

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL
AT
DANVERS, MASS.
(POST-OFFICE, HATHORNE)
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1918

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Of the
DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL

NOVEMBER 30, 1918.

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INDUSTRY TEACHER.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Board of Trustees of the Danvers State Hospital have the honor to submit the forty-first annual report of the Danvers State Hospital.

In presenting this report the Board of Trustees desire first of all to record their thankfulness that, despite the great depletion of the medical and nursing force as a result of war conditions, no serious calamity or preventable accident

occurred during the year.

It speaks well for the hospital organization that, with a medical staff reduced from 10 to 4, and part of the time to 3 and even 2 members, with a greatly reduced nursing force, the interests of the patients had not fallen into neglect, and the percentage of discharges, improved and recovered, compares favorably with that of previous years.

The responsibilities and the anxieties of the staff in these trying times have indeed been very great. The year has ended satisfactorily, and it is fitting to express our appreciation of the untiring, ungrudging efforts of nurses, attendants, officers and employees, who have maintained the standards and proven their loyalty to the best interests of the institution.

Attention, however, must be directed to certain functions of the hospital which necessarily have suffered by reason of the lack of an adequate force of workers.

Research and individual attention to special problems have been sidetracked by the demands of routine ward work. The immediate needs of the patients have taxed to the utmost the time and efforts of our small force of medical workers.

The work of the pathological laboratory has been seriously handicapped. During the greater part of the year the hospital has been without the services of a regular pathologist. Very little could be attempted by the clinical men except on time stolen from ward work. It has been most difficult to attend even to the demands of relatives and friends of patients for interviews without injustice to patients in the wards.

Out-patient work, community clinics, supervision of discharged patients could not be carried on satisfactorily. Trained, competent workers in these fields of endeavor were not available. Much of the excellent program of supervision and rehabilitative effort of recent years has had to be abandoned. The hospital ideal, the aim to become an educational center for the district in matters of mental hygiene, while not lost sight of, could not be carried into effect.

Under the conditions prevailing during most of the year past, hospital care bade fair to degenerate into mere custodial care.

It seems timely to lay emphasis upon this aspect of hospital affairs during the year. To those not familiar with the problems of mental disease it may appear that the same rules and the same measures should apply in the future as when, with its greatly reduced working force, the hospital was obliged to carry on its usual work. It would be a calamity, indeed, were the attitude of the public towards hospitals and their service affected in this wise by the experiences of the war. No

department of public service has been more embarrassed in its work during this period than that concerned in the care of the mentally diseased. The distressing situation as regards the shortage of medical and nursing forces in the State hospital would inevitably have resulted in a short while in a very perceptible lowering of the standards of care and accomplishment. An unpreventable decline along the lines of research and reconstructive and rehabilitative effort had already set in, obvious enough to those familiar with hospital conditions.

The question of getting trained men to fill vacancies in the medical staff, an efficient corps of nurses and attendants to bring our skeleton force up to the normal number, the questions of supplies, equipment and facilities for housing and caring properly for an increasing population of inmates, will for some time to come form our most difficult problems. For the present we can only take up one by one, as best we may, the various lines of effort interrupted by the necessities of war. Further progress must wait upon the restoration of normal conditions.

The Legislature of 1918 granted special appropriations amounting to \$36,500 for the construction of verandas in the B and I sections of the main hospital, alterations and additions to accommodate more patients at the Middleton Colony, and a concrete coal trestle at Hathorne. It was expected that a good part of this work could be accomplished with the labor of patients. Little more than a beginning has been made in this work.

With an increased acreage under crops, and a demand for increased farm production, it was soon found impossible to carry along an extensive program of construction and at the same time meet satisfactorily the most urgent necessities of the farm.

Every effort will be put forth to bring as much as possible of the work to completion during the coming year. Yet it is feared that conditions will not be much more favorable, and that these projects will result in handicapping other important interests, particularly that of the farm.

The Board directs attention to the necessity of considering the construction and equipment of a new boiler and power plant convenient to the coal trestle, and the construction of a tunnel connecting the main hospital therewith.

At the most, it can be only a matter of a year or two when the boilers in the present plant must be renewed. They have been twenty years in service, and only by a large annual outlay in repairs has it been possible to keep them in condition to pass inspection.

The present equipment is not only old, outworn, costly in upkeep and repairs, but also inefficient and wasteful as compared with modern plants, and liable to sudden and serious breakdown.

The location of the present plant is open to serious objection on the score of the difficulty of hauling coal from the railway to the hill, and the additional and power.

The removal of stores from the main hospital to the new storehouse opens up opportunities for much-needed improvements and alterations in the kitchen and bakery. We would urge the advisability of including the space now used as a laboratory in the kitchen and bakery, and the construction of a separate building, connected by tunnel with the main hospital, for the purposes of research and electrotherapeutic treatment.

Such alterations and addition would make it possible to set off a space in the central building for use as a rest room, or reading and recreation room, for nurses and attendants in their hours off duty. This is a matter that merits earnest attention. There can be no question that a class of high-grade, intelligent workers can be obtained more easily and retained in the service if more attractive living and working conditions are provided. Situated as this hospital is, in the country, at such a distance from the city that the employees are at a disadvantage as regards amusements, ordinary entertainments, etc., and without a club room, assembly room or other provision for social meeting or relaxation, except in the hallway and entrance to the main office, dissatisfaction and discontent with the situation are inevitable. The hospital is in competition for help with other employers, and must suffer when environmental conditions compare unfavorably. It is believed that if good help could be retained longer in the service, and the annual rate of turnover reduced, the improvement in service would more than offset the cost of these alterations.

Dr. William Howe Merrill resigned his office as trustee on his entering the Medical Corps of the United States Army in March, 1918. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. Arthur Clark Nason of Newburyport.

The vacancy in the position of chief clerk and treasurer was filled by the appointment of Mr. Spence C. Babbitt. Mr. Babbitt has had experience as one of the clerical force of the State Auditor's department, which should prove valuable in his duties at the institution.

The chief operating engineer, Mr. Carl A. Lindgren, resigned his position Sept. 30, 1918. He was succeeded by Mr. Frederick A. Taylor of Salem, who has had a long and successful experience as chief engineer for public institutions.

The trustees desire to express their appreciation of the faithful services of officers and all employees of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

S. HERBERT WILKINS, *Chairman*.
JAMES F. INGRAHAM, JR.
ARTHUR C. NASON, M.D.
ANNIE M. KILHAM.
SAMUEL COLE.
MARY WARD NICHOLS.
FRANCIS H. CASKIN, JR.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Danvers State Hospital.

The forty-first annual report of the superintendent, covering the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918, is respectfully submitted. The statistical tables relating to patients embrace the period included within the year ending Sept. 30, 1918.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The hospital year began Oct. 1, 1917, with 1,509 patients in the hospital, 194 on visit, 26 on escape and 27 in family care, making a total of 1,756 under our care.

The year ended with 1,487 patients in the hospital, 284 on visit, 30 on escape and 28 in family care, a total of 1,829 under our care. Admissions for the year numbered 734, a total of 32 less than the preceding year.

The decrease in admissions applies only to males, the total admission of females numbering 11 more than during the previous year.

Classified according to sex, the admissions were: males, 375; females, 359. For the corresponding period last year, the admissions were: males, 418; females, 348.

Admissions for the first time to this or any hospital numbered 480, as compared with 533 last year, - a decrease of 53. As our inmate population is derived from a fairly definite area, one may conclude from the figures showing total admissions and admissions for the first time to any hospital that on the whole the strain of war conditions has not resulted in an increase of insanity among the population at home. The incidence of mental breakdown in males, resulting in commitment, is particularly interesting in this connection, in view of the process of weeding out neuropathic subjects in the various military camps by

specialists, as well as by local and advisory medical boards. Notwithstanding the return to the community of men regarded as unfitted for military service by reason of predisposition to mental disorders, the total male admissions were 43 less than last year.

Especially worthy of note is the decrease of admissions of alcoholics during the year. Fifty-five cases, 15 of whom were chronic addicts repeatedly committed to this hospital, were admitted, as compared with 91 the previous year. The percentage, 7.4 of total admissions, is the lowest in the records of the hospital.

There was also a marked reduction in the number of cases with syphilis. The total number of cases showing a positive Wassermann in the blood or spinal fluid comprised 12 per cent of total admissions, as compared with 17 per cent last year.

It will be interesting to compare this with the incidence of alcoholism and syphilis in coming years. The social reformer cannot overlook the coincidence of these changes with the improved environmental circumstances of that class which usually furnishes the bulk of admissions in these disease groups. The great labor demand, and the opportunity for every one capable of useful occupation to command unusually high wages, have undoubtedly resulted in better conditions of living among that class of workers who, through lack of training, capacity or skill, were previously the lowest of wage earners. The victims of alcoholic and allied excesses are largely derived from the ranks of those who lead an uncertain, hand-to-mouth sort of existence, without prospect or hope of better things. The most common reply of the alcoholic to the question what led him to drink is, "To forget my troubles." Does the lowered incidence of alcoholism this year mean that troubles failed of their usual effect because of assured employment, higher wage and generally improved conditions of living?

The daily average population was 1,502, -14 more than the number for the preceding year. The whole number of cases treated during the year was 2,490, -54 less than the previous year. An increased incidence of admissions of seniles and arteriosclerotics accounts for these differences, these conditions implying generally life residence.

The death rate for the year was 230, as against 226 the previous year. Here, again, the increased admission of arteriosclerotics and seniles makes its influence felt. There is, apparently, a tendency to turn over to the care of the State hospital in increasing numbers the helpless infirm, the troublesome dotard, the friendless bedridden. The medical certificates in many of these cases are an interesting study of the indications. When, as occasionally happens, a patient is admitted in a moribund state on a certificate describing, in terms of mental disease, the agonial restlessness, confusion and physical exhaustion associated with approaching dissolution, the question at once arises which consideration

had greater influence on certification, the condition of the patient or the convenience of some one.

Six hundred and sixty-one patients were dismissed during the year, 333 men and 228 women. Of these, 41 were discharged as recovered; 171 improved; 49 not improved, adequate care and supervision being assured; and 9 as not insane.

At the end of the year there were 284 patients on trial visits in the care of friends.

During the year 20 men and 22 women were admitted as voluntary patients, 117 men and 46 women on temporary-care papers, and 4 men and 13 women by transfer from other hospitals.

Since the organization of the hospital, 21,124 patients have been admitted and 19,368 discharged.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

The following changes in the personnel of the medical staff took place during the year: -

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. William J. Thompson, senior assistant physician, resigned Jan. 26, 1918.

Dr. Milton A. Harrington, assistant physician, resigned March 2, 1918.

Dr. Curtis E. Smith, junior assistant physician and pathologist, resigned Aug. 15, 1918.

Dr. Alice M. Patterson, senior assistant physician, resigned Aug. 31, 1918.

Dr. Newman Cohen, junior assistant physician, resigned Sept. 27, 1918.

Dr. Nelson G. Trueman, clinical psychiatrist, resigned Sept. 30, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Milton A. Harrington, assistant physician, appointed Dec. 29, 1917.

Dr. Curtis E. Smith, junior assistant physician and pathologist, appointed Feb. 1, 1918.

Dr. Newman Cohen, junior assistant physician, appointed April 28, 1918.

Dr. Timothy E. Shine, junior assistant physician, appointed Sept. 1, 1918.

Dr. Effie A. Stevenson, senior assistant physician, appointed Oct. 6, 1918.

Dr. Shichi Uyematsu junior assistant physician and pathologist, appointed Nov. 26, 1918.

The following changes affecting the heads of other departments occurred:

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RESIGNATIONS.

Miss Hannah Curtis, social worker, transferred to department of social service, Commission on Mental Diseases; leave of absence June 16, 1918.

Mr. Carl A. Lindgren, chief operating engineer, resigned Sept.. 14, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Spence C. Babbitt, treasurer, appointed Jan. 14, 1918.

Miss Bertha C. Reynolds, social worker, appointed Sept. 9, 1918.

Mr. Frederick A. Taylor, chief operating engineer, appointed Sept. 29, 1918.

Throughout the year there has existed a very serious shortage of help in all departments. One hesitates to mention the difficulties and trials experienced, in view of the unselfish devotion and loyalty to the interests of the institution, the fine spirit of co-operation, manifested generally by the small force of officers and employees remaining in the service. The demands upon officers and employees, involving increased effort, added obligations and sacrifice of personal interests on the part of every one, have been accepted in all instances in a spirit of cheerful willingness, the memory of which should endure. In particular, the faithful service of the medical staff deserves appreciative recognition. During the latter part of the year the clinical work has been carried on by two officers, - the assistant superintendent, Dr. Bryan, and the senior assistant, Dr. Stevenson. With an active service such as exists in this hospital it is hard to realize the magnitude of work that fell to these officers. Some idea of it may be gained when it is considered that under normal conditions at least six clinical assistants have been considered necessary to carry on the medical work. Undoubtedly, it has been humanly impossible to accomplish as much in the way of research as in former years; but the immediate interests of the patients have not fallen into neglect, and the excellent character of the work performed has its witness in the results of treatment, which compare favorably with those of former years. To these deserving officers the institution owes a deep and abiding sense of obligation. Those who left us, and were privileged to serve the cause of our

country in France or elsewhere, have earned their reward, - honor and favorable recognition, and the nation's gratitude; but the men in the public service who were compelled by necessities of that service to remain at their posts and carry on the dull routine of duty, in times like these, deserve all the credit that can be given them. It is not too much to say that they are contributing their bit towards the great cause to as good purpose as if they took part in the actual fighting force of the nation.

The policy of transferring staff members for a month or two to the Psychopathic Hospital service in order to give them the advantage of the extension training course has had to be abandoned this year on account of the shortage of staff physicians.

The call to the colors met with a ready and hearty response from those in the Danvers service. The roll of honor follows: -

NAME.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.
Adams, Andrew	Private	U.S. Army	France
Beliveau, Fred J.	Private	U.S. Army	
Bowie, L. Maude	Chief Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	Dansville, N.Y.
Bradley, Evelyn A.	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Brann, Gracia	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	France
Brown, Hervey C.	Private	U.S.A. Ambulance Corps	France
Burke, Lilla J.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	France
Cable, Clarence A.	Sergeant	Base Hospital	Camp Devens, Mass
Christiansen, Alice	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Chronquest, Alfred P.	Captain	U.S.A. Medical Corps	France
Crowley, Mary J.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	Virginia
Doherty, Beatrice E.	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Ellis, Helena	Nurse	Canadian Red Cross	
English, Bernard ¹	Private	British Field Artillery	France
Foster, Sumner P.	Private	U.S. Army	Camp Devens, Mass
Foster, William		U.S.A. Engineering Corps	France
Fuller, Amos W.	Private	304 th Regiment	Newport News, Va.
Gagne, Arthur	Private	Base Hospital	Camp Devens, Mass
Garden, Irene Cellarius	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Gayton, Agnes	Nurse	U.S.N. Nurse Corps	Training Station, Chicago, Ill
Gilligan, Gerald M.	Private	U.S. Army	France
Gordon, Howard E.	Musician	U.S. Army	Fort Andrews, Mass
Gould, Daniel	Sergeant	U.S.A. Medical Corps	Delaware
Grant, Lizzie Whitney	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Haker, Torsten I.	Private	Embarkation Hospital	Camp Stuart, Va.
Haraden, Oscar A.	Private	Naval Hospital Department	Newport, R.I.
Harrington, M.A.	Lieutenant	Canadian Army Medical Corps	France
Harte, Louise	Nurse	American Red Cross	France
Iverson, Mary	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Jackson, Loring H.	Sergeant	U.S.A. Medical Corps	Camp Green, N.C.
Jackson, Winnie	Nurse	American Red Cross	Germany
Jameson, Bertha	Nurse	Canadian Red Cross	
Larsen, Frederick C.	Private	U.S. Army	

NAME.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.
Leblanc, Murray	Private	U.S.A. Engineering Corps	France
Lindley, Edward M.	Sergeant	Base Hospital	Camp Devens, Mass.
Linscott, Harold		U.S.A. Ambulance Corps	France
Lombard, Belle	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	France
Marshall, Althea M.	Nurse	American Red Cross	Boston, Mass.
McAuliffe, Julia	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	France
McKelvie, Sarah A.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	
McKinnon, James	Private	U.S. Army	France
McKinnon, John	Private	U.S. Army	France
McLean, Christine	Nurse	Canadian Red Cross	
McLean, Mary R.	Nurse	Canadian Red Cross	
Morse, Grenville	Private	101 st Field Artillery, 26 th Division	France
Nickerson, Arthur		U.S. Navy	
Oxton, Frank	Private	U.S. Chemical Corps	Virginia
Parker, Anna O.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	
McMillan			
Phair, Edward	Musician	U.S. Naval Band	Newport, R.I.
Poulos, Nick	Private	6 th Anti-Aircraft Battalion	France
Powers, Frances J.	Nurse	American Red Cross	Buffalo, N.Y.
Pritchard, Nellie V.	Instructor	American Red Cross	Camp Devens, Mass.
Ripley, Frank	Private	U.S.A. Ambulance Corps	France
Rose, Mary I.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	
Rose, Merrill A.			
Sanford, Ira	Private	U.S.A. Medical Corps	New Orleans
Sharp, Alfred	Private	B.E.F.	France
Sharp, Owen ¹	Private	Canadian Heavy Artillery	France
Sharpe, George L.	Sergeant	U.S. Aviation Corps	Montgomery, Ala
Shopnik, Mike	Private	U.S. Army	France
Spencer, Arthur W.	Sergeant	U.S. Army	Georgia
Staples, Susan	Nurse	American Red Cross	France
Stuart, Charles D.	Sergeant	U.S.A. Sanitary Department	France
Timlin, Bridget	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Toomey, Mary	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	
Tremblaym Herman C.	Private	U.S.A. Naval Reserve	Newport, R.I.
Trueman, Nelson G.	Captain	U.S.A Medical Corps	Fort Humphreys, Va
Tucker, Annie D.	Nurse	American Red Cross	
Usher, Kathleen	Nurse	American Red Cross	France
Wiley, Pearl I.	Sergeant	U.S.A. Medical Corps	France
Wood, Arthur ²	Sergeant	Canadian Infantry	France
Woodbury, Ralph A.	Private	186 th Machine Gun Company	France
Wright, Dora T.	Nurse	U.S.A. Nursing Corps	
Young, Catherine	Nurse	American Red Cross	Germany

¹ Killed.

² Wounded three times.

STUDENT INTERNES.

For some years undergraduates of medical schools, attracted by the opportunities for clinical study and laboratory research, have been taken into the service during vacation periods as student internes. So many applications for these positions were received during the year that not all could be accepted. Those who could not be accommodated here were referred to others of our State hospitals. From such leading medical schools as Johns Hopkins and the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania we have drawn this year, as heretofore, a fine class of internes intensely interested in psychiatric problems from the clinical and pathological side, eager to gain knowledge and experience in methods of treatment and management of mental diseases. The duties of the interne service having been so arranged that the time was equally divided between clinical and laboratory work under the direction of the regular staff, it provided experience of exceptional value for the students, and proved of very great advantage to the hospital. The admission to the service of a group of eager, inquiring students is an excellent thing for the hospital at any time. This year the interne service was of unusual importance to us in this as in other respects, enabling us to clear up unfinished work, and, in fact, making it possible to allow the members of the staff the regular time for vacations.

The following students served as internes for periods of two to three months: -

Miss Maude Hilberry, Third-year class, Johns Hopkins.	June 11 to August 17.
Mr. E. Paul Greenawalt, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 10 to August 21.
Mr. William Oscar Johnson, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 3 to September 18.
Mr. Frank H. Purcell, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 5 to September 5.
Mr. Arthur G. Sullivan, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 1 to September 5.
Miss Clara M. Thompson, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 9 to August 12.
Miss Rena K. Piper, Second-year class, John Hopkins.	June 9 to August 29.
Miss Pauline A. Long, Third-year class, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.	August 1 to August 31.
Miss Florence E. Ahlfeldt, Second-year class, Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania	June 14 to August 31.

MEDICAL WORK.

The routine mental, neurological and physical examinations of admitted cases have been conducted as heretofore. On account of the shortage of medical assistants it has been found necessary to change the order governing routine clinical notes. Following presentation at staff conferences, clinical notes were made at six-month intervals instead of three, except in cases presenting unusual symptoms, or when the diagnosis remained in doubt. Unusual or remarkable changes in patients' conditions were, as formerly, noted as they occurred.

We are far from being satisfied with this change. Frequent routine examination means a clearer picture of the case, renewed interest in the patient's condition, and recurring stimulation to therapeutic effort. Nothing is more useful, in the interest of patients as well as of scientific progress, than a frequent review of cases. It often lays bare obscure secrets which confound earlier judgments. It may reveal, as nothing else can, how efforts at treatment, based upon incomplete data or imperfect understanding, have ended in failure, opening out the question of more effective measures in the light of our mistakes; and it is a check upon hasty, careless examination and study during the original period of observation, errors consequent upon such causes being sure of exposure sooner or later. We were forced to put this change into effect by reason of the impossibility of carrying on the routine of former year on account of the shortage of clinicians. It is one of the shifts against a time of need which must be charged up to the exigency of war.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

One suicide occurred during the year. The patient, a high-grade imbecile, had been an inmate of the hospital for two months. He usually helped the attendants in their ward duties, and had not previously shown suicidal tendencies. On the morning of Oct. 2, 1917, he was helping to remove soiled linen from the ward to the basement, and without the knowledge of the attendant managed to remain in the basement. He was missed from the ward about a half hour later, and, search being made, he was found hanging from a pipe by means of a sheet. Efforts at resuscitation failed.

A distressing occurrence was the sudden death of another patient by a bullet wound in the head, the shooting being done by the village postmaster; The victim was a parole patient, who for years had been employed in our cow barn, a simpleminded, harmless fellow, well known in the village. It appears that on several occasions a window of the store run in connection with the village post office was broken and articles such as pipes and candies removed. On the morning of April 7, 1918, the postmaster, who had remained on watch that night, discovered a man in the act of breaking the glass of the same window, and fired a shot to frighten the intruder away. He and a companion ran after him to the street, when he appears to have turned, as it seemed, towards them with the intent to attack. He was twice fired upon, one bullet striking him in the chest,

deflecting along a rib, and the other entering below the eye, penetrating the brain. An inquest was held. Upon the evidence the postmaster, who had been arrested and admitted to bail, was cleared of responsibility for the death.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILITIC CASES.

Fifty-two patients, 44 males and 8 females, have received treatment for syphilis. Seven of these cases gave a positive reaction in the blood serum only. The remainder showed characteristic changes in the spinal fluid. These cases may be classified according to diagnosis as follows: -

General paralysis,	29
Taboparesis,	2
Tabes dorsalis,	6
Cerebral syphilis,	7
Juvenile paresis,	2
Chronic alcoholic hallucinosis,	1
Dementia præcox,	1
Feeble-minded,	2
Constitutional inferiority,	2

The method of treatment followed is similar to that used at some of the leading general hospitals. Intravenous administration of diarsenol was given twice weekly, with four-day intervals between treatments, for a period of six weeks. Then followed a ten weeks' course of gray oil intramuscularly administered once weekly, and ascending doses of a saturated solution of potassium iodide. An interval of two weeks without medication followed the sixteen weeks' course of treatment. The routine of treatment was resumed after this rest, and this procedure was repeated until improvement and discharge, or until the Wassermann proved negative.

Four cases of tabes borealis were treated intraspinaly, the procedure being as follows: -

Approximately 200 cubic centimeters of blood were taken from a sufficient number of cases under treatment to secure the required amount of prepared blood serum by pooling it. The following day 5 millimeters of the regular solution of diarsenol were added to 12 cubic centimeters of the serum and allowed to flow into the spinal canal by gravity after the withdrawal of 20 cubic centimeters of fluid. The treatment was repeated at intervals of ten days, and was accompanied by the administration of potassium iodide in ascending doses.

In two cases the development of an intense jaundice caused the treatment to be suspended. These rapidly cleared up when treatment was discontinued. In a number of instances severe vasomotor reactions occurred after the treatments,

but these phenomena lasted only an hour or two, and in no case resulted seriously.

The results may be summarized as follows: -

	Number of cases.	Number showing Remissions or Improvement.	Improved and Able to leave Hospital.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital.	Number whose Treatment recently began.
General paralysis,	29	4	2	4	24	9
Cerebral syphilis,	7	3	-	-	7	3
Tabes dorsalis,	6	2	-	-	6	-
Taboparesis,	2	-	-	1	1	-

Four of the cases of general paralysis showing improvement are still in the hospital, but are able to occupy themselves usefully under direction. Two of these have parole of the hospital grounds. One, if not both, of the patients discharged improved is capable of useful occupation.

In the series of cerebral syphilis cases one man, who had marked ideas of grandeur when treatment was begun, was discharged in excellent mental condition, with the understanding that he was to return at stated periods for treatment. He failed to comply with the request of the hospital, and later was returned in a condition of mental and motor excitement. Treatment was resumed, with resulting improvement. He now has parole.

Another case, a woman who had frequent convulsions, has not had a recurrence of these symptoms during the six months she has been under treatment.

Two of the cases of tabes borealis show slight improvement. In one case the fluid now gives a negative reaction. In these cases re-educational methods are being employed.

In no case of the entire series when the nervous system was affected has there been a recovery from the disease, but there has been a sufficient number of improvements to justify a continuation of treatment in an effort to at least arrest the progress of the disease.

Hydrotherapy, in the form of continuous baths, wet packs, sprays, douches, etc., in conjunction with massage and the use of the electric light cabinet, has been extensively employed as a remedial agent in suitable cases. An average of 77 patients received regular treatments in the hydrotherapy room. Two hundred and nine patients received treatment by wet packs, and the continuous baths were in daily use on the male and female wings.

Subcutaneous infusion of normal saline solution gave excellent results in certain toxic or exhaustion conditions. Notable improvements occurred in eight cases of infection psychosis. The same treatment was followed by amelioration of symptoms in four cases of dementia praeox with excitement. A striking change for the better occurred in one case marked by long-standing catatonic rigidity.

In four cases of delirium tremens accompanied by high blood pressure, excellent results were obtained by withdrawing 20 to 30 cubic centimeters of spinal fluid once in twenty-four hours. Excitement was allayed, and hallucinations entirely disappeared within forty-eight hours after the first withdrawal of fluid. In two of the cases the withdrawal was repeated once.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Eight major operations have been performed by visiting surgeons, assisted by members of the staff: -

Appendectomy,	3
Mastoid,	1
Amputation of leg,	1
Exploratory laparotomy,	2
Amputation of breast,	1

The Carrell-Dakin method of treatment of infection has been used with excellent results in four cases. Dichloramine T. has been found of great value in the treatment of minor infections.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Laboratory activities were conducted under the direction of Curtis E. Smith, M.S. From October, 1917, to February, 1918, Dr. Smith was able to devote two days a week to this service. From February to September he gave his entire time to laboratory work. Student internes spent half time in the laboratory, gaining experience in laboratory methods and doing considerable individual work. The established histological routine has been followed, and a method by which paraffin series may be finished in one day added. The cross-indexing has been revised and completed up to the end of the year. Photographs of brains and many microphotographs have been added to our collection.

A modern X-ray machine has been installed. It has been used in connection with diagnosis of dental conditions, brain photography and routine X-ray examinations. A large number of exposures have been made, the plates being filed with diagnosis and comments. We have secured the services of Dr. Earl C. Cummings, of the Department of Roentgenology of Harvard University, who visits the hospital each month to supervise and direct the X-ray operations,

our operator acting under his instructions.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent,

I submit herewith the following summary of the work done in the pathological department for the year ending Sept. 30, 1918.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

During a part of the past year the laboratory has suffered under the exigencies of war, etc., along with the rest of the departments, and has had no pathologist in residence, so that the statistics cannot be so complete as they have been in previous years. This will be seen especially in the number of post-mortem examinations, since a number of available cases were lost or permission not obtained because there was no pathologist.

There have been 230 deaths and 62 complete autopsies, representing only 27.7 per cent, as compared with the twenty-year average of 44.25 per cent. The percentage of autopsies would be still lower were it not for the fact that autopsies are done on all bodies unclaimed at the end of three days, and later buried by the State. There should be a better agreement between State institutions and relatives of patients that, after the State has paid for a patient's care for a number of years, it is only fair that an autopsy be allowed where desired. Needless to say, this is not the case, and a considerable number of obscure and interesting cases are perforce never entirely cleared up.

A total of 98 spinal fluids have been examined in the laboratory, as well as checked up by Wassermann reaction. Of these, 48 were positive, 41 negative and 9 doubtful. Twenty-five blood counts have been made, 5 stool examinations, 15 throat and vaginal smears, 12 sputum examinations and 6 renal functions. A considerable amount of independent work in this line has been done by members of the staff or students, and not listed here.

Urine specimens from 461 persons have been examined. Of these, 82 specimens from 78 patients showed albumen, and 33 specimens from 24 patients showed sugar.

This institution is remarkably free from epidemics. There has been no disease in epidemic form during the past year. Occasional cases of dysentery or gastroenteric disturbances do occur, but these have been kept strictly limited.

The percentage of cases having sputum positive for tuberculosis is no larger here than in any community at large. The few positive cases are isolated and treated according to modern methods. No cases of typhoid fever have arisen

within the institution during this year, probably due to the routine measure of giving typhoid vaccine to all patients as a means of prophylaxis. The cases of pneumococcus pneumonia have been very rare for such a class of patients, tile pneumonia cases for the most part being terminal or hypostatic pneumonia in feeble or senile eases.

The long-established histological routine, of which this laboratory is Justly proud, has been strictly followed, together with preservation of gross specimens that will render this laboratory a center for abundant material, rich in promise for research in general pathology or neuropathology. A short and successful method by which paraffin series may be finished in one day has been added.

During the year a valuable and comprehensive system of cross-indexing has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. All interesting brains, as well as other organs, have been photographed, and many microphotographs made for certain cases, all of which enhances the value of our collection.

Nine students who worked here during the summer spent half time in the laboratory. They were instructed in methods employed here, and did a considerable amount of individual work.

Two papers have been published by the pathologist from this laboratory, one of which was read at a meeting of the Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry.

Throughout a large part of the year meetings of the staff have been held in the laboratory once a week, at which many obscure cases have been cleared up by clinico-pathological correlation, and many unusual conditions demonstrated. These should always be encouraged, for they teach us the organic basis for many mental conditions, as well as demonstrate the cases with no gross organic changes, and thus help in arriving at more correct diagnoses.

WASSERMANN TEST FOR SYPHILIS.

A summary of the Wassermann test, on the blood serum and spinal fluid is given in the following table. We may say that we found this test practically always in agreement with the clinical picture and the spinal fluid tests made in the laboratory, - i.e., gold sol, cell count, albumen, globulin, etc.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
Cases tested,	328	-	338	-	666	-
Wasswemann Serum, positive,	62	18.9	18	5.3	80	12.0
Wasswemann Serum, negative,	259	78.9	314	92.9	573	86.0
Wasswemann Serum, doubtful,	7	2.2	6	1.8	13	2.0
Wassermann spinal fluid, positive, (agree),	37	94.9	6	75.0	43	85.1

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
Wassermann spinal fluid, positive, (disagree),	2	5.1	2	25.0	4	15.0
Wassermann spinal fluid, negative. (agree),	16	61.6	13	46.4	29	54.0
Wassermann spinal fluid, negative, (disagree),	10	38.4	10	43.6	20	41.0

A complete inventory of stains and supplies has been made, and the same indexed. The laboratory has been repainted and all instruments and apparatus cared for and repaired by our own force.

A new and up-to-date X-ray machine has been installed and run in connection with the laboratory. Here all dental as well as routine X-ray work has been done, which adds greatly to our methods of diagnosis and treatment. Practically 200 exposures have been made, and plates filed and indexed with diagnosis and comments.

Volumes 21 and 22 of autopsy records have been finished with complete abstracts of bases and histological examinations. Index volume No. 4 has also been added, including cases No. 1500-2000.

Respectfully submitted,
Curtis E. Smith, M.S., M.D.,
Pathologist.

DENTAL WORK.

The dental service has continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. Leslie. This year he has been assisted in his work by Miss Geneva H. Walls, dental hygienist, whose enthusiasm in the cause of dental hygiene has been fruitful of benefits for patients. The institution needs the full-time service of a dentist. The service of a dentist for one day a week is inadequate for our needs. It is hoped that the need of adding a dentist to the regular medical force will be generally recognized, and that provisions for such an addition will be made in the near future.

The work performed in this department during the year is as follows: -

Patients examined,	728
Prophylactic treatments (under direction of Miss Walls)	1,734
Extractions,	1,339
Abscess treatments,	129
Fillings,	252
Ether cases,	45
Dentures,	35

As in former years, Dr. Henry G. Carroll of Salem, visiting ophthalmologist, has given his services freely in all cases referred to him by the staff for diagnosis or advice. His generous co-operation in the interests of the patients is gratefully appreciated.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK.

On account of the shortage of physicians it has been necessary to discontinue the community clinics for a part of the year. With only two medical assistants it has been manifestly impossible to carry on the activities of former years. Miss Hannah Curtis, the social worker, resigned on leave of absence June 16, 1918, to take up the duties of social service director under the Commission on Mental Diseases. Her successor, Miss Bertha C. Reynolds, entered the service Sept. 9, 1918. A vast deal of work has fallen to her, which she has undertaken with commendable zeal.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent.

The social service department is one of the links between the hospital and the community it serves. As far as the lives of the patients are concerned, it is the social worker who must interpret home conditions to the hospital, and the hospital to the homes where she visits. There are several forms in which this service is given: -

1. The social worker helps in getting the background of heredity and experience out of which new patients come. While most of the histories are taken by the physicians at the hospital, there are some cases in which it is impossible for relatives to visit the patient, and some one must go to them. In other cases testimony which comes to the hospital is conflicting or inadequate to give an understanding of the patient's real mental condition. In these cases the social worker is a link with the patient's past.

2. To form a link between patients now in the hospital and the outside world is another bit of social service. One cannot conceive of any one's feeling more helpless than the person without near relatives, under treatment in an institution, and conscious that cherished possessions or personal interests are left with no one to attend to them. While guardianship proceedings are pending, a patient's personal belongings may be hopelessly scattered. To ascertain that all is well at home may seem a small service, but it can mean a world of comfort to a patient, and may even hasten recovery.

There is another form of service for those to whom hospital care is still in the present tense, - patients who have no relatives to whom they could go, but whose mental condition is such that they can live just as well in the community as in the institution, and much more happily. There are twenty-eight patients of this type now boarded by the hospital in family homes under the supervision of the social service department.

Homes for these patients are found usually through people who have boarded patients before, or have known of the work of the hospital in other ways. They are selected after the most careful study of the home and family life by the social worker, with the aid of the testimony of reliable people in the community who have known the family well. After this careful sifting the hospital has the invaluable resource of a group of caretakers who work loyally and sympathetically for the patients' welfare. The quarterly visits of supervision are the occasion of helpful conferences between social worker and caretaker on the problems of their common task. Visits are made more frequently, as needed, and caretakers report by letter occasionally.

3. The future of patients in the hospital is a matter of concern to the social service worker. Many patients leave the hospital only to begin a very difficult bit of living to adapt themselves to conditions in the world outside. For some, the environment must be simplified and adapted to their mental handicap, while others, with encouragement and friendly counsel, can deal with their problems in approximately a normal manner. First of all, the hospital needs to know before they leave what are the conditions into which the patients are to go. The social worker studies the environment with the idea of a living plan suited to the patients' needs, always in close co-operation with the physician. Sometimes she can do much toward modifying unfavorable conditions. To do this the resources in the community are used as much as possible, - social agencies, pastors, teachers and community resources for education and recreation. Sometimes the social worker can be of service to workers in other social agencies who are dealing with problems arising out of mental illness.

Besides those whose leaving the hospital has been dependent on some study or adjustment of the environment, all patients who leave on a trial visit of a year are the concern of the social service department. If they complete their convalescence successfully, the hospital wishes to know it; if not, a friendly visit in the home may be a source of help to the patient and family. There may be an adjustment which can be made in the environment, or advice which may be given by the physician by letter after the social worker has talked over the conditions with him. If it is necessary for the patient to return to the hospital, a home visit may help the relatives to decide to seek treatment before the patient falls into serious difficulties. During the last three months of the year the clinics in cities of the district have had to be discontinued temporarily, and home visiting has been the chief means of keeping in touch with patients on visit. While it is impossible to cover the ground satisfactorily, an effort is made to have these

visits mean more than a gathering of reports for the hospital, - at least a strengthening of the family's belief that the hospital is interested in them, and, if possible, some bit of definite helpfulness.

In all forms of service the social worker seeks the closest possible co-operation with friends and relatives of the patients, believing that to help a person's own to understand him is a larger service than to make the patient unnecessarily dependent upon the hospital. To win the co-operation of relatives to a plan not wholly ideal is better than forcing a plan which may be good in itself, but results in the patient's being subjected to a strong pull in opposition to the hospital on the part of those who are nearest to him. In this as in other forms of social work it is not so much what one does for a patient or family as what one helps them to do for themselves. Frankness with patient and family alike is the only means of establishing the co-operation which makes every one concerned a partner in what the hospital is doing.

The year has been a broken one, and hence it is impossible to interpret its work statistically. For the first few months Miss Curtis was assisted by Mrs. E. J. Field. In June Miss Curtis resigned to become director of social work in State hospitals under the Commission on Mental Diseases, and from that time until September, when the present worker came, the department had only the emergency service which Miss Curtis could give.

The present worker feels strongly her indebtedness to her predecessor, who built so well, not only in the high standards of work which she developed, but in the fineness of her human relationships with patients and fellow workers. That is an inheritance worth falling heir to, and well worth cherishing. This and the cordial helpfulness of the superintendent and the medical staff, together with the forward-looking features of the work itself, are sources of courage and inspiration for the coming war.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha C. Reynolds,
Social Services Worker.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.

Miss Edith F Beane, assisted by four trained arts and crafts teachers, has been able to direct and develop a large number of apparently deteriorated patients into some purposeful activity. Rooms in the attics of the B and I sections are now used as workrooms for the demented classes. A great deal of benefit has been derived by convalescent and other patients from occupational methods in the wards and in the industry classrooms. Weaving, basketry, metal work, pottery, etc., in addition to shoe repairing, broom and mattress making, etc., have provided plentiful opportunity for useful occupation. During the summer a class of war garden workers was organized among the

women patients. The women took up this work with great enthusiasm, and proved themselves eminently successful gardeners.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Arrangements have been made for affiliation with the Essex County Agricultural School, the school giving our pupils, without the necessary preliminary education, a year's academic work equivalent to one year in high school, and a course in dietetics, and the hospital giving pupils of the Agricultural School a course in home nursing. It is hoped that we shall be able to arrange with the board of health of Danvers for our undergraduates to act as assistants to the district nurse for definite periods.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES

To the Superintendent.

I submit herewith the report of the Training School for Nurses.

The graduating class of 1918 follows: Lydia Jones, Florence MacDonald, Kathleen Campbell, Minnie MacDonald and Harriet Graham.

Superintendent of nurses, graduate of another school,	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses, graduate of another school,	1
Supervisor, day, graduate of this school,	1
Supervisor, night, graduate of another school,	1
	4
Head nurses, graduates of this school,	5
Head nurses, graduates of other schools,	1
Head nurses, senior pupils,	2
Head nurses, attendants,	4
Day nurses, graduates of this school,	1
Day nurses, pupils,	19
Day nurses, attendants,	11
Night nurses, graduates of this school,	1
Night nurses, graduates of other schools,	1
Night nurses, pupils,	9
Night nurses, attendants,	1
	55
Intermediate pupils at affiliating school in New York, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals,	5

School opened Oct. 1 1918, with an attendance of 43 pupils, as follows: -

Seniors,	6
Intermediates,	6
Juniors,	21
Probationers,	10
	<hr/>
	43

The Training School graduated this year five nurses, making 215 graduates since it was organized. Owing to the epidemic of grippe no graduating exercises were held.

In October of this year an affiliation was completed with the Essex County Agricultural School, the conditions of which affiliation were as follows: the Agricultural School to give our preparatory pupils a year's academic work equivalent to one year in high school, and also a course in dietetics to our senior pupils, and the training school to give their pupils a course in home nursing to cover three years.

Four of the graduate nurses on our staff have been given leave of absence to go into war work, all of them now serving actively in the army hospitals. Their names are as follows: Miss L. Maude Bowie, assistant superintendent of nurses here, and graduate of the Salem Hospital, now chief nurse at the Post Hospital, Mineola, Long Island; Miss Gracie Brann, Miss Belle Lombard and Miss Lilla Burke, head nurses and graduates of this school, now nursing in the United States base hospitals in France. At least twenty-six of our graduates are with the forces of the army or navy, some serving in this country and some overseas.

Miss Maybelle Gorman, graduate of the Lowell General Hospital, came here as assistant superintendent of nurses in June, 1918, and by her interest and co-operation has done much to keep the Training School up during this hard year.

I wish to thank the members of the staff for their generous help in the work of the Training School, appreciating the fact that it has been hard for them owing to their own increased work.

Respectfully submitted,
Jean Taylor, R.N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

On account of the shortage of help only a beginning could be made on the

work of new construction and alterations authorized by special appropriations for the Middleton Colony group, verandas and coal trestle. The material for these purposes has been largely purchased and received, and the work will be pushed this winter as circumstances will permit. It is looped to bring these projects to completion during the coming year.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Our force of mechanics has been kept busy with repairs and improvements in the plant. A cement floor was laid in the basement of the nurses' home. The steward's and chief engineer's cottages were given a thorough renovation. Window seats were put in several of the wards. The masons completed extensive repairs in the front center, boiler house, piggery, bake shop, laundry, as well as necessary repairs in the wards. Cement posts for the farm, cement gate posts, and cement blocks and bricks were manufactured by a force of patients during the winter. The sewer lines required considerable repairs, which were completed, and an irrigation system for one of our largest corn fields was installed. A great deal of work was done by our painters, carpenters and masons at the new service building before it could be opened for service. Brine tanks were installed by our own force of workers. The wards have been kept in good condition. Hay scales were installed at the barn, on concrete foundations. All the windows were equipped with weather strips, and storm doors were supplied for all outside entrances.

FARM.

The production of the farm was valued at \$81,785 this year. Over 51,000 pounds of pork were produced; 19,367 pounds of beef and 1,376 pounds of veal; and an average of 820 quarts of milk daily. Potatoes fell below the average yield, 1,057 bushels being harvested. Among other important farm products were cabbage, 47 tons; winter squash, 38 tons; white turnips, 256 bushels; rutabagas, 535 bushels; onions, 541 bushels; beets, 833 bushels; carrots, 1,468 bushels. Seven hundred tons of ensilage were stored. The farm also yielded 350 tons of hay and 170 tons of green feed.

NEEDS.

It is imperative that early attention be given to the necessities of our boiler and power plant. The time has come when the institution is liable to suffer a serious calamity in the breaking down of our old, worn-out equipment. This need has been urged in the past, and the question of locating a new boiler and power plant convenient to the coal trestle has been studied. The location of the present plant is open to objection on the score of the expense of hauling coal from the trestle to the pockets on the hill. A great saving could be effected by having the plant convenient to the coal trestle.

In connection with the scheme for locating the power plant, a tunnel must be constructed connecting the plant with the main hospital.

The kitchen and bakery require alterations and improvements in the interest of efficiency and economy. The space now used as a pathological laboratory should be included in the kitchen and bakery.

An opportunity exists to set aside space, now utilized for stores which will soon be kept in the service building, for a recreation room and club for employees. It is one of the greatest needs of the hospital. At the present time the employees have no place for social meeting except in the hallway and corridor leading to the main offices.

A separate building, connected with the main hospital by tunnel, should be built for the purposes of pathological research and electrotherapeutic treatment. The question of cottages for officers and certain employees should also be seriously considered as soon as war conditions permit. This is a question that has been agitated by superintendents and boards for years. Without doubt a better class of help could be retained in the service if advantages and inducements such as these could be offered.

DONATIONS.

The following donations made by friends of the hospital are gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Maud Chadwick, Lawrence, flowers at Thanksgiving and Christmas; Mrs. J. B. MacDonald, Hathorne, magazines; Miss G. E. Leach, Hathorne, books; Miss Carrie Nelson, Hathorne, magazines; Dr. A. P. Chronquest, Hathorne, magazines; Mr. Frank H. Chase, Boston, "Atlantic Monthly," 1917; Mr. Brenton Jennings, Hathorne, books and magazines; Church Periodical Club, Wareham, magazines; Miss Alice Hayes, Haverhill, books; Miss Alice Newhall, Danvers, magazines; Miss Annie Parley, Danvers, magazines; Miss Annie M. Kilham, Beverly, magazines; Miss Mary W. Nichols, Hathorne, bed caps, socks, magazines; Dr. Howard C. Jewett, Haverhill, pictures and books; Mr. J. N. Gurdy, Lawrence, wheel chair for male wing.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

During the winter month's dances were held one evening each week. The hospital orchestra furnished music for the dances and other entertainments. For the greater part of the year the orchestra was under the direction of William Hofmann, an exceptionally talented and able leader. Orchestral concerts were a feature during his term of leadership, and on these occasions the assembly hall was taxed to its utmost capacity. Unfortunately, the hospital has been unable to retain him in the service in competition with the opportunities offered in other fields.

During the summer months baseball games were played weekly in competition with local teams. The majority of our population are enthusiastic baseball "fans," and baseball day to them is an event of great interest.

Field sports were held on the Fourth of July.

Christmas and New Year entertainment has always been a feature at this hospital. The wards were decorated with evergreens and Christmas trees. Every patient was remembered with a present, either from friends or from the hospital, and every effort was made to remind the patients that they were not forgotten by friends or relatives. A circular was distributed to all friends of patients urging them to contribute some appropriate remembrance. The response to these suggestions was prompt and generous.

Picnics and special entertainments for working patients were held during the summer months.

Books were withdrawn from the patients' library 4,848 times during the year by 492 borrowers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

As heretofore religious services were held in the chapel each Sunday by Protestant and Catholic chaplains. Hebrew services were held once monthly.

CONCLUSION.

The superintendent desires to express his obligation to the employees and officers of the institution for their loyal co-operation and faithful service. Never has there been a time when the superintendent has been more dependent upon the help of others in maintaining the efficiency of the hospital organization; neither has there been a time when a superintendent was more indebted to his assistants for loyal and willing service.

I desire to express my thanks to the Board of Trustees for their unfailing support and counsel.

JOHN B. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

(See Report for Treasurers Report)