

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the years 1883-84 : by authority.

Contributors

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REPORT

OF THE

9.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEARS 1883-84.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1884.

REPORT

BOARD OF MANAGERS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE YOUTH OF AMERICA



WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY GEORGE W. STONE, LITHOGRAPHER AND BINDER
1891

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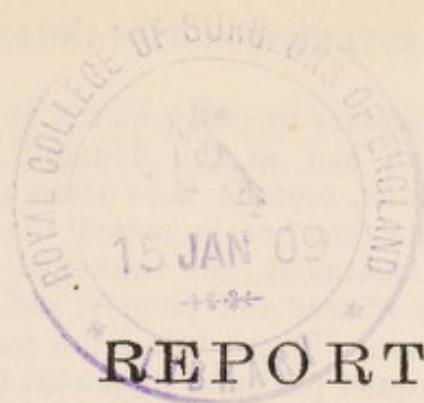
TREASURER:

HON. ALLEN POTTER, Kalamazoo.



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To his Excellency, JOSIAH BEGOLE, Governor of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with Act 206, Section 2, Laws of 1881, the undersigned, Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, respectfully submit our biennial report for the period ending September 30th, 1884.

On the first day of October, 1883, there were remaining in the Asylum seven hundred and forty patients; three hundred and twenty-six have since been admitted, and two hundred and sixty-eight discharged; leaving seven hundred and ninety-eight patients under treatment October 1st, 1884.

Of those discharged, eight-one were recovered, sixty-seven improved, forty-six unimproved, and seventy-four died. It will thus appear that 1,066 patients have received treatment during the biennial period, thirty-nine more than during the preceding period.

The whole number of weeks spent by patients in the Institution has been 80,273; during the preceding two years covered by our last report, the number of weeks was 72,958.6. The average number of patients resident for the year ending September 30th, 1883, was 754.21; for the year ending September 30th, 1884, 782.32; being an average increase of 28.16 over the preceding year.

No improvement has occurred in the character of the patients admitted. As hitherto reported, a large number were suffering from chronic and organic diseases that rendered recovery at least problematical, and as a large percentage of those remaining at the close of the last biennial period had been in the Asylum, on an average, from three to five years, and presented no very encouraging features, it will be seen that the number of hopeful cases under treatment has been very small. In summing up the results for the past two years and basing estimates upon the total number of patients in the Institution, the ratio of recoveries is not great, and hardly conveys a correct idea of the work accomplished; but if based upon recent and uncomplicated cases admitted, the showing is quite satisfactory, and compares favorably with that of kindred institutions.

The necessity for additional accommodations for the insane in this State has never been more seriously felt. The Institution has for several years had under treatment two hundred patients in excess of the number for which it was designed, resulting in overcrowded halls, imperfect classification, and an unusual degree of irritability and excitement. When crowding had reached a

dangerous limit, it became necessary to postpone the reception of all applicants until vacancies occurred, and as the demand has constantly been greater than the accommodations, months have often elapsed before urgent cases could be reached. This fact has increased the sufferings of many requiring immediate care and treatment, has awakened a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of county officers and friends, and has brought unmerited reproach upon the institution. These being the conditions, a few counties have temporarily removed quiet patients, supported by the State, to make room for very pressing cases; but this course is open to objection, having no legal sanction.

It is an unfortunate policy, in an economical point of view, to provide inadequate accommodations for the insane, to say nothing of the injustice done this unfortunate class of citizens, because it tends to increase the number of chronic cases and adds to the burden of the State. The administration of the institution, under the circumstances, has been more difficult, and the care and anxiety of the officers much greater.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition and the embarrassments above referred to, the health of the household has been exceptionally good; no epidemic nor any disease due to local influences has occurred, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the institution.

The mortality has been light, the ratio of deaths to the entire number having been less than three and one-half per cent. The loss has been mainly among those broken down by the depressing influences of prolonged mental disease. Two deaths have resulted from suicide.

From the Treasurer's report, it will be seen that the financial condition of the institution, considering the large expenditures incurred for repairs and renewals, continues satisfactory. The balance in the treasury September 30th, 1882, was \$36,954.06. The receipts from all sources for the support of patients during the biennial period have been \$376,227.17, and the disbursements on the same account for the same length of time have been \$374,953.25; leaving in the treasury September 30th, 1884, \$38,227.98.

The large number of patients under treatment and the favorable markets for the past year, have enabled the trustees to reduce the rate charged for the support of patients from \$4.06 to \$3.92 per week, commencing July 1st of the present year. It is thought that this amount will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the institution, and make all necessary repairs without materially reducing the working capital.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TABLE Showing the whole number of Weeks spent by Patients chargeable to each county, State, and private patients respectively, during the two years ending July 31, 1884, with the amount charged for Board, Clothing, Repairs, Damages, Postage, etc., and the average weekly cost per capita:

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Weeks.	Amount Charged for Board.	For Clothing.	For Repairs.	For Damages.	For Postage	Undertaker and Special.	Average Weekly Cost.	Total Am't of Bills Rendered.
Allegan.....	1,161.1	\$4,718 46	\$273 34	\$17 50	\$15 69	\$3 25	\$0 50	\$4 33.1	\$5,028 74
Antrim.....	190.2	770 08	64 95	1 81	86	38	25	4 40.6	838 33
Barry.....	498.	2,018 78	226 39	6 53	4 48	2 22	1 30	4 53.7	2,259 70
Berrien.....	352.6	1,428 74	121 30	6 03	2 08	93	-----	4 41.8	1,559 08
Benzie.....	104.3	423 36	44 99	1 10	22	52	-----	4 50.	470 19
Branch.....	548.1	2,223 40	147 25	1 80	2 08	1 82	2 00	4 34.1	2,378 35
Calhoun.....	462.2	1,875 08	87 89	12 34	4 49	70	-----	4 28.4	1,980 50
Cass.....	116.5	473 24	53 76	1 40	1 26	72	25	4 56.5	532 63
Cheboygan..	34.5	140 94	14 29	60	-----	13	-----	4 49.3	155 96
Chippewa...	129.2	526 56	88 14	1 82	1 27	46	8 00	4 84.3	626 25
Clare.....	69.1	279 48	35 95	45	85	19	-----	4 59.3	316 92
Charlevoix..	22.1	89 28	22 62	-----	9 50	06	-----	5 48.5	121 46
Clinton.....	584.4	2,372 74	125 38	9 47	7 09	1 79	41	4 30.9	2,516 88
Delta.....	199.1	807 82	96 13	90	2 35	39	-----	4 56.1	907 59
Eaton.....	640.3	2,596 28	233 09	15 08	15 49	3 79	50	4 47.2	2,864 23
Emmet.....	13.1	53 36	6 31	90	-----	03	-----	4 61.1	60 60
G'd Traverse	179.2	726 50	43 17	3 52	2 55	48	-----	4 32.2	776 22
Gratiot.....	302.4	1,227 34	96 20	3 32	6 12	1 74	35	4 41.2	1,335 07
Hillsdale...	445.	1,804 84	116 44	9 47	9 93	3 10	9 35	4 38.9	1,953 13
Houghton...	958.	3,886 38	280 39	10 80	12 51	54	8 00	4 38.3	4,198 62
Ionia.....	436.1	1,768 32	150 41	6 63	11 68	1 24	3 00	4 45.2	1,941 28
Iosco.....	22.5	91 60	11 03	-----	-----	04	-----	4 52.6	102 67
Isabella.....	256.3	1,039 24	96 26	2 64	12 53	92	9 63	4 52.8	1,161 22
Jackson.....	497.2	2,015 30	196 04	9 41	11 26	1 46	8 30	4 50.9	2,241 77
Kalamazoo...	1,698.3	6,890 66	383 32	27 43	20 34	2 91	6 25	4 31.6	7,330 91
Kent.....	1,676.6	6,798 36	538 99	23 80	28 17	6 50	15 00	4 41.9	7,410 82
Keweenaw...	200.1	811 34	87 44	6 19	24 05	49	-----	4 64.7	929 51
Leelanaw...	41.2	167 00	18 75	-----	40	10	-----	4 51.1	186 25
Lapeer.....	5.5	23 20	95	10	-----	04	-----	4 25.1	24 29
Lake.....	165.5	672 80	86 50	1 49	3 91	60	4 95	4 64.8	770 25
Mackinac...	21.6	88 74	8 20	15	-----	-----	-----	4 44.2	97 09
Manistee...	35.4	143 66	10 99	25	-----	12	-----	4 35.8	155 02
Marquette...	516.1	2,091 82	211 83	5 00	1 21	1 44	23 00	4 52.4	2,334 30
Mason.....	234.5	951 70	85 47	2 74	2 70	56	6 20	4 47.	1,049 37
Mecosta.....	250.6	1,016 62	134 07	4 97	3 19	62	25	4 62.3	1,159 72
Menominee...	799.3	3,241 34	332 61	9 32	18 84	1 04	10 95	4 52.1	3,614 10
Missaukee...	38.4	155 98	19 49	-----	1 78	04	-----	4 59.	177 29
Montcalm...	633.5	2,571 64	170 07	12 61	13 48	1 61	3 00	4 37.5	2,772 41
Muskegon...	526.3	2,134 82	214 13	11 22	13 44	2 40	55	4 51.4	2,376 56
Newaygo...	668.	2,708 36	237 30	12 77	11 51	1 40	25	4 44.8	2,971 59
Oakland.....	74.	300 44	20 44	2 50	3 88	09	-----	4 42.3	327 35
Oceana.....	106.6	431 98	48 09	90	2 25	36	6 40	4 58.5	489 98
Ontonagon...	292.6	1,187 14	122 17	1 30	2 08	76	2 50	4 49.3	1,315 95
Otsego.....	55.3	223 84	17 27	80	-----	25	-----	4 36.8	242 16
Osceola.....	297.5	1,206 24	80 23	5 47	20 19	63	-----	4 41.	1,312 76
Ottawa.....	924.5	3,748 76	251 60	20 61	16 86	1 61	1 05	4 37.	4,040 49
St. Joseph...	576.3	2,336 42	174 51	10 86	19 54	2 23	2 25	4 41.6	2,545 81
Shiawassee...	14.	56 85	1 73	23	41	22	-----	4 24.5	59 43
Van Buren...	586.2	2,373 04	195 02	5 35	20 50	1 23	6 15	4 43.9	2,601 29
Wayne.....	243.	985 34	67 76	9 31	10 82	57	13	4 41.9	1,073 93
Wexford....	314.	1,272 98	135 08	5 99	7 56	62	-----	4 53.	1,422 23
Totals.....	19,223.4	77,948 18	6,287 73	304 88	331 44	55 30	140 72	4 42.8	85,118 25
State.....	51,286.2	207,886 90	11,983 63	1,232 69	884 31	50 98	81 82	4 33.1	222,120 33
Private.....	9,286.4	37,649 66	1,929 46	141 63	100 59	56 96	2,281 68	4 54.	42,159 98
Totals.....	79,796.3	323,484 74	20,200 82	1,679 20	1,366 34	163 24	2,504 22	4 37.8	349,398 56

IMPROVEMENTS.

Reference was made in our last report to the necessity of repairing the exterior walls of the female department, and also of erecting an infirmary for the use of patients suffering from wasting and contagious diseases. The Legislature saw fit to make the necessary appropriation, and the work has been executed during the biennial period.

It will be remembered that the walls of this department were left in an unfinished state, with a view of covering with stucco, a method at one time much in vogue, but for some reason it was not used, and nothing was substituted. The result was, no effort having been made to select hard brick for the outside course, or those of uniform color, that the walls were injured by the action of the frost, and the appearance of the building was hardly creditable to the State. To prevent further injury and to improve the general appearance, it was decided to stain and tuck-point the walls. Preliminary to this it was found necessary to remove the disintegrated brick and to replace them with new, to fill the interstices and to cover the surface with a thin layer of mortar. The entire surface was then stained a dark cherry red and tuck-pointed. The appearance of the building has undergone a marked change for the better, the architectural outlines have been brought out while the mechanical defects have been more or less concealed by the process.

The contract was awarded to Mr. Geo. Rickman, the lowest bidder, for thirty-seven cents per square yard. The work has been performed in a satisfactory manner in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The appropriation for this purpose was found to be adequate.

The infirmary erected in connection with the female department is 82x32 feet, with projections on the north and south. It is a two-story building with basement, is connected with the west end of the first transverse section of the north wing by a corridor 15x30 feet, with an entrance from the main building on each floor. The mason work and plastering was done by contract; the wood-work, painting, slating, etc., by mechanics employed by the day. The entire cost of the building, not including the heating apparatus, was about \$12,000. It has a capacity for twenty-four patients. The appointments of the building, the heating and ventilating, are excellent. The wards are in some respects like a general hospital, each being a large dormitory with a few single rooms for those disturbed, or who for any special reason should be isolated. The upper story is the infirmary proper, where those suffering from acute and chronic diseases are treated, the lower is for old ladies and epileptics requiring constant care and supervision.

SEWER.

It will be remembered that an agreement was entered into between the State of Michigan and the municipal authorities of Kalamazoo to the effect that said village would construct a sewer and furnish permanent sewerage for the asylum for the sum of \$5,000, half to be paid when the contract was ratified, and half when the sewer was completed. The contract embodying the articles of agreement was subsequently ratified and first installment paid, but owing to unforeseen difficulties the work did not progress as rapidly as was anticipated, and the sewer was not completed until early in the present biennial period. After it had been in operation for several weeks, and after the trustees had satisfied themselves that the contract had been faithfully carried out, the work was accepted and the balance paid. The sewer has now been in use nearly two years and has fully met the requirements.

PIGGERY.

A piggery has been erected 100 feet long and 44 feet wide. The appropriation of \$250 made several years since was not sufficient for the purpose, and the balance, amounting to \$600, has been paid out of the general fund

of the institution. The provision is now good, but not adequate for raising and fattening all the swine that could be profitably kept at the asylum.

CEMENT WALK.

Among other improvements may be mentioned the cement walk connecting the main buildings and extending to the porter's lodge, a distance of about three thousand feet. The walk is six feet wide, laid in slabs to resemble flagging, and constructed of the best Portland cement, about two barrels of cement being used to each one hundred square feet of surface. The walk has been laid one year and shows no evidence of being unfavorably acted upon by the weather. While the outlay has been much greater than for a plank walk, still, it is likely to prove permanent, and in the end will be much cheaper and better. The expense of laying the walk was \$3,081.03.

ADDITIONAL BOILERS.

New steam and hot water boilers have been purchased for the male department. The boiler-house has been enlarged and changed for their reception and for greater convenience. The conditions are now favorable for heating the building and for supplying an abundance of hot water to the halls.

GROUNDS.

Those who visit the asylum will notice further improvement in the grounds. This has been brought about by changing the drives, and removing some of them further from the building by grading and planting trees and shrubbery. In executing the work, the labor of patients has been utilized under intelligent supervision. By accomplishing something each year the surroundings of the asylum can be made very attractive.

REPAIRS.

Considerable expense has been incurred in repairs and renewals. The halls have received the attention usually given them each year; several have been painted and thoroughly renovated; the gutters have been repaired, cornices and window frames painted and sanded, and the sash traced. In order to keep the halls bright and cheerful, and the building and fixtures all in a good state of repair, a large yearly expenditure is required.

The trustees recommend that the following appropriations be made for the purposes specified:—

KITCHEN, \$7,000.

At the male department, cooking for nearly five hundred persons has been done in quarters no larger than those often provided for a single family. The kitchen is in the basement of the centre building, is poorly ventilated, damp, and unhealthy, and during the hot season is very uncomfortable. The health of many of the employés suffers in consequence. In addition, there is not adequate sleeping accommodation for the help of this department. To fully remedy these defects, it is thought advisable to erect a building 38x64 in the rear of the centre building, with corridor 18x20, and cellar under the north end 20x38 feet; the first story to contain the kitchen, dining and sitting-room, and the upper story the sleeping-rooms, closets, etc., for the employés. It is to be a plain, substantial building, well suited to the purpose.

INFIRMARY, \$15,000.

The great relief the newly-furnished infirmary has afforded the female department in taking the sick from the halls, in providing better facilities for their care and treatment, as well as lessening the expense of nursing, has led the trustees to recommend a similar provision at the male department where the necessity is even greater. In making estimates for the proposed building, it is only necessary to add the expense of the heating apparatus to the actual cost of the present infirmary, as only minor changes in the plan will be required. It should be borne in mind that the steam coils for the heating apparatus in the hospital or infirmary were made of old material on hand, by our own engineer, without additional cost to the State. As this material is now exhausted, an item for heating has been included in the above estimate.

CARPENTER SHOP, ETC., \$3,000.

The additions, alterations, and repairs that are constantly going on in and about the asylum render it necessary to employ several mechanics most of the time. To enable them to work to the greatest advantage, ample shop room, fixtures, and machinery should be provided. During the past few years the carpenters have been laboring under many disadvantages for lack of room and proper facilities for doing work. To obviate these difficulties, it is thought advisable to erect a carpenter shop 30x60 feet, with two stories, and a basement for storing material.

The following is a brief summary of objects for which appropriations are asked and amounts required:—

For the construction of an infirmary at the male department, heating and ventilating the same.....	\$15,000
For the construction of a kitchen at the same department.....	7,000
For the construction of a carpenter shop, machinery, etc.....	3,000
Total amount.....	\$25,000

In compliance with the statute the trustees submit herewith the following correspondence:

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Kalamazoo, Sept. 3d, 1884.

To the Rt. Rev. George D. Gillespie, Chairman of State Board of Corrections and Charities:

DEAR SIR:—Act 206, Section 6, Laws of 1881, provides that the Trustees, before recommending in their biennial report the amounts in their opinion necessary for current expenses and for special purposes, shall submit the same in writing to the State Board of Corrections and Charities for its opinion thereon, with reasons for such recommendations. As the Trustees of this Institution are empowered to fix annually the rate to be charged per week per capita for the support of patients, which shall cover the entire cost of maintenance, no appropriation for current expenses of the Institution will be required, and no estimate therefor will be necessary for this purpose.

To meet more fully the growing necessities of the Institution, the Trustees recommend that the following appropriations be made:

For a new carpenter shop, and machinery.....	\$3,000 00
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The Institution has never had a suitable carpenter shop. The one in use is much too small, is a wooden building out of repair, and located too near the engine-house, which increases the danger from fire. The proposed building is to be constructed of brick and to be made as near fire-proof as practicable. During the past two years

our carpenters have been laboring under many disadvantages, owing to the lack of room and proper facilities for doing work.

For an infirmary at male department..... \$15,000 00

The proposed infirmary at the male department is to be very similar to the one recently constructed. It is to be 82 by 32 ft., with projections as shown on the plans, and to be connected to the south wing by a corridor 30 by 18 ft. The importance of isolating those patients suffering from chronic and contagious diseases cannot be doubted, and the good results can now be seen at the female department, where this plan is in successful operation. The necessity for an infirmary at the male is fully as great as at the female department.

It should be borne in mind that no estimate was made for heating and plumbing the present infirmary, as old material on hand was largely employed by our mechanics for this purpose, and a reduction of about \$3,000 made in the expense of construction. As this material has now become exhausted, we have added the amount required for heating and plumbing to our previous estimates.

For a kitchen, with sleeping apartments, at male department..... \$7,000 00

The food for nearly five hundred persons is now being prepared in rooms in the basement of the center building, which are inadequate and entirely unsuitable, being damp, poorly ventilated, and unhealthy.

The best locality for the proposed structure is in the rear of the center building. Dimensions, 38 by 60 ft., two stories, with cellar 28 by 38 ft. The first floor is to contain kitchen and dining-room; the second floor, six sleeping-rooms for employes, clothes-rooms, bath-room, etc. The building is to be plain, constructed of brick, and well arranged for the purposes intended.

Trusting that these recommendations will meet with the approval of your Board, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ROBERT BURNS,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
Lansing, Oct. 22, 1884.

MR. ROBERT BURNS, *Secretary of the Board of Trustees Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:*

MY DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Corrections and Charities have received your communication of September 3, "submitting what amounts in the opinion of your board are needed for the next two years for special purposes, with the reasons for such recommendations" (the same estimates having been informally submitted early in August).

Requested to give our "opinion thereon," we visited the Michigan Asylum on August 11 and 12, and now make our report to your Board.

For a new carpenter shop and machinery.....\$3,000 00

In view of the present insufficient provision and the unsafe location, we regard the expenditure as demanded, and would emphasize that it be "made as near fire proof as practicable," even if it should appear that a larger appropriation is needed.

For an infirmary at male department.....\$15,000 00

Being convinced by examination of the value of the infirmary to the female department, we concur with your Board, that "the necessity at the male department is fully as great."

The appropriation for the present infirmary was \$9,000.00. The reasons given in your communication seem to warrant the additional \$6,000.00 asked.

For a kitchen with sleeping apartments at male department.....\$7,000 00

The fact that "food is prepared for nearly five hundred persons" shows the necessity for a more capacious and well appointed kitchen, while the provision for employes seems not unreasonable.

In concurring in your recommendations we are mindful that the appropriations for the last two years were only \$12,000.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

W. J. BAXTER, *Secretary.*

WATER-SUPPLY.

At no distant day it will become necessary to increase the water supply of the institution. In 1873 a well twenty-four feet deep and sixteen feet in diameter was dug in the valley, about one hundred rods from the engine house, from which source the water for all purposes has since been derived. The water proved of excellent quality, but for the past few years the supply has been inadequate owing to the growing necessities of the institution as well as to the lowering of the streams of the surrounding country. By pumping slowly fourteen hours each day, it has furnished sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but in an emergency, as in the case of fire, it would soon be exhausted and the building would be left to the mercy of the flames. No doubt the well could be enlarged so as to meet fully the necessities of the case, but while the changes were going on, the supply to the house would be cut off, during which other arrangements would have to be made. The present method is an expensive one, owing to the necessity of maintaining a separate pumping station. It has been proposed to sink a well near the engine house of the female department, which, although the first cost would be greater, would effect a large saving in the cost of pumping, and would, it is thought, in the end prove more economical. The water supply would also be much more available in case of an emergency. The undersigned have not yet decided what will be the best and cheapest plan of relief and it is thought desirable to defer action until all questions relating to the subject have been satisfactorily determined.

In this connection we desire to call attention to the necessity of having more land for cultivation and grazing purposes. At least two hundred acres in addition to the present farm are required to meet the demands of the institution. By going a few miles out of town a desirable tract can be secured at reasonable rates. Such an acquisition would afford pasture for cows, young cattle, and horses, when desirable to have them out, as well as hay and grain for stock kept at the asylum. Great advantage would be derived in providing useful occupation for many patients, and if rightly managed, it would pay for itself in a few years. The saving on the purchase of milk, amounting annually to \$2,500, would, in a few years, pay for a good farm. An appropriation for this purpose is very desirable.

A tract of land containing about nine acres, forming the northern boundary of the asylum grounds, and within thirty rods of the north wing of the female department, should, if possible, be secured for asylum purposes. Unless obtained, it will soon be used as building lots, thus bringing the city too near our limits and interfering with the quiet and privacy of our patients. The trustees request that authority be given to purchase this at favorable rates.

The laws regulating the admission and support of patients, while liberal and comprehensive, are not free from serious defects, and in case of private patients altogether silent. It is important to have the statutes full, clear, and so framed as not to cause delay in the admission of urgent cases, and to apply to private as well as to public patients. Uniformity of action will be secured, and greater protection will thus be afforded to the officers in the discharge of their duties. The trustees would therefore recommend such ad-

ditions and amendments to the existing laws as will best meet the requirements.

At the close of the biennial period Mr. Montague, our steward, tendered his resignation on account of advanced age and a desire to withdraw from the active duties of life. He had been longer connected with the institution than any other person, having been appointed trustee in 1857 and steward at its organization in 1859. He was a faithful and good officer, honest and incorruptible in all his transactions, and a man of strong individual character. In his retirement he takes with him the kindest feelings and best wishes of all connected with the institution.

Stephen G. Earl of Kalamazoo has been appointed his successor. He comes to us highly recommended as a man of integrity and good business ability, well qualified for the responsible duties of his office.

Daniel Putnam, chaplain to the institution since its organization in 1859, tendered his resignation in April last. He was peculiarly adapted to the work, both from natural endowments and long familiarity with the insane, and the trustees reluctantly accepted his resignation. For several years his home had been in Ypsilanti, which rendered it difficult for him to conduct services regularly. The vacancy caused by his resignation has not been filled; but arrangements have been made with six pastors representing the leading denominations in the city to conduct services in turn on every Sabbath. Thus far this plan has worked very satisfactorily, both to the patients and the officers.

Last January, Dr. Henry S. Noble, one of the assistant physicians, owing to the protracted illness of a relative, tendered his resignation. He was an efficient officer, and his loss to the institution has been much regretted. The trustees have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. William M. Edwards to fill the vacancy. He is a graduate of the medical school at Ann Arbor, is a young man of recognized ability, and has entered upon his duties with an intelligence and zeal which promise complete success.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments and occasional distress arising from lack of adequate accommodations, the trustees look back upon the results of the past two years with much satisfaction. The institution has steadily been increasing its usefulness, a greater number of patients having received treatment than for any similar period in its history. The average number of recoveries has been maintained, the mortality has been unusually light, and a reduction in the cost of maintenance has been made. The trustees by frequent inspection of the halls and various departments are of the opinion, from the order and cleanliness that everywhere prevailed, the absence of general complaints, as well as the quantity and good quality of food furnished, that the patients are well cared for, that the institution is being wisely and judiciously managed, and is fully meeting the objects for which it was established.

These excellent results are due to the skilful and faithful services of Dr. Palmer, the medical superintendent, and of his able corps of medical assistants. Too much praise cannot be accorded to these officers for their intelli-

gent fidelity to the delicate trusts reposed in them by the State and by the friends of the unfortunate class under their care. Inspired by their example and watchful care, fidelity to duty is the prevailing rule and characteristic of all heads of departments and of the employés under their charge. That the favorable results of the last two years have been accomplished in an institution crowded to repletion with the insane, is abundant evidence that its administration is marked by unity, harmony, fidelity, and ability.

To the favorable consideration of your excellency and the fostering care of the Legislature, the undersigned commend this institution and its great interests in the full confidence that they will receive due attention.

CHARLES T. MITCHELL,
E. O. HUMPHREY,
ROBERT BURNS,
IRA R. GROSVENOR,
FOSTER PRATT,
A. W. NICHOLS.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Section 8, of "an act relating to the accounting for money received and expended by certain officers" (No. 148, laws of 1873), requires that "such officer shall appear before the Board of State Auditors with the vouchers and receipts properly abstracted and arranged, and accompanied by an account current setting forth the amount on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year; also the amount received or disbursed during the period covered thereby, and the amount on hand at the close thereof. Upon the presentation of such vouchers, receipts, abstracts, and accounts current, the Board of State Auditors shall, after an examination thereof, make a settlement with each officer designated by this act, and a full statement of such settlement shall be incorporated with and published as a part of the annual report made by such officers."

In accordance with the requirements of the act, we respectfully present the following copy of the "account current" submitted, with the original vouchers and receipts, to the Board of State Auditors, and made the basis of settlement.

Accounts Current for October, 1882.

DR.			
Oct.	1.	To balance as per settlement with Board of State Auditors.....	\$36,954 06
	31.	receipts for State and county patients.....	179 63
	31.	receipts for private patients.....	660 93
	31.	receipts for incidentals.....	72 54
	31.	receipts for officers' salaries.....	2,125 25
			\$39,992 41
		CR.	
Oct.	31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$12,278 40
	31.	payment on special appropriation account.....	2,467 25
	31.	balance.....	25,246 76
			\$39,992 41

Accounts Current for November, 1882.

		DR.	
Nov. 1.	To balance.....		\$25,246 76
30.	receipts for private patients.....		1,123 27
30.	receipts for upper store-room.....		42 39
			\$26,412 42
		CR.	
Nov. 30.	By payment on current expense account.....		\$17,041 08
30.	payment on special appropriation account.....		126 50
30.	balance.....		9,244 84
			\$26,412 42

Accounts Current for December, 1882.

		DR.	
Dec. 1.	To balance.....		\$9,244 84
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		9,771 56
31.	receipts for private patients.....		3,438 78
31.	receipts for upper store-room.....		69 05
			\$22,524 23
		CR.	
Dec. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....		\$13,639 83
31.	balance.....		8,884 40
			\$22,524 23

Accounts Current for January, 1883.

		DR.	
Jan. 1.	To balance.....		\$8,884 40
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		26,461 21
31.	receipts for private patients.....		936 00
31.	receipts for incidentals.....		53 80
31.	receipts for officers' salaries.....		2,250 00
			\$38,585 41
		CR.	
Jan. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....		\$19,474 14
31.	payment on special appropriation account.....		2,250 00
31.	balance.....		16,861 27
			\$38,585 41

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

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Accounts Current for February, 1883.

		DR.	
Feb. 1.	To balance.....		\$16,861 27
28.	receipts for State and county patients.....		8,570 05
28.	receipts for private patients.....		2,506 44
28.	receipts for upper store room.....		11 54
28.	receipts for incidentals.....		15 00
			\$27,964 30
		CR.	
Feb. 28	By payment on current expense account.....		\$10,690 08
28.	balance.....		17,274 22
			\$27,964 30

Accounts Current for March, 1883.

		DR.	
Mar. 1.	To balance.....		\$17,274 22
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		28,692 79
31.	receipts for private patients.....		2,627 89
31.	receipts for upper store room.....		80 37
31.	receipts for incidentals.....		379 41
			\$49,054 68
		CR.	
Mar. 31.	By payment on current expense account.....		\$17,218 10
31.	payment on special appropriation account.....		2,500 00
31.	balance.....		29,336 58
			\$49,054 68

Accounts Current for April, 1883.

		DR.	
April 1.	To balance.....		\$29,336 58
30.	receipts for private patients.....		351 19
30.	receipts for incidentals.....		15 00
30.	receipts for officers' salaries.....		2,250 00
			\$31,952 77
		CR.	
April 30	By payment on current expense account.....		\$12,385 92
30.	payment on special appropriation account.....		2,250 00
30.	balance.....		17,316 85
			\$31,952 77

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Account Current for May, 1883.

DR.		
May 1.	To balance.....	\$17,316 85
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....	8,992 39
31.	receipts for private patients.....	2,960 05
31.	receipts for upper store-room.....	18 15
31.	receipts for incidentals.....	15 00
		\$29,302 44
CR.		
May 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$16,387 74
31.	payment on special appropriations account.....	418 41
31.	balance.....	12,496 29
		\$29,302 44

Account Current for June, 1883.

DR.		
June 1.	To balance.....	\$12,496 29
30.	receipts for State and county patients.....	27,282 43
30.	receipts for private patients.....	2,265 04
30.	recelpts for upper store room.....	68 87
		\$42,112 63
CR.		
June 30.	By payments on current expense account.....	\$12,958 19
30.	payment on special appropriation account.....	2,355 01
30.	balance.....	26,799 43
		\$42,112 63

Account Current for July, 1883.

DR.		
July 1.	To balance.....	\$26,799 43
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....	585 39
31.	receipts for private patients.....	735 29
31.	receipts for officers' salaries.....	2,250 00
31.	receipts for special appropriations.....	8,100 00
		\$38,470 11
CR.		
July 31.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$11,672 70
31.	payment on special appropriation account.....	4,218 34
31.	balance.....	22,579 07
		\$38,470 11

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

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Account Current for August, 1883.

DR.		
Aug. 1.	To balance.....	\$22,579 07
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....	7,414 37
31.	receipts for private patients.....	2,935 14
31.	receipts for upper store-room.....	20 39
31.	receipts for incidentals.....	186 83
		\$33,135 80
CR.		
Aug. 31.	By payments on current expense account.....	\$11,381 07
31.	payment on special appropriations.....	2,354 22
31.	balance.....	19,400 51
		\$33,135 80

Account Current for September, 1883.

DR.		
Sept. 1.	To balance.....	\$19,400 51
30.	receipts for State and county patients.....	30,404 41
30.	receipts for private patients.....	1,223 48
30.	receipts for upper store-room.....	42 17
30.	receipts for incidentals.....	331 09
30.	receipts for special appropriations.....	4,000 00
		\$55,401 66
CR.		
Sept. 30.	By payment on current expense account.....	\$14,812 78
30.	payment on special appropriations.....	1,575 53
30.	balance.....	39,013 35
		\$55,401 66

Balances, September 30, 1883.

	DR.	CR.
Special appropriations account:		
Additional stairway.....		\$55 25
Books, pictures, etc.....		
Connecting buildings.....	\$48 96	
Construction of sewer.....	25 00	
Dispensary fixtures.....		219 00
Excavating in garden, etc.....	480 09	
Extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	846 07	
Fire apparatus.....	23 58	
Grading, trees, etc.....	58 93	
Iron railing.....		113 50
Infirmary.....		1,367 90
New heating apparatus.....	7,223 05	
Painting and penciling exterior walls.....		2,248 54
Porters' lodge.....		
Steam pumps.....	475 27	
Stone porches.....	209 55	
Woven wire mattresses.....		419 42
Current expense account.....		43,980 24
In treasury, Sept. 30, 1883.....	39,013 35	
	\$48,403 85	\$48,403 85

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, Dec. 12, 1884. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the within account current of receipts and disbursements of Geo. C. Palmer, Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, and carefully compared the vouchers submitted to the Board, with the account current, and find the same to correspond and the balances on hand at that date to correspond with the books of the Auditor General, and have settled with said Superintendent on that basis.

H. A. CONANT,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

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Account Current for October, 1883.

		DR.	
Oct. 1.	To balance as per settlement with Board of State Auditors.....		\$39,013 35
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		458 76
31.	receipts for private patients.....		823 91
31.	receipts for incidentals.....		71 75
31.	receipts for officers' salaries.....		2,250 00
			\$42,617 77
		CR.	
31.	By payment on current expense account.....		\$14,510 28
31.	payment on special appropriations account.....		3,382 91
31.	balance.....		24,724 58
			\$42,617 77

Account Current for November, 1883.

		DR.	
Nov. 1.	To balance.....		\$24,724 58
30.	receipts for State and county patients.....		8,082 54
30.	receipts for private patients.....		3,363 86
30.	receipts for upper store room.....		36 64
30.	receipts for incidentals.....		53 16
			\$36,260 78
		CR.	
Nov. 30.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$19,159 45
30.	payment on special appropriations account.....		621 76
30.	balance.....		16,479 57
			\$36,260 78

Account Current for December, 1883.

		DR.	
Dec. 1.	To balance.....		\$16,479 57
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		30,789 12
31.	receipts for private patients.....		1,066 90
31.	receipts for upper store room.....		70 42
			\$48,406 01
		CR.	
Dec. 31.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$18,293 82
31.	payments on special appropriations account.....		373 90
31.	balance.....		29,738 29
			\$48,406 01

Account Current for January, 1884.

		DR.	
Jan. 1.	To balance.....		\$29,738 29
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		227 50
31.	receipts for private patients.....		509 73
31.	receipts for incidentals.....		60 10
31.	receipts for officers' salaries.....		2,250 00
			\$32,785 62
		CR.	
Jan. 31.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$13,940 49
31.	payments on special appropriations account.....		2,328 30
31.	balance.....		16,516 83
			\$32,785 62

Account Current for February, 1884.

		DR.	
Feb. 1.	To balance.....		\$16,516 83
29.	receipts for State and county patients.....		8,736 91
29.	receipts for private patients.....		2,487 61
29.	receipts for upper store-room.....		40 14
			\$27,781 49
		CR.	
Feb. 29.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$11,814 00
29.	balance.....		15,967 49
			\$27,781 49

Account Current for March, 1884.

		DR.	
M'ch 1.	To balance.....		\$15,967 49
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		30,806 28
31.	receipts for private patients.....		1,379 88
31.	receipts for upper store-room.....		122 49
31.	receipts for incidentals.....		61 13
			\$48,337 27
		CR.	
M'ch 31.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$13,382 23
31.	balance.....		34,955 04
			\$48,337 27

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

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Account Current for April, 1884.

		DR.	
April 1.	To balance.....		\$34,955 04
30.	receipts for State and county patients.....		356 29
30.	receipts for private patients.....		579 80
30.	receipts for officers' salaries.....		2,045 70
			\$37,936 83
		CR.	
Ap'l 30.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$11,802 83
30.	payments on special appropriations account.....		2,045 70
30.	balance.....		24,088 30
			\$37,936 83

Account Current for May, 1884.

		DR.	
May 1.	To balance.....		\$24,088 30
31.	receipts for State and county patients.....		7,796 94
31.	receipts for private patients.....		3,384 19
31.	receipts for upper store-room.....		35 28
			\$35,304 71
		CR.	
May 31.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$13,249 79
31.	payments on special appropriations account.....		336 00
31.	balance.....		21,718 92
			\$35,304 71

Account Current for June, 1884.

		DR.	
June 1.	To balance.....		\$21,718 92
30.	receipts for State and county patients.....		1,508 35
30.	receipts for private patients.....		1,441 07
30.	receipts for upper store room.....		41 27
30.	receipts for incidentals.....		99 87
			\$24,809 48
		CR.	
June 30.	By payments on current expense account.....		\$10,297 85
30.	payments on special appropriations account.....		447 89
30.	balance.....		14,063 74
			\$24,809 48

Account Current for July, 1884.

		DR.	
July 1.	To balance		\$14,063 74
31.	receipts for State and county patients		28,025 22
31.	receipts for private patients		381 02
31.	receipts for incidentals		145 84
31.	receipts for officers' salaries		2,000 00
			\$44,615 82
		CR.	
July 31.	By payments on current expense account		\$13,360 60
31.	payments on special appropriations account		2,558 47
31.	balance		28,696 75
			\$44,615 82

Account Current for August, 1884.

		DR.	
Aug. 1.	To balance		\$28,696 75
31.	receipts for State and county patients		7,257 31
31.	receipts for private patients		2,675 93
31.	receipts for upper store-room		160 02
31.	receipts for incidentals		15 00
			\$38,805 01
		CR.	
Aug 31.	By payments on current expense account		\$13,056 56
31.	balance		25,748 45
			\$38,805 01

Account Current for September, 1884.

		DR.	
Sept. 1.	To balance		\$25,748 45
30.	receipts for State and county patients		30,645 47
30.	receipts for private patients		994 31
30.	receipts for upper store-room		125 33
30.	receipts for incidentals		80 80
30.	Transfer from special appropriations account to current expenses balance of accounts for additional stairway and iron railing		168 75
			\$57,763 11
		CR.	
Sept. 30.	By payments on current expense account		\$19,366 38
30.	transfer special appropriations account		168 75
30.	balance		38,227 98
			\$57,763 11

Balances September 30, 1884.

<i>Special Appropriations Account:</i>	DR.	CR.
Connecting buildings.....	\$48 96	
Construction of sewer.....	25 00	
Dispensary fixtures.....		\$219 00
Excavating in garden, etc.....	480 09	
Extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	846 07	
Fire apparatus.....	23 58	
Grading, trees, etc.....	58 93	
New heating apparatus.....	7,223 05	
Painting and penciling exterior walls.....		180 00
Steam pumps.....	475 27	
Stone porches.....	209 55	
Woven wire mattresses.....		306 63
Current expense account.....		46,912 85
In treasury Sept. 30, 1884.....	38,227 98	
	\$47,618 48	\$47,618 48

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF AUDITORS, }
Lansing, Dec. 12, 1884. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the within account current of receipts and disbursements of Geo. C. Palmer, superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, and carefully compared the vouchers submitted to the Board with the account current, and find the same to correspond and the balances on hand at that date to correspond with the books of the Auditor General, and have settled with said superintendent on that basis.

H. A. CONANT,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	1883.	1884.
ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.		
Salaries of clerks, attendants, center assistants, and part salaries of two assistant physicians.....	\$30,685 41	\$30,706 60
AMUSEMENTS.		
Repairing organ, tuning pianos, etc.....	\$2 50	\$12 00
Billiard table cloth, balls, tips, etc.....	53 08	18 50
Repairs to stereopticon.....		49 00
New gas bag, retorts, tubing, etc.....	39 18	
Roller skates, instructor, etc.....	26 98	2 00
Playing cards.....	53 46	2 04
Toboggans.....	4 43	7 94
Croquet sets, arrows, checkers, etc.....	11 80	14 25
Hammocks.....	4 00	
Hack hire for musicians.....		6 00
Services of organist.....		28 00
Flags.....	7 05	
Masquerade costume, rent of cornet.....	10 50	
Music books.....		25 50
Services of magician for Christmas entertainment.....	20 00	
Freight on piano, organ, cartage.....	8 36	5 19
	\$241 34	\$170 92

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
APOTHECARY SHOP.				
Alcohol.....	289½ galls....	237¼ galls....	\$649 46	\$515 79
Whisky.....	179 galls....	224 galls....	358 00	448 00
Wines.....	26 galls....	20 galls....	68 25	42 50
Quinine.....	30 ozs....	15 ozs....	58 00	18 75
Sulp. Cinchonidia.....	130 ozs....	154 ozs....	139 00	95 90
Barks, peels, etc.....			189 20	149 17
Hydrate chloral crystals.....	100 lbs....	110 lbs....	167 50	160 00
Morphine.....	11⅔ ozs....	16 ozs....	47 39	58 80
Amorphous Hyoscyamus.....			126 25	6 89
Fluid extracts.....			218 22	233 47
Solid extracts.....			49 74	38 29
Elixirs, etc.....			53 50	47 84
Tinctures.....			44 02	43 56
Oils, castor, cod liver, olive.....			54 05	91 72
Sundry drugs and medicines.....			300 64	511 47
Chloride of lime, soda, and other material for disinfecting purposes.....			67 26	21 88
Trusses, syringes, sponges, etc.....			49 35	29 30
Dispensatory.....			6 53	
Scales, weights, etc.....			11 80	6 58
Instruments.....			11 20	14 50
Atomizers, thermometers, tubes, etc.....			19 34	51 81
Graduates, funnels, paper.....			19 83	17 33
Medicine cups, vials, corks, etc.....			89 44	63 55
Freight and express charges.....			29 08	33 48
			\$2,827 05	\$2,700 58

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
BOILER AND ENGINE.				
Wages of engineer, assistant, and pipe fitters.....			\$2,598 00	\$2,340 00
Wages of firemen and laborers.....			1,594 00	1,583 11
Lubricating oil.....	152 galls.	154 galls.	118 75	120 78
Catechu.....	253 lbs.	454 lbs.	21 51	39 73
Sal soda.....	4,631 lbs.	3,218 lbs.	82 74	50 29
Fire brick and clay.....			58 71	
Boiler flue repairs.....				7 20
Pump repairs.....			45 57	
Boiler flue scrapers.....				8 86
Packing, wicking, etc.....			49 75	16 01
Belting and lace leather.....			2 50	50 91
Oilers, wrenches, lamps, tongs.....			6 70	5 40
Material for covering pipe.....			366 74	54 65
Labor covering pipe.....			105 85	
Sundries.....			24 60	59 65
Freight and express charges.....			11 69	7 76
			\$5,087 11	\$4,344 35

	1883.	1884.
CEMENT WALKS.		
Cement walk from entrance to asylum grounds to male department.....		\$3,081 03

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
FARM, BARN, GARDEN, AND GROUNDS.				
Wages of gardeners.....			\$1,140 00	\$1,140 00
" coachman and herdsmen.....			986 65	962 83
" laborers and teaming.....			1,572 61	1,557 88
Hay.....	27½ tons	32½ tons	377 38	349 18
Rent of pasture.....				60 00
Oats.....	1,151 bush.	1,067 bush.	476 17	414 99
Salt.....			23 50	23 26
Straw.....	80 loads	29 loads	159 75	60 25
Bran and middlings.....			286 94	309 16
Land fertilizers.....				107 39
Grass and clover seed.....			21 67	37 24
Plants, field and garden seeds.....			84 50	63 92
Shade trees, shrubs, etc.....			46 40	84 24
Flower pots.....				4 25
Holstein bull.....			200 00	
Four cows and one heifer.....			268 00	
Three horses.....			540 00	
Boar, sow, and pig.....				110 00
Wagon.....			65 25	
Carriage and carryall.....			140 00	120 00
Taylor horse-power and feed-cutter.....			136 00	
Single seeder.....				65 00
Lawn mowers and repairs.....			99 92	37 35
Wheelbarrows.....			24 50	5 00
Cultivators, scythes, rakes, etc.....			20 81	47 70

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
FARM, BARN, GARDEN, AND GROUNDS.				
<i>Continued.</i>				
Cattle fasteners.....			\$75 00	
Horseshoeing.....			42 15	\$122 00
Use of barn in city.....			18 00	18 00
Moving cow barn, raising hog-pens, etc.....			97 00	42 00
Glass for green-house.....				35 50
New harness, repairs, etc.....			17 10	81 43
Carriage, buggy, and wagon repairs.....			417 79	63 24
Robes, dusters, bells, etc.....			9 50	20 50
Blankets, whips, halters, etc.....			15 30	34 83
Roofing shed, etc.....				34 04
Repairs to farm implements.....			21 44	20 20
Insurance premiums on gardener's house, barns, etc.....			90 00	
Sundries.....			224 21	21 48
Traveling expenses of steward.....			22 85	
Veterinary surgeon and medicine.....			3 15	28 20
Freight, etc.....			20 17	16 86
			\$7,743 91	\$6,097 92

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
FUEL.				
Bituminous coal.....	3,330½ tons..	3,877¼ tons..	\$11,535 68	\$13,397 16
Anthracite coal.....	149½ " ..	111½ tons.....	1,008 79	683 73
Block stove wood.....	255½ cords	794½ cords..	531 03	1,239 87
Freight advanced on coal to be paid for in October, 1884.....				3,005 54
Charcoal.....			14 95	21 35
Laborers' work and teaming.....			1,140 49	258 28
Wheelbarrows, scoops, etc.....			15 00	44 45
Car mover.....			7 00	
Telegrams.....			2 60	1 42
			\$14,255 54	\$18,651 80
FURNITURE.				
Sheetings.....	5,179 yds....	7,043 yds....	\$899 86	\$1,197 92
Bed-ticking.....	272 yds....	1,058 " ..	48 00	143 18
Feathers.....	30 lbs.....	30 lbs.....	17 64	19 12
Hair mattresses.....	44.....	27.....	531 20	446 73
Hair pillows.....	36.....	36.....	54 00	49 06
Blankets.....	210½ pairs..	244 pairs..	785 98	538 51
Bed-spreads.....	149.....	302.....	159 26	251 18
Rubber sheets.....	72.....	141.....	78 96	126 90
Cretonne and calico.....	19 yds....		6 28	
Cotton batting.....	500 lbs....	800 lbs....	72 50	118 25
Carpets and borders.....	483½ yds....	734½ yds....	435 38	569 89
Bed rugs and mats.....		122.....		70 28
Carpet lining.....	200 yds....	400 yds....	20 00	41 00
Carpet binding.....	4 doz.....	5 doz.....	13 00	15 00
Cocoa matting.....	61½ yds....		55 15	
Linoleum and oil cloth.....			25 81	5 56
Table spreads.....	8.....		11 74	
Table linen.....	679 yds....	253 yds....	476 19	120 38

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
FURNITURE.				
<i>Continued.</i>				
Red damask table cloth.....	120 yds.....	228 yds.....	\$72 00	\$139 86
Table napkins.....				30 05
Curtains.....	235 yds.....	743 yds.....	49 88	92 83
Poles.....			8 00	
Fringes.....			10 12	10 15
Crash toweling.....	2,003 yds.....	2,587 yds.....	234 96	272 26
Toilet towels.....	362.....	1,012.....	110 50	144 40
Step ladders.....	1.....	6.....	3 50	23 00
Bureaus.....	4.....		43 50	
Ash chamber suits.....	2.....		69 00	
Bedsteads.....	2.....	2.....	10 00	14 00
Wardrobe.....		1.....		30 00
Book-case.....	1.....		28 00	
Couch.....	1.....		25 00	
Upholsterer's wages.....				141 45
Frames for furniture.....				30 95
Material for covering.....				294 46
Rattan rockers.....	2.....		15 00	
Camp chairs.....	2.....		5 00	
Arm, rocking, and common chairs.....	73.....	294.....	81 86	259 90
Extension tables.....	5.....		40 00	
Clocks.....	4.....	2.....	21 50	16 00
Table.....	1.....		4 50	
Gas lamp.....	1.....		7 00	
Artotypes.....				35 00
Picture frames.....			119 52	125 31
Picture cord, nails, etc.....			13 63	4 35
Window screens and door.....			4 00	
Repairs to furniture.....			45 05	52 90
Plant stand.....	1.....		6 00	
Lumber for bedsteads.....				43 13
Turning work on bedsteads.....			36 25	56 00
Coal hods.....			1 75	3 40
Bird cages, hooks, etc.....			7 45	10 25
Looking glass plates.....				51 00
Chandeliers, etc.....			19 16	
Restraints.....			7 50	
Sundries.....			8 64	6 14
Freight, cartage, etc.....			38 74	53 92
			\$4,837 96	\$5,654 57

	1883.	1884.
KITCHEN.		
Wages of kitchen superintendent.....	\$780 00	\$780 00
" baker and assistants.....	1,270 39	1,264 81
" butcher.....	333 29	336 00
" kitchen assistants.....	4,380 11	4,119 64
Dish-pans.....	17 85	3 60
Sauce-pans and kettles.....	5 75	15 60
Bake-pans.....	178 70	46 50
Griddles, spiders, etc.....	5 38	1 84
Pails, dippers, cans.....	7 65	40 80
Tea and coffee pots.....	17 50	84 75

	1883.	1884.
KITCHEN.— <i>Continued.</i>		
Tin basins, pans, etc.....	\$25 30	\$24 11
Measures, bowls, etc.....	7 16	4 70
Knives, steel, etc.....	12 25	5 95
One new cooking-range, etc.....		641 56
Two jacket kettles and covers, etc.....		253 00
Refrigerator.....	76 50	
One 25-gallon kettle.....	30 00	
Range castings.....	15 77	7 87
Steamers.....	38 00	44 25
Egg-beaters, apple-pearers.....	2 30	2 65
Sundry tinware.....	33 19	10 25
Repairs to tinware.....	77 52	25 85
Freight, express and cartage.....	12 84	3 20
	\$7,327 45	\$7,716 93

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
LAUNDRY.				
Wages of launderer and assistant.....			\$562 18	\$647 45
" laundresses.....			3,377 22	2,790 82
Hard soap.....	29,870 lbs.	13,173 lbs.	2,013 90	922 21
Soap stock.....	9 bbls.	1 bbl.	168 30	15 84
Starch.....	2,359 lbs.	3,524 lbs.	161 80	157 91
Indigo.....		50 lbs.		37 50
New washer.....				200 00
Wringer and repairs.....			10 33	14 00
Sad irons.....			88	3 45
Baskets.....				45 00
Iron heater and repairs.....			60 00	13 28
Repairs to washing-machine.....			2 63	5 10
Sundries.....			8 49	1 92
Tub.....			1 00	
Freight and cartage.....			156 75	60 47
			\$6,523 48	\$4,914 95

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
LIGHT.				
Gas, female department.....	1,269,800 ft.	1,347,200 ft.	\$2,539 60	\$2,694 40
" male department.....	856,600 ft.	911,900 ft.	1,713 20	1,823 80
Porter's lodge.....		10,700 ft.		21 40
Sperm oil.....	50½ galls.		42 93	
Kerosene.....			5 41	2 78
Matches.....			87 12	
Wax tapers.....			12 00	24 00
Lanterns and candles.....			28 50	8 25
Freight.....			1 89	
			\$4,430 65	\$4,574 63

	1883.	1884.
LOWER STORE-ROOM.		
Crockery.....	\$674 28	\$743 62
Glassware.....	77 68	159 52
Plated Ware, cutlery, etc.....	90 20	47 25
Trays, knife bones, bells, etc.....	39 99	3 50
Brooms.....	178 03	239 75
Wisp brooms.....	10 00	24 80
Baskets.....	44 80	50 10
Dust brushes and pans.....	44 15	92 87
Scrub-brushes.....	117 42	262 53
Mop handles.....	7 00	43 80
Tin and paper pails.....	12 45	5 90
Wooden pails.....		26 20
Rubber chambers.....	243 00	
Paper spittoons.....	137 25	48 75
Earthen spittoons.....	17 80	15 28
Lanterns and globes.....	4 30	4 20
Matches.....		87 50
Hair brushes, combs, etc.....	27 22	78 85
Blacking.....	8 94	16 20
Shears, razors, etc.....	40 15	11 75
Barber and toilet soap.....	33 72	21 60
Bath bricks.....	11 65	9 78
Jugs and other stone-ware.....	1 20	4 75
Sundry tinware.....	25 45	31 72
Hard soap.....		827 34
Soft soap.....	695 05	798 45
Sundries.....	24 17	83 31
Freight and cartage.....	26 92	59 72
	\$2,592 82	\$3,749 04
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Wages of watchmen.....	\$787 39	\$791 94
Use and keep of steward's horse.....	144 00	156 00
House-cleaning.....	20 63	21 25
Traveling expenses of chaplain.....	133 90	78 05
" " medical superintendent.....	85 00	81 35
" " trustees.....	32 55	
" " delegates to annual convention of medi- cal superintendents of asylums.....	176 02	164 35
Hack hire.....	26 00	40 25
Hose, couplings, etc.....		48 00
Ladder.....	25 00	
Insect powder, bellows, etc.....	58 50	
Annual excursion of patients to South Haven.....	188 78	204 60
Damages to landholders.....	125 00	
Legal services.....	10 00	
Awnings.....		12 00
Services of secretary of Board of Trustees.....	200 00	100 00
Express charges on bodies to Ann Arbor.....	39 60	32 50
Inspection of Sewer.....	12 50	
Chapel services.....		50 00
Photograph views.....		5 00
Bird seed.....	5 40	11 02
Services about erection of infirmary, construction of cement walks, etc.....		100 00
Lamp-post and lamp.....	10 50	4 00
Sundries.....	4 13	12 77
Freight, express, and telegrams.....	11 56	26 50
	\$2,095 86	\$1,939 58

	1883.	1884.
PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.		
Postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes.....	\$201 00	\$188 06
Blank-books.....	169 97	110 75
Blanks.....	47 25	39 20
Blank paper, envelopes, etc.....	150 52	110 82
Wrapping paper and paper-bags.....	38 81	38 44
Tags, cards, and labels.....	2 00	12 50
Library binders, letter and paper files.....	34 00	37 53
Ink, indelible ink, pens, etc.....	92 55	64 96
Newspapers and periodicals.....	30 00	20 30
Medical journals.....	40 00	31 05
Medical books.....		65 00
Binding medical and other books.....	3 50	3 00
Rental of telephones, repairs, etc.....	222 39	215 15
Telegrams.....	23 52	26 68
Sundries.....	5 70	3 08
Freight and express.....	14 85	9 74
	\$1,076 06	\$976 26

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
PROVISIONS.				
Flour, wheat.....	1,146 bbls.	1,268 bbls.	\$6,486 40	\$6,582 85
Flour, graham.....	50 bbls.	36 bbls.	220 00	162 00
Flour, buckwheat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.		4 00	
Oatmeal.....	28 bbls.	28 bbls.	184 00	180 00
Prepared wheat.....	24 bbls.	34 bbls.	163 00	216 00
Corn-meal.....	1,819 lbs.	3,359 lbs.	34 77	54 53
Hominy.....	4 bbls.		22 00	
Crackers.....	4,559 lbs.	3,429 lbs.	295 10	207 40
Milk.....	84,314 qts.	68,714 qts.	3,795 15	2,890 24
Butter.....	46,812 lbs.	43,956 lbs.	10,507 14	9,465 36
Lard.....	1,547 lbs.	1,184 lbs.	189 25	101 16
Cheese.....	3,854 lbs.	3,565 lbs.	487 01	455 41
Eggs.....	4,436 doz.	2,515 doz.	790 66	477 63
Beef and mutton.....	190,513 lbs.	186,014 lbs.	16,591 39	15,520 29
Driest beef.....	312 lbs.	1,017 lbs.	41 20	153 22
Canned corn-beef and head-cheese.....				78 40
Lamb.....			2 00	4 43
Fresh pork.....	8,058 lbs.		612 12	
Sausage meat.....		3,830 lbs.		283 59
Hams.....	1,767 lbs.	901 lbs.	254 16	127 83
Veal.....	44 lbs.	246 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	6 10	35 68
Mackerel.....	40 bbls.	45 bbls.	542 40	491 70
Fresh fish.....	10,404 lbs.	11,422 lbs.	744 23	806 54
Codfish.....	2,905 lbs.	4,480 lbs.	261 02	314 90
Turkeys.....	999 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	1,037 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	126 43	157 50
Chickens.....	1,473 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1,167 lbs.	157 24	132 81
Sundry meats.....			16 80	52 25
Oysters.....			160 99	171 66
Sugar.....	44,361 lbs.	31,969 lbs.	3,791 55	2,208 69
Tea.....	2,977 lbs.	2,422 lbs.	921 22	596 96
Coffee.....	11,029 lbs.	12,568 lbs.	1,685 75	1,931 58
Chocolate.....			17 76	18 24
Syrup.....	817 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	1,301 gals.	352 17	437 75
Molasses.....	351 gals.	575 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	136 60	194 50
Maple sugar.....	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	53 lbs.	25 56	7 42

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
PROVISIONS. <i>Continued.</i>				
Vinegar.....		538 gals.....		\$86 08
Cider.....	873 gals.....		\$79 47	
Raisins.....	377½ lbs.....	488 lbs.....	42 79	47 90
Currants.....	1,018 lbs.....	906 lbs.....	69 49	59 64
Prunes.....	3,543 lbs.....	4,233 lbs.....	261 46	254 41
Citron and candied peel.....			3 10	3 60
Potatoes.....	4,200½ bush.....	3,050½ bush.....	2,164 11	1,351 82
Sweet potatoes.....	16 bbls.....	9 bbls.....	41 00	30 50
Beans.....	29½ bush.....	42½ bush.....	60 67	84 23
Lemons and oranges.....			50 34	60 48
Apples.....	97 bush.....	85 bush.....	77 59	81 85
Grapes.....	383 lbs.....		11 49	
Strawberries.....			40 00	50 53
Whortleberries and huckleberries.....				33 75
Raspberries.....			38 70	74 07
Blackberries.....				10 56
Cranberries.....			5 00	4 00
Pears.....	13 bush.....		26 25	
Cherries.....				3 00
Dried apples.....	1,718 lbs.....	1,960 lbs.....	130 60	152 37
Apple butter and jelly.....			28 76	
Dried peaches.....	87 lbs.....		11 75	
Mustard.....	308 lbs.....	398 lbs.....	106 66	119 40
Ginger.....	148 lbs.....	50 lbs.....	34 00	14 00
Pepper.....	202 lbs.....	245½ lbs.....	44 74	50 41
Nutmegs.....	5 lbs.....	7 lbs.....	4 00	5 30
Ground and whole spices.....			38 17	36 18
Flavoring extracts.....			12 75	10 30
Fine salt.....			47 95	45 25
Common salt.....	36 bbls.....	24 bbls.....	37 70	28 20
Salt peter.....			6 90	8 70
Baking powder.....				122 75
Cream tartar.....			1 92	20 00
Soda, etc.....			39 98	17 92
Hops.....			46 70	2 50
Peanuts.....			22 60	40 80
Pop corn.....			22 50	12 60
Candies.....			19 40	20 17
Cutting sausage meat.....			6 08	6 69
Rice.....	4,159 lbs.....	4,965 lbs.....	271 59	306 10
Gelatine.....			16 00	
Corn flour.....	10 bbls.....		44 00	
Corn starch.....	493 lbs.....	320 lbs.....	32 80	21 60
Cocoanut.....			8 64	15 60
Macaroni and vermicelli.....			2 35	2 94
Pearl barley.....			2 10	6 45
Tapioca.....			2 58	1 40
Horse-radish.....			19 20	15 20
Hubbard squash and pumpkins.....			5 12	6 00
Ice, saw-dust, labor, etc.....			455 83	266 80
Traveling expenses of steward.....				17 20
Sundries.....			328 76	23 76
Freight, express, and telegrams.....			221 34	311 28
			\$54,670 10	\$48,562 81

	1883.	1884.
REFUNDED MONEY.		
Advance payments refunded.....	\$164 87	\$348 82
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
Carpenters' wages.....	\$2,864 83	\$4,133 25
Masons' wages.....	838 25	825 43
Painters' wages.....	2,715 87	3,926 50
Laborers' wages and teaming.....	622 13	786 58
Lumber.....	853 30	1,507 98
White lead, paints, oils, etc.....	1,343 07	1,301 05
Locks, nails, and sundry hardware.....	852 56	1,610 85
Lime and cement.....	369 05	243 22
Rubble stone.....		131 73
Stone sills.....		79 15
Cement floor.....		110 68
Doors, sash, etc.....	62 95	26 80
Bricks.....		288 50
Fire brick and clay.....		141 48
Pipe, valves, fittings.....	664 26	902 30
Smith and machine work.....	457 34	666 10
Roof repairs.....	87 75	625 87
Planing and matching lumber.....	274 73	430 40
New pump bed and work at pump-house.....	730 67	
Looking-glass plates.....	51 00	
Hoods, etc., for heating apparatus.....	55 40	302 14
Tubular boiler, hot-water boiler, fire-front, etc.....		1,513 00
Sundries.....	298 70	62 83
Freight, express, cartage.....	29 67	107 84
	\$13,171 53	\$19,723 68
UPPER STORE-ROOM.		
Dry goods and notions.....	\$3,195 89	\$4,704 26
Ready-made clothing.....	3,232 31	4,048 25
Hats, caps, etc.....	191 29	163 03
Boots, shoes, and slippers.....	1,128 17	885 55
Hack hire for patients.....	179 75	159 25
Articles for fancy work.....	118 82	144 62
Cash advances to patients.....	467 27	392 37
Sundries for patients.....	492 36	803 35
Undertakers' services.....	71 50	26 00
Freight, cartage, etc.....	50 50	74 06
	\$9,127 86	\$11,400 74

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

Land and buildings.....	\$761,270 82
Farm stock, implements, etc.....	7,693 40
Garden tools, seeds, etc.....	103 00
Center building—Female department.....	6,231 40
Dispensary—Female department.....	2,519 38
Chapel—Female department.....	790 60
Kitchen, bakery, laundry, butcher shop, etc.....	3,492 76
Boiler and engine-room—Female department.....	326 53
Lumber, hardware, and tools.....	1,954 70
Center building—Male department.....	2,730 82
Dispensary—Male department.....	630 17
Kitchen—Male department.....	1,935 63
Boiler-room—Male department and at well.....	32 00
Furniture—Halls of Female department.....	19,534 10
Furniture—Halls of Male department.....	14,982 17
Furniture—Porter's lodge or cottage.....	400 00
Fuel.....	3,110 72
Lower store-room.....	1,318 04
Provisions.....	2,705 97
General store-room.....	5,526 79
Miscellaneous.....	1,873 48
	\$839,162 48

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Beef slaughtered.....	2,400 lbs....	5,400 lbs....	\$192 00	\$405 00
Pork slaughtered.....	16,000 lbs....	22,000 lbs....	1,120 00	1,540 00
Hides sold.....			23 25	31 20
Pigs sold.....				10 00
Hay.....	16 tons.....	12 tons.....	160 00	108 00
Oats.....		399 bush.....		103 74
Corn.....	600 bush.....	1,200 bush.....	180 00	480 00
Fodder, corn.....	50 tons.....	70 tons.....	200 00	280 00
Corn stalks.....			325 00	400 00
Calves sold.....				20 00
Milk.....	28,065 qts.,	22,349 qts.,	1,122 60	893 46
Incidentals.....			21 00	38 00
Span of horses sold.....			275 00	
Asparagus.....	450 lbs.....	500 lbs.....	45 00	50 00
Beets.....	250 bush.....	300 bush.....	187 50	180 00
Beans, string.....	100 bush.....	50 bush.....	100 00	25 00
Beans, pole.....	30 bush.....	20 bush.....	30 00	25 00
Cabbage.....	7,000 heads.....	9,000 heads.....	700 00	720 00
Carrots.....	20 bush.....	40 bush.....	12 00	24 00
Celery.....	6,000 heads.....	6,000 heads.....	180 00	180 00
Corn, sweet.....	1,400 doz.....	2,000 doz.....	126 00	160 00
Cucumbers.....	25 bush.....	30 bbls.....	50 00	60 00
Cauliflower.....	400 heads.....	500 heads.....	48 00	60 00
Egg plant.....	3 dozen.....	15 doz.....	4 50	18 75
Leeks.....	250 bunches.....	200 bunches.....	25 00	20 00
Onions.....	300 bush.....	250 bush.....	225 00	200 00
Potatoes.....	350 bush.....	325 bush.....	280 00	260 00
Parsley.....	300 bunches.....	400 bunches.....	30 00	40 00
Peppers.....	2 bush.....	2 bush.....	5 00	5 00
Peas.....	200 bush.....	300 bush.....	200 00	300 00
Pickles.....	80 bush.....	200 bush.....	120 00	250 00
Parsnips.....	150 bush.....		112 50	
Radishes.....	40 bbls.....	60 bbls.....	80 00	120 00
Rhubarb.....	4,000 lbs.....	6,000 lbs.....	120 00	180 00
Salsify.....	100 bush.....	125 bush.....	100 00	125 00
Squash.....	200.....	400.....	20 00	48 00
Spinach.....	250 bu.....	220 bush.....	150 00	154 00
Tomatoes.....	450 bu.....	600 bush.....	450 00	360 00
Turnips.....	75 bu.....	400 bush.....	37 50	160 00
Lettuce.....	60 bu.....	100 bush.....	120 00	150 00
Grapes.....	1,200 lbs.....	1,600 lbs.....	60 00	80 00
Currants.....	12 bush.....	18 bush.....	42 00	54 00
Strawberries.....	1,000 qts.....	1,200 qts.....	100 00	96 00
Herbs.....			20 00	20 00
Grape vine plants.....		1,000.....		100 00
Currant plants.....		400.....		40 00
Melons.....		600.....		54 00
Seeds.....				29 00
			\$7,398 95	\$8,657 65

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

List of Officers and Employes at the Michigan Assylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo, at the close of the Biennial period ending September 30, 1884, showing the Monthly salary paid to each, other emoluments, etc.

No.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly Salary.	Remarks.
OFFICERS.				
1	George C. Palmer.....	Medical Supt.....	\$208 33	} Also board and washing, and reside in the Asy- lum.
2	Halsey L. Wood.....	Ass't Medical Supt.	116 67	
3	William L. Worcester.....	Asst. Physician.....	100 00	
4	Thomas R. Savage.....	" ".....	100 00	
5	Helen W. Bissell.....	" ".....	66 66	
6	William M. Edwards.....	" ".....	50 00	
7	Henry Montague.....	Steward.....	100 00	Non-resident.
8	George F. Hunting.....	Acting Chaplain.....	21 66	Non-resident.
9	Allen Potter.....	Treasurer.....	25 00	Non-resident.
EMPLOYES.				
1	Sadie Banning.....	Attendant.....	15 00	} Also board and washing, and reside in the Asy- lum.
2	Zillah Bostwick.....	".....	12 00	
3	Belle Brody.....	".....	12 00	
4	Emma Buese.....	".....	12 00	
5	Salome Beardsley.....	".....	12 00	
6	Florence Bostwick.....	".....	12 00	
7	Jennie Courtney.....	".....	15 00	
8	Nellie Courtney.....	".....	15 00	
9	Rosabell Culver.....	".....	15 00	
10	Belle Coats.....	".....	15 00	
11	Ella C. Davis.....	".....	15 00	
12	Ida Dillingham.....	".....	15 00	
13	Julia DeLaney.....	".....	12 00	
14	Alta M. Frost.....	".....	15 00	
15	Ella Flahout.....	".....	15 00	
16	Mary Goggins.....	".....	12 00	
17	Sadie W. Goodenough.....	".....	15 00	
18	Minnie Howard.....	".....	15 00	
19	Fannie Holcomb.....	".....	15 00	
20	Maggie S. Howard.....	".....	15 00	
21	Cynthia Irish.....	".....	15 00	
22	Mary Isham.....	".....	15 00	
23	Sarah Jickling.....	".....	15 00	
24	Viola Keyes.....	".....	12 00	
25	Anna Lester.....	".....	15 00	
26	Christina Monteith.....	".....	12 00	
27	Dora McGee.....	".....	12 00	
28	Amelia H. Monroe.....	".....	12 00	
29	Emma F. Nichols.....	".....	15 00	
30	Laura C. Perkins.....	".....	15 00	

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly Salary.	Remarks.
31	Julia Primmer.....	Attendant.....	\$15 00	} Also board and washing, and reside in the Asy- lum.
32	Josephine B. Rice.....	".....	15 00	
33	Florence Rikerd.....	".....	12 00	
34	Louie Robart.....	".....	12 00	
35	Emma L. Richardson.....	".....	15 00	
36	Jennie Rutherford.....	".....	15 00	
37	Jennie Snobble.....	".....	12 00	
38	Libbie Stansell.....	".....	12 00	
39	Gertrude Shanks.....	".....	15 00	
40	Anna Symons.....	".....	12 00	
41	Maggie Snobble.....	".....	12 00	
42	Mary J. Symons.....	".....	12 00	
43	Nettie Sloan.....	".....	12 00	
44	Addie Tuttle.....	".....	12 00	
45	Gertie A. Tilliston.....	".....	12 00	
46	Lina Thompson.....	".....	12 00	
47	Mary E. Vincent.....	".....	15 00	
48	Alice VanKeuren.....	".....	12 00	
49	Ida VanRiper.....	".....	12 00	
50	Lillie L. Wright.....	".....	12 00	
51	Martha L. Wood.....	".....	12 00	
52	Katie Wall.....	".....	15 00	
53	Nettie Wood.....	".....	12 00	
54	Celia Wilcox.....	".....	15 00	
55	Martha Wall.....	".....	12 00	
56	Rosa Wing.....	".....	15 00	
57	Nellie Wing.....	".....	15 00	
58	Ola Whelan.....	".....	12 00	
59	Annie Younglove.....	".....	12 00	
60	Charles E. Allen.....	".....	28 00	
61	Lyman E. Andrus.....	".....	20 00	
62	Thomas S. Brazill.....	".....	28 00	
63	Dexter E. Brigham.....	".....	20 00	
64	William C. Bradley.....	".....	20 00	
65	Byron Bangs.....	".....	28 00	
66	Louis D. Brody.....	".....	20 00	
67	J. W. Cater.....	".....	28 00	
68	Joseph Cowie.....	".....	20 00	
69	Patrick F. Cleary.....	".....	20 00	
70	James H. Cunningham.....	".....	20 00	
71	James W. Carroll.....	".....	20 00	
72	Frank Cross.....	".....	20 00	
73	Perry R. Culver.....	".....	20 00	
74	Douglas L. Culver.....	".....	20 00	
75	George Mc. Decker.....	".....	20 00	
76	Noah Dibble.....	".....	20 00	
77	Patrick L. Eagen.....	".....	24 00	
78	John Fenine.....	".....	20 00	
79	John W. A. Fleming.....	".....	20 00	
80	E. J. Goodenough.....	".....	28 00	
81	J. C. Goodenough.....	".....	28 00	
82	Fred L. Garis.....	".....	28 00	
83	William Hogan.....	".....	20 00	
84	Walter M. Horton.....	".....	20 00	
85	Howard Ives.....	".....	20 00	
86	Jacob C. Johnson.....	".....	20 00	
87	Charles Latourette.....	".....	20 00	
88	John McNamara.....	".....	28 00	

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly Salary.	Remarks.	
89	Frank Mitchell.....	Attendant.....	\$24 00	} Also board and washing, and reside in the Asylum.	
90	Seely K. Mason.....	".....	20 00		
91	R. Judson Peabody.....	".....	20 00		
92	Calvin Raisor.....	".....	28 00		
93	Robert M. Riddle.....	".....	20 00		
94	Elmer Shattuck.....	".....	24 00		
95	Daniel Shermer.....	".....	20 00		
96	William Snobble.....	".....	20 00		
97	Thomas Symons.....	".....	20 00		
98	Homes D. Stout.....	".....	20 00		
99	John Vanluster.....	".....	24 00		
100	William F. Williams.....	".....	20 00		
101	Charlie W. Ware.....	".....	20 00		
102	William M. Wright.....	".....	20 00		
103	Frank H. Youngs.....	".....	20 00		
104	John Dobbin.....	Supt. of kitchen.....	60 00		
105	Julia Dobbin.....	Kitchen assistant.....	20 00		
106	Lizzie Atwell.....	".....	12 00		
107	George Bolles.....	".....	16 00		
108	Kittie Cummings.....	".....	12 00		
109	Matthew F. Dillon.....	".....	16 00		
110	Maggie Hogan.....	".....	12 00		
111	Lura Ingram.....	".....	12 00		
112	Daniel Kane.....	".....	16 00		
113	Annie Kane.....	".....	12 00		
114	Alice Moran.....	".....	16 00		
115	John McGuinness.....	".....	16 00		
116	Kate Mullen.....	".....	12 00		
117	George McNally.....	".....	16 00		
118	Lizzie McNally.....	".....	12 00		
119	Lizzie Miller.....	".....	12 00		
120	James Moore.....	".....	14 00		
121	Bernard McMorrow.....	".....	16 00		
122	Charles Rasemann.....	".....	25 00		
123	Matilda Rasemann.....	".....	16 00		
124	Mary A. Sterling.....	".....	12 00		
125	William A. Schad.....	".....	16 00		
126	Fanny Sadler.....	".....	12 00		
127	Kitty Sullivan.....	".....	12 00		
128	Rose Walsh.....	".....	12 00		
129	John P. Wartz.....	Butcher.....	28 00		} b'd and wash'g, non-res't. Part board, non-resident.
130	William Boyd.....	Baker.....	65 00		
131	John Boyd.....	Baker's assistant.....	32 00		
132	Michael Brink.....	".....	12 00		
133	Elwin D. Frost.....	Lauderer.....	25 00		
134	Frank Shimmons.....	Lauderer's ass't.....	18 00		
135	Rosa Campbell.....	Laundress.....	14 00		
136	Mary Campbell.....	".....	14 00		
137	Maggie Conway.....	".....	14 00		
138	Anna Devine.....	".....	14 00		
139	Delia Donnelly.....	".....	14 00		
140	Amelia Fry.....	".....	12 00		} Also board and washing, and reside in the Asylum.
141	Della A. Frost.....	".....	14 00		
142	Ella Freet.....	".....	16 00		
143	Emma Gretzinger.....	".....	12 00		
144	Jennie Huntley.....	".....	14 00		
145	Minnie Ingram.....	".....	12 00		
146	Kate Lawlor.....	".....	12 00		
147	Anna McFadden.....	".....	14 00		

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Monthly Salary.	Remarks.
148	Catherine McGuinness..	Laundress.....	\$14 00	} Also board and washing, and reside at the Asy- lum.
149	Rose Newcomb.....	".....	12 00	
150	Sarah O'Neil.....	".....	12 00	
151	Celia Rooney.....	".....	14 00	
152	David Turnbull.....	Engineer.....	90 00	House furnished.
153	John D. Turnbull.....	Asst. engineer.....	75 00	Non-resident.
154	George Beaumont.....	Fireman.....	35 00	Non-resident.
155	William Beaumont.....	".....	20 00	} Board and washing and reside at the Asylum.
156	Morgan W. Deal.....	Pipe-fitter.....	30 00	
157	Albert Ketchum.....	Fireman.....	20 00	
158	Henry E. Montague.....	".....	24 00	Board. Non-resident.
159	John Vickers.....	".....	20 00	} Board and washing and resides at Asylum.
160	William Oliver.....	Gardener.....	55 00	} Non-resident.
161	John Boyd.....	".....	40 00	
162	Alexander Boyd.....	Herdsman.....	40 00	Allowed use of old house.
163	James Smith.....	Herdsman's asst.....	20 00	} Also board and washing, and reside at the Asy- lum.
164	Frank Wright.....	Coachman.....	22 00	
165	James B. Babbitt.....	Teamster.....	22 00	
166	Ella Hunt.....	Matron's room.....	20 00	
167	Mary M. Corbus.....	".....	15 00	
168	Sarah Almond.....	Center assistant.....	12 00	
169	Eva A. Brown.....	".....	12 00	
170	Cora Cotton.....	".....	12 00	
171	Bessie Richardson.....	".....	12 00	
172	Mary H. Wheeler.....	".....	12 00	} Non-resident.
173	A. I. Walbridge.....	Office clerk.....	50 00	
174	A. M. Munn.....	Dispensing clerk.....	28 00	} Also board and washing, and reside at Asylum.
175	George T. Rockwell.....	".....	24 00	
176	James Woodbridge.....	Clerk.....	100 00	Non-resident.
177	Silas E. Hill.....	Porter.....	28 00	Part board and washing.
178	Adelbert A. Lamb.....	Watchman.....	28 00	} Part board. Non-res'nt.
179	Johan Prinssers.....	".....	28 00	

The duties of attendants are often trying and severe, and can be well performed only by intelligent and competent persons having had experience in the care of the insane. In order to secure efficient and prolonged service it has been customary in this institution to pay the attendants additional compensation at the end of each year, varying with the position occupied and the length of time employed, increasing the monthly rates to the amounts given in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE OF ASSIGNED SALARIES AT FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

HALL.	ATTENDANTS.			ASST. ATTENDANTS.			DINING-ROOM.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1.....	16	20	22	15	18	20	15	18	18
2.....	18	20	22	15	18	20	15	18	20
3.....	18	22	24	16	20	22	15	18	20
4.....	16	18	20	15	18	20	15	18	18
5.....	20	22	24	16	18	20	15	18	20
6.....	18	22	24	16	20	22	15	18	20
7.....	16	18	20	15	18	20	15	18	20
8.....	16	20	22	16	18	20	15	18	20
10.....	18	20	22	15	18	20	14	16	18
11.....	18	20	24	16	18	20	15	18	20
12.....	22	24	25	18	20	22	16	20	22
13.....	16	20	22	15	18	20	15	18	18
14.....	18	22	23	16	18	20	15	18	20
15.....	20	22	24	16	20	22	16	18	20
16.....	18	20	22	16	18	20	15	18	20
17.....	18	20	20	15	18	20	15	18	20
18.....	18	20	20	15	18	20	15	18	20
Infirmary.....	22	24	25	15	18	20	15	18	20

MALE DEPARTMENT.

HALL.	ATTENDANTS.			ASST. ATTENDANTS.			DINING-ROOM.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
A.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
B.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
C.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
D.....	32	34	36	30	32	34	28	30	32
E.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
F.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
G.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
H.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
J.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
K.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32
M.....	30	32	34	28	30	32	28	30	32

The above schedule applies only to those who have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties and have completed a term of one, two, or three years service. For fraction of a year the usual monthly rate only will be paid. The above does not include those engaged under a definite contract.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane :

GENTLEMEN,—The Treasurer respectfully submits the following report of receipts and disbursements during the biennial period ending September 30, 1884 :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1882,—P. M.....	\$36,954 06
For support of State and county patients.....	303,044 92
" " private patients.....	40,851 71
" upper store-room.....	984 52
" incidentals.....	1,656 32
Transfers: additional stairway.....	55 25
iron railing.....	113 50
State appropriations:	
Infirmary.....	9,000 00
Painting and penciling exterior walls, female department.....	3,100 00
officers' salaries.....	17,420 95
Total receipts.....	\$413,181 23
DISBURSEMENTS.	
On account of attendants and assistants.....	\$61,392 01
apothecary's shop.....	5,527 63
amusements.....	412 26
boiler and engine.....	9,431 46
cement walks.....	3,081 03
farm, barn, garden, and grounds.....	13,841 83
fuel.....	32,907 34
furniture.....	10,492 63
kitchen.....	15,044 38
laundry.....	11,438 43
light.....	9,005 28
lower store-room.....	6,341 86
miscellaneous.....	4,035 44
printing, stationery, etc.....	2,052 32
provisions.....	103,232 91
repairs and renewals.....	32,895 21
refunded money.....	513 69
upper store-room.....	20,528 60
books, pictures, etc.....	76 04
construction of sewer.....	2,500 00
dispensary fixtures.....	7 41
extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	468 50
infirmary.....	9,000 00
painting and penciling walls.....	2,920 00
porter's lodge.....	104 50
woven-wire mattresses.....	112 79
officers' salaries.....	17,420 95
Transfers: additional stairway.....	55 25
iron railing.....	113 50
Cash balance on hand Sept. 30, 1884,—P. M.....	38,227 98
Total.....	\$413,181 23

Very respectfully,

ALLEN POTTER,
Treasurer.

October 1, 1884.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance with the provisions of the statute, the following report is respectfully submitted :

The number of patients treated in the asylum during the biennial period, the admissions and discharges, and the results of treatment, are shown in the following table :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining October 1, 1882	376	364	740
Admitted during the biennial period.....	176	150	326
Whole number treated.....	552	514	1,066
Discharged, recovered.....	34	47	81
Discharged, improved.....	32	35	67
Discharged, unimproved.....	31	15	46
Died.....	49	25	74
Total discharged.....	146	122	268
Remaining September 30, 1884.....	406	392	798

It will be seen that 740 patients were remaining in the asylum October 1st, 1882; 326 have since been admitted, and 268 discharged, leaving 798 under treatment September 30, 1884. The total number resident during the biennial period has been 1,066; of these 81 were discharged recovered, 67 improved, 46 unimproved, and 74 died. The daily average for the past two years has been 768, an excess of 72 over that of the preceding period.

The total number of weeks spent by patients in the asylum supported at private expense for the two years ending July 31, 1884, was 9,286.4; by the counties, 19,223.4, and by the State 51,286.2; for the two years ending July 31, 1882, at private expense, 9,321.6; by the counties, 21,062, and by the State 41,814.1.

It will appear from the above that the number of patients supported at private and county expense has fallen off, while the number at State expense has materially increased. Of the latter class the majority had been insane from one to three years at the date of admission, and under treatment two years prior to transfer to State expense, making the increase largely of chronic cases.

ADMISSIONS.

There has been no improvement in the class of patients received; 128 had been insane from two to twelve months, and 198 from one to five years at the date of admission. Of the whole number admitted 31 were complicated with epilepsy and serious organic diseases.

The following cases are referred to as possessing more than usual interest:

H. B., aged 22; admitted in December, 1883; native of Michigan, of foreign-born parentage; servant girl. Her father was a laborer, noted for his good nature, but did not succeed well on account of drink. He was very intemperate before and after her birth. Insanity is said not to exist in the family. As a child patient was healthy and natural; derives mental and physical characteristics from her father. She has always enjoyed good health, and since she was 13 years of age has supported herself and given satisfaction to her employers. In August, 1883, while residing in an adjoining State, she suffered from typho-malarial fever, from the effect of which she recovered but imperfectly. Her tongue continued red, she took little food, was nervous and wakeful at night, and refused all medical treatment. In October following she manifested symptoms of mental disease. At first she was worried by trifles; thought she was a burden to her friends, and for a brief period had hallucinations of hearing. She complained of throbbing pain in the head almost daily, and soon afterwards showed destructive tendencies. She would pick straws to pieces, ravel bed-clothing, and knot strings. She became so restless and destructive in her habits that complaint was made against her; she was adjudged insane and returned to this State. At home she did not improve, and finally became so uncontrollable as to render it necessary to send her to the asylum. At the date of her admission she was in usual physical health excepting her skin, which was dry and harsh, and her bodily functions were healthily performed. Her physical development was normal, excepting the head, which was ill shaped, narrow, and low in front; teeth small and round. The pain at the vertex of the head, complained of shortly after her illness, still continued, and she suffered from insomnia. She was quiet and industrious in habits, gentle and affectionate in disposition, and able to converse in the most rational manner about her condition. She fully admitted the impropriety of her conduct, and lamented her lack of self-control; but, if left alone, she would spend the whole time tearing clothing into strips, which she would tie in knots and bite off. Although able to be diverted temporarily, her impulses could only be held in abeyance for short periods. If forcibly restrained she became greatly agitated, and returned to her destructive habits as soon as released with increased vigor.

This case illustrates the existence of uncontrollable impulses, with little, if any impairment of the reasoning faculties. In this condition, had she committed homicide instead of destroying her clothing, and the usual test of insanity had been employed, viz.: a knowledge of right and wrong, and full understanding of the nature and quality of the act committed, a verdict of guilty must have been the finding; yet this patient would not have been morally responsible for her acts by reason of an uncontrollable impulse.

In the asylum patients are frequently met with realizing in a measure the nature of their acts, at the same time being unable to control morbid impulses. This lack of will power is most frequently met with in children of diseased and intemperate parents.

During my connection with the institution, many persons of susceptible

temperaments have been so influenced by being brought into close relations with friends during the development of insanity, as to suffer soon afterwards in the same way.

The following cases are mentioned to show the "contagiousness of insanity:"

Mrs. S, aged thirty-two; married; has three children; church member; maternal uncle insane; derives mental and physical characteristics from her father; of a nervous, hysterical temperament; hard worker; always thin in flesh.

An evangelist came into the neighborhood and held a series of meetings, attracting large numbers and exciting great enthusiasm. Mrs. S became greatly interested, attended the meetings regularly, lost sleep and appetite, spent her days in reading the Bible, and her nights in prayer. Under this discipline she soon thought herself "sanctified," and evinced symptoms of mental aberration. During all this time she held correspondence with a sister, who lived several miles away, and a close community of feeling was thus kept up. As soon as Mrs. S became insane, and the fact was communicated to her sister, she also became insane, and both were brought to the asylum in a maniacal condition.

Mrs. K, aged thirty; native of England; married; had several children; grandfather and several relatives have been insane. Her health for several months had been poor, due, it was thought, to domestic affliction. Prior to admission she had embraced religion as taught by the salvation army, and soon afterwards became maniacal. The husband also had become much interested and attended the meetings regularly. After taking care of his wife one night while much excited, listening to her disconnected conversation, and getting no sleep, he too became maniacal, and both were admitted as patients to this institution.

Mr. H was admitted from one of the northern counties, in a state of maniacal excitement, of which the following account was given: An aunt had been insane for a number of years, and had become very much excited over the idea that she was possessed of the devil. Her friends insisted upon a minister coming to expel the evil spirit. Mr. H having had his curiosity aroused, went to the house and looked through the window to see what was going on. After returning home he became insane the same night.

DISCHARGES.

The number of discharges (268) is nineteen less than during the previous period. Of these, eighty-one were marked recovered, a large number of whom were recent cases, and regained their health within a year after admission. A few notable exceptions may be mentioned:

One patient admitted two years after the development of insanity, much prostrated mentally and physically, having no knowledge of her surroundings, and untidy in her habits, recovered after eight months and returned to her friends very grateful and happy. Two patients recovered after seven years; one after eight, and one after ten years continuous treatment. These cases at one time were very discouraging, and illustrate the importance of prolonged treatment, as well as the difficulty of determining at what date the disease becomes incurable. The restoration of many seemed complete, and at the date of discharge they were able to enter upon their accustomed duties with good prospects of success.

Of those marked improved a few were removed by friends contrary to advice, who doubtless would have fully recovered had they remained longer under treatment. On reaching home several were regarded by their friends and neighbors as restored. A large number were considerably impaired mentally, though able under proper direction to contribute to their own support.

Those marked unimproved had in many instances acquired habits of self-control, and, favorably situated, could be easily cared for at home; but at the time of their discharge showed no gain in mental vigor.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (74) is 26 less than the preceding period, the annual ratio being 4.8 per cent to the daily average population, and 3.4 per cent to the whole number under treatment. We regret to say that two deaths have resulted from suicide under circumstances hardly to be avoided. A coroner's inquest was held in both instances, and all the circumstances investigated and made a matter of record. Such events in the asylum are much dreaded, but cannot always be avoided when seemingly all necessary precautions have been taken. Considering the large number of suicidal cases admitted, it is not strange that occasionally a successful attempt is made. One of these patients had nearly regained her health and was expecting soon to return home, when she became depressed over her condition and was led to take the fatal step.

The mortality has been confined largely to chronic cases and those complicated with epilepsy and serious organic disease. Of these may be mentioned two full-blooded negroes admitted in 1882, who died within a year, from general paralysis. In both instances the disease was well marked, having motor symptoms, with characteristic delusions. Their respective ages were 58 and 69. These cases leave no doubt that negroes also suffer from general paralysis, and tends to establish the fact that the disease is rather the result of over-work and mental strain incident to our civilization than the susceptibility of any particular race.

The following cases of general paralysis are interesting on account of the duration of the disease, which is greater than is assigned to it by most writers on the subject:

E. J. L., 45; admitted April 6th, 1878, in an advanced stage of general paralysis, having shown symptoms of the disease for three years. He died January 23d, 1884, nearly six years after admission, and at least nine years after the development of the disease.

P. S., male, aged 42; admitted June 20th, 1879, suffering from general paralysis; died June 20th, 1884, five years after admission, and at least seven years after the development of the disease.

E. B., male, aged 50; first admitted March 11th, 1875, suffering from melancholia. While traveling in one of the northern counties in search of a desirable locality to settle, his provisions gave out; cold weather set in unexpectedly, and he nearly perished with cold and hunger. When rescued he was insane, and on admission to the asylum was apprehensive, and fancied that he was starving to death, although in good physical condition. The delusion was doubtless awakened by his famished condition, and continued after the exciting cause was removed. In 1877 he was taken to the county-house unimproved, where he remained until re-admitted, September 11, 1879. On returning he gave unmistakable evidence of general paralysis of the insane. He died September 5, 1884, from the progress of his disease, complicated with

bronchitis, five years after the development of general paralysis, and nine years after melancholia.

This case is especially interesting from the fact that the form of disease at first appeared to be simple melancholia, which was subsequently transformed into general paralysis. The disease is generally thought to be most prevalent among men in the prime of life, between the thirtieth and fortieth years. In our experience of late, however, quite a large proportion of the cases have occurred in men past middle life.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The institution has been very much crowded for the past two years, enabling us, most of the time, to provide for patients only as vacancies occurred. Temporary relief was afforded at the female department by the opening of the infirmary. The admission of many urgent cases, owing to inadequate accommodations, has been therefore indefinitely postponed, a circumstance no doubt that has increased the number of incurables in the State. If all applicants had been received promptly, the facilities of the institution could have been extended to a much larger number, and the results would have been far more satisfactory. Under the circumstances the work of administration has been much more difficult, and the care and anxiety greatly augmented. Coming, as we do, so frequently into personal relation with the number of afflicted families, and learning of the many trials and hardships encountered; constantly receiving letters urging the admission of patients whose condition endangers their own lives and renders them a terror to the community, while unable to give the needed relief, our position has been peculiarly trying, and we have come to appreciate, as none can without a similar experience, the urgent need of increased accommodations for the insane.

The health of the household, all things considered, has been remarkably good. During the summer of 1883, two cases of typhoid fever were imported to us, but no one about the building took the disease, and no illness occurred, leading us to think that it depended upon local influences. The crowded state of the halls has rendered it impossible to make such classification as would secure the greatest quiet and comfort to all.

More patients have been under treatment than for any similar period in the history of the institution.

The infirmary has now been in operation six months without discovering any defects in its appointments. It fully meets the objects for which it was constructed. The fire upon the hearth supplies warmth to the halls in mild weather, and at night when a general distribution of heat is not required. The necessary quiet, an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, uniform temperature, careful nursing, and suitable diet are secured. The facilities afforded are excellent, and conform to our ideas of caring for the sick. It is hoped that similar provisions may be made without delay at the male department, as the want is very pressing, owing to the crowded halls, and the difficulty of securing necessary quiet.

The change in the female department, due to staining and tuck-pointing the exterior front walls, is greater and more gratifying than expected. The building now presents a uniform color and finished appearance. If the work should prove durable, it is important for the protection of the walls that the remainder of the building, as well as the entire surface of the male department, should receive similar treatment.

One year ago, the halls being very much crowded, a few quiet patients, with an attendant, were transferred to the gate-house, which had previously been fitted up for them with the necessary furniture for housekeeping. The cooking, washing, ironing, and mending are all done by the inmates. After one year's experience it affords us pleasure to say that the results have been quite satisfactory. Those living in the cottage enjoy it much; tea parties are frequently given for the benefit of female patients from nearly all the halls. It affords a stopping place to those enjoying the liberty of the grounds, and introduces a feature of home-life not hitherto enjoyed.

Besides the usual cleaning, whitewashing, etc., which is gone through with annually, several of the halls have met with more substantial repairs, such as painting and frescoing the walls, which have added materialy to their cheerfulness. Such improvements should continue until all are painted, and thoroughly renovated. Several of the wards have had the end and recess windows papered so as to give the appearance of stained glass. It is an inexpensive method of ornamentation, and in many places is not only appropriate, but affords needed variety. With such improvements made from year to year, the institution is constantly enlarging its resources for the proper care and treatment of patients—the pleasant, cheerful halls, the extensive pleasure grounds with ample shade and natural advantages of scenery, all tend to divert the mind and give renewed vigor to exhausted energies.

We trust the day is not far distant when the institution will possess a summer resort at some favorable point in the northern part of the State, where many patients may safely go and spend several weeks during the summer months with great benefit to themselves, and with little additional expense. A change of scenery, of climate, and life in the open air, will do much to restore lost energies and awaken correct habits of thought. I can not therefore urge the importance of this consideration too much upon your attention. In England and Scotland it has been the custom for many years to transfer patients to watering places especially arranged for them, during the summer, and the plan is spoken of very highly both as a remedial agent and pleasant recreation.

In the treatment of insanity we have no specific. Doubtless the commencement of nearly all cases of mental disease is due to defective nutrition of the brain. The leading indications of treatment, if the above is correct, is to supply the defect as soon as possible, and to remove all depressing influences likely to exhaust the strength of the patient. Good, nutritious food, tonics, occupation, amusements, and life in the open air, constitute the most important aids in treatment. The tendency at present in the treatment of insanity is not so much to repress morbid activity as to direct it into healthier channels.

The following tables are usually presented in reports, and when carefully studied, present many interesting facts:

TABLE A.—General Statistics for the Year ending September 30, 1883, showing the Number of Patients remaining at its commencement and close, with Results of Treatment.

	TOTALS.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAINING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Remaining Oct. 1, 1882	376	364	740	13	19	32	14	10	24	7	4	11	12	15	27	330	316	646
Admitted from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1883	91	61	152	5	8	13	6	1	7	5	6	11	7	4	11	68	42	110
Totals	467	425	892	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	19	38	398	358	756

TABLE B.—General statistics for the Year ending September 30, 1884, showing the Number of Patients remaining at its commencement and close, with Results of Treatment.

	TOTALS.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAINING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Remaining Oct. 1, 1883	398	358	756	7	12	19	8	13	21	13	4	17	22	5	27	348	324	672
Admitted from Oct. 1, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1884	85	89	174	9	8	17	4	11	15	6	1	7	8	1	9	58	68	126
Totals	483	447	930	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	6	36	406	392	798

TABLE I.—HEREDITY.

RELATIVES INSANE.	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		REMAINING.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.		
Paternal, immediate	204	162	60	47	49	37	86	33	32	30	22	32	24	56
" remote	66	42	16	12	20	14	34	15	3	7	7	8	6	14
Maternal, immediate	190	177	67	55	31	33	64	30	30	23	20	38	39	77
" remote	44	74	8	19	12	24	36	14	16	5	6	5	9	14
Paternal and maternal	35	46	11	11	22	4	14	1	7	2	5	11	19	30
Brother or sister	143	147	32	29	61	33	40	73	30	21	18	41	25	39
Unclassified	26	55	3	13	16	8	24	3	4	6	4	10	6	18
Dissolute parentage	120	113	34	29	63	26	20	46	23	17	19	36	19	22
Unascertained	742	456	140	84	224	83	215	171	115	131	84	215	168	90
None	469	549	113	142	255	89	182	85	95	88	93	181	94	126
Totals	2,039	1,821	484	441	925	410	774	407	346	332	278	610	406	392
														798

TABLE I. a.—Showing Heredity in those Patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1883, with results of treatment.

RELATIVES INSANE.	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.				
Paternal, immediate	5	7	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
" remote	5	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Maternal, immediate	9	6	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	4
" remote	4	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paternal and maternal	1	2	2	4	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Brother or sister	7	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Unclassified	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Dissolute parentage	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unascertained	26	11	4	3	7	5	7	2	2	2	2	2	4	7
None	25	21	8	10	18	4	8	4	4	7	3	10	7	14
Totals	91	61	18	27	45	20	31	12	10	19	19	22	19	38

TABLE I. b.—Showing Heredity in Patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

RELATIVES INSANE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Paternal, immediate.....	7	2	9	1	3	4	2	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	2
“ remote.....	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	1	1
Maternal, immediate.....	10	8	18	4	2	6	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	—	2
“ remote.....	2	5	7	1	1	2	—	4	4	—	2	—	2	—	—
Paternal and maternal.....	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brother or sister.....	6	12	18	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	—	1	3	1	4
Unclassified.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Dissolute parentage.....	2	7	9	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unascertained.....	28	8	36	3	5	8	2	2	4	9	—	9	10	1	11
None.....	26	36	62	7	3	10	5	9	14	2	1	3	10	1	11
Totals.....	85	89	174	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	6	36

TABLE II.—Sex and Civil Condition.

CIVIL CONDITION.	RECEIVED IN 1882-3.			RECEIVED IN 1883-4.			RECEIVED FROM 1859 TO 1884.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Married.....	41	42	83	44	55	99	988	1,137	2,125
Single.....	43	13	56	34	26	60	957	498	1,455
Widowed.....	7	6	13	7	8	15	94	186	280
Totals.....	91	61	125	85	89	174	2,039	1,821	3,860

TABLE III.—Showing Occupations of those Admitted during Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

OCCUPATIONS.*	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Agricultural—farmers, gardeners, etc.	30	19	9	10	5	7	5	4	11	11		
Agricultural laborers.	5	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2		
Common laborers and domestics.	16	10	4	8	12	3	2	1	2	5		
Unclassified personal service.	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		
Professional—lawyers, physicians, clergymen, college professors, army officers, etc.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Students, teachers, musicians, actors.	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Merchants, bankers, capitalists.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Agents, contractors, superintendents, commercial travelers.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hotel, shop and saloon-keepers, hucksters, peddlers.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Engineers, railroad and steamboat employes.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Book-keepers, accountants, bank employes.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Clerks and salesmen.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Workers in leather.	10	7	3	1	4	3	1	1	2	2		
Workers in wood.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Workers in metal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Workers in stone, brick, etc.	10	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
Other trades.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Manufacturers.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Factory employes.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Prostitutes.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Gamblers.	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1		
None.	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Totals	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	22	19	38

* Under each head is included the wife, son, or daughter of one so employed.

TABLE III. b —Showing occupations of those admitted during year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

OCCUPATIONS. *	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agricultural—farmers, gardeners, etc.....	35	30	8	7	6	11	7	2	10	1
Agricultural laborers.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Common laborers and domestics.....	18	24	1	6	3	4	6	2	2	2
Unclassified personal service.....	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	2
Professional—lawyers, physicians, clergymen, college professors, army officers, etc.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Students, teachers, musicians, actors.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merchants, bankers, capitalists.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agents, contractors, superintendents, commercial travelers.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hotel, shop, and saloon keepers, hucksters, peddlers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers, railroad and steamboat employes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bookkeepers, accountants, bank employes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clerks and salesmen.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Workers in leather.....	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Workers in wood.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
Workers in metal.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Workers in stone, brick, etc.....	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2
Other trades.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manufacturers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Factory employes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prostitutes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gamblers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
None.....	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Totals.....	85	89	16	20	12	24	19	5	30	6
			36	36	36	24	24	24	36	36

*Under each head is included the wife, son, or daughter of one so employed.

TABLE IV.—NATIVITY CLASSIFIED.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			REMAINING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	United States.....	1,403	1,225	2,628	362	339	701	310	269	579	273	201	474	227	175	402	231	241	472
Mexico.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	136	93	229	26	22	48	18	15	33	31	16	47	27	16	43	34	24	56
Great Britain.....	109	105	214	25	24	49	27	18	45	17	21	38	21	23	44	19	19	38
Ireland.....	113	147	260	11	15	26	17	27	44	30	48	78	22	26	48	33	31	64
European Continent.....	278	250	528	60	41	101	38	34	72	56	60	116	35	38	73	89	77	166
Totals.....	2,039	1,821	3,860	484	441	925	410	364	774	407	346	753	332	278	610	406	392	798

TABLE IV. a—Showing Nativity of those Admitted during the Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	United States.....	59	36	95	12	18	30	13	8	21	10	8	18	16	11	27
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	8	3	11	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Great Britain.....	3	4	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Ireland.....	4	6	10	1	3	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
European Continent.....	17	12	29	2	3	5	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Totals.....	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	19	38

TABLE IV. b.—Showing Nativity of those admitted during the year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
United States.....	49	59	13	12	9	17	14	3	22	5	27
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	6	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	7	6	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Ireland.....	6	5	1	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Continent.....	17	11	.....	4	2	3	3	1	5	.....	5
Totals.....	85	89	16	20	12	24	19	5	30	6	36

TABLE V.—Age at time of Admission.

AGE.	ADMITTED.		RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		REMAINING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....	16	15	3	3	1	8	6	14	2	3	3	2
Fifteen and under twenty.....	109	99	41	33	22	22	21	43	7	13	17	20
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	291	226	99	98	58	31	44	107	22	24	49	29
Twenty-five and under thirty.....	296	305	70	90	49	56	51	113	29	47	86	61
Thirty and under thirty-five.....	264	254	45	52	54	61	65	121	35	28	74	48
Thirty-five and under forty.....	246	278	58	58	43	64	49	91	41	33	62	74
Forty and under forty-five.....	232	192	58	30	49	45	36	81	40	26	40	55
Forty-five and under fifty.....	152	172	33	22	38	28	34	62	34	30	19	51
Fifty and under sixty.....	239	183	49	38	57	46	30	79	52	44	32	25
Sixty and under seventy.....	151	77	26	16	35	9	7	33	45	21	19	24
Seventy and upwards.....	43	20	2	1	5	4	3	9	25	9	5	3
Totals.....	2,039	1,821	484	441	410	364	407	753	332	278	406	392

TABLE V. a—Showing Age at time of Admission of those received during the Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

AGE.	ADMITTED.			RE-COVERED.			IMPROVED.			UN-IMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....															
Fifteen and under twenty..	3	1	4		2	2	1		1	2	1	3			
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	10	5	15	6	7	13	6	3	9				2		2
Twenty-five and under thirty.....	18	5	23	3	6	9	2	3	5	2		2	1	5	6
Thirty and under thirty-five.....	10	6	16	2	4	6	4	1	5		2	2	2	3	5
Thirty-five and under forty.....	11	13	24	1	5	6	1		1	1	1	2	1	3	4
Forty and under forty-five.....	10	12	22	1	1	2		2	2	1		1	3		3
Forty-five and under fifty.....	7	6	13				1	2	3	1	3	4	2	2	4
Fifty and under sixty.....	11	9	20	4	1	5	4		4	2	3	5	2	3	5
Sixty and under seventy.....	7	1	8	1	1	2				3		3	5	2	7
Seventy and upwards.....	4	3	7				1		1				1	1	2
Totals.....	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	19	38

TABLE V. b—Showing Age at time of Admission of those Received during the Year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

AGE.	ADMITTED.			RE-COVERED.			IMPROVED.			UN-IMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....															
Fifteen and under twenty..	1	4	5		1	1		1	1				1	1	2
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	10	14	24	7	3	10		4	4	2	1	3	1		1
Twenty-five and under thirty.....	15	14	29	2	2	4		4	4	2		2			
Thirty and under thirty-five.....	14	11	25	1	4	5	2	3	5	3		3	3		3
Thirty-five and under forty.....	7	10	17	2	2	4	1	6	7	3		3			
Forty and under forty-five.....	11	7	18	3	5	8	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3
Forty-five and under fifty.....	6	13	19		1	1	2	2	4	2		2	3		3
Fifty and under sixty.....	7	10	17		2	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	2	7
Sixty and under seventy.....	10	6	16				1		1	2	1	3	6	1	9
Seventy and upwards.....	4		4	1		1				1		1	7	1	8
Totals.....	85	89	174	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	6	36

TABLE VI. a.—Showing the Duration of Disease, prior to Admission, of those received during the Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under two months.....	13	14	27	7	10	17	4	6	10	1	1	2	2	8	10
Two months and under five months.....	16	6	22	4	5	9	3	1	4	---	2	2	1	1	2
Five months and under nine months.....	8	4	12	---	2	2	4	1	5	1	---	1	1	1	2
Nine months and under twelve months.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
One year, under two years.....	9	7	16	2	3	5	3	---	3	1	---	1	1	3	4
Two years, under five years.....	13	10	23	1	4	5	---	3	3	3	3	6	4	1	5
Five years and over.....	13	13	26	2	1	3	2	---	2	4	3	7	3	3	6
Epileptics, paretics, etc.....	9	3	12	---	---	---	3	---	3	1	1	2	7	2	9
Imbeciles.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---
Unknown.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals.....	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	19	38

TABLE IV. b.—Showing the Duration of Disease, prior to Admission, of those received during the Year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under two months.....	12	11	23	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	---	4	1	---	1
Two months and under five months.....	14	13	27	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	---	2
Five months and under nine months.....	3	5	8	2	1	3	1	2	3	---	---	---	2	---	2
Nine months and under twelve months.....	4	1	5	2	---	2	---	1	1	---	1	1	1	---	1
One year, under two years.....	6	11	17	1	5	6	1	6	7	3	---	3	4	2	6
Two years, under five years.....	16	22	38	1	4	5	3	3	6	5	1	6	4	1	5
Five years and over.....	6	12	18	2	2	4	1	6	7	4	1	5	2	1	3
Epileptics, paretics, etc.....	16	3	19	1	---	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	14	1	15
Imbeciles.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unknown.....	6	11	17	1	2	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1
Totals.....	85	89	174	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	6	36

TABLE VII. a—Form of Mental Disease in those Patients Admitted during the Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

FORM OF DISEASE.	ADMITTED.			RE-COVERED.			IMPROVED.			UN-IMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania.....	Acute.....	9	15	24	7	11	18	4	4	8	1	1	2	6	9
	Paroxysmal.....	6	5	11	3	2	5	---	---	---	1	1	2	4	6
	Chronic.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Dementia.....	Acute.....	4	1	5	2	---	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Chronic.....	11	7	18	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	5	2	3
	Monomania.....	18	7	25	2	1	3	3	---	3	2	1	3	1	2
	After mania.....	10	5	15	1	2	3	2	1	3	---	---	---	1	1
Melancholia.....	Af'r melancholia.....	3	4	7	---	1	1	---	---	---	2	2	4	---	---
	After paralysis.....	2	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---
General paralysis.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	5	5	
Paralytic dementia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	
Epilepsy.....	6	2	8	---	---	---	3	---	3	---	2	2	2	4	
Imbecility.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	
Totals.....	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	38	

TABLE VII. b—Form of Mental Disease in those Patients Admitted during the Year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

FORM OF DISEASE.	ADMITTED.			RE-COVERED.			IMPROVED.			UN-IMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania.....	Acute.....	14	25	39	3	9	12	2	7	9	3	1	4	1	1
	Paroxysmal.....	6	5	11	5	4	9	---	1	1	---	1	1	2	3
	Chronic.....	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---
Dementia.....	Acute.....	4	1	5	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Chronic.....	12	16	28	---	---	---	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3
	Monomania.....	13	10	23	1	---	1	2	1	3	7	---	7	2	2
	After mania.....	3	6	9	1	---	1	2	1	3	---	---	---	1	1
Melancholia.....	Af'r melancholia.....	2	4	6	---	---	---	---	3	3	1	---	1	1	1
	After paralysis.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	2	4
General paralysis.....	8	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	
Paralytic dementia.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Epilepsy.....	7	4	11	1	---	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	6	
Imbecility.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Totals.....	85	89	174	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	36	

TABLE VIII a—Showing Assigned Causes of Disease in those Patients Admitted during the Year ending September 30, 1883, with Results of Treatment.

ASSIGNED CAUSE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance (use of narcotics included)	9	4	13	2	1	3	1	---	1	1	---	1	2	---	2
Exhaustion fr'm vicious habits	5	---	5	1	1	2	2	---	2	3	---	3	1	---	1
Prolonged draft on vitality (physical)	4	2	6	---	---	---	---	2	2	1	---	1	---	---	---
Prolonged draft on vitality (emotional)	12	12	24	1	7	8	2	2	4	---	2	2	3	4	7
Sudden prostration of vitality, not diseases	2	1	3	---	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	2
Acute diseases and injuries, general	5	1	6	1	---	1	2	---	2	1	---	1	---	1	1
Acute diseases immediately affecting the nervous system	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	3
Chronic diseases, general	2	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	---	---	1	---	1
Chronic diseases immediately affecting the nervous system	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Diseases and disorders of female sexual system	---	5	5	---	1	1	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	2	2
Puerperal	---	6	6	---	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	5	5
Abortion	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Epilepsy	3	2	5	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	2	2	1	2	3
Popular errors and delusions	2	---	2	1	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Exposure in army	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unassigned	24	8	32	4	2	6	5	1	6	3	---	3	3	---	3
Defective training	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Defective organization, heredity not established	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	---	2
Previous attacks	9	13	22	4	8	12	2	---	2	2	3	5	2	2	4
Heredity	11	5	16	4	4	8	3	1	4	---	2	2	2	---	2
Totals	91	61	152	18	27	45	20	11	31	12	10	22	19	19	38

TABLE VIII *b.*—Showing Assigned Causes of Diseases in those Patients admitted during the Year ending September 30, 1884, with Results of Treatment.

ASSIGNED CAUSE.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance (use of narcotics included).....	11	1	12	1	---	1	1	1	2	---	---	---	6	---	6
Exhaustion from vicious habits.....	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---
Prolonged draft on vitality (physical).....	11	5	16	---	---	---	1	2	3	1	---	1	5	2	7
Prolonged draft on vitality (emotional).....	11	19	30	2	9	11	1	3	4	6	1	7	6	---	6
Sudden prostration of vitality, not diseases.....	1	2	3	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1
Acute diseases and injuries, general.....	4	5	9	2	---	2	---	2	2	2	---	2	---	---	---
Acute diseases immediately affecting the nervous system.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3
Chronic diseases, general.....	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chronic diseases immediately affecting nervous system.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Diseases and disorders of female sexual system.....	---	8	8	---	2	2	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	1	1
Puerperal.....	---	8	8	---	1	1	---	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Abortion.....	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Epilepsy.....	6	3	9	1	---	1	2	---	2	1	1	2	4	---	4
Popular errors and delusions.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Exposure in army.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Unassigned.....	13	12	25	3	2	5	2	4	6	5	---	5	5	---	5
Defective training.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Defective organization, heredity not established.....	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Previous attacks.....	13	12	25	4	5	9	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	---	1
Heredity.....	9	13	22	2	---	2	1	2	3	---	1	1	1	1	2
Totals.....	85	89	174	16	20	36	12	24	36	19	5	24	30	6	36

TABLE IX.—Showing the Population of each County and of the State according to the Census of 1880; also the Number Admitted, Discharged, and Remaining in the Asylum, and those Admitted and Discharged during Biennial Period ending September 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED.			RECEIVED 1882-84.			DISCHARGED 1882-84.			REMAINING OCT. 1, 1884.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcona.....	3,107	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	12	25	9	11	20	12	10	22
Allegan.....	37,806	59	49	108	47	39	86	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14
Alpena.....	8,789	8	6	14	8	6	14	3	2	5	3	2	5	6	4	10
Antrim.....	5,237	9	9	18	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Baraga.....	1,804	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	5	5	10	11	11	22
Barry.....	25,319	49	40	89	38	29	67	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bay.....	35,081	24	14	38	24	14	38	7	4	11	6	2	8	16	19	35
Benzie.....	3,433	4	4	8	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Berrien.....	36,780	58	54	112	42	35	77	7	4	11	6	2	8	16	19	35
Branch.....	27,941	43	52	95	36	39	75	5	1	6	4	4	8	7	13	20
Calhoun.....	38,542	83	62	145	68	51	119	6	1	7	9	3	12	15	11	26
Cass.....	22,008	28	32	60	25	30	55	3	2	5	3	4	7	3	2	5
Charlevoix.....	5,114	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cheboygan.....	6,524	4	3	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6
Chippewa.....	5,243	6	1	7	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Clare.....	4,187	4	2	6	3	3	6	4	2	6	4	1	5	10	10	20
Clinton.....	27,534	44	37	81	34	27	61	4	2	6	4	1	5	10	10	20
Delta.....	6,812	9	2	11	4	1	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	1	6
Eaton.....	31,223	57	47	104	43	35	78	8	6	14	5	2	7	14	12	26
Emmet.....	39,219	37	40	77	37	40	77	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Genesee.....	8,422	5	9	14	4	5	9	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	5
Grand Traverse.....	21,937	29	13	42	25	8	33	2	3	5	5	2	7	4	5	9
Gratiot.....	32,726	34	34	68	28	24	52	4	2	6	3	2	5	6	10	16
Hillsdale.....	22,473	32	30	62	16	15	31	4	2	6	3	2	5	16	15	31
Houghton.....	20,089	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Huron.....	33,677	45	29	74	45	29	74	4	5	9	6	5	11	18	7	25
Ingham.....	33,872	64	35	99	46	28	74	4	5	9	6	5	11	18	7	25
Ionia.....	6,873	4	3	7	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Iosco.....	12,159	11	7	18	8	5	13	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	2	5

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	GENSUS.	TOTAL RECEIVED.			TOTAL DISCHARGED.			RECEIVED 1882-84.			DISCHARGED 1882-84.			REMAINING OCT. 1, 1884.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Isle Royal.....	55	1	1	1	57	51	108	15	5	20	3	6	9	33	1	1
Jackson.....	42,031	90	75	165	85	109	194	13	14	27	18	15	33	23	24	57
Kalamazoo.....	34,342	108	133	243	123	93	216	8	18	26	15	12	27	35	26	49
Kent.....	73,252	158	130	288	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	72
Keweenaw.....	4,270	5	9	14	5	2	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	5	8
Lake.....	3,233	7	2	9	19	15	34	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2
Lapeer.....	30,138	19	15	34	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Leelanaw.....	6,253	4	3	7	54	48	102	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Lenawee.....	48,343	54	49	103	24	9	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Livingston.....	22,251	25	9	34	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mackinac.....	2,902	2	1	3	17	17	34	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Macomb.....	31,627	7	17	24	10	5	15	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	7	10
Manistee.....	12,533	13	12	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Manitou.....	1,334	1	1	2	11	13	24	4	3	7	4	4	8	13	10	23
Marquette.....	25,393	24	23	47	7	6	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Mason.....	10,063	9	8	17	18	11	29	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	3	5
Mecosta.....	13,973	20	14	34	7	1	8	5	2	7	1	1	2	11	4	15
Menominee.....	11,988	18	5	23	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Midland.....	6,894	5	6	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Missaukee.....	1,533	1	1	2	29	22	51	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	3	13
Monroe.....	33,623	29	25	54	15	15	30	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	11	21
Montcalm.....	33,148	25	26	51	27	20	47	5	3	8	4	4	8	13	20	33
Muskegon.....	26,586	40	40	80	14	13	27	2	5	7	1	2	3	5	7	12
Newaygo.....	14,688	19	20	39	36	44	80	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Oakland.....	41,537	37	46	83	8	16	24	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Oceana.....	11,699	10	20	30	5	4	9	3	3	6	1	4	5	4	4	8
Ontonagon.....	2,565	4	8	12	1	16	17	1	5	6	1	4	5	3	7	10
Oscoda.....	10,777	8	23	31	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Otsego.....	1,974	2	1	3	46	27	73	4	4	8	5	1	6	1	1	2
Ottawa.....	33,125	66	45	111	2	2	4	4	4	8	4	1	5	20	18	38
Presque Isle.....	3,113	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

TABLE X.—*Nativity.*

STATE OR COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	STATE OR COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama.....	2	.....	2	Virginia.....	6	4	10
California.....	1	.....	1	Wisconsin.....	15	8	23
Connecticut.....	23	12	35	Mexico.....	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	2	1	3	Canada.....	136	93	229
Florida.....	1	.....	1	England.....	85	80	165
Illinois.....	1	7	8	Scotland.....	23	24	47
Indiana.....	11	12	23	Wales.....	2	1	3
Iowa.....	4	2	6	Ireland.....	113	145	258
Kentucky.....	5	7	12	Germany.....	165	160	325
Louisiana.....	3	.....	3	Holland.....	38	38	76
Maine.....	11	5	16	Belgium.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	5	5	10	Austro-Hungary.....	9	.....	9
Massachusetts.....	44	23	67	Switzerland.....	6	5	11
Michigan.....	450	389	839	France.....	3	4	7
Minnesota.....	1	1	2	Spain.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	2	2	Italy.....	4	.....	4
New Hampshire.....	10	9	19	Denmark.....	4	7	11
New Jersey.....	16	11	27	Norway.....	6	7	13
New York.....	573	489	1,062	Sweden.....	29	20	49
North Carolina.....	2	1	3	Poland.....	.....	1	1
Ohio.....	105	140	245	Russia.....	8	3	11
Pennsylvania.....	38	55	93	Unknown.....	35	9	44
Rhode Island.....	5	3	8				
Tennessee.....	.....	2	2				
Vermont.....	37	33	70				
				Total.....	2,039	1,821	3,860

TABLE XI.—*Showing Causes of Death among Male Patients during the Biennial Period ending September 30, 1884, together with their Ages, Form of Disease, Duration of Treatment, and Date of Death.*

Age.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	FORM OF DISEASE.	Duration of Treatment.	Date of Death.
58	Aneurism of aorta.....	Dementia after apoplexy	4 ys. 8 m. 28 d	Sept. 13, '83.
73	Asphyxia.....	Dementia after paralysis	4 mo. 16 d....	May 31, '84.
62	Asphyxia.....	Melancholia.....	1 month 12 d.	June 5, '84.
59	Bronchitis.....	General Paresis.....	4 y. 11 mo. 25 d	Sept. 5, '84.
45	Cystitis.....	Dementia Monomania....	1 y. 11 mo. 25 d	June 26, '83.
72	Dementia, exhaustion after	Dementia chronic.....	16 days.....	March 8, '83.
83	Dysentery.....	Dementia chronic.....	3 months 14 d	May 12, '84.
30	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	9 y. 1 mo. 24 d	Mar. 28, '83.
43	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	3 months 21 d	Sept. 8, '83.
23	Status epilepticus.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	6 years 27 d'ys	Oct. 3, 1883.
39	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	5 y. 1 mo. 9 d.	Feb. 10, '84.
35	Status epilepticus.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	5 y. 11 mo. 9 d	Feb. 29, '84.
36	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	2 years 3 mo..	Apr. 25, '84.
30	Status epilepticus.....	Epilepsy.....	5 years 9 mo..	June, 25, '84.
68	Erysipelas.....	Melancholia.....	1 y. 6 mo. 10 d	Jan. 10, '84.
75	Erysipelas.....	Mania paroxysmal.....	5 y. 8 mo. 15 d	Apr. 12, '84.
62	Exhaustion.....	Dementia chronic.....	1 y. 3 mo. 3d..	May 5, 1884.
75	Gangrene of the foot.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	18 days.....	Feb. 24, '84.
69	Inanition.....	Dementia after mania....	1 month 5 d..	Oct. 23, '83.
42	Malarial poisoning, ch.....	Melancholia, acute.....	29 days.....	Dec. 14, '82.

TABLE XI.--Continued.

Age.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	FORM OF DISEASE.	Duration of Treatment.	Date of Death.
49	Malarial fever.....	Melancholia.....	27 days.....	Oct. 10, '83.
63	Mania, exhaustion after.....	Mania acute.....	3 days.....	Dec. 8, '82.
36	Mania, exhaustion after.....	Mania paroxysmal.....	2 months 19 d.....	June 20, '83.
63	Mania, exhaustion after.....	Mania acute.....	1 month 25 d.....	May 25, '84.
80	Marasmus.....	Dementia monomania.....	4 y. 8 mo. 16 d.....	May 15, '84.
66	Melancholia, exhaust'n aft'r.....	Melancholia.....	11 months.....	March 1, '84.
56	Melancholia, exhaust'n aft'r.....	Melancholia.....	1 y. 1 mo. 13 d.....	May 30, '84.
69	Paralysis, exhaustion after.....	Dementia after paralysis.....	2 y. 1 mo. 15 d.....	Nov. 22, '83.
56	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	6 months 22 d.....	Oct. 21, '82.
44	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	1 y. 6 mo. 25 d.....	Dec. 13, '82.
65	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	9 months 14 d.....	Jan. 5, '83.
46	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	3 y. 2 mo. 1 d.....	Apr. 14, '83.
63	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	9 days.....	Sept. 10, '83.
44	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	5 y. 8 mo. 17 d.....	Jan. 23, '84.
47	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	1 month 14 d.....	Apr. 12, '84.
45	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	5 years.....	June 20, '84.
51	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	4 y. 9 mo. 14 d.....	July 14, '84.
58	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	1 month 4 d.....	July 23, '84.
75	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	4 y. 10 mo. 18 d.....	Aug. 18, '84.
54	Paretic seizure.....	General paresis.....	10 months 20 d.....	Aug. 21, '84.
69	Peritonitis.....	Mania acute.....	4 y. 10 mo. 16 d.....	Feb. 3, 1883.
20	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Mania acute.....	1 y. 4 mo. 6 d.....	Jan. 26, '83.
23	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Melancholia.....	1 month 26 d.....	Mar. 24, '83.
40	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Mania paroxysmal.....	8 y. 9 mo. 21 d.....	April 6, '83.
29	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Mania paroxysmal.....	3 y. 8 mo. 10 d.....	Aug. 21, '83.
53	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Mania paroxysmal.....	8 y. 5 mo. 17 d.....	Apr. 25, '84.
63	Pneumonia.....	Melancholia.....	1 y. 7 mo. 3 d.....	Feb. 10, '84.
77	Pulmonary oedema.....	Dementia monomania.....	9 years 18 d.....	May 12, '84.
72	Remittent fever.....	Melancholia.....	2 y. 1 mo. 10 d.....	Oct. 16, '83.

TABLE XI. a—Showing the Causes of Death among Female Patients during the Biennial Period ending September 30, 1884; together with their Ages, Form Disease, of Duration of Treatment, and Date of Death.

Age.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	FORM OF DISEASE.	Duration of Treatment.	Date of Death.
63	Apoplexy.....	Mania, persistent.....	6 months.....	Oct. 3, '82.
65	Apoplexy.....	Dementia after paralysis	1 yr. 6 months	Feb. 9, '84.
59	Bronchitis, chronic.....	Dementia, chronic.....	4 years.....	July 23, '83.
53	Cancer of uterus.....	Melancholia.....	6 months.....	March 9, '84.
30	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	3 yrs. 1 month	Nov. 11, '82.
30	Epileptic seizure.....	Dementia after epilepsy..	4 yrs. 5 mons..	April 16, '83.
63	Exhaustion from chronic mental disease.....	Mania, persistent.....	4 yrs. 5 mons..	Apr. 23, '83.
42	Exhaustion fr'm convulsions	Dementia after paralysis	1 yr. 6 months	Mar. 17, '83.
70	Exhaustion from mania.....	Mania, acute.....	2 months.....	Aug. 21, '83.
75	Exhaustion, senile.....	Dementia, chronic (senile)	5 years.....	Feb. 8, '84.
38	Gangrene of lung.....	Mania, acute.....	2 yrs. 10 mons	July 26, '83.
47	Pneumonia.....	Melancholia.....	16 days.....	Mar. 30, '83.
64	Pneumonia.....	Mania, acute.....	1 yr. 2 mons..	Sept. 23, '83.
26	Pneumonia.....	Mania, persistent.....	7 yrs. 7 mons.	Feb. 16, '84.
29	Pneumonia phthisis.....	Mania, persistent.....	5 years.....	April 23, '83.
37	Potts' disease.....	Dementia after mania.....	3 yrs. 7 mons.	June 14, '83.
34	Phthisis pulmonalis (hemorrhage).....	Dementia, monomania.....	8 yrs. 11 mons	Jan. 1, '83.
34	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Melancholia.....	1 yr. 5 months	May 11, '83.
54	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Dem. after melancholia.....	1 yr. 1 month.	May 28, '84.
53	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Mania, chronic.....	8 yrs. 3 mons.	Oct. 21, '82.
41	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	Melancholia.....	3 yrs. 2 mons.	Jan. 20, '83.
56	Phthisis pulmonalis (hemorrhage).....	Mania, persistent.....	5 years.....	Feb. 20, '83.
29	Septicæmia.....	Mania, acute.....	2 yrs. 10 mons	Dec. 22, '82.
29	Suicide.....	Mania, acute.....	4 months.....	July 15, '83.
39	Obscure.....	Mania, acute.....	1 month.....	June 8, '82.

Act 189, Laws of 1877, provides that the medical superintendent of this institution shall, with the prison physician, examine such convicts as may from time to time show symptoms of insanity, and certify to their mental condition, in a written report, to the wardens of the several penal institutions of the State. As this statute will become inoperative when the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals is completed and occupied, the present seems to be an opportune time to refer briefly to these duties, as well as to some of the conclusions reached.

Since May, 1878, in obedience to the above statute, I have examined eighty-one convicts—sixty-one at Jackson, seventeen at Ionia, and three at the Detroit House of Correction. Thirty-three of those at Jackson have been examined within the past two years, all of whom gave evidence of mental disease. During this time the total population of the prison has been 1,089, making about one insane to every thirty-three convicts. This does not fully represent the proportion of insanity to the prison population, as a considerable number of insane persons previously examined were during this time residents of the prison. When we consider that the number of insane in the State will not exceed one to every 600 adult residents, the ratio in the prison to the whole number is very striking, and must depend upon causes more potent than the depressing influences of prison life.

Inmates of our prisons may be divided into two general classes—the accidental and the habitual criminal. In the first class are included all who under

great temptation or the controlling influence of passion have broken the law, been apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary with their sensibilities little blunted. This class differs little from persons met with in general society.

The habitual criminal has always been at war with law and order, and his whole history bears the impress of crime. Many possess a low order of intelligence, with moral perceptions imperfectly developed, are dull of comprehension, degraded in their tastes and habits, and under the most favorable circumstances can hardly be made safe members of society. These persons have the appearance, habits and language peculiar to criminals. It would be interesting to study the history of this class for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the bent of their lives is due to natural defects, to inherited tendencies, and how much to environment; but, unfortunately, little is known. Good prison discipline does not depend upon elaborate statistics. It is doubtless true that many criminals are naturally defective, not influenced by the higher motives that govern the conduct of ordinary men, and in a great degree destitute of social instincts.

"Criminal mindedness," as one has remarked, "is the very lowest form of mental sanity, and is supported by the appearance of motive and self-interest just enough to prevent it from falling within the range of insanity. Indeed, so low are its intellectual and moral indications that when we speculate upon it as a mode of mind apart from its circumstantial associations, we are at a loss to find a place for it within the moral psychological sphere of ordinary life. We must either lower the normal platform, so that criminal mindedness will find a place, or regard it as a species of unsoundness." At the same time it would hardly be correct to regard all criminals as diseased in mind, in the general acceptance of the term. Much allowance must be made for the effect of habit and association, and prolonged residence in prison has a tendency to develop abnormal ways of thinking and acting, which seem strange to one unaccustomed to them, and add to the difficulty of deciding in cases of suspected insanity. It might perhaps naturally be expected from the depressing influences under which convicts are placed that asthenic forms of insanity, characterized by vague delusions of fear and suspicion, would prevail among them. Such has, at all events, been my experience. Taking this view of the case, many difficulties have been removed in reaching satisfactory conclusions. Cases of feigned insanity are not, according to my observation, common among convicts, and no special difficulty has arisen on this account. Assuming that such is the case, it is hardly probable that they all would feign a species of insanity presenting similar features, differing little from their ordinary mental manifestation; but rather a variety of forms as would best suit their individual temperaments, especially as they are unable to appreciate the effect of certain depressing influences on the system.

As before stated, the accidental criminal differs not materially in his mental constitution from people in general, and in such cases there is nothing distinctive in the form of insanity which is apt to develop soon after imprisonment. Convicts of this class suffer most frequently from melancholia. Forced from the comforts of home and the society of friends, assigned duties to which they are not accustomed, and compelled to associate with distasteful persons, everything tends to impair vital forces and awaken melancholy trains of thought. The patient, under these circumstances, soon becomes depressed, loses interest in his personal appearance, broods over his misfor-

tune, apprehends danger, has suicidal feelings awakened, and not infrequently suffers from maniacal excitement.

A few imagine that they are innocent of the crime for which they have been imprisoned, are constantly dwelling upon the injustice done them, and lamenting their unhappy condition. If guilty, they no longer believe themselves so, having dwelt upon the subject so long, with little else to occupy their attention, the desire in their diseased condition has finally become a reality. It is very distressing to see these sad patients and to listen to their appeals to have justice done.

Such a delusion is peculiar to prisoners and doubtless has its origin in the circumstances connected with their trial and imprisonment.

PRISON IMBECILES.

My attention has been called to a number of patients who may be designated as imbeciles. From the brief history gathered in a few instances, I am disposed to think that most of them came from diseased or intemperate ancestors. A few in early life have met with accidents, or suffered from serious bodily illnesses which have arrested mental development, and the child has grown up with weak intellect and strong animal propensities. Such prisoners are usually committed for larceny, arson, assault with intent to kill, placing obstacles on railroads, etc. In conversation they speak connectedly and appear to understand the nature of their acts, but are devoid of a sense of moral obligation, and have not sufficient will-power to control their wayward impulses. Owing to lack of attention and ability, they do not engage in regular work. They are often sullen, disobedient, destructive to clothing and furniture, and under certain circumstances show violent impulses. They are held under restraint, but are not wholly amenable to prison discipline.

PRISON DEMENTIA.

By far the greater part examined were suffering from dementia. This class possess originally a low order of intelligence, have passed the greater portion of their lives in confinement, and may be designated "hardened criminals." Long residence in prison and force of habit have made them obedient, and they endeavor to make the best of their situation. They become, as it were, walking machines, and employ their minds only as may be necessary to perform daily tasks and to gratify natural desires. Eventually they become dull, stolid, and fall into line almost automatically. At what date insanity began in these cases is often difficult to say, but when first seen the symptoms indicated that disease had existed for a considerable period of time. It is usually recognized by some accident, getting the patient out of the groove in which he has been moving, when he refuses to labor, disregards prison discipline, or suddenly becomes maniacal. If punishment is resorted to he still refuses to work, becomes more excited, often showing violent impulses. Left to himself he soon quiets down and appears much as he had before, but persistently refuses to labor. Having once gotten out of his accustomed groove, he cannot be made to follow it longer. There is no evidence of delusions in his case. His mental symptoms seem to correspond more with his original cast of mind than to diseased mental action. At the same time such persons, measured by the ordinary standards of health, cannot be regarded as of sound mind.

PRISON MANIA.

Not unfrequently prisoners were met with of about the same mental caliber as those above described, but restless, incoherent, filthy and destructive in their habits, noisy and violent in their impulses, that may be designated as cases of mania. A few of this class imagined that the keepers were making false statements in regard to their work for the purpose of getting them punished, and that fellow convicts were plotting against them, and abusing them in various ways. Such persons often labor after showing signs of insanity, but sooner or later the morbid notions get the ascendancy and self-control is lost. Prison discipline is then disregarded, and the usual methods resorted to fail to restore obedience. In some respects these cases resemble monomaniacs found in asylums, mental impairment in both being a prominent feature.

PRISON HYPOCHONDRIACS.

Several cases were examined having delusions of persecution with hypochondriacal notions. These patients as a rule were quiet, free to converse about their persecutions and uncomfortable sensations. A change from one shop to another for a time relieved them. One patient refused food for weeks under the impression that it contained poison. After eating, he experienced a burning sensation in the stomach, followed by a clammy discharge from the mouth, and a prickling sensation of the skin. Another had been in prison two years, and in torment all the time. At night heated wires were introduced into his flesh, snuff was put in his bread, and gas was turned in his room, which impaired his digestion and poisoned his blood.

It often happens that whole communities are thrown into a state of great excitement over some appalling crime committed in their very midst, without apparent motive, not unfrequently during the day and in the presence of others. The perpetrators of these horrible crimes make no effort to escape the penalty of the law, show little if any interest in the progress or result of the trial, and go to prison without objection or betraying any feeling. Of this class I have examined several cases, and gathered the following facts:

A.—Single; jeweler by trade; common education; an ancestor insane; of nervous, excitable temperament; honest and industrious in his habits and skillful in his work. For some time prior to the homicide he had given evidences of insanity. At first he suffered from great depression of spirits, followed by excitement, with delusions of personal danger. During a paroxysm of excitement on the street, and in the presence of witnesses, he killed one man and wounded another before he could be apprehended. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to Jackson for life. An examination was made of his case in 1878, several years after his commitment, and he was found insane and suffering from delusions of persecution. At the time he was very excitable, wakeful at night, and in feeble bodily health. He subsequently committed suicide.

B.—Committed to prison in 1866; several ancestors had been insane; prior to the homicide patient had shown evidences of insanity, and while, as is supposed, in this condition, killed his wife and mutilated the remains. A recent examination left no doubt as to his mental condition. He had at the time delusions of persecution and personal danger, but was able for the most part to perform his allotted duties, although not strictly amenable to prison

discipline. Unrestrained, he would doubtless give way again to homicidal impulses.

C.—Single; inherits a tendency to mental disease; of good habits, and highly respected in the community where he lived. Some time prior to the homicide he became very much depressed over the death of a relative, acted strangely, and was regarded as insane by many. While in this condition he killed a friend and mutilated his lifeless body. He did not flee from the scene of the tragedy, but remained in the room where it occurred, walking up and down in a state of great agitation until arrested. At the time of the trial he showed no interest apparently in the progress or issue of the case. During the past two years I have examined him on two occasions and found him to be insane, though he has lucid intervals, when he is able to converse rationally and connectedly. On one occasion he remarked, "They say I have killed my best friend, but I have no recollection of it. If I could only restore him to life I would be willing to remain always in prison, to labor hard, and to suffer all kinds of punishment." It is quite likely that during a period of depression, to which he is subject, he will develop suicidal impulses.

D.—Aged 40; native of Germany; soldier; cannot speak English; was treated in one of the German institutions for mental disease. He had been in this country but a short time prior to the homicide, which occurred in the following manner: Patient was first observed running, in a nude condition, after a freight train as it was entering a station. On reaching it he secreted himself under one of the trucks, from which position he was removed by two men, one of whom he stabbed in the back and killed almost instantly. He did not speak a word at the time of his arrest or during the trial. In prison he soon became maniacal, violent, and destructive in his habits. He was examined soon after commitment and found insane. There is little reason to doubt that he was in this condition at the date of the homicide.

The popular feeling against homicides is often so intense as to prevent their receiving that consideration which their condition demands. The sacrifice of a valuable life is attributed to great perversity of nature or ungovernable passion, and the real cause, an insane impulse, is overlooked.

Insanity is a disease from which none can claim exemption. If one is so unfortunate as to be thus afflicted, and under the influence of delusions should take life, it is unjust to make him suffer the full penalty of the law. In a state of health the commission of such a crime would be as revolting to his as to our nature. Persons having delusions of persecution, or fear of bodily injury, are invariably dangerous, and should be restricted of liberty until restored to health, or the active stages of the disease have passed. Those having committed homicide should be restricted in their liberty even after restoration has apparently taken place, for the reason that similar impulses are liable to return in event of a relapse; puerperal cases may properly be excepted.

In reviewing the above cases we are led to think that insanity existed at the time of the homicides for the following reasons:

(a.) Three had insane ancestors, making a predisposition to mental disease very probable, and one had previously been insane and under treatment for the disease.

(b.) All had previously evinced symptoms of insanity.

(c.) There was no apparent motive and no effort at concealment in any of the cases.

(d.) Criminals do not stop to mutilate the bodies of those slain, or to remain around the scene of the tragedy longer than necessary.

(e.) An actual criminal is never indifferent to the progress or issue of the trial.

(f.) The fact that three were found to be insane several years after, suffering from chronic forms of mental disease is an additional reason for believing that insanity previously existed.

I trust the day is not far distant when diseased mental action will be more fully understood, and the punishment of insane homicides be reduced to the minimum.

Other interesting cases were found in prison, of which the following is a brief résumé :

One case of nocturnal epilepsy, with strong suicidal impulses during the attack, having attempted suicide by hanging once before and once since his commitment. Three persons, suffering from mental disease, had children or parents in this asylum, and two others had previously been asylum patients; one man committed for horse stealing whose father and three brothers had been committed for the same offense; and one case of general paresis, very much impaired mentally with characteristic delusions of that disease.

I have been much impressed by the proportionately large number of insane found in prisons, and after due reflection am inclined to think that it depends largely upon the peculiar temperaments of the prisoners, as well as the accidental influences brought to bear upon them. It is quite evident that a certain percentage of the prison population is composed of the children of diseased and lawless ancestors, and are therefore especially susceptible to depressing agents. Under prison discipline and compulsory labor, they soon break down, and show symptoms of insanity.

Of the exciting causes calculated to impair the health may be mentioned the monotony of prison life. The change from ordinary pursuits to one of penal servitude is great, and well calculated to produce disastrous results. In prison the mental cycle is narrowed, and the mind is left to dwell much upon itself. Labor without change or hope of reward is monotonous and exhausting. The sound of the trip-hammer from day to day, unless the mind is relieved during the interval of rest by some change that will restore lost energies and give tone to the system, produces a painful jar, and tends to innutrition of the nerve centers. Under these circumstances it is not strange that mental disease in those having unstable organizations should supervene.

Fully one-third of those suffering from nervous disorders were employed in the cigar shop. It may be that the weak, inefficient, and neurotic persons are all sent to this department; but, judging from the general appearance of the patients, their anæmic condition, sallow complexion, quick and irregular pulse, and poorly nourished bodies, I should say that mental disturbance was largely due to the excessive use of tobacco. The mental peculiarities of the patients are characterized by irritability, vague delusions of persecution, hallucinations of hearing, loss of volition, and violent impulses.

I have observed that many patients show a greater degree of anæmia than ought to exist from simple confinement and hard labor. It is possible that the location of the prison at Jackson is not favorable for securing the best sanitary conditions; but it has occurred to me that the greatest defect lies in the fact that the cells are too small, imperfectly ventilated, and do not admit of a sufficient quantity of fresh air to sustain good health. Men deprived of liberty for the commission of crime should have at least an abundance of pure air and sunshine. The corridors of most prisons are basement-like, and not con-

structed so as to admit freely the sun's rays, and in fact are hardly suitable for human habitation.

Finally, all things considered, I cannot divest myself of the notion that our methods of dealing with the criminal classes, perhaps as good and humane as in most States, have radical defects. To deprive a man of liberty for breaking the law and to condemn him to hard labor for a series of years would seem to be adequate for ordinary criminals; but to surround him by influences calculated to deprive him of his reason is a punishment not contemplated by the statute, and should not be tolerated for a moment by this great State. Men should be made to suffer for the commission of crime, and society protected from lawless and dangerous individuals, but the law should be so framed and executed as to secure protection to the one and at the same time afford wholesome discipline to the other.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the thoughtful kindness of many friends who have in various ways contributed to the comfort and pleasure of our patients. Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, of Kalamazoo, presented a large number of vases for distribution on the various halls. Thomas Pitts, Esq., of Detroit, has made two contributions of \$15 and \$25 respectively for the purchase of Christmas gifts. Mr. S. G. Lynch, of Chicago, has contributed \$10, W. G. Vinton, of Detroit, \$5, and L. W. Morris, of Grand Rapids, \$1 for the same purpose. We are indebted to Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble for valuable assistance in dramatic entertainments, to Miss Sarah E. Rounds for enjoyable readings, and to Misses Carrie Wilkes and Sophia Linton for aid in a concert. We are under especial obligation to the officers of the State fair for free admission of such patients as were able to attend, a privilege which was very much appreciated by them. Highly valuable contributions of reading matter have been received from Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, Prof. Daniel Putnam, Col. and Mrs. Robert Burns, and Mrs. N. Willard, of Neenah, Wis. Nothing is more highly appreciated by our patients than papers and magazines, especially when illustrated. Acknowledgments are also due to Drs. Halsey L. Wood and Helen W. Bissell for gifts of pictures and reading matter, to Miss Sadie Banning for a barrel of apples to hall 6, and to Miss Emma L. Richardson for pictures presented to hall 8. Miss E. A. Stone, of Chicago, has on several occasions furnished refreshments for the patients of hall 11.

We also wish to acknowledge the many instances, too numerous to mention, in which our attendants have contributed, at their own expense, to the comfort and pleasure of their patients.

The publishers of the following newspapers have very kindly furnished us, gratuitously, copies of their regular issues:

Adrian Weekly Times.
Adrian Weekly Press.
Albion Republican.
Ann Arbor Register.
Allegan Journal.
Alpena Argus.
Alpena County Pioneer.
Bangor Reflector.
Bay City Tribune.
Bay City Observer.
Bibel Budet.
Birmingham Eccentric.
Cedar Springs Clipper.

Charlotte Republican.
Cassopolis Vigilant.
Cadillac News.
Coldwater Reporter.
Coldwater Republican (two copies).
Commercial Advertiser.
Christian Herald.
Chippewa County News.
Dundee Reporter.
De Grondwet.
De Hollander.
De Hope.
De Wachter.

De Banner.	Lutheraneren.
Democratic Expounder.	Le Courier.
Detroit Free Press (weekly).	Linden Weekly Record.
Detroit Post and Tribune (weekly).	Manistee Times and Standard.
Deaf Mute Mirror (two copies).	Milford Times.
Eaton Rapids Journal.	Michigan Democrat.
Evert Review.	Monroe Commercial.
Elk Rapids Progress.	Missions Bladet.
East Saginaw Courier.	Michigan Argus.
Edwardsburg Argus.	Michigan Volksblatt.
Emmet County Journal.	Michigan Tribune.
Emmet County Democrat.	Michigan Free Press.
Flint Journal.	Marcellus News.
Flint Globe.	Mason County Record.
Fenton Independent.	Michigan Catholic.
Familien Blatter.	Menominee Herald.
Grand Haven Herald.	Niles Democrat.
Gamla Och.	Oceana County Journal.
Good Health.	Newaygo Tribune.
Grand Rapids Eagle.	Osceola Outline.
Grand Rapids Times.	Ontonagon Miner.
Grand Rapids Democrat.	Ontonagon Herald.
Grand Traverse Herald.	Pentwater News.
Gratiot County Journal.	Pontiac Bill Poster.
Greenville Democrat.	Pontiac Gazette.
Greenville Independent.	Portage Lake Mining Gazette.
Hartford Day Spring.	Port Huron Times.
Huron County News.	Quincy Herald.
Huron County Tribune.	Romeo Observer.
Hart Argus.	Richmond Review.
Hillsdale County Gazette.	Rockford Register.
Hillsdale Democrat.	Saganawian.
Hubbardston Advertiser.	Saginaw Weekly Courier.
Isabella County Enterprise.	St. Clair Republican.
Ingham County News.	St. Joseph County Advertiser.
Ingham County Democrat.	St. Joseph County Republican.
Iron Port.	St. Joseph County Herald.
Kalamazoo Weekly and Daily Telegraph.	South Haven Sentinel.
Kalamazoo Weekly Gazette.	Sunday Democrat.
Ludington Record.	Traverse Bay Eagle.
Leelanaw Tribune.	Three Rivers Herald.
Leelanaw Enterprise.	Union City Register.
Lake County Star.	Wayne County Courier.
Lansing Republican.	Wolverine Citizen.
Livingston Democrat.	Whitehall Forum.
Lowell Journal.	

The successful working of an institution like this depends in great measure on the hearty coöperation of those employed in all its various departments. No position, however inconspicuous, is unimportant, and no efforts of the officers, however well directed to elevate its standard of usefulness, could be successful without fidelity and efficiency on the part of all. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge thus publicly the general faithfulness, intelligence, and zeal with which all employés have performed their responsible duties.

You are doubtless acquainted with the more important changes that have occurred in the working force of the asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Littler, so long at the head of the culinary department, left during the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin have been promoted to fill the vacant places. Their long experience has enabled them to carry on the work in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. and Mrs. Raseman have been employed to fill the vacancies at the male department. Mrs. Manchester has resigned her position in the matrons' room, and her place is ably filled by Miss Ella Hunt.

Dr. Wm. M. Edwards, recently appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Noble, is rapidly familiarizing himself with his work, and gives promise of great usefulness.

In conclusion I take occasion to thank the medical officers for the very able and conscientious manner in which they have discharged their duties, and the Trustees for their uniform kindness and courtesy, as well as the substantial assistance cheerfully rendered during the period of my administration.

GEO. C. PALMER,
Medical Superintendent.

*Michigan Asylum for the Insane, }
Kalamazoo, Oct. 1, 1884. }*

APPENDIX.

Whenever the admission of a patient is desired, application should be at once made to the Medical Superintendent. In the present crowded condition of the institution this is absolutely necessary. With the application should be given a brief history of the attack, with a statement of the age, sex, and mental and physical condition of the patient. A prompt reply will be returned, and if the patient can be received such suggestions will be made as the circumstances seem to require.

In reference to orders for admission, etc., see act of organization, No. 194, laws of 1877, and amendment thereto:

"SEC. 23. The county superintendents of the poor of any county, or any supervisor of any city or town to which a person who shall become insane may be chargeable by reason of being a pauper, shall make application to the probate judge of said county, who shall proceed to inquire into the question of the sanity of said person, and for the purpose of such inquiry shall call and may compel the attendance of one or more respectable physicians, and such other witnesses as he may deem necessary; and if satisfied of the insanity of said person, said probate judge shall make the same certificate and order for admission into the insane asylum, and the same record and report as are required to be made by section twenty-six of this act, in the case of an insane person in indigent circumstances."

The form of order, usual in these cases, is as follows:

ORDER FOR PAUPER PATIENTS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of.....holden at the Probate office at.....on the.....day of.....in the year one thousand eight hundred and.....

Present.....Judge of Probate.

In the matter of.....a pauper insane person:

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of*.....praying that said.....an insane person residing in.....may be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, there to be supported at the expense of the county of.....and having taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians, and.....credible witness, and having fully investigated the facts, and it satisfactorily appearing that the said.....is insane. Therefore,

It is ordered, That the said.....under and according to the provision of section 26 of "An act, etc., approved May 22d, 1877," and the amendments thereto, be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, there to be supported at the expense of the county of.....until restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, and until otherwise ordered.

....., *Judge of Probate.*

*Here insert the names of the superintendents of the county poor, or the name of the supervisor of the city or town to which the "insane" person is "chargeable by reason of being a pauper."

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
.....County. } ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order made by me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate court, at....., this..... day of....., A. D. 18.....

{ L. S. }

....., Judge of Probate.

2. Indigent insane persons admitted on the order of the probate judge.

“SEC. 26, Public Act 194, Laws of 1877. When a person in indigent circumstances, and not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to the probate judge of the county where he resides; and said probate judge shall call two respectable physicians, and other credible witnesses, and also immediately notify the prosecuting attorney of his county, and the supervisor of the township or ward in which such insane person resides, of the time and place of meeting, whose duty it shall be to attend the examination and act in behalf of said county; and said probate judge shall fully investigate the facts in the case, and either with or without the verdict of a jury, at his discretion, as to question of insanity, shall decide the case as to his indigence, but the decision as to indigence shall not be conclusive in such county; and if the probate judge certifies that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him insane, and his estate is insufficient to support him and his family, or, if he has no family, himself, under the visitation of insanity, on his certificate, under the seal of the probate court of said county, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county to which he belongs until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in two years, and until otherwise ordered. The judge of probate in such case shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors, and shall file the certificates of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers, in his office, and enter the proper order in his [the] journal of the probate court in his office. The judge of probate shall report the result of his proceedings to the supervisors of his county, if such person belongs to that county, whose duty it shall be, at the next annual meeting thereafter, to raise money requisite to meet the expenses of support accordingly.”

The provisions of this section secure the benefits of the institution to a class by far more numerous than any other in this State, who, though possessed of some property, find it insufficient to meet the expenses of treatment and the support of a family at the same time. The form of order arranged in accordance with the requirements of this section, copies of which may be procured at the Asylum, is as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.

At a session of the probate court for the county of....., holden at the probate office at..... day of....., in the year one thousand eight hundred and.....

Present,....., Judge of Probate.

In the matter of....., an indigent insane person;

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of....., praying that said....., an insane person residing in....., may be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, there to be supported at the expense of the county of....., and having taken the depositions of..... and..... two respectable physicians, and..... credible witnesses, and having duly notified the prosecuting attorney and..... supervisor, of the..... in which said insane person resides of the time and place of hearing of said examination, and having fully investigated the facts, and it satisfactorily appearing that the said..... is insane, and has no estate in possession or held in trust for..... sufficient for the support of..... self (and..... family), under the visitation of insanity.

Therefore,

It is ordered, That the said..... under and according to the provisions of section 26 of “An act, etc., approved May 22d, 1877,” be admitted to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at....., there to be supported at the

expense of the county of..... until restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, and until otherwise ordered.

..... Judge of Probate.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
 County. } ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order made by me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court, at, this day of, A. D. 18..

{ SEAL. } Judge of Probate.

3. Admission of patients at personal expense.

Although there is no direct provision for the treatment at the institution of individuals at personal expense, the Trustees have directed, under the power vested in them by the act of organization, that:

“ When there are vacancies in the asylum pay patients may be admitted, on a written request of the relatives or guardians, a certificate of insanity from two respectable physicians, a bond obligating the payment of expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibility, and the payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance; and no private patient shall, *in any case*, be received without such request, certificate, bond, and payment.

“ SEC. 34. The rate of charge per week to be paid for the board and necessary treatment of all patients of the asylum, who are residents of this State, shall be annually fixed by the Trustees of the asylum, and shall not exceed the actual cost of support and attendance, exclusive of officers' salaries; but this provision shall not be construed so as to prevent the furnishing extra care and attendance to patients by special contract with parties chargeable therefor.”

The rate fixed for the year beginning July 1, 1884, was \$3.92 per week.

The treasurers of the several counties, and parties responsible for the support of patients, will receive bills covering all charges for the quarter ending with the month immediately preceding, on or about the 15th of February, May, August, and November of each year. Upon all bills remaining unpaid on the 15th day of the succeeding month interest will be charged from that date.

Blanks, of which the following is a copy, will be furnished to applicants:

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION.

I,, of, in the county of, State of Michigan, do hereby certify that I am the*, of, and have the right to charge, care, and custody, and believing..... to be insane, I do hereby request that be admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

....., 18.....
 WHEREAS, of the town of, in the county of, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo.

Now, therefore, We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to pay to the treasurer of said Asylum the sum of dollars..... cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as shall continue in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for by the steward of the asylum, and to remove whenever the room occupied by shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay, not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter for all damages that may do to the furniture or other property of said asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elope-

* Insert father, mother, husband, wife, or guardian, as the case may be. If there be no person holding this relation to the patient, the signature of the judge of probate is to be obtained.

ment, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, and at the time of removal.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names, this the.....day of.....in the year 18.....

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with..... signers of the above bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.

I,, a resident of..... in the County aforesaid, being a physician in active practice, and well known in the community, do hereby certify that on the..... day of....., 18....., I personally examined..... of the..... of..... in the County of..... and find that the said..... is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment in the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and that according to my best information and belief..... is the..... of said insane person, and entitled to..... care and custody. M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,..... }
this..... day of..... 18..... }

....., *Notary Public.*

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
COUNTY OF..... } ss.

I,, a resident of..... in the county aforesaid, being a physician in active practice, and well known in the community, do hereby certify that on the..... day of....., 18....., I personally examined..... of the..... of..... in the county of..... and find that the said..... is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment in the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo. M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,....., this..... day of....., 18.....
....., *Notary Public.*

4. Persons transferred from personal to county charge.

A subsequent section of the same act (194) provides for those who, though admitted and treated for a time at private expense, subsequently find themselves so straitened in means as to require aid:

"SEC. 29. When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for three months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application made under oath in his behalf, to defray the expenses of his remaining there, until otherwise ordered."

5. Admission of insane soldiers. Section 1, Act 215, Law of 1881, provides that:

"All soldiers or marines of the United States to the credit of the State of Michigan, and who are not criminals, and all such soldiers or marines within the State who are under treatment in the Asylum at Kalamazoo, or may hereafter become insane, may, by order of the State Military Board, be transferred under the same rules and regulations as govern the admission of county patients to the asylum at Kalamazoo and to the asylum at Pontiac, and there be provided for at the expense of the State."

6. Provision for insane relatives by wills.

To relieve parents from all solicitude regarding the future welfare of a per-

manently insane child, and as a means of protection against the errors, dishonesty, or incapacity of executors, administrators, Act 172, Laws of 1873, legalizes wills making the State a trustee for insane persons. A husband may avail himself of this law to provide for his wife; or, indeed, any one who may wish to render provision for an insane relative absolutely safe beyond any possible contingency. Several parties have already availed themselves of this most excellent law. The trust, on the death of the patient, reverts to any heir the will may designate.

7. SEC. 34 provides that:

"On the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and at the close of each succeeding quarter, the medical superintendents of the asylums shall certify to the Secretary of State the name, age, and residence of all patients under treatment, the expense of whose maintenance shall have been exclusively paid by any county for two years continuously, and such patients shall thereafter be maintained by the State."

8. "SEC. 46. When an indigent insane person shall be brought before a judge of probate for examination, as provided in section twenty-six of this act, such judge shall also inquire into the settlement of such person, and if it shall appear that such person is in indigent circumstances, and has not sufficient means for his support, and has not a legal settlement in the county of such judge, but has gained a legal settlement in some other county of this State, according to the provisions of sections eighteen hundred and forty-eight and eighteen hundred and forty-nine of the Compiled Laws, said judge shall make two statements of his proceedings and decisions, and shall certify to the correctness thereof under the seal of the probate court, and transmit one copy, with the other proceedings, to the treasurer of the asylum, who shall preserve the same in his office; which statement shall be admitted as *prima facie* evidence of the matter therein stated in any hearing that may be had before said treasurer in relation thereto, and shall file the other copy with the county clerk of his county. The probate judge shall have the same powers in determining the settlement of an indigent insane person as is conferred upon him in section twenty-six of this act. If, on the examination herein provided for, it shall satisfactorily appear that said insane person has not acquired a legal settlement in any county in this State, the judge of probate shall forward a certified copy of all the testimony in the case to the Secretary of State. The bills for the maintenance of such insane person shall be rendered quarterly to the Auditor General, at the same time and in the same manner as bills are rendered to county treasurers, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the asylum to which the insane person may be sent, by the State Treasurer, on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any moneys belonging to the general fund. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to ascertain, if possible, through the testimony filed or otherwise, the actual residence of such insane person, return him thereto, and request re-imbusement for all expenses incurred by the State; the expenses attending such return to be settled by the Board of State Auditors."

It should be noted that the laws relating to the admission of patients are most liberal and comprehensive in their provisions. The judges of probate, supervisors, and county superintendents of the poor are permitted to act in every case precisely as their judgment may suggest. If, therefore, an order of admission is ever refused to an insane person whose estate is insufficient to meet the expense of treatment, or if the friends of any patient in the asylum are burdened by the cost of maintenance, it must be due to a failure on the part of these officers to comply with the law. Even should a board of supervisors refuse or neglect to provide moneys for the payment of bills, orders of admission may still be granted, since the State has designated means for enforcing payment. It is the clear intent of the law that the admission of the insane to asylums shall not be hampered by restrictions and formalities, and that the cost of treatment shall never be burdensome.

PAYMENT OF BILLS BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

"SEC. 36. The expenses of clothing and maintaining in the asylum a patient, who has been received upon the order of any court or officer, shall be paid by the county from which he was sent to the asylum, except those provided for in section thirty-four. The treasurer of said county is authorized and directed to pay to the treasurer of the asylum the bills for such clothing and maintenance as they shall become due and payable, according to the by-laws of the asylum, upon the order of the steward; and the supervisors of said county shall annually levy and raise the amount of such bills, and such further sum as will probably cover all similar bills for one year in advance. Said county, however, shall have the right to require any individual, town, or city that is legally liable for the support of such patient to re-imburse the amount of said bills, with interest from the day of paying the same."

In conveying a patient to the asylum, *let it never be done by deception.* Truth should not be compromised by proposing a visit to the institution, and on arrival suggesting to the patient the idea of staying, when his admission has already been decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are naturally supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Removal to the asylum should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated, or laboring under severe bodily illness, and care should be taken that the excitement attending acute mental disease be not mistaken for physical strength.

The Trustees would not presume to dictate to county officers the manner in which patients be brought to the asylum, but their attention is respectfully called to the requirements of the following section, in reference to *personal cleanliness*, etc., of those presented for admission:

"SEC. 41, Act 194, Laws of 1877. All town and county officers sending a patient to the asylum shall, before sending him, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment as prescribed in the by-laws, and shall provide a female attendant to every female patient, unless accompanied by her husband, father, brother, or son."

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under garments. The outfit should be liberal when circumstances permit. As nearly all the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When desired, articles of clothing, etc., will be furnished at the institution.

All letters concerning patients, from individuals having the right to make inquiry, will be answered at once; and friends are promptly advised of any severe illness, accident, or event of moment or interest.

The postoffice and telegraphic address of one correspondent in each case is recorded, to whom such communications are sent.

Letters are frequently received to which replies cannot be mailed, for the reason that the postoffice address is not clearly given. A little care on the part of friends will often save them disappointment and the asylum unmerited censure. Information concerning inmates will not be given to casual visitors except at the written request of friends.

All correspondence in reference to patients may be addressed to Dr. Geo. C. Palmer, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the Asylum from its

Y E A R .	GENERAL EXPENSE RECEIPTS.					STATE APPROPRIATIONS.			
	State and Counties.	Private.	Incidental.	Transfer.	Total.	Construction.	Extension.	Special since 1872	General Expenses.
1859..	\$102 75	\$789 93	\$113 89	-----	\$1,006 57	\$45,500 00	-----	-----	\$6,000 00
1860..	3,917 88	4,368 92	165 59	-----	8,452 39	55,000 00	-----	-----	5,398 40
1861..	11,001 59	6,519 18	197 14	-----	17,717 91	-----	-----	-----	-----
1862..	18,497 07	8,006 59	198 35	-----	26,702 01	25,000 00	-----	-----	5,524 01
1863..	17,799 97	5,870 32	445 57	-----	24,115 86	27,200 00	-----	-----	2,200 00
1864..	19,300 67	7,922 60	317 36	-----	27,540 63	29,000 00	-----	-----	-----
1865..	22,307 75	9,313 27	928 82	-----	32,549 84	37,550 00	-----	-----	24,839 37
1866..	26,234 60	8,046 71	543 69	-----	34,825 00	40,000 00	-----	-----	7,600 00
1867..	31,594 11	9,202 44	352 66	-----	41,149 21	145,839 37	-----	-----	10,000 00
1868..	31,566 70	12,638 19	635 81	-----	44,840 70	12,000 00	-----	-----	18,923 61
1869..	42,011 90	16,636 05	1,002 20	-----	59,650 15	47,000 00	-----	-----	18,000 00
1870..	44,204 23	16,491 75	426 46	-----	61,122 44	12,000 00	-----	-----	12,000 00
1871..	41,829 54	11,598 70	342 30	-----	55,770 54	9,000 00	\$40,000 00	-----	9,000 00
1872..	55,012 91	14,683 74	101 50	-----	69,798 15	23,300 00	70,000 00	-----	15,000 00
1873..	62,606 57	15,351 56	1,072 70	-----	79,030 83	3,500 00	100,000 00	\$3,400 00	10,500 00
1874..	74,818 71	24,180 01	607 42	-----	99,606 14	-----	60,000 00	2,200 00	17,500 00
1875..	89,908 68	27,365 46	1,036 95	-----	118,311 09	-----	160,000 00	40,000 00	17,500 00
1876..	105,110 64	28,897 66	920 79	-----	134,929 09	-----	6,700 00	9,350 00	17,500 00
1877..	109,249 94	23,830 50	1,020 27	-----	134,100 71	-----	-----	8,135 00	17,500 00
1878..	119,076 38	19,254 62	337 92	-----	138,668 92	-----	-----	12,497 00	13,125 00
1879..	102,018 50	18,247 09	494 69	\$805 38	121,565 66	-----	-----	5,700 00	19,375 00
1880..	131,995 46	18,779 78	1,024 51	2,081 09	153,880 34	-----	-----	5,888 00	-----
1881..	130,562 98	18,842 57	1,323 22	543 21	151,271 98	-----	-----	20,400 00	-----
1882..	151,999 81	20,696 46	720 95	825 00	174,242 22	-----	-----	32,500 00	-----
1883..	148,354 23	21,763 50	1,421 60	-----	171,539 33	-----	-----	12,100 00	-----
1884..	154,690 69	19,088 21	1,219 24	168 75	175,166 89	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.	\$1,747,774 26	\$388,385 81	\$16,971 60	\$4,423 43	\$2,157,555 10	\$511,889 37	\$292,700 00	\$152,170 00	\$259,585 39

organization April 1, 1859, to October 1, 1884.

WHOLE NUMBER OF WEEKS SPENT BY PATIENTS IN THE INSTITUTION.			DISBURSEMENTS.						AVERAGE WEEKLY RE- CEIPTS.			Average weekly Cost of Maintenance.
State and County.	Private.	Total.	Construc- tion.	Extension	Special.	General Expenses.	Trans- fers.	Total.	State and County.	Private.	Total.	
201.4	145.2	346.6	\$34,189 07	-----	-----	\$3,062 62	-----	\$37,251 69	\$0 50	\$5 44	\$2 90	\$8 53
2,267	1,278.2	3,545.2	29,719 60	-----	-----	14,059 51	-----	43,779 11	1 73	3 41	2 38	3 96
4,683.6	2,030.2	6,714.1	16,698 25	-----	-----	19,700 08	-----	36,398 33	2 35	3 21	2 64	2 93
6,271	2,004	8,275	11,575 45	-----	-----	25,199 94	-----	36,775 39	2 95	3 99	3 23	3 04
7,522	1,638.4	9,160.4	26,455 69	-----	-----	23,083 61	-----	49,539 30	2 36	3 58	2 60	2 49
7,067.2	1,958.3	9,025.5	20,940 95	-----	-----	39,552 02	-----	60,492 97	2 73	4 05	3 05	4 38
6,666	2,089	8,755	6,072 74	-----	-----	54,418 21	-----	61,490 95	3 35	4 46	3 72	6 26
7,147	1,875.6	9,021.6	34,497 47	-----	-----	44,396 00	-----	78,893 47	3 67	4 29	3 86	4 92
7,842.3	1,727.5	9,470.1	64,306 20	-----	-----	53,404 03	-----	117,710 23	4 08	5 33	4 34	5 63
8,297.2	1,999.1	10,296.3	59,732 85	-----	-----	61,509 49	-----	121,242 34	3 80	6 32	4 35	5 97
10,966.1	2,981.2	13,947.3	52,220 89	-----	-----	74,451 42	-----	126,672 31	3 83	5 58	5 56	5 35
12,198.5	2,892	15,090.5	11,506 17	-----	-----	72,575 68	-----	84,081 85	3 63	5 70	4 05	4 81
10,980.6	2,236.5	13,217.4	3,185 17	\$31,805 09	-----	70,235 88	-----	105,226 14	3 99	5 18	4 22	5 31
13,284.6	2,364	15,648.6	6,248 10	71,290 69	-----	80,496 03	-----	158,034 82	4 14	6 21	4 46	5 14
14,827.4	2,749.6	17,547.3	-----	104,001 31	\$2,312 71	97,574 94	-----	203,888 96	4 22	5 58	4 50	5 55
18,341	3,745.2	22,086.2	-----	58,391 77	2,609 53	113,485 24	-----	174,486 54	4 08	6 46	4 51	5 14
23,612	4,482.4	28,094.4	-----	19,033 47	24,766 20	146,508 62	-----	190,308 29	3 81	6 10	4 21	5 21
26,380.1	4,698	31,078.1	-----	3,624 28	19,312 61	141,639 38	-----	164,576 27	3 98	6 15	4 34	4 56
29,474	4,108.2	33,582.2	-----	1,208 84	4,092 00	146,090 71	-----	151,391 55	3 74	5 80	3 99	4 35
29,684.5	4,786.6	34,471.4	-----	1,980 96	10,229 04	153,309 52	-----	165,519 52	4 01	4 02	4 02	4 44
24,212.2	4,495.3	28,707.5	-----	1,195 24	9,403 83	130,367 43	\$805 38	141,771 88	4 21	4 06	4 19	4 54
28,836.5	4,445 3	33,282 1	-----	168 35	6,380 42	146,149 25	2,081 09	154,779 11	4 54	4 22	4 53	4 38
30,593.3	4,579.6	35,173.2	-----	-----	29,475 60	138,632 64	543 21	168,651 45	4 26	4 11	4 30	3 94
32,282.5	4,742	37,024.5	-----	-----	32,715 64	165,051 08	825 00	198,591 72	4 70	4 36	4 70	4 45
34,551.5	4,834.2	39,386	-----	-----	11,640 01	169,940 03	-----	181,580 04	4 29	4 50	4 32	4 31
36,375.4	4,511.4	40,887.1	-----	-----	3,549 23	172,234 28	168 75	175,952 26	4 25	4 23	4 25	4 22
434,467.6	79,400	513,867.6	\$377,348 60	\$292,700 00	\$156,486 82	\$2,358,127 64	\$4,423 43	\$3,189,086 49	\$4 02	\$4 89	\$4 15	\$4 59

