

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE
DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1925

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

OFFICERS
OF THE
DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL

NOVEMBER 30, 1925

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HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

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MISS OLIVE F. ESTEY, R.N., *Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of
Training School*
MRS. HARRIET A. READ, R.N., *Supervisor Female Department*
MR. SAMUEL A. CLARK, *Chief Engineer*
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON, *Head Farmer*
MR. CARLETON B. MOSHER, *Foreman Mechanic*
Ophthalmologist.- PHILIP R. DWYER, M.D., SALEM
Dentist. - VACANT
Industry Teacher. - MISS EDITH F. BEANE

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In submitting the forty-eighth annual report of the Danvers State Hospital, the Trustees have, again, pleasure in reporting that the institution has Continued to enjoy the confidence of the public. We believe this confidence has not been misplaced, and that the hospital, according to its means, has been faithful in its ministrations to the sick, and ever mindful of the trust and responsibilities involved in its mission as an agency for the relief of sufferings consequent upon mental disease.

OVERCROWDING OF WARDS AND NEEDED MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

We ask your consideration of the urgent needs of this hospital for additional accommodations for our ever-increasing population. The overcrowded condition of our wards tends to defeat medical efforts, and to set at naught the elaborate machinery and equipment of the hospital for treatment. It is obvious that treatment must fail of its offered effect when the surroundings of the patients, and environmental conditions generally are so unfavorable.

With an over-flow of the demented into the wards for the acute and convalescent, the inevitable consequence is reduction of, recovery rates, prolonged convalescence periods, and the embarrassment of medical efforts.

For, in the care of the mentally ill, nothing anywhere near the best results may be expected or can be achieved, where the acutely sick and the convalescing class are forced to live in intimate daily contact with the over-flow from the wards of the demented and hopelessly incurable.

The suggestive influenced of such contacts are most pernicious factors. They feed and preserve and suggest the distressing conceptions of unworthiness, self-accusation, hopelessness, and despair of the melancholic; they enlarge the field of delusional interpretations, and reinforce the delusions of the paranoiac, whose peculiar disposition it is, to surround himself with an atmosphere of universal suspicion, and to translate actions, events, and environmental conditions into terms and proofs of persecution; they have a very detrimental influence upon the super-sensitive psychaesthetic, the neurotic, and the mentally deficient with his tendencies to imitation and his suggestibility to surrounding conditions; such influenced as these are harmful, painful, and distressing to every unfortunate sick being who is capable of emotional reaction to his associations.

In truth, as respects the problem of mental disease, it is not a far-sighted, economic policy which obstructs its own ends; and in humanitarian things and measures for the relief of the worst of all human calamities, sickness of the mind, the quality of human charity should be strained to such a point only under the compulsion of dire necessity.

We, again, direct attention to our report of 1924:

"The hospital year, which ended September 30, 1924, has been one of the busiest in the history of the institution. Our population has increased greatly. Transfer of patients to other institutions was necessary, though, oftentimes, difficult to effect by reason of objections of relatives who might find it difficult to visit them at more distant institutions."

"Admissions for the year were 735, an increase of 81 over the previous year. The daily average population was 1689, an increase of 45. The whole number of cases treated was 2775, -124 more than the preceding year."

"The growth of population in the period between 1917 and 1924 is as follows:

Year	Daily average no. of patients under treatment
1917	1488
1918	1502
1919	1486
1920	1522
1921	1576
1922	1631
1923	1644
1924	1689

:

The need of additional accommodation for patients is obvious."

We also call attention to these paragraphs in the Superintendent's 1924

Report to the Board of Trustees:

"The progressive increase in 'average daily population,' and 'total cases treated during year' since 1920, denotes the rate of increase of that class of institutional inmates known as permanent residents or custodial cases. It includes the senile, arteriosclerotic, terminal dementia, and other conditions of a chronic, or progressively dementing character. In time, this bids fairly to change the character of the institution, unless some provision is made for the care of this class by additions to our housing capacity, or by transfers to other institutions. Danvers cannot function successfully as an acute receiving hospital when

classification is rendered almost impossible by an overwhelming surplus of custodial inmates."

"Our district sends us between 500 and 560 cases of 'first admissions to this or any hospital,' yearly. A very large number of these patients suffer from acute disorders, and may be helped to mental restoration. From this group, the largest number of our discharges are made. Special classification, special care, and special attention are necessary in these cases in order to ensure the best results."

"The interests of this class of patients can be served properly only by the addition to the institution of acute or receiving wards in a separate building, with a capacity of between 400 and 500 beds."

"The time may not be opportune to ask for additional buildings for the accommodation of patients, but it is necessary to call attention to our great need in this respect."

"The hospital population quota is 1745, and our yearly admission rate is about 800 patients. We discharge yearly, on visit, improved, recovered, or under supervision about 400 patients, or approximately 50% of the number of admissions. By far the larger proportion of such discharges belong in the group of those who have been under treatment, under or within a twelve-month period." "There is no question but that the conditions for treating acute cases are not at their best where classification is almost impossible on account of the excessive number of chronic, incurable cases domiciled in the same wards with the acute cases."

"Soon, the State must consider the question of an acute receiving building for Danvers. Properly considered, this should be an acute or infirmary building. We cannot do as we should for our acute sick without such an addition. At least one-half of our admissions during any year may be classified as acute cases. A building of a capacity to house 400 or more patients then, is needed. In the interest of economy and the welfare of the sick it would be better still to make it a 500 bed hospital which would insure comfort and adequate quarters for our sick for many years, at the least cost."

"At this time when so many public spirited individuals are interested in large expenditures in behalf of prisoners and prison improvements, it is a singular anomaly that the needs of the unfortunate sick, of the mental class, seem to be forgotten. These, the innocent victims of environmental and occasionally hereditary handicaps, have a claim upon public bounty and consideration in advance of all others. Let us heed the needs of such as these, in all our humane effort."

The situation this year shows an even greater increase of custodial cases.

Last year, with an admission rate of 735 patients, the total number of cases treated was 2775. This year, with an admission rate of 718, the total cases treated was 2797.

These figures show, as vividly as it can be presented, the increasing surplus of patients of the chronic class, and the correspondingly unhappy plight of cases of the acute or convalescent classes. It must be borne in mind that transfers of patients from this hospital involve great hardships upon their relatives living in this district. Visits to relatives or friends in distant hospitals can only be made at considerable expense and great inconvenience.

The Essex District deserves, at the least, consideration of the convenience of its people and the needs of its sick; and, as your trustees, we urge such measures as will furnish relief from the existing situation.

OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS

Sun-Verandas for the "C" and "H" Sections. These verandas should be of the same general design and construction as those of the "B" and "I" sections.

Those who are acquainted with the conditions of our wards are deeply imbued with a sense of the embarrassment of service due to over-crowding, and seriously feel the urgent necessity of increased living quarters for patients. The advantages gained by these additions would include convenience of service, greater comfort of patients, and improvement of sanitation.

The normal working capacity of this hospital is estimated at 1550. Our monthly average population during the first six months has ranged from 1684 to 1765. Our average population for the six months has been 1780. These facts are sufficient arguments in favor of additional "breathing spacer." They speak for themselves.

The estimate of cost of these additions, submitted below, is based on the assumption that the costs for material, construction, and labor (except such rough work as digging, etc., done by patients) must be provided for in the appropriation. Skilled labor costs must be included in any adequate estimate of construction under this request. Our regular force of mechanics cannot undertake further construction, except at the detriment of the institution.

In recent years the small force of mechanics employed for purposes of repairs and upkeep have been engaged largely in new construction. The time has now come when repairs and upkeep must be attended to in advance of all other things. While, of necessity, upkeep became secondary to projects of new construction, the institution has suffered the penalties attached to attempting things beyond its resources. The calls for repairs of leaking roofs, breaking

steam-lines, pointing up of brick walls, etc., proclaim the fact that we have arrived at a point where we may no longer neglect work which fully demands the time and attention of our repair force.

Estimated Cost of Sun-Verandas - "C" and "H" Sections - \$50,000.00

Fire Hose House and Completion of Garage Extension. A partially constructed extension to the institution garage offers, at a small cost, an opportunity to provide much needed room for the housing of institution motor vehicles; and safe quarters for our fire-fighting equipment.

The excavating at the site of the garage extension was completed two years ago by the patients. The walls of the basement have been completed on three sides by patients and our masons. The front columns have been completed. There remains to be done the floor over the basement, and doors and windows. The basement for car storage is 42' x 62'. The basement, when completed, will be fireproof throughout.

Over this basement it is proposed to erect a fireproof one-story building for storage of fire equipment. The floor space would be sufficient to provide three compartments: one for ladders and small equipment, one for a chemical engine, and one for a motor fire truck.

The existing hose and engine house is a small shack of wooden construction, with room only for ladders, axes, lanterns, reels, and small chemical extinguishers. It is located right by the most dangerous fire- trap on our grounds; within a few feet of it are the Carpenter Shop, the Paint Shop, and the Blacksmith Shop; all under one roof. With a fire in the Blacksmith Shop or the Paint Shop situated directly over it, the chances of saving property, or even of entrance to the hose house, would be almost impossible.

Estimated Cost of Fire Hose House and Completion of Garage Extension is - \$5,855.00

Paint Shop and Blacksmith Shop. The existing paint shop and the blacksmith shop are located within the same building with the carpenter shop and the machine shop.

The blacksmith shop is situated on the ground floor directly under the paint shop. The floor above the blacksmith shop is of wood, covered underneath with plaster. On renewal of this plaster, paint and shellac were found to have oozed right through this floor, upon the plastering directly over the blacksmith's fire.

The paint shop is separated by a wall from the carpenter shop, with a door leading into the latter.

operation of the hospital for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1925, is respectfully submitted.

The clinical reports and statistics relating to patients are for the period Deluded within the year ending Sept. 30, 1925.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The hospital year began October 1, 1924, with 1721 patients in the hospital, 313 on visit, 27 on escape, and 18 in family care, a total of 2079, and an Increase of 39 over the preceding year.

The year ended Sept. 30, 1925, with 1684 patients in the hospital, 340 on visit, 24 on escape, and 17 in family care, a total of 2065.

Admissions for the year numbered 718, a decrease of 17 as compared with the previous year. Admissions of men showed an increase of 5 as compared with last year, but there was a decrease of 22 women for the corresponding period.

Classified according to sex, the admissions were: males, 396, and females, 322; for the preceding year, males, 391, and females, 344.

This year, the same as the preceding year, there were no men or women admitted as voluntary patients; 236 men and 166 women were admitted on temporary care papers, an increase of 53 for the year; and 9 men and 11 women were transferred from other institutions, a decrease of 4.

FIRST ADMISSIONS

Admissions for the first time to this or any hospital were 540 as compared with 561 last year, a decrease of 21.

DAILY POPULATION

The daily average population was 1705, an increase of 16. The whole number treated during the year was 2797, 22 more than the preceding year. The death rate for the year was 244, as against 221 the preceding year, an average of 8 per cent on the basis of total number of cases under treatment.

DISMISSALS

There were 618 dismissed during the year, 384 men and 284 women. There were discharged as recovered, 22 patients as compared with 56 patients in 1924; as improved, 230, as against 242 last year; as not improved, 34, as compared with 66 in 1924; and as not insane, 13, as compared with 33 in 1924.

At the end of the year there were 340 patients on trial visit in care of friends or under hospital supervision as compared with 313 at the end of the previous year.

Since the organization of the hospital, 25,994 patients have been admitted and 28,815 discharged.

In this connection a comparison of statistics with those of previous years should prove interesting: -

Hospital year	Total Adms.	First Adms.	Average Daily Population	Total cases treated during the year
1917	766	533	1488	2554
1918	734	480	1502	2490
1919	738	509	1486	2567
1920	645	492	1522	2489
1921	668	500	1576	2579
1922	729	547	1631	2569
1923	654	486	1642	2561
1924	735	561	1689	2775
1925	718	540	1705	2797

THE NEED OF A SEGREGATED BUILDING FOR ACUTE AND CONVALESCENT CASES

The capacity of the hospital and the accommodation for new cases are seriously over-taxed. The yearly surplus of chronic cases has exceeded previous records. It is almost impossible to maintain proper classification. The wards formerly reserved solely for acute and convalescing cases now carry a considerable number of the deteriorated class. The institution needs an addition of a segregated building for acute and convalescent cases.

MEDICAL EXAMINER'S CASES

Identification number 25789; female; age 36. A case of accidental scalding which resulted in serious injury. Patient held her hands in the hot water in the wash bowl in her ward until third degree burns occurred. The hot water supply is not under thermostatic control, and during certain periods becomes boiling hot in a few moments. It is hoped that thermostatic controls may be placed on these pipe lines this year.

Identification number 25345; male; age 25; diagnosis "Manic Depressive, Depressed"; admitted November 7, 1924; died January 7, 1925. Patient had improved to a point where he was allowed parole. He appeared very well and

seemed to have partly recovered from his depression. He was visited by his father in the afternoon of January 7th, but an hour later he took sodium cyanide, which doubtless he had obtained somehow by purchase in a nearby town where he had an acquaintance with a druggist.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

The following changes in the Staff personnel took place during the year:

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Gerard Cote, assistant physician, appointed May 28, 1925.
Dr. George H. Lussier, assistant physician, appointed May 28, 1925.
Dr. Marius Peladeau, assistant physician, appointed August 31, 1925.
Dr. Lawrence Raymond Morrison, assistant physician, appointed Oct. 2, 1925.
Dr. Cecil R. Learn, assistant physician, appointed October 13, 1925.

RESIGNATIONS

Dr. Paul Dufault, assistant physician, resigned May 16, 1925.
Dr. J. Charles Lapierre, assistant physician, resigned July 27, 1925.
Dr. Otis F. Kelley, pathologist, resigned September 10, 1925.
Dr. Guy C. Randall, senior assistant physician, resigned Sept. 30, 1925.
Dr. G. Herve Faubert, assistant physician, resigned November 8, 1925.

STUDENT INTERNES

Undergraduates in medicine, as student internes during the summer vacation period, helped us greatly in our work. We are assured that this service is of great value to students, and we know that the hospital profits largely by the work done in the wards and laboratory, and by the stimulating influence of an eager, inquiring, ambitious group of students among the staff.

The names of those who served as student internes follows:

Mr. George C. Stevens, June 1, 1925 to September 24, 1925.
Mr. William Gayle Crutchfield, June 5, 1925 to August 17, 1925.
Mr. Wallace A. Coburn, June 16, 1925 to September 23, 1925.
Mr. Donald Linard, June 22, 1925 to September 16, 1925.
Mr. Osmer Samuel Randall, June 22, 1925 to September 12, 1925.
Mr. Charles T. Schectman, August 4, 1925 to September 12, 1925.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CLINICS

These were conducted by Dr. Guy C. Randall, with the assistance of a

psychologist and a social worker of the hospital, until September 30, 1925, when he left the service. This work has since been carried on by Dr. Edgar M. Blew.

CLINICS FOR PATIENTS ON VISITS

Clinics for patients who have left the hospital on trial visits have been held weekly at Newburyport, Gloucester, Salem, Lawrence, Haverhill, Lynn, and Malden. These have been conducted by the Superintendent, or his Assistant, and a social worker. It is gratifying to state that the attendance at these clinics has been very full, and that our out-patients recognize that these efforts in their behalf are helpful to them. The clinics are in fact meetings between the patient and the hospital, where the difficulties and troubles of the discharged patient are discussed to the end of finding the best solution of the problems in the patient's interest. Too often, unfortunately, we find ourselves up against problems of great complexity and difficulty, but the point is that the patient knows he has a friendly agency that is bound to help him towards restoration in society. And, in many cases, this constitutes the stimulus to self-confidence and restoration. In all these confidential conferences between patients and the hospital it is understood that the object is solely service to those who have been our patients. Domestic and social relations are freely studied. The means of help, correction, and restoration are gone over carefully; and the influence of the hospital towards legitimate demands upon social agencies and private enterprises is enforced by visitations and studies by our social service workers.

We are justly proud of the fact that our patients resort to us for help in their troubles, and that in many instances we have been enabled to whelp them. This, after all, is the true standard by which we must measure the value of hospital service.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

The mental hygiene clinic at the Lynn Hospital was suspended in the last two months the year on account of the illness of the director, Dr. Edgar M. Blew. The work has recently been resumed under the direction of Senior Assistant, Dr. Charles L. Clay.

MEDICAL WORK

The established methods of complete physical, neurological, and mental examinations, followed by presentation at Staff Conference for purposes of discussion and general study and diagnosis, have been followed in all cases admitted. Practically all cases dismissed have appeared before the Staff before going out on visit or discharge. The medical and environmental aspects of each case are thoroughly considered.

Treatment of all syphilitic cases, Wassermann tests, typhoid and small-

pox vaccinations have been carried out as routine work. All persons admitted are subjected to the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin immunity Induced in susceptible cases.

Occupational work in the wards and classrooms has been carried on successfully during the year.

Special attention has been devoted to hydrotherapy.

DENTISTRY

This department has been conducted by Mesrop N. Mooradkianian, D.M.D., assisted by a dental hygienist, Miss Lillian Hall.

LABORATORY

Dr. Otis F. Kelly left the service on September 10, 1925, since which time laboratory service has been confined to routine work by members of the Clinical Staff. Dr. L. Raymond Morrison, of the Staff, is now taking a special laboratory course in preparation for this service.

EX-SERVICE MEN

It is earnestly hoped that in the early future arrangement may be made for the care of all ex-service men in the Federal hospitals. The number admitted is quite large, as may be seen by the subjoined table; the number removed to the Veterans' Bureau Hospital comparatively small.

EX-SERVICE MEN UNDER CARE OCT. 1, 1924 - SEPT. 30, 1925.

No. of First Admissions, 34; No. of Re-admissions, 13; No. of Return Visits, 13; No. of Return Escapes, 0; No. Discharged, 14; No. Transferred, 4; No. Discharged by Death, 4; No. on Visit, 30; No. on Escape, 8; Total number in the hospital October 1, 1924, 39; Total Number admitted during the year, 60; Total number discharged during the year, 60; Total number in the hospital September 30, 1925, 39; Total number under treatment during the year, 99.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Superintendent of Nurses submits the following report:
To the Superintendent of the Danvers State Hospital:

I herewith submit the forty-eighth annual report of the Training School for Nurses.

In Community, 35

(d) Care of Patients' Families, 2

(e) Personal Services, 48

(f) Placement, 19

2. Problems:

(a) Disease – Mental, 206
Physical, 47

(b) Sex Problems - Prostitution, 1
Promiscuity, 3
Wayward Tendencies, 8

(c) Environment, 143

1. Financial Difficulties, 16
2. Employment Difficulties, 19
3. Unsuitable Surroundings, 10
4. Friction - Family, 44
Others, 10
5. Marital Difficulties, 44

(d) Personality Problems, 88

1. Temperament, 32
2. Anti-social Habits, 55
3. Vacillating Interests, 1

(e) Educational Problems, 33

1. Readjustment Habits of Mind, 24
2. Recreation; church; social relationships, 9

(f) Legal Problems.

1. Concerning property or support, 10
2. Resulting from conduct of patient, 6
3. Resulting from conduct of others, 9

(g) General Problems, 3

IV. Service Rendered.

1. Medical:

(a) Contribution of information re: Medical History, 212

(b) Contribution of information re: Home Conditions, 49

(c) Contribution of information re: Condition of Out Patients, 208

(d) Arrangements for Medical Assistance, 15

2 Social:

- (a) Adjustments for Patients – Environment, 9
Personal Relations, 14
- (b) Adjustments for Patients in Industry, 5
- (c) Adjustments for Patients Recreation, 2
To Relatives, 112
- (d) Advice - To Patients, 104
To Others, 53
- (e) Connecting with Agencies, 22 with Individuals, 6
- (f) Family Assistance, 3
- (g) Personal Services, 31
Placement Work – Home, 20
Industry, 18

V. Supervision Work.

- 1. No. Patients on visit last day previous year, 360
To Patients on ward, 76
To Patients on visit, 146
- Visits - To Relatives of Friends, 308
To Social Agencies, 169
To Others, 245
- No. Patients in care of Other Agencies, 2

2. Family Care Patients:

- (a) No. Patients visited, 68
- (b) No. Patients placed, 2
- (c) No. Patients replaced, 5
- (d) No. Patients returned, 1
- (e) No. Patients discharged, 1
- (f) No. Patients Boarding Homes investigated, 12

VI. Clinic Work.

- 1. Out Patient - No. clinics attended, 44
No. interviews with Patients, 112
No. interviews with Relatives, 72
- 2. School Clinics –(a) No. Histories, 86
- 3. Community Clinics - No. attended, 42
No. interviews with Patients, 29
No. interviews with Others, 48

VII. Miscellaneous.

- 1. Amount of Expense Account - School or Community Clinic Work,
\$22.38
Hospital Work, \$413.92

No. days in Hospital, 173½
No. days outside Hospital, 257
No. days spent in School Clinic Work, 20

2. Account of Time - No. days spent in Community Clinic Work, 21
No. Evenings in Out Patient Community Clinic
Work, 44

Special Features:

Lectures, 8

Conferences attended, 14

Special Studies, 1

Personnel: Beulah E. Smith, Head Worker; Margaret E. Graham, resigned June 5, 1925; Hazel M. Simmons, student Social Worker, added to staff October 27, 1925.

NEEDS

Outstanding needs of this hospital to which attention has been directed in previous reports are:

The *renovation of the center Main Building*, to provide additional dining room space, admitting room, modern laboratory facilities, and officers' quarters.

The *replacement of the Middleton Colony by a fire-proof building near our main plant*.

The need of this has been repeatedly urged. A site adjacent to our main plant, safe, readily accessible, easily supplied with heat from our main power system, is available.

OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS

Sun-Verandas for the "C" and "H" Sections. These verandas should be the same general design and construction as those of the "B" and "I" sections.

Those who are acquainted with the conditions of our wards are deeply imbued with a sense of the embarrassment of service due to over-crowding, and seriously feel the urgent necessity of increased living quarters for patients. The advantages gained by these additions would include convenience of service, greater comfort of patients, and improvement of sanitation.

The normal working capacity of this hospital is estimated at 1550. Our monthly average population during the first six months has ranged from 1684 to 1765. Our average population for the six months has been 1730. These facts are sufficient arguments in favor of additional "breathing space." They speak for themselves.

The estimate of cost of these additions, submitted below, is based on the

assumption that the costs for material, construction and labor (except such rough work as digging, etc., done by patients) must be provided for in the appropriation. Skilled labor costs must be included in any adequate estimate of construction under this request. Our regular force of mechanics cannot undertake further construction, excepting the detriment of the institution.

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Estimated Cost of Sun-Verandas - "C" and "H" Sections - \$50,000.00

Fire Hose House and Completion of Garage Extension. A partially constructed extension to the institution garage offers, at a small cost, an opportunity to provide much needed room for the housing of institution motor vehicles and safe quarters for our fire-fighting equipment.

The excavating at the site of the garage extension was completed two years ago by the patients. The walls of the basement have been completed on three sides by patients and our masons. The front columns have been completed. There remains to be done the floor over the basement, and doors and windows. The basement for car storage is 42' x 62'. The basement, when completed, will be fireproof throughout.

Over this basement it is proposed to erect a fireproof one-story building for storage of fire equipment. The floor space would be sufficient to provide three compartments; one for ladders and small equipment, one for a chemical engine, and one for a motor fire truck.

The existing hose and engine house is a small shack of wooden construction, with room only for ladders, axes, lanterns, reels, and small chemical extinguishers. It is located right by the most dangerous fire-trap on our grounds; within a few feet of it are the Carpenter Shop, the Paint Shop, and the Blacksmith Shop; all under one roof. With a fire in the Blacksmith Shop or the Paint Shop situated directly over it, the chances of saving property, or even of entrance to the hose house, would be almost impossible.

Estimated Cost of Fire Hose House and Completion of Garage Extension is - \$5,855.00

Paint Shop and Blacksmith Shop. The existing Paint Shop and the Blacksmith Shop are located within the same building with the Carpenter Shop and the Machine Shop.

The Blacksmith Shop is situated on the ground floor directly under the Paint Shop. The floor above the Blacksmith Shop is of wood, covered underneath with plaster. On renewal of this plaster, paint and shellac were found to have oozed right through this floor, upon the plastering directly over the blacksmith's fire.

The Paint Shop is separated by a wall from the Carpenter Shop, with a door leading into the latter.

A more risky situation can hardly be conceived. In case of a fire in the Paint Shop, nothing less than a miracle would prevent the total loss of the whole building with all its contents.

It is proposed that a fire-proof, single-story building be erected along-side the Carpenter Shop: communicating with the latter by a runway; that this building be derided by a fire wall, so that one end may be used as a paint shop, the other as a blacksmith shop. The ground and layout of other buildings lend themselves admirably to this arrangement. The size of this building would be 40' x 78'.

The space now used as a Blacksmith Shop, might to very great advantage be used as a plumber's shop and storeroom. The existing Paint Shop would be added to the Carpenter Shop.

Estimated Cost of Paint Shop and Blacksmith Shop - \$11,352.00

Replacing Worn-Out Instantaneous Water Heater at Middleton Colony - \$375.00

Patterson-Kelly Instantaneous Water Heater, Type D, size No. 8. (del.) Heating capacity, 1250 gals. per hour; atmospheric temperature including thermostatic regulator.

Thermostatic Hot and Cold Water Mixers - \$606.00

2 - No. 7 Power's Thermostatic Hot and Cold Water Mixers. Necessary valves, piping and fittings, to install.

FARM

The farm production was equal to the best in years. Much other work, such as road repairs, fell upon the farm force. The yield of hay, ensilage, etc., was above the average of other years. The total profits amounted to \$63,723.83.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services were held regularly each Sunday, the Catholic clergyman officiating in the forenoons, and the Protestant clergyman in the afternoons. Religious services were also held monthly at the Middleton Colony. Responses to sick calls, or to administer the rites of their religion to the dying, have been faithfully made by the clergy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following friends of the hospital have contributed money towards entertainment of the patients, and to provide gifts at the Christmas season for those who had no friends to remember them: -Mrs. Margaret T. Sullivan, Peabody; Miss Eva Hanson, Chelsea; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gleason, Reading; Mrs. S. W. Wolfe, Gloucester; Mr. T. Callahan, Amesbury; Mr. John Thomas, Lynn; Mr. F. A. Manny, Boston; Mrs. Guy R. Wolfe, Gloucester; Mrs. Rufus Herrick, Boston; Mrs. Edith Pike, Boston.

The following donations by friends of the hospital are gratefully acknowledged: -Mr. George Pitman, Salem, piano; Mr. Gilman Brown, Hathorne, books; Mr. Henry Colby, Beverly, magazines; Mrs. Mary Shea, Lawrence, phonograph records; Mrs. Emmons, Boston, magazines; Mr. W. M. Priest, Lawrence, boxes of candy; Mrs. Anton E. Liebsch, Salem, cards and scrap-books; Mrs. G. M. Bowditch, Chelsea, bags and cards; Mrs. A. S. Plummer, Georgetown, handkerchiefs; Mrs. Sarah E. Bussler, Wollaston, Columbia machine and five records; Mrs. E. L. Webber, Boston, cards; Miss M. I. Dennison, Medford Hillside, candy; Church Periodical Club, Cambridge, books; Mrs. G. E. B. Putnam, Roslindale, car ticket; Mrs. Willis Ropes, Danvers, books; Miss Helen Osgood, Lynn, piano; Mr. G. F. Merrigan, Medford, fourteen Victrola records; Miss H. Mitchell, Methuen, books; Miss Emma Sexton, Hathorne, eleven cases of tonic; Mrs. H. L. Winslow, Hathorne, books and magazines; Miss Helen A. Smith, Winthrop, bound copies of Century Magazine.

I desire to record my appreciation of the services rendered our soldier patients by the Women's Auxiliaries, the American Legion Posts in this district, the Knights of Columbus, the Veterans of the World War, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and the Disabled Soldiers' Christmas Remembrance Committee. Throughout the year, special entertainments were provided for the soldiers, and gifts of tobacco, fruit, delicacies, writing materials, and reading matter were generously distributed by these patriotic organizations.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS

During the winter, dances for the patients were held weekly, and moving pictures exhibited Thursday and Friday evenings. Special entertainments were

given at Christmas, New Year's and Fourth of July. Card parties and musical entertainments, vocal and instrumental, furnished additional diversion.

During the summer, baseball was the great attraction for all. Matches between hospital teams and visiting teams were held weekly. Field sports were held on the Fourth of July, in which healthy rivalry and great enthusiasm were evoked.

The Christmas season, as usual, was suitably observed at the hospital. All the wards had Christmas trees, and were elaborately decorated. On Christmas morning, carols were sung in all the wards, by a group of singers composed of patients and employees. A generous response was made by friends of patients and the public to our holiday announcements. Every patient was presented with gifts contributed by friends or by the hospital. Friends of the hospital contributed money to provide gifts for those patients who had no near friends to remember them.

CONCLUSION

I am deeply indebted to a loyal, devoted corps of department heads, and to a willing, co-operative staff for services which made possible the success of the year's work. It is with a real sense of appreciation and gratitude that I recall the unselfish loyalty to the institution of these faithful officials.

To the Board of Trustees I desire to tender my heartfelt thanks for their counsel and support.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN B. MACDONALD, *Superintendent.*

(See Report for Statistical Tables)

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