the time when such certificate expires. The chief of the district police, with the approval of the governor, shall have authority to designate any kind or kinds of employment in factories, workshops, or mercantile establishments as injurious to the health of children under fourteen years of age employed therein, and after one week's written notice from the said chief to the employer or his superintendent, overseer, or agent of such designation no such child shall be employed in any such kind or kinds of employment in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment.

SEC. 3. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file the certificate required in the case of such child by the following section, and also keeps on file a full and complete list of such children employed therein.

SEC. 4. The certificate of a child under fourteen years of age shall not be signed until he presents to the person authorized to sign the same an employment ticket, as hereinafter prescribed, duly filled out and signed. The certificate and the employment ticket shall be separately printed, and shall be in the following forms respectively, and the blanks therein shall be filled out and signed as indicated by the words in brackets:

EMPLOYMENT TICKET, LAW OF 1888.

When [name of child], height [feet and inches], complexion [fair or dark], hair [color], presents a certificate duly signed, I intend to employ [him or her].

[Signature of intending employer or agent.]

[Town or city and state.]

AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATE, LAW OF 1888.

This certifies that I am the [father, mother, or guardian] of [name of child], and that [he or she] was born at [name of town or city], in the county of [name of county, if known], and state [or country] of [name], on the [day and year of birth], and is now [number of years and months] old.

[Signature of father, mother, or guardian.]

[Town or city and date.]

Then personally appeared before me the above named [name of person signing] and made oath that the foregoing certificate by [him or her] signed is true to the best of [his or her] knowledge and belief. I hereby approve the foregoing certificate of [name of child], height [feet and inches], complexion [fair or dark], hair [color], having no sufficient reason to doubt that [he or she] is of the age therein certified.

[Signature of person authorized to sign, with official character or authority.]

[Town or city and date.]

In case the age of the child is under fourteen, the certificate shall continue as follows, after the word "certified":

And I hereby certify that [he or she] can read at sight, and can write legibly, simple sentences in the English language, and that [he or she] has attended the [name] public [or private] day school according to law for [number of weeks, which must be at least twenty] weeks during the year next preceding this date, and that the last twenty weeks of such attendance began [date]. This certificate expires [date, one year later than above date].

[Signature of the person authorized to sign, with official character or authority.]

If attendance has been at a private school, also signature of a teacher of such school, followed by words,—certifying to school attendance.

[Town or city and date.]

In case a child cannot read and write, as above stated, the following may be substituted for the clause beginning "and I hereby certify," through, to, and including the word "language": "and I

hereby certify that [he or she] is a regular attendant at the [name] public evening school"; but in such case the certificate shall only continue in force for as long a time as attendance of such child at such evening school is endorsed weekly during the session of such evening school, not exceeding the length of the public school year minus twenty weeks in place of attendance at day school, as now provided by law, with a statement from a teacher thereof certifying that his attendance continues regular. If attendance has been at a half-time school, forty weeks of such attendance must be certified to instead of twenty. The foregoing certificate must be filled out in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be kept on file by the school committee. Any explanatory matter may be printed with such certificate in the discretion of the school committee or superintendent of schools.

SEC. 5. In cities and towns having a superintendent of schools, said certificate shall be signed only by such superintendent, or by some person authorized by him in writing; in other cities and towns it shall be signed by some member or members of the school committee authorized by vote thereof: *provided, however*, that no member of a school committee, or other person authorized as aforesaid, shall have authority to sign such certificate for any child then in, or about to enter, his own employment, or the employment of a firm of which he is a member, or of a corporation of which he is an officer or employee. The person signing the certificate shall have authority to administer the oath provided for therein, but no fee shall be charged therefor; such oath may also be administered by any justice of the peace.

SEC. 6. The certificate as to the birthplace and age of a child shall be signed by his father, if living, and a resident of the same city or town; if not, by his mother; or if his mother is not living, or, if living, is not a resident of the same city or town, by his guardian; if a child has no father, mother, or guardian living in the same city or town, his own signature to the certificate may be accepted by the person authorized to approve the same.

SEC. 7. No child who has been continuously a resident of a city or town since reaching the age of thirteen years shall be entitled to receive a certificate that he has reached the age of fourteen unless or until he has attended school according to law in such city or town for at least twenty weeks since reaching the age

of thirteen, unless such child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language or is exempted by law from such attendance. Before signing the approval of the certificate of age of a child, the person authorized to sign the same shall refer to the last school census taken under the provisions of section three of chapter forty-six of the Public Statutes, and if the name of such child is found thereon, and there is a material difference between his age as given therein and as given by his parent or guardian in the certificate, allowing for lapse of time, or if such child plainly appears to be of materially less age than that so given, then such certificate shall not be signed until a copy of the certificate of birth or of baptism of such child, or a copy of the register of its birth with a town or city clerk, has been produced, or other satisfactory evidence furnished that such child is of the age stated in the certificate.

SEC. 8. The truant officers may, when so authorized and required by vote of the school committee, visit the factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments in their several cities and towns, and ascertain whether any children under the age of fourteen are employed therein contrary to the provisions of this act, and they shall report any cases of such illegal employment to the school committee and to the chief of the district police or the inspector of factories for the district. The inspectors of factories, and the truant officers, when authorized as aforesaid, may demand the names of all children under sixteen years of age employed in such factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments, and may require that the certificates and lists of such children provided for in this act shall be produced for their inspection. Such truant officers shall inquire into the employment, otherwise than in such factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments, of children under the age of fourteen years, during the hours when the public schools are in session, and may require that the aforesaid certificates of all children under sixteen shall be produced for their inspection; and any such officer, or any inspector of factories, may bring a prosecution against a person or corporation employing any such child, otherwise than as aforesaid, during the hours when the public schools are in session, contrary to the provisions of this act, if such employment still continues one week after written notice from such officer or inspector that such prosecution will be brought, or if more than one such written notice, whether relating to the

same child or to any other child, has been given to such employer by a truant officer or inspector of factories at any time within one year.

SEC. 9. Every parent or guardian of a child under fourteen years of age who permits any employment of such child contrary to the provisions of this act, and every owner, superintendent, or overseer of any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment who employs or permits to be employed therein any child contrary to the provisions of this act, and any other person who employs any child contrary to the provisions of this act, shall for every such offense forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the use of the public schools of the city or town. Every parent, guardian, or person authorized to sign the certificate prescribed by section four of this act, who certifies to any materially false statement therein, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A failure to produce to a truant officer or inspector of factories the certificate required by the provisions of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the illegal employment of the child whose certificate is not produced.

SEC. 10. The expressions "factory" and "workshop" used in this act shall have the meanings defined for them respectively by chapter one hundred and three of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

SEC. 11. Within one month of the passage of this act the chief of the district police shall cause a printed copy thereof to be transmitted to the school committee of every city and town in the commonwealth.

SEC. 12. Sections one to six, inclusive, of chapter forty eight of the Public Statutes, chapter two hundred and twenty four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, chapter two hundred and twenty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and section one of chapter four hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT in relation to the Age and Schooling Certificates of Children employed in Factories, Workshops, and Mercantile Establishments.

SECTION 1. The following words shall appear on all age and schooling certificates enumerated in section four of chapter three hundred and forty eight, of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight after the name of the town or city and date.: This certificate belongs to the person in whose behalf it has been drawn, and it shall be surrendered to (him or her) whenever (he or she) leaves the service of the corporation or employer holding the same; and any such corporation or employer refusing to so deliver the same shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Any corporation or employer holding any age or schooling certificate enumerated in section four of chapter three hundred and forty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight and refusing to deliver the same to the person in whose behalf it has been drawn, when such person shall leave the employ of said corporation or employer, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars.

(AS AMENDED BY CHAP. 399, ACTS OF 1887.)

AN ACT to provide for the Weekly Payment of Wages by Corporations.

SECTION 1. Every manufacturing, mining, or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph, and telephone corporation, every incorporated express company and water company shall pay weekly each and every employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment; and every incorporated city shall so pay every employee engaged in its business, unless such employee shall request in writing to be paid in some different manner; and every municipal corporation not a city, and every incorporated county shall so pay every employee engaged in its business if so required by him; *provided, however*, that if, at any time of payment, any employee shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any employee of a co-operative corporation or association who is a

stockholder therein, unless such employee shall request such corporation to pay him weekly ; and *provided, also*, that the railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees who, in the opinion of the commissioners, prefer less frequent payments, and when, in their opinion, the interests of the public and such employees will not be injured thereby.

SEC. 2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty and not less than ten dollars on each complaint under which it is convicted; *provided*, complaint for such violation is made within thirty days from the date thereof. The chief of the district police, or any state inspector of factories and public buildings, may bring a complaint against any corporation which neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing by such chief or inspector that such complaint will be brought. On the trial of such complaint such corporation shall not be allowed to set up any defense for a failure to pay weekly any employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment, other than the attachment of such wages by the trustee process, or a valid assignment thereof, or a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of such employee from his regular place of labor at the time of payment, or an actual tender to such employee at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him. No assignment of future wages payable weekly under the provisions of this act shall be valid if made to the corporation from whom such wages are to become due, or to any person on behalf of such corporation, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such corporation from the obligation to pay weekly under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. When a corporation against which a complaint is made under this act fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

SEC. 4. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with costs and interest.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Relating to Sanitary Appliances and Ventilation.

SECTION 1. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every factory, workshop, mercantile, or other establishment or office in which two or more children, young persons, or women are employed, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth closets, or privies, for the reasonable use of the persons employed therein; and wherever two or more male persons and two or more female persons are employed as aforesaid together, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water-closets, earth-closets, or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, and plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or occupant of any premises so used as to come within the provisions of this act to carry out the same and to make the changes necessary therefor. In case such changes are made upon the order of an inspector of factories by the occupant or lessee of the premises, he may at any time within thirty days of the completion thereof bring an action before any trial justice, police, municipal, or district court against any other person having an interest in such premises, and may recover such proportion of the expense of making such changes as the court adjudges should justly and equitably be borne by such defendant.

SEC. 3. When it appears to an inspector of factories that any act, neglect, or default, in relation to any drain, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or in a workshop, included under section one of this act, is punishable or remediable under chapter eighty of the Public Statutes, or under any law of the commonwealth relating to the preservation of the public health, but not under this act, such inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the board of health of the city or town within which such factory or workshop is situate, and it shall thereupon be

the duty of such board of health to make inquiry into the subject of the notice, and to take such action thereon in the way of enforcing any provision of law within its authority as the facts may call for.

Sec. 4. Any person violating any provision of sections one and two of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for such violation until four weeks after notice in writing by an inspector of factories of the changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections has been sent by mail or delivered to such person, nor then if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. A notice shall be deemed a sufficient notice under this section to all the members of a firm or to a corporation when given to one member of such firm, or to the clerk, cashier, secretary, agent, or any other officer having charge of the business of such corporation, or to its attorney; and in the case of a foreign corporation, notice to the officer having the charge of such factory or workshop shall be sufficient; and such officer shall be personally liable for the amount of any fine in case a judgment against the corporation is returned unsatisfied.

Sec. 5. The following expressions used in this act shall have the following meanings:

The expression "person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, company, or association.

The expression "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years.

The expression "young person" means a person of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

The expression "woman" means a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards.

The expression "factory" means any premises where steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of any manufacturing process there carried on.

The expression "workshop" means any premises, room, or place, not being a factory as above defined, wherein any manual labor is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain in, or incidental to, any process of making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale any article or part of an article,

and to which or over which premises, room, or place the employer of the persons working therein has the right of access or control: *provided, however,* that the exercise of such manual labor in a private house or private room by the family dwelling therein, or by any of them, or in case a majority of the persons therein employed are members of such family, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition.

The aforesaid expressions shall have the meanings above defined for them respectively in all laws of this commonwealth relating to the employment of labor, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

An Act to secure the Proper Ventilation of Factories and Workshops.

SECTION 1. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every workshop in which children, young persons or women, five or more in number, are employed, shall be so ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall also be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

SEC. 2. If in a factory or workshop included in section one of this act any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, and it appears to an inspector of factories that such inhalation could be, to a great extent, prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, and that the same could be provided without excessive expense, such inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction to be provided within a reasonable time, and such fan or other mechanical means shall be so provided, maintained, and used.

SEC. 3. Any person employing labor in a factory or workshop, and violating any provision of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for any such violation unless such employer shall

have neglected for four weeks to make such changes in his factory or workshop as shall have been ordered by an inspector of factories by a notice in writing delivered to or received by such employer.

An Act to cause Proper Sanitary Provisions and Proper Ventilation in Public Buildings and School-houses.

SECTION 1. Every public building and every school-house shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets, or privies for the reasonable use of the persons admitted to such public building or of the pupils attending such school-house.

SEC. 2. Every public building and every school-house shall be ventilated in such a proper manner that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons present therein. The provisions of this section and the preceding section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police force.

SEC. 3. Whenever it shall appear to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or school-house in order to conform to the requirements of this act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided in accordance with such order by the public authority, corporation, or person having charge of, owning or leasing such public building or school-house.

SEC. 4. Any school committee, public officer, corporation, or person neglecting for four weeks after the receipt of an order from an inspector, as provided in the preceding section, to provide the sanitary provisions or means of ventilation required thereby shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The expression "public building," used in this act, means any building or premises used as a place of public entertainment, instruction, resort, or assemblage. The expression "school-house" means any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

An Act in relation to Ways of Egress and Means of
Escape from Fire in Certain Buildings.

SECTION 1. Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and every building in which ten or more persons are employed above the second story in a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, or tenement-house in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, the owner, lessee, or occupant of which is notified in writing by the inspector hereinafter mentioned, that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembling, employed, lodging, or residing in such building; and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair, and ready for use. Every room above the second story in any such building in which ten or more persons are employed shall be provided, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing, with more than one way of egress by stairways on the inside or outside of the building, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of such room; stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story by doors or windows; and such landings, doors, and windows shall be kept clear of ice and snow and other obstructions. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second story from which there is only one way of egress, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. All doors and windows in any building subject to the provisions of this section shall open outwardly if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passage ways of such building during any service or entertainment held therein. The proscenium or curtain opening of all theatres shall have a fire-resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed, and

shall be operated by proper mechanism ; the certificate of the inspector mentioned in the following section shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with such requirements.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such inspectors of factories and public buildings, as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of the district police force, to examine, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter from time to time, all buildings within his district subject to the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston so to examine all such buildings within said city. In case any such building conforms, in the judgment of such inspector, to the requirements of this act, he shall issue to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, or of any portion thereof used as above mentioned in section one, a certificate to that effect, specifying the number of persons for whom the ways of egress or means of escape from fire are deemed to be sufficient. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence, as long as it continues in force, of a compliance on the part of the person to whom it is issued with the provisions of this act. But such certificate shall be of no effect in case a greater number of persons than therein specified are accommodated or employed, or assemble, lodge, or reside within such building or portion thereof, or in case such building is used for any purposes materially different from those for which it was used at the time of the granting thereof, or in case the internal arrangement of such building are materially altered, or in case any ways of egress or means of escape from fire existing in such building at the time of such granting are stopped up, rendered unavailable, or materially changed ; and in no case shall such certificate continue in force for more than five years from its date. Such certificate may be revoked by such inspector at any time upon written notice to the person holding the same, or occupying the premises for which it was granted, and shall be so revoked whenever, in his opinion, any conditions or circumstances have so changed that the existing ways of egress and means of escape are no longer proper and sufficient. A copy of the said certificate shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon every floor of such building by the person occupying the premises covered thereby.

SEC. 3. Upon an application being made to an inspector for the granting of a certificate under this act, he shall issue to the

person making the same an acknowledgment that such certificate has been applied for, and pending the granting or refusal of such certificate such acknowledgment shall have for a period of ninety days the same effect as such certificate, and such acknowledgment may be renewed by such inspector with the same effect for a further period not exceeding ninety days, and may be further renewed by the chief of the district police, until such time as such certificate shall be granted or refused.

SEC. 4. In case any change is made in any premises for which a certificate has been issued under this act, whether in the use thereof or otherwise, such as terminates the effect of such certificate, as above provided in section two, it shall be the duty of the person making the same to give written notice thereof forthwith to the inspector for the district, or to the chief of the district police, if such premises are outside of the city of Boston, or to the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city.

SEC. 5. In case any building or portion thereof subject to the provisions of this act is found by an inspector to fail to conform thereto, or in case any change is made in such building or portion thereof, such as terminates the effect of a certificate formerly granted therefor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such inspector to give notice in writing to the owner, lessee, or occupant of such building, specifying and describing what additional ways of egress or means of escape from fire are necessary in the opinion of such inspector in order to conform to the provisions of this act and to secure the granting of a certificate as aforesaid. Notice to any agent of such owner, lessee, or occupant in charge of the premises shall be sufficient notice under this section to such owner, lessee, or occupant.

SEC. 6. In case any building subject to the provisions of this act is owned, leased, or occupied, jointly or in severalty, by different persons, any one of such persons shall have the right to apply to any part of the outside of such building, and to sustain from any part of the wall thereof, any way of egress or means of escape from fire specified and described by an inspector as above provided, notwithstanding the objection of any other such owner, lessee, or occupant; and any such way of egress or means of escape may project over the highway.

SEC. 7. When a license is required by law or municipal ordinance, in order to authorize any premises to be used for any pur-

pose mentioned in section one, no license for such purpose shall be granted until a certificate for such building, or portion thereof, shall first have been obtained from an inspector as above provided, and no such license hereafter issued shall continue in force any longer than such certificate remains in force.

SEC. 8. No wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall hereafter be placed in any building subject to the provisions of section one of this act, and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed, or shall remain placed, nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless protected to the satisfaction of the said inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material.

SEC. 9. Every story above the second of a building subject to the provisions of section one shall be supplied with means of extinguishing fire, consisting either of pails of water or other portable apparatus, or of a hose attached to a suitable water supply and capable of reaching any part of such story ; and such means of extinguishing fire shall be kept, at all times, ready for use and in good condition.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of such members of the inspection department of the district police force as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of such force to enforce the provisions of this act outside of the city of Boston, and of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston to enforce the same within said city, and for such purpose such inspectors shall have the right of access to all parts of any buildings subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Cities may, by ordinance, provide that the provisions of this act shall apply to any buildings three or more stories in height within their respective limits.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, or occupant of any building or part thereof, subject to this act, to cause the provisions thereof to be carried out, and any owner, lessee, or occupant failing to observe such provisions shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars ; but no prosecution therefor shall be brought until four weeks after written notice from an inspector, as above provided, of the changes necessary to be made in order to conform thereto, nor then if in the meantime such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Notice to one member of a firm, or to the clerk or treasurer of a corporation, or to the person in charge of the

premises, shall be deemed sufficient notice hereunder, and such notice may be given in person or by mail. Any such owner, lessee, or occupant shall be liable for all damages caused by his violation of the provisions of this act. Any person using or occupying a building contrary to the provisions of this act may be enjoined from such use or occupation in a proceeding to be had before the superior court or the supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector, and upon the filing of a petition therefor, any judge or justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

SEC. 13. The governor of the commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint, from time to time, as may be necessary, not exceeding ten additional members of the inspection department of the district police force, qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department.

SEC. 14. Sections fifteen to twenty inclusive of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes, section two of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, chapter two hundred and seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT to regulate the Erection and Construction of Certain Buildings.

SECTION 1. No building designed to be used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theater, public hall, place of assemblage, or place of public resort, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, as a factory, workshop, or mercantile or other establishment and having accommodations for ten or more employees above said story, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, as a hotel, family

hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house, or tenement-house, and having ten or more rooms above said story, shall hereafter be erected, unless in process of erection at the date of the passage of this act, until a copy of the plans of such building has been deposited with the inspector of factories and public buildings for the district in which such building is to be located, if outside of the city of Boston, or with the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city, together with a copy of such portion of the specifications of such building as such inspector may require, nor shall any such building be so erected without the provision of sufficient ways of egress and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed; the certificate of the inspector above-named endorsed, if the building is to be located outside the city of Boston, with the approval of the chief of the district police force, shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the provisions of this act, provided that after the granting of such certificate no change is made in the plans or specifications of such ways of egress and means of escape unless a new certificate is obtained therefor. Such inspector may require that proper fire stops shall be provided in the floors, walls, and partitions of such buildings, and may make such further requirements as may be necessary or proper to prevent the spread of fire therein or its communication from any steam-boiler or heating apparatus; and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless protected to the satisfaction of such inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material, and no wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall be placed in any such building.

SEC. 2. Any person erecting or constructing a building in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and such erection or construction may be enjoined in a proceeding to be had before the superior or supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector above-named, and, upon the filing of a petition for such injunction, any justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending, may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

AN ACT providing for an Appeal from the Orders of the Inspection Department of the District Police.

SECTION 1. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order, requirement, or direction of an inspector, given under either of chapters one hundred and forty-nine, three hundred and sixteen, or four hundred and twenty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, may, within ten days from the day of the service thereof, apply for an injunction against the enforcement of the same to a justice of the superior court; and thereupon, after such notice as the said justice shall order to all parties interested, a hearing may be had before some justice of said court at such early and convenient time and place as shall be fixed by said order, or the said justice may appoint three experts to examine the matter and hear the parties, which experts shall be disinterested persons and skilled in the subject-matter of the controversy; and the decision of said court or the majority of said experts in writing, under oath, filed within ten days from the date of such hearing in the clerk's office of said court in the county wherein is the subject of the controversy, may either alter the order, requirement, or direction of such inspector, annul it in full, or affirm the same. A duly-certified copy of said decision, so filed as aforesaid, shall have the same authority, force, and effect as the original order of the inspector; and said decision shall have the same authority and effect as the original order, requirement, or direction. If such decision shall annul or alter the order, requirement, or direction of the inspector, the court shall also enjoin the said inspector from enforcing his order, requirement, or direction, and in every such case the certificate required by section two of chapter four hundred and twenty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight shall thereupon be issued by said justice or by his order or the said experts appointed by said justice.

SEC. 2. The court may award reasonable compensation to experts appointed under the provisions of this act, to be paid by the county in which lies the matter in controversy, providing the appeal is decided against the order of the inspector; and to be paid by the party taking the appeal in case the order of the inspector is sustained.

SEC. 3. If the order, requirement, or direction of the inspector is affirmed by the court or experts, costs shall be taxed as in

civil cases against the party moving for the injunction, such costs to be paid into the treasury of the county wherein the subject-matter lies.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT providing for the Inspection in Certain Cases of Buildings and Other Structures alleged to be Unsafe or Dangerous.

SECTION 1. Any member of the inspection department of the district police force, when called upon by the mayor and aldermen of any city, except the city of Boston, or by the selectmen of a town, shall inspect any building or other structure or anything attached to or connected therewith in such city or town which has been represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb.

SEC. 2. If it appears to an inspector upon such inspection that the building or other structure or anything attached to or connected therewith is unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, in case of fire or otherwise, he shall proceed to cause the same to be removed or to render the same safe and secure, in the manner provided by sections four to eleven inclusive of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes, and may cause proceedings to be instituted under section twelve of said chapter one hundred and four.

SEC. 3. The words "mayor and aldermen" in section five of said chapter one hundred and four shall, for the purposes of this act, be construed to apply to the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town, as the case may be.

SEC. 4. If in any city or town in which such inspection is made there is no city engineer or chief engineer of the fire department, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as the case may be, shall designate some other officer or officers, or some suitable persons in place of the officers so named, to act upon the board of survey, provided for in section six of said chapter one hundred and four, and the provisions of said section, and of sections seven, eight, nine, ten, and twelve of said chapter one hundred and four shall apply to a board thus constituted.

AN ACT to secure Better Provisions for Escape from Hotels and Certain Other Buildings in Case of Fire.

SECTION 1. Every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging house containing one hundred or more rooms, and being four or

more stories high, shall have therein at least two competent watchmen, each properly assigned, and each on duty between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon. And every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging house, containing fifty or more, but less than one hundred rooms, and being three stories high, shall have between said hours at least one competent watchman on duty therein. And in all such hotels and lodging houses as are mentioned in this section, the halls and stairways shall be properly lighted at night, and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the house, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire. And every keeper of such hotel, boarding or lodging house shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping-room, a notice descriptive of such means of escape.

[Section 2 was repealed by chapter 426, Acts of 1888.]

SEC. 3. The inspector of buildings in the city of Boston, the mayor and aldermen of other cities, and the selectmen of towns, shall prescribe as they deem necessary, except so far as is specifically required in the preceding sections, what additional night-watch shall be kept, and what further provision for the prevention of fires, and for the better protection of life in case of fire, shall be made by the several keepers of hotels, boarding or lodging houses within their respective limits; and no license shall be granted to any keeper of a hotel embraced in the provisions of this act, until the requirements thereof, so far as applicable, have been complied with.

SEC. 4. Whoever neglects or refuses to provide watchmen as required by this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offense, and whoever violates any of the other provisions of this act shall be subject to the same penalty as is prescribed in section twenty-two of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes.

AN ACT relating to Safety Appliances in Hotels and Public Buildings.

SECTION 1. All hotels, boarding and lodging houses, subject to the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, adopting a system of

electric watch-clocks, that shall register at the office the movements of a watchman throughout the house, or adopting in the rooms any system of thermostats or fire-alarm bells that shall be approved by the inspector of factories and public buildings, or in the city of Boston by the inspector of buildings, shall be exempt from maintaining more than one watchman in addition to the regular night clerk and porters.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act, and of said chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall apply to family hotels.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

AN ACT for the Better Protection of Human Life in Hotels in Case of Fire.

SECTION 1. Every owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of a hotel situated in this commonwealth shall, on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, place or cause to be placed a knotted rope or other better appliance for use as a fire-escape in every room of said hotel used as a lodging-room, except rooms on the ground floor; which knotted rope or other better appliance shall be securely fastened at one end of it to a suitable iron hook or eye to be securely screwed in to one of the joists or timbers next adjoining the frame of the window, or one of the windows of said room at least five feet from the floor, which rope shall be at all times kept coiled and exposed to the plain view of any occupant of said room; the coil to be fastened in such manner as to be easily and quickly loosened and uncoiled; such rope shall contain knots not more than eighteen inches apart, and a loop on the end at least three inches in length, and shall not be less than one-half inch in diameter, and of sufficient length to reach from such window to the ground. Such rope, iron hook or eye and fastenings shall be of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of four hundred pounds, and there shall be plain directions how to use such rope or other better appliance printed and posted within six inches of the hook or eye to which the rope is fastened; *provided, however*, that the owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of a hotel which is otherwise suitably provided with fire-escape for the protection of human life in case of fire shall not be required to comply with the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of every city or town in the commonwealth or, if there be no such officer, of the chief engineer or the officer performing the duty of chief engineer of the fire department of every city or town in the commonwealth, in the month of May of each year, to inspect every room of every hotel in the city or town in which he is performing the duty of inspector of buildings or of chief engineer, and to ascertain if the provisions of this act are complied with, and to report the condition of the rope or other better appliance to the chief of the district police.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 1. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to amend Section Ten of Chapter One Hundred and three of the Public Statutes relating to the Duties and Powers of Inspectors of Factories and Public Buildings.

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter one hundred and three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—
Section 10. Such inspectors shall enforce the provisions of sections thirteen to twenty-two, inclusive, of chapter one hundred and four, except as therein specified, and the various provisions of law relating to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishments, and the employment of children, young persons, or women in factories or workshops, and the ventilation of factories or workshops, and the securing of proper sanitary provisions in factories or workshops; and for this purpose said inspectors may enter all buildings used for public or manufacturing purposes, or for factories or workshops, examine the methods of protection from accident, the means of escape from fire, the sanitary provisions and the means of ventilation, and may make investigations as to the employment of children, young persons and women.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

NEW YORK.

SECTION 1. No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years of age employed in any manufacturing establishment, shall work therein more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week, nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days in which such person or such woman shall so work during such week ; and in no case shall any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, work in any such establishment after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning of any day. [*As amended by chapter 398, Laws of 1890.*]

SEC. 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this state. It shall be the duty of every person employing children to keep a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age, and place of residence of every person employed by him under the age of sixteen years ; and it shall be unlawful for any manufacturing establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years without there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date, and place of birth of said child. If said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the inspector, assistant inspector, or any of the deputies appointed under this act. [*As amended by chapter 560, Laws of 1889.*]

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation employing any person under eighteen years of age, or any woman under twenty-one years of age, in any manufacturing establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names with their ages respectively. [*As amended by chapter 398, Laws of 1890.*]

SEC. 4. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment who cannot read and write simple sentences in the English language, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where such minor lives. The factory inspector, assistant inspector, and deputy inspectors shall have power to demand a certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician, in the case of children who may seem physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be employed, and shall have power to prohibit the employment of any minor that cannot obtain such a certificate. [*As amended by chapter 560, Laws of 1889.*]

SEC. 5. The words "manufacturing establishment," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean any place where goods or products are manufactured, repaired, cleaned, or sorted, in whole or in part; but no other person or corporation employing less than five persons or children, excepting in any of the cities of this State, shall be deemed a manufacturing establishment within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 6. Upon the expiration of the term of office of the present factory inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a factory inspector; and upon the expiration of the term of office of the present assistant factory inspector, and upon the expiration of the term of office of each of his successors, the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint an assistant factory inspector. Each factory inspector and assistant factory inspector shall hold over and continue in office, after the expiration of his term of office, until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The factory inspector is hereby authorized to appoint from time to time not exceeding eight men and not exceeding eight women to be deputy factory inspectors, and to remove the same at any time. The term of office of the factory inspector and of the assistant factory inspector shall be three years each. Annual salaries shall be paid in equal monthly installments, as follows: To the factory inspector, two thousand dollars; to the assistant factory inspector, fifteen hundred dollars; to each deputy factory inspector, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. All necessary expenses incurred by the factory inspector and assistant factory inspector in the discharge of their

duties, not exceeding thirty-five hundred dollars in any one year, shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon proper vouchers therefor. The reasonable necessary traveling and other expenses of the deputy factory inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties shall be paid in like manner upon vouchers approved by the factory inspector and audited by the comptroller. All such expenses shall be payable monthly.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or lessee of any manufacturing establishment where hoisting-shafts or well-holes are used, to cause the same to be properly and substantially inclosed or secured, if, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it is necessary to protect the life or limbs of those employed in such establishment. It shall also be the duty of the owner, agent, or lessee of each of such establishments to provide or cause to be provided such proper trap or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending; but the requirements of this section shall not apply to passenger elevators that are enclosed on all sides.

SEC. 9. Proper and substantial hand-rails shall be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, it is necessary, the steps of said stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom, and all doors leading in or to such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall be neither locked, bolted, nor fastened during working hours.

SEC. 10. If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons employed in any manufacturing establishment, three or more stories in height, one or more fire escapes, as may be deemed by the factory inspector as necessary and sufficient therefor, shall be provided on the outside of such establishment, connecting with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength, each

of which fire-escapes shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, and embracing at least two windows at each story and connecting with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings, and the balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than twenty-four inches wide, the steps not to be less than six inches tread, placed at not more than an angle of forty-five degrees slant, and protected by a well-secured hand-rail on both sides with a twelve-inch wide drop-ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground. Any fire-escape so constructed shall be sufficient. Any other plan or style of fire-escape shall be sufficient, if approved by the factory inspector, but if not so approved, the factory inspector may notify the owner, proprietor, or lessee of such establishment or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent, or either of them, in writing, that any such other plan or style of fire-escape is not sufficient, and may, by an order in writing, served in like manner, require one or more fire-escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient, to be provided for such establishment, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire-escapes required in such order for such establishment shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be either of the plan and style and in accordance with the specifications in said order required, or of the plan and style in this section above described, and declared to be sufficient. The windows or doors to each fire escape shall be located as far as possible consistent with accessibility, from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of each such establishment from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent, or other person having charge of each manufacturing establishment, or of any floor or part thereof, to report in writing to the factory inspector all accidents or injury done to any person in such factory, within forty-eight hours of the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of such injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent.

The factory inspector or assistant factory inspector and any deputy factory inspector, under the supervision of the factory inspector, are hereby authorized and empowered to fully investigate the causes of such accidents, and to require such precautions to be taken as will, in their judgment, prevent the occurrence of similar accidents thereafter.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the owner of any manufacturing establishment or his agents, superintendent, or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied therein, in the discretion of the factory inspector, or of the assistant factory inspector, or of a deputy factory inspector, unless disapproved by the factory inspector, where machinery is in use, belt-shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances, for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys; and wherever possible machinery therein shall be provided with loose pulleys; all vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, and machinery of every description therein shall be properly guarded. Exhaust fans shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels and grindstones, and dust-creating machinery therein. No person under eighteen years of age and no woman under twenty-one years of age shall be allowed to clean machinery therein while in motion.

SEC. 13. A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided in each manufacturing establishment, and such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated and be kept at all times in a clean condition, and if women or girls are employed in any such establishment, the water-closets used by them shall be separate and apart from those used by men. A dressing room shall be provided for women and girls, when required by the factory inspector, in any such establishment in which women and girls shall be employed.

SEC. 14. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal, in any manufacturing establishment in this state. The factory inspector, the assistant factory inspector, or any deputy factory inspector shall have power to issue written permits in special cases, allowing shorter meal-time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the factory inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the factory inspector and of the assistant factory inspector, and of each of the deputy factory inspectors, under the supervision and direction of the factory inspector, to cause this act to be enforced, and to cause all violators of this act to be prosecuted, and for that purpose they and each of them are hereby empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours and as often as shall be practicable and necessary, all manufacturing establishments in this state. The factory inspector may divide the state into districts and assign one or more deputy factory inspectors to each district, and transfer them from one district to another as the best interests of the state may, in his judgment, require. Any deputy factory inspector may be appointed to act as clerk in the main office of the factory inspector, which shall be furnished in the capitol and set apart for the use of the factory inspector. The assistant factory inspector and the deputy factory inspectors shall make reports to the factory inspector from time to time, as may be required by the factory inspector, and the factory inspector shall make an annual report to the legislature during the month of January. The factory inspector, assistant factory inspector, and each deputy factory inspector shall have the same powers as a notary public to administer oaths and take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this act. [*Sections 5 to 15, inclusive, amended by chapter 398, Laws of 1890.*]

SEC. 16. The district attorney of any county of this state is hereby authorized, upon the request of the factory inspector, or either of his deputies or of any other person of full age, to commence and prosecute to termination before any recorder, police justice, or court of record, in the name of the people of the state, actions or proceedings against any person or persons reported to him to have violated the provisions of this act. [*As amended by chapter 462, Laws of 1887.*]

SEC. 17. Any person who violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [*As amended by chapter 560, Laws of 1889.*]

SEC. 18. A copy of this act shall be posted in each work-room of every manufacturing establishment in this state, where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This act shall take effect immediately.

OHIO.

SECTION 2. The governor shall appoint one chief inspector, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who, with the approval of the governor, shall appoint three district inspectors. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall be competent and practical mechanics. The chief inspector shall hold his office for a term of four years, and shall have his office in the state house, where shall be kept the records of his office, and the district inspectors shall hold their office for the term of three years from the first day of May after their respective appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; the first appointment hereunder shall be made within thirty days from the passage of this act; in case of the resignation, removal, or death of the chief inspector, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner above provided for the original appointments for the unexpired term only of the position so made vacant.

SEC. 3. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively; it shall be their duty to visit all shops and factories in their respective districts as often as possible, to see that all the provisions and requirements of this act are strictly observed and carried out; they shall carefully inspect the sanitary condition of the same, [and it shall be their duty] to examine the system of sewerage in connection with said shops and factories, the situations and conditions of water-closets or urinals in and about such shops and factories, and also the system of heating, lighting, and ventilating all rooms in such shops and factories where persons are employed at daily labor; also as to the means of exit from all such places in case of fire or other disaster, and also all belting, shafting, gearing,

elevators, drums, and machinery of every kind and description in and about such shops and factories, and see that the same are not located so as to be dangerous to employees when engaged in their ordinary duties, and that the same, so far as practicable, are securely guarded, and that every vat, pan, or structure filled with molten metal or hot liquid shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them; and that all such are in a proper sanitary condition, and are adequately provided with means of escape in case of fire or other disaster.

[Supplementary section 2573*b*, as amended March 19, 1889.]

SEC. 2573*b*. That said inspectors shall have entry into all such shops and factories, including all public institutions of the state which have shops and factories, or either, at any reasonable time, and it shall be unlawful for the proprietors, agents, or servants in such factories or shops to prevent, at reasonable hours, his entry into such shops and factories for the purpose of such inspection.

SEC. 2573*c*. That said inspectors, if they find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangement of any such shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed or residing therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, and machinery in such shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employees, and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans, or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, shall notify the owners, proprietors, or agents of such shops or factories to make the alterations or additions necessary within *thirty* (30) days; and if such alterations or additions are not made within *thirty* (30) days from the date of such notice, or within such time as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of such proprietors or owners, said proprietors, owner, or agent so notified shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than *two hundred* (200) and not less than *ten* (10) dollars, which fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which conviction is had.

SEC. 4. The district inspectors shall make a record of all ex-

aminations of shops and factories in their respective districts, showing the date when made, the conditions in which such shops and factories are found, and what changes were ordered, the number of shops and factories in their respective districts, the number of men, women, and children employed in each shop or factory, together with all such other facts and information of public interest concerning the condition of such shops and factories as they may think useful and proper, which record shall be filed in the office of the chief inspector every week, to be by him recorded, and so much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in his annual report.

SEC. 5. The chief inspector shall issue such instructions, make such rules and regulations for the government of the district inspectors, not inconsistent with the powers and duties vested in them by law, as shall secure uniformity of action and proceedings throughout the different districts.

Relating to the employment of minors in workshops and factories.

SEC. 6986. That no minor under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or establishment wherein the manufacture of any goods of any kind is carried on.

[Section 6986aa, as amended March 21, 1887.]

SEC. 6986aa. No minor under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any of the places named for a longer period than ten hours a day, and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in one week; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed, a printed notice, stating the number of hours required of them in each day of the week; the form of such printed notice shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and it shall also be the duty of every employer of minors to keep a record, which shall be open to the inspection of the chief inspector of workshops and factories and his assistants, giving the name of each minor employed, his or her name, date and place of birth, and also present residence of parents or guardians.

SEC. 6986bb. Any person or corporation who shall employ any person contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than *fifty* nor more than *one hundred dollars*, or imprisoned not less than *thirty* nor more than *ninety* days.

SEC. 6986c. It shall be the duty of the inspector of shops and factories to prosecute all violations of this act, when the same shall come to his knowledge, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

To prevent the engagement of children at such employment whereby their lives and limbs may be endangered, or their health injured, or their morals likely to be impaired.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed by any person, firm, or corporation in this state, at employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation in this state who willfully causes or permits the life or limb of any child under the age of sixteen years to be endangered, or its health to be injured, or its morals to become depraved from and while actually in their employ, or who willfully permits such child to be placed in such a position or to engage in such employment that its life or limb is in danger, or its health likely to be injured, or its morals likely to be impaired by such position or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than *ten* (10) dollars nor more than *fifty* (50) dollars, or imprisonment not less than *thirty* nor more than *ninety* days for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the state inspector of workshops and factories to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

For the preservation of the health of female employees.

[Section 1, as amended March 1, 1889.]

SEC. 1. That every person or corporation employing female employees in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile estab-

lishment in this state, shall provide suitable seats for the use of the female employees so employed, and shall permit the use of such by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed, and shall permit the use of such seats at all times when such use would not actually and necessarily interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of such employees.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than *ten* dollars nor more than *seventy-five* dollars for each offense.

To provide for the collection of information relative to accidents occurring in the workshops and factories, etc., of the state.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.* That it shall be the duty of all manufacturers of the state to forward by mail to the chief inspector of workshops and factories, at Columbus, a report of each and every serious accident resulting in bodily injury to any person which may occur in their establishment, giving particulars of the same as fully as can be ascertained, upon blanks which shall be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories. If death shall result to any employee from any such accident, said report shall contain the age, name, sex, and employment of the deceased, whether married, the number of persons, if any, deprived of support in consequence thereof, and the cause of accident, if known. If the accident has caused bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his or her employment within six or more days after the occurrence of the accident, then the report shall contain the age, name, sex, and employment of the disabled, the nature and extent of the injury received, how caused, if known, how long continually disabled, loss of time and wages therefrom, and, if possible, the expense thereby incurred in full.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT.

SEC. 2. That any manufacturer who shall fail to comply with the requirements of this act in each case of death by accident within *seven* days thereafter, and in each case of injury by accident within *thirty* days thereafter, shall be fined in any sum not less than *ten* dollars nor more than *fifty* dollars.

THE TERM "MANUFACTURER" DEFINED.

The term manufacturer, as applied in section one and in section two of this act, shall be held to mean any person who, as owner, manager, lessee, assignee, receiver, contractor, or who, as agent of any incorporated company, makes, or causes to be made, any kind of goods or merchandise, or who owns, controls, or operates any street railway, laundrying establishment, or is engaged in the construction of buildings, bridges, or structures, or in loading or unloading vessels, or cars, or moving heavy materials, or operating dangerous machinery, or in the manufacture or use of explosives.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of workshops and factories to supply all blanks necessary to make said reports, as required in this act, and to prosecute all violations of this act when the same shall come to his knowledge; provided, that the furnishing of said blanks shall be a condition precedent to prosecution in any case.

Passed March 21, 1888.

Relating to examination of public halls, etc., as to safety in case of fire.

SEC. 2568. On application of the owner or person having control of an opera house, hall, theatre, church, school-house, or other building, except buildings where secret societies are held, used for public assemblages, in any municipal corporation, the mayor, civil engineer, and chief engineer of the fire department, or if such corporation has no such engineer, the mayor and two members of council, shall carefully make a joint examination of such opera house, hall, theatre, church, school-house, or other building, to ascertain the means provided thereat and therein for the speedy and safe egress of the persons that may at any time be there assembled, and the means provided for extinguishing a fire, at or in such place; provided, that when the assembly rooms of such church are situated upon the ground floor, with a sufficient number of low windows, in the opinion of the commission above provided for, to secure safe and easy means of escape in case of alarm, they shall grant the certificate mentioned in the next following section. (62 v. 139, sec. 3; 74 v. 61, sec. 1.)

SEC. 2569. If, upon such examination, it is found that such

opera house, hall, theatre, church, school-house, or other building is abundantly provided with means for speedy and safe egress of the persons who may at any time be there assembled, and, if above the first floor, that it is provided therein with water, or other equally efficient agency, and proper means to apply it, so that any fire which may occur at such place can be immediately extinguished, the mayor, and persons so acting with him, or a majority of the three, shall issue to such owner or person having control as aforesaid, a certificate of the fact, which shall continue in force one year, unless sooner revoked by council. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

SEC. 2570. If any change or alteration is made in such building, the owner or person having charge of it shall notify the mayor of the fact, who shall cause to be made a re-examination in all respects like that provided for in the last section, and if upon such examination such owner, or person having control, is entitled to such certificate as is mentioned in the last section, it shall be issued to him, with like effect. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

SEC. 2571. If any owner or person having control of such place, as aforesaid, shall feel himself aggrieved by the refusal of such officers to issue any such certificate, he may appeal from the decision to the council, which shall appoint three disinterested persons to examine the premises, any two of whom may issue the certificate provided for in sections *two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine* and *two thousand five hundred and seventy*. (62 v. 139, sec. 3.)

SEC. 2572. Whoever, being the owner or having control as an officer, agent, or otherwise, of any opera house, hall, theatre, church, school-house, or other place, for [the] public assemblage of people, in a municipal corporation, permits it to be used when any door affording exit therefrom is locked or barred, or opens inwardly; when the place is not provided with ample means for the safe and speedy egress of the persons who may be so assembled: when, if it is on another than the first floor, sufficient water and proper means to apply it, or other efficient means, are not provided in such place to extinguish any fire which may occur thereat; or when the certificate provided for in section *twenty-five hundred and sixty-nine* or section *twenty-five hundred and seventy*, as the case may be, has not been issued, or is not in full force, shall, for each day or night he permits such place to be so used or occupied, forfeit or pay any sum not more than *one thousand* dollars, and not less than

fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs, in a civil action, in the name and for the use of the municipal corporation; and it shall be the duty of the mayor, with the aid of the police, to see that the provisions of this section are strictly enforced. (62 v. 139, sec. 4.)

[Supplemental section 2572*a*, as passed February 19, 1889.]

SEC. 2572*a*. That whenever any structure referred to in section 2572 shall have been inspected by the state inspector of shops and factories, and such inspector shall have issued to the owner thereof or his agent, a certificate that such structure is properly arranged for the safe and speedy egress of persons who may be assembled therein, and also properly provided for the extinguishment of fire at or in such structure, as now provided by law, then such certificate shall dispense with all other inspections and certificates required by law in regard to the safety of such structures for public assemblages.

[Section 2572*b*, as passed April 24, 1890.]

SEC. 2572*b*. It shall be the duty of the state inspector of workshops and factories, or his assistants, to make inspections of such buildings as is provided for in sections 2568 and 2569 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as often as he may deem necessary, or upon the written demand of the agent or owner of such structure, or upon the written request of five or more citizens of the municipal corporation where such structure is located.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no minor shall be employed at labor in factories or any manufacturing establishments or mercantile industry in this state for a longer period than sixty hours in any week, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs.

SEC. 2. No child under twelve years of age shall be employed in any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment within this state. It shall be the duty of every person so employing children to keep a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age, and place of residence of every person so employed by him under the age of sixteen years. And it shall be unlawful

for any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years, without there is first provided and placed on file an affidavit made by the parent or guardian, stating the age, date, and place of birth of said child. If said child have no parent or guardian, then such affidavit shall be made by the child, which affidavit shall be kept on file by the employer, and which said register and affidavit shall be produced for inspection on demand by the inspector or any of the deputies appointed under this act.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, or corporation employing women or children or either in any factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed a list of their names with their age.

SEC. 4. No person, firm, or corporation employing less than ten persons, who are women or children, shall be deemed a factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 5. The governor shall, immediately after the passage of this act, appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, a factory inspector at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, whose term of office shall be three years. The said inspector shall be empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours and as often as practicable, the factories, workshops, and other establishments in the state employing women or children, where the manufacture of goods is carried on, and to report to the bureau of labor statistics of this state, on or before the thirtieth day of November of each year, the name of the factory, the number of such hands employed, and the number of hours' work performed each week. It shall also be the duties of said inspector to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute all violations of the same before any magistrate or any court of competent jurisdiction in the state.

SEC. 6. All necessary expenses incurred by said inspector in the discharge of his duty shall be paid from the funds of the state upon the presentation of proper vouchers for the same; provided, that not more than twenty-five hundred dollars shall be expended by him therefor in any one year.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, or lessee of any such factory, manufacturing, or mercantile establishment, where hoisting-shafts or well-holes are used, to cause the same to be properly and substantially enclosed or secured, if, in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary, to protect the life or limbs of those employed in such establishments. It shall be the duty of the owners, agent, or lessee, to provide, or cause to be provided, such proper trap or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending.

SEC. 8. It shall also be the duty of the owner of such factory, mercantile industry, or manufacturing establishment, or his agent, superintendent, or other person in charge of the same, to furnish and supply, or cause to be furnished and supplied, in the discretion of the inspector, where dangerous machinery is in use, automatic shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys. And no minor under sixteen years of age shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion. All gearing and belting shall be provided with proper safeguard.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the owner or superintendent to report in writing, to the factory inspector, all fatal accidents or serious injury done to any person employed in such factory, within forty-eight hours, stating as fully as possible the cause of such injury.

SEC. 10. A suitable and proper wash-room and water-closets shall be provided for females where employed, and the water-closets used by females shall be separate and apart from those used by males, and shall be properly screened and ventilated and at all times kept in a clean condition.

SEC. 11. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal in any manufacturing establishment in this state. The factory inspector, his assistant, or any of his deputies, shall have power to issue permits in special cases, allowing a shorter meal-time at noon, and such permit must be conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment, and such permit may be revoked at any time the inspector deems necessary, and shall only be given where good cause can be shown.

SEC. 12. That if the inspector of factories find that the heating, lighting, ventilation, or sanitary arrangement of any shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient or in accordance with all the requirements of law, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, and machinery in shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employees, and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans, or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, he shall notify the proprietor of such factory or workshop to make the alterations or additions necessary within sixty days, and if such alterations or additions are not made within sixty days from the date of such notice, or within such time as said alterations can be made with proper diligence upon the part of said proprietors, said proprietors or agents shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. The factory inspector, now or hereafter appointed under and by virtue of the provisions of this law, is hereby authorized to appoint such number of persons as, in his judgment, may be necessary, not exceeding six, one-half of whom shall be females, who shall be known as deputy factory inspectors, either or any one of whom may be appointed to act as clerk in the main office, and whose duties it shall be to enforce the provisions of this act and of the several acts relating to factories and manufacturing establishments. The powers of said deputies shall be the same as the powers of the factory inspector, subject to the supervision and direction of the factory inspector.

SEC. 14. The traveling expenses of each of said deputies shall be approved by the inspector and audited by the auditor-general of the state before payment, and said deputy inspectors shall have an annual salary of one thousand dollars, to be paid monthly by the treasurer of the state out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 15. Said factory inspector shall have power to divide the state into districts, and to assign one of said deputies to each district, and may transfer any of the deputies to other districts in case the best interests of the state require it. The inspector shall have the power of removing any of the deputy inspectors at any time.

SEC. 16. An office shall be furnished in the capitol as soon as practicable, which shall be set apart for the use of the factory inspector. The factory inspector and his deputies shall have the same power to administer oaths or affirmations as is now given to notaries public, in cases where persons desire to verify documents connected with the proper enforcement of this act.

SEC. 17. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or who suffers or permits any child or females to be employed in violation of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. A printed copy of this act shall be posted by the inspector in each work-room of every factory, manufacturing or mercantile house where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.



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