TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT
of the
LUNACY COMMISSION

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
DECEMBER 1, 1910
LEGEND

In the 23rd report a map of Maryland was printed showing the conditions existing in the County Homes prior to the enactment of the State Care Law.

The map in this report (the 25th) illustrates the improved conditions.

The seven counties having the Red square means that the conditions are still unsatisfactory.

The eleven counties having the Blue square means that conditions are satisfactory.

Five counties have been changed from the Red to the Blue class during the past year.

The four counties having the White square means that there is no county home.

All of the insane from these four counties are sent to state hospitals.

The four small Blue squares indicate the State Hospitals for the insane and Feeble-Minded. The hospital in Anne Arundel county is the New Hospital for the Negro Insane.

The two Blue circles indicate the location of the two large corporate hospitals, Mt. Hope Retreat and the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospitals.

The nine small triangles indicate the location of the private sanitariums for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases and the care of the feeble-minded.

Color Scheme to indicate the Conditions existing in the Almshouses, County Asylums, State Hospitals and Private Institutions.

- Indicates counties in which the Condition of the Almshouse or Asylum is very unsatisfactory.

- Indicates normal Conditions.

- Indicates that there is no Almshouse in the County.

- Blue Squares, State Hospitals.

- Blue Circles, Corporate Hospitals.

- Private Sanitarium.
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

LUNACY COMMISSION

CREATED BY AN ACT
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND
APRIL 7, 1886

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

DECEMBER 1910
"It is the mind that maketh good or ill,
That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor."
—Spences.

Press of Lucas Brothers, Inc.
221-223 E. Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md.
THE LUNACY COMMISSION
STATE OF MARYLAND

President:
Hugh H. Young, M.D.,
Baltimore, Md.

John D. Blake, M.D.,
Baltimore, Md.

R. Markley Black, M.D.,
Cecilton, Md.

Henry M. Hurd, M.D.,
Baltimore, Md.

Attorney-General (ex officio):
Isaac Lobe Straus.

Secretary of the Commission:
Arthur P. Herring, M.D.

Address official communications to
The State Lunacy Commission,
330 North Charles Street,
Baltimore, Md.
FORMER MEMBERS OF THE LUNACY COMMISSION.

THE LUNACY COMMISSION WAS CREATED BY AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON APRIL 7, 1886, CHAPTER 487.

A. H. BAYLY, M.D., Cambridge .................... President 1886-1891
John Morris, M.D., Baltimore .................... Member 1886-1891
C. W. Chancellor, M.D., Baltimore ................ President 1892-1902
Thos. S. Latimer, M.D., Baltimore ................ Member 1886-1902
S. C. Chew, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1892-1897
C. W. Chancellor, M.D., Baltimore ................ President 1892-1897
I. E. Atkinson, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1893-1895
C. W. Chancellor, M.D., Taneytown ................ 1898-1901
C. W. Wainwright, M.D., Princess Anne .......... 1902-1905
Stewart Paton, M.D., Baltimore .................... Member 1903-1905
R. W. DashielH, M.D., Princess Anne ............ 1892-1897
W. S. Bryan, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1903-1907
I. L. Straus, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1908-

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

C. B. Roberts, Westminster .................... 1886-1887
Robert Whyte, Baltimore .................... 1888-1890
J. P. Poe, Baltimore .................... 1891-1895
H. M. Clabaugh, Baltimore .................... 1896-1898
Isidor Rayner, Baltimore .................... 1899-1902
William Lee, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1886-1897
George J. Preston, M.D., Baltimore ................ 1898-1908
Arthur P. Herring, M.D., Baltimore ................ 1908-

SECRETARIES.

William Lee, M.D., Baltimore .................... 1886-1897
George J. Preston, M.D., Baltimore ................ 1898-1908
Arthur P. Herring, M.D., Baltimore ................ 1908-
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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR

TO HIS EXCELLENCY AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND:

Sir—In compliance with the provisions of the Lunacy Law, I herewith transmit to you the 25th Report of this Commission. I take great pleasure in being able to state that there has been marked improvement in all of the institutions under the supervision of this Commission during the past year.

The Revised Lunacy Law and the State Hospital Bond Issue, both of which were passed by the General Assembly, will enable this Commission more effectively to protect and provide for the care and comfort of the insane in this State.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the interest you have manifested in the work of the Commission and assure you of our great appreciation of your sympathy in behalf of the insane.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH H. YOUNG.
SECTION I

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
TO THE
LUNACY COMMISSION
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LUNACY COMMISSION:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the report of the work of this office for the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1909, and ending November 30, 1910.

This report, the 25th, marks the completion of a quarter of a century of active work done by one of the first Commissions in Lunacy ever created in this country.

It is with a feeling of pardonable pride that I offer this report, containing a review of the many improved conditions throughout the State and especially the successful accomplishment of the State Care Act.

A movement so earnestly advocated by the former members of your honorable Commission and especially by my predecessor, Dr. George J. Preston, who for 10 years advocated the urgent need in this State for modern and scientific care and treatment of the indigent insane.

The General Assembly of 1910 appropriated more money for the care of the insane than has ever been given before at any one session.

The Lunacy Laws were revised and a $600,000 bond issue for the erection of buildings at Springfield State Hospital, the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded and a separate Hospital for the Negro Insane authorized. In fact every bill submitted by this Commission to the General Assembly was passed and the improved conditions resulting from these new laws are already in evidence in almost every county in the State. The dawn of a new era in psychiatry in Maryland is just beginning and is due in no small part to the active and earnest efforts of the members of this Commission.

During the past two years public meetings have been held in
Baltimore and throughout the various counties to arouse public interest in the subject of State care of the insane.

The prominent psychiatrists from other States who have willingly responded to our request to speak on these occasions should receive special acknowledgment, as their words of encouragement and advice were of inestimable value. I take this opportunity to officially thank Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, President New York State Commission in Lunacy; Dr. William H. White, Superintendent Government Hospital for the Insane; Dr. William F. Drewry, Superintendent Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; and Dr. Adolph Meyer, Director Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Our greatest help and inspiration in this entire movement for State care has been Governor Austin L. Crothers. The Governor has responded to our every request and has shown a deep personal interest in the subject. I venture to assert that there has been nothing of greater importance to the State (excepting possibly the Good Roads) during the present administration than the laws enacted for the care and treatment of the insane in Maryland. If we had not received the hearty co-operation of the Governor, our efforts, I fear, would have been fruitless.

The members of the Maryland Psychiatric Society with a few exceptions were especially active in responding to every demand on their time and talents. In looking back over the results of the past two years, one cannot help being impressed with the importance of creating a healthy public sentiment, when any great public question is involved. The people of the entire State were fully aroused to the mediaeval methods in vogue in caring for the insane in many of the counties and demanded that such conditions which reflect discredit and shame on our fair State be removed.

This report is arranged under four sections. The first section deals with the routine work of the office. The second section considers the future needs of the insane in the State. The third section gives a detailed account of the present conditions and pending improvements in State, corporate and private hospitals, and sanitaria, the County asylums and homes where the insane are confined. The fourth section contains the statistical tables of the insane and feeble minded.
MEETINGS OF THE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Article 59. Section 18. P. G. L. "Said Lunacy Commission shall make such By-laws and Regulations, not inconsistent with this article, as it may deem proper. The Commission shall meet at least once in each month, and should be required to meet at any time when a call for a meeting shall be made in writing by any two members of the Commission to the Secretary. There shall be semi-annual meetings, which it shall be the duty of the Lunacy Commission and the members of the several Boards of Managers of the various State hospitals for the insane and feeble minded in Maryland to attend for the purpose of consultation and the more harmonious and effective administration of this article and the protection and advancement of the interests of insane persons within the State. Such semi-annual meetings shall be held at the office of the Lunacy Commission or at such other place as said Commission may designate."

The meetings of the Lunacy Commission from December 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910, were held frequently. During the session of the General Assembly weekly and at times daily conferences were held with one or more members of the Commission present.

The Attorney-General was especially active during December in preparing the Revised Lunacy Laws.

On April 27, 1910, the Commission held the first monthly meeting in compliance with the Revised Law and re-elected the Secretary. Since then, meetings have been held at regular intervals, except during August and September, when most of the members were out of the city and the Secretary was visiting the various county homes. Semi-annual meetings with the Governor and the Boards of Managers of the State Hospitals were held in May and November.

At the first meeting the only subject discussed was that relating to the erection of new buildings, authorized under the $600,000 bond issue. It was decided that no active work could begin until the bonds were sold and the money available, the Governor especially emphasizing the point that no institution should anticipate its appropriation.

At the meeting in November, which was largely attended, the subject of a Central Purchasing Board and the Co-operation of
Industries in State Hospitals was discussed. While no definite action was taken, it was generally agreed that the industrial life of the Hospital should be extended and some feasible plan of cooperating established.

The monthly meeting, instead of the quarterly meeting held under the old law, will result in facilitating the work of the Commission, by determining promptly the many important questions which arise.

The Commission adopted the following By-laws at the meeting held June 16th, 1910.

1. The officers of the Lunacy Commission shall be
   
   A President,
   
   A Vice-President,
   
   A Secretary.
   
2. The Lunacy Commission shall meet at the office of the Secretary or at such other place as may be indicated by the President in his discretion, or at the call of any two members of the Commission, on the third Wednesday of each month, excepting when semi-annual meetings with the members of the several Boards of Managers are held, when the time and place of meeting may be arranged to suit the convenience of the larger number.

3. The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be elected by ballot and shall each hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Commission. He may convene special meetings of the Commission whenever the business of the Commission may require it. He shall appoint all special Committees except when such appointment is otherwise provided for by the Commission.

5. The Vice-President, during the absence or disability of the President, shall act as the President pro tempore.

6. The Secretary shall record the transactions of the Commission and perform such other duties as devolve upon him under the statute, or are placed upon him by the Commission.

7. Three members of the Commission residing in the city of Baltimore shall constitute an Executive Committee, and shall be empowered to act in all matters requiring attention in the recess between stated meetings of the Commission.
The order of business at stated meetings of the Lunacy Commission shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes of previous meeting or meetings.
3. Reports and communications from the Secretary.
4. Reports of Special Committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.

These By-laws shall not be changed, except at a stated meeting of the Lunacy Commission, and any change made therein shall not be operative unless confirmed at the next stated meeting of the Commission.

CORRESPONDENCE, GENERAL AND WITH PATIENTS.

Article 59, Section 35, P. G. L. “Any person confined in such places as hereinbefore defined shall be furnished at all times with paper, envelopes, stamps, pen and ink or pencil; shall at all times have access by correspondence with the Lunacy Commission, and some one other person whom such lunatic may designate every month, under seal, which communication shall be forwarded by the officer, superintendent, or keeper who may be in charge of such person or place specified in this act, and any failure on the part of those in charge of such person to forward such communication shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, if convicted, shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, in the judgment of the Court before which such case may be tried.”

Numerous letters have been received from patients in the various institutions. Their requests have received prompt and careful attention and the letters placed on file. In nearly every instance it was found, upon investigation, that the patient should remain under treatment.

The clerical work in the office during the past year was materially increased, due to the active work incident to the State Care propaganda. Letters were sent to the County Commissioners, the members of the General Assembly, and others interested in the State Care Act.

The revised Lunacy Law was printed in pamphlet form, and a copy mailed to the County Commissioners and the officers in charge of the various institutions.
The organization of a Board of Visitors to the various County Homes entailed a great deal of writing.

A letter was sent to the Sheriff of each county, asking the number of insane confined in the jail during the year.

An active correspondence has been conducted with the Hospitals throughout the country and abroad on the subject of the care and treatment of the epileptic, the occupation and recreation of the insane, and on the organization of a hospital for the negro insane.

Numerous requests have been received from the Boards of Control and the Lunacy Commissions of various States and foreign countries for reports of this Commission.

There are on file in this office reports from every State, Scotland and Canada, on the care and treatment of the insane, feeble minded, and epileptic, and reports of the proceedings of State Conferences of Charities and Corrections. The office, in a way, has been a Bureau of Information to the newspapers and others interested in all matters relating to the insane.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The Secretary has visited the State, corporate and private institutions, county asylums, county homes, and county jails in the various counties throughout the State during the past year. A detailed report of these visits is given under Part III. of this report. The improvements noted are very gratifying, especially in the county homes and asylums. The suggestions of the visitor have, with few exceptions, been kindly received and, whenever possible adopted. The beneficial results of a careful supervision of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission can only be appreciated by referring to the 23rd Report and comparing that with the results detailed in this Report.

The Central State Hospital for the Negro Insane at Petersburg, Va., was visited, with Dr. Robert P. Winterode, Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Negro Insane, and valuable data gathered for the organization of the new Hospital in this State.

The Skillman Village for Epileptics in New Jersey was visited, with the Board of Managers of Springfield State Hospital.
Article 59, Section 381, P. G. L. "Whenever the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary or House of Correction may deem it necessary, they shall have full power to summon the Lunacy Commission to examine and pass upon the mental condition of the convicts, and if the convict or convicts so examined be adjudged insane or feeble minded by said Commission or a majority thereof, and the removal of such convict or convicts be deemed advisable, said Commission shall make complaint to the Judge of either of the Criminal Courts of Baltimore City or any one of the Circuit Courts for the several counties exercising criminal jurisdiction, who shall have the power to order the removal of such insane or lunatic convict or convicts to some insane asylum within the State, and all the expense incurred in the removal and support of said insane or feeble minded convict or convicts shall be borne by the State."

Chapter 412, 1898 Laws of Md. "Whenever the Board of Visitors of the Baltimore City Jail may deem it necessary, they shall have full power to summon the State Lunacy Commission to examine and pass upon the mental condition of the convicts, and if the convict or convicts so examined be adjudged insane or lunatic by said Commission, or a majority thereof, and removal be deemed advisable, said Commission shall make a complaint to the Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of Baltimore, who shall have the power to order the removal of such insane or lunatic convict or convicts to the Bay View Asylum for treatment."

The Commission has had occasion to examine four insane criminals at the Maryland Penitentiary, and recommended their transfer to a State Hospital. Three cases were sent to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane.

The Commission examined one insane convict at the Baltimore City Jail, and recommended his transfer to the Bay View Asylum, Department for the Insane.

No cases were transferred from the House of Correction during the past year.
INVESTIGATIONS OF SUICIDES AND SERIOUS INJURIES.

Article 59, Section 26, P. G. L. "The Superintendent or other officer or keeper of any institution, public, corporate or private, or almshouse, where the insane may be kept, shall be required to keep a report of all patients, in such form as the Commissioners shall direct; also a record in which shall be entered the incidents and accidents that may occur; also the number, and kind of restraint used, with details of same, to be reported to the Commission."

Article 59, Section 34, P. G. L. "The said Lunacy Commission shall by this Act be vested with all the functions and powers of law now in force relating to the office and duties of Coroner (Article 25) in so far as may relate to cases of death occurring in any one of the places specified in this act."

A prompt and thorough investigation was made by the Secretary of the following suicides and the details reported to the Commission at the monthly meeting. The reports are on file in this office. Whenever the facts are not entirely satisfactory, a report is made immediately to the members of the Commission, and a special meeting called for further investigation.

Springfield State Hospital:

Mount Hope Retreat:
    M. C.—September 24, 1910. Strangulation.

Edgewood Sanitarium:

The above suicides were at once reported to the Commission by those in charge of the institution, and after a satisfactory investigation, in several instances in company with the Coroner, it was determined that every possible safeguard had been provided and that the death was unavoidable.
ESCAPES.

Article 59, Section 30, P. G. L. “The Board of Managers or Superintendent of any institution, public, corporate or private, or almshouse, which may be duly authorized to hold in custody any insane person in accordance with law, may and are hereby authorized to appoint one or more of the attendants or other employes of such places as defined in this act as policemen, whose duty it shall be, under the orders of said Superintendent or Manager or Keeper, to arrest and return to the asylum or other institution specified in this act any insane person who may escape therefrom.”

Springfield State Hospital .................. 8
Maryland Hospital for the Insane .......... 2
Maryland Asylum and Training School ...... 1
Mount Hope Retreat ........................ 1
Laurel Sanitarium ........................... 3
The Richard Gundry Home .................... 7
Relay Sanitarium ............................. 2
Bay View Asylum ............................. 5
Montevue Asylum ............................. 1
Sylvan Retreat ............................... 1

NEW LICENSES ISSUED.

Article 59, Section 27, P. G. L. “No person or association of persons shall establish or keep an asylum or retreat or private place or home for the care and custody of the insane or treatment of such cases or persons of unsound mind for compensation or hire without first obtaining a license therefor from said Lunacy Commission; provided this section shall not apply to any State or incorporated institution or almshouse in any of the counties, except when a county almshouse shall receive insane persons from other counties for pay.”

A license was issued to Dr. E. L. Bullard of Rockville, Md., “The Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium,” to receive 25 patients, male and female, for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

A license was issued to Dr. Samuel J. Fort of Baltimore City, “Gelston Heights,” to receive 15 feeble minded persons, male and female, for care and treatment. No insane are to be received.
The most important public meeting held during the year in the interest of State Care was in Annapolis on February 6, 1910, in the House of Delegates.

Governor Austin L. Crothers presided, with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on the rostrum.

Dr. Hugh H. Young explained the purpose of the meeting. Addresses on the State Care of the Insane were made by Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, President of the New York State Commission in Lunacy; Dr. Joshua W. Hering, State Comptroller; Dr. E. N. Brush, Superintendent Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital; Isaac Lobe Straus, Attorney-General, and Mr. William Marbury, who made a special plea for the establishing of a Hospital for the Negro Insane.

The band from the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded gave a concert before and after the meeting.

The House of Delegates was crowded with a large and representative audience, including many of the members of the General Assembly. In connection with the meeting, an extensive exhibit was arranged in the old Senate Chamber, showing the work done by the patients in the State hospitals and by the children at the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded at Owings Mills. Contrasted with the life in the State hospitals were photographs to show the conditions in the county homes and asylums. A series of pictures from the New York State Hospitals were on exhibition through the courtesy of the New York Lunacy Commission; also a very interesting Pathological exhibit of specimens and photographs, kindly loaned by Dr. William H. White of the Government Hospital for the Insane. The exhibit was open every day during the entire session of the General Assembly, and attracted a large crowd.

The public meeting and exhibit was undoubtedly of great value in arousing interest among the members of the General Assembly, and served an important part in obtaining the appropriation for the State hospitals.

The Secretary has attended the following public meetings, and
presented a paper on the care and treatment of the insane in Maryland:

   Address: "The State and Its Insane." (Illustrated.)

   Address: "The Condition of the Insane and Epileptic in Maryland."

3. The Maryland Psychiatric Society.
   Address: "The Industrial and Recreational Life of the Insane in County Homes and Asylums.

TRANSFER OF ACUTE CASES FROM COUNTY ASYLUMS TO STATE HOSPITALS.

Article 59, Section 38b, P. G. L. "The Lunacy Commission, whenever it shall determine that any patient cared for at public expense and confined in any private or corporate institution or asylum, or in any almshouse, who is violent, or whose case is acute, and said Commission shall be of the opinion, after a thorough investigation, that said patient can be better cared for in a State hospital, or with better hopes of recovery, it may remove said patient to the proper State hospital at the expense of the county wherein the patient was found at that time. And whenever said Commission shall find anyone in a State hospital, whose condition shall have become chronic, or who is likely to do as well in a county asylum as in a State hospital, it may order the county to which the maintenance of said patient is chargeable to remove him or her to some county asylum, which shall have complied with the rules of said Commission relative to the keeping of insane patients; but in no case shall a patient in a State hospital be then transferred except upon the written consent of his or her immediate relatives. It shall be unlawful to convey any woman patient to any institution, asylum, hospital, home or retreat for the insane, or to transfer any woman patient from or to any such place, except such woman patient be accompanied by some relative,
friend or nurse of the same sex. This shall not apply to any woman patient accompanied by her father, husband or adult brother or son."

Pursuant to this section, the Commission has transferred during the past year several cases from County Homes to the State Hospitals. Patients were transferred from Talbot, Allegany, Kent and Montgomery Counties to the State Hospitals. The County Commissioners have always co-operated with the Commission in effecting these transfers.

**BOARD OF VISITORS.**

Article 59, Section 38e, P. G. L. "The Lunacy Commission shall have the power to appoint a Board of Visitors for each county asylum and almshouse where the insane are confined; said Board of Visitors shall consist of five persons in good repute, two members of whom shall be women. Any member of the Board of Visitors shall have power to visit and inspect every part of the institution under their supervision. The Board shall send a written report of such visits monthly to the Lunacy Commission. The powers of the Board shall be limited to inspecting the institution under their immediate supervision and recommending to the Lunacy Commission any suggestions or criticisms which, in their opinion, are deemed for the best interests of the patients. The members of the Board of Visitors shall reside in the county in which the institution under their supervision is located. The members of the Board of Visitors shall receive no compensation for their services. The Lunacy Commission may change the personnel or membership of said Board of Visitors at its pleasure."

The Commission has appointed a Board of Visitors in nearly every county in the State and issued a certificate to each member as herein reproduced.

**STATE OF MARYLAND.**

**STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.**

Baltimore, ........., 19...

To ................. Greeting:

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity, knowledge and sympathetic interest in the alleviation of the suf-
ferings of the mentally afflicted, do hereby appoint you a Visitor to the ............. of ............. County, and do confer upon you the rights and privileges necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the appointment.

Signed: .................

President.

Secretary.

The Visitors to the County homes and asylums will no doubt be able to accomplish a great deal of good. The personnel of each Board has been very carefully considered, and in every instance is composed of the most influential persons in the County. The results of their work will be watched with a great deal of interest. The personnel of each Board will be found under the respective Counties in Part III. of the Report.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following summary of the statistics found under Part IV is herewith presented. The monthly reports from the various institutions during the past year have been more satisfactory than ever before.

The number of the insane and feeble minded in the State are now fairly accurately recorded, but the number of alcoholics is by no means accurate; at least one-third of the alcoholics are not recorded. A large number of the alcoholics, not insane, are treated at Mt. Hope Retreat, and various hospitals in the city, as well as several so-called alcoholic institutions over which this Commission has no supervision.

The New York Lunacy Commission employs a special statistician, who devotes his entire time to a study of the records of the insane, and presents some very interesting figures and diagrams in the 20th and 21st Report of that Commission. If the statistics of the insane in Maryland are to be of any real value, a thorough study of conditions should be made by an expert and new methods adopted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining under care November 30 1909:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State hospitals</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sanitaria</td>
<td>924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylums</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County homes</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining under care November 30, 1910:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State hospitals</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sanitaria</td>
<td>959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asylums</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County homes</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase for the year: 245

| Number of insane to the population in 1900 | 1 to 470 |
| Number of insane to the population in 1910 | 1 to 336 |
| A total increase during the past ten years | 1334 |
| Total number of recoveries in 1909         | 380   |
| Total number of recoveries in 1910         | 495   |

| Percentage of recoveries of all admissions during 1909 | 24.5% |
| Percentage of recoveries of all admissions during 1910 | 26.0% |
| Percentage of recoveries of entire population, 1909 | 10.5% |
| Percentage of recoveries of entire population, 1910 | 10.4% |
| Number of first admissions for 1909 | 1023 |
| Number of first admissions for 1910 | 1125 |
| Number of first admissions, insane, 1909 | 845  |
| Number of first admissions, insane, 1910 | 863  |
| Number of first admissions, alcoholic, 1909 | 111   |
| Number of first admissions, alcoholic, 1910 | 99    |
| Number of first admissions, drug, 1909 | 40    |
| Number of first admissions, drug, 1910 | 33    |
| Number of first admissions, not insane, 1909 | 27    |
| Number of first admissions, not insane, 1910 | 20    |
| Total number of admissions for 1909 | 1551  |
| Total number of admissions for 1910 | 1540  |
Number of patients admitted more than once to any hospital in the State ........................................... 415
Percentage of alcoholics to total number of admissions .. 17.6%
Total number of alcoholics admitted during 1910, including first and subsequent admissions ........................................... 271
Total number of out of State Patients in institutions in Maryland, December, 1910 .............................. 546
Total number of patients from Maryland in institutions in this State, December, 1910 .............................. 3315

TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE AMONG THE COLORED INSANE FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION II

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE
The General Assembly of 1910 made ample provision for the immediate needs of the insane by appropriating $600,000 for the erection of new buildings and the construction of a hospital for the negro insane. While the conditions in the county asylums will be much improved, still it is necessary for this Commission to take some thought of the future increase of the insane. There is now one insane and feeble minded to about every 350 sane persons in the State. Estimating one bed in the State hospitals for the insane and feeble minded to every 300 of the population of the State, there would be required about 4000 beds. The present accommodations, including this increase from the bond issue, is only about 2800 beds. To nearly double the capacity of the existing State Hospitals would be out of the question. The purchase of land and the erection of new buildings would be an enormous outlay of money. The question naturally arises, what method should be adopted in Maryland to effectively and economically afford proper care and treatment for the indigent insane.

There are four different systems in practice in this country, namely:

1. The State care of the insane in classified groups in large hospitals, as in New York, where some of the hospitals have a population of over 3000 patients.

2. The State care of the insane in large hospitals with colonies near by and under their control for certain chronic cases.

3. The division of the insane into acute and chronic cases, and the care of the acute cases in State hospitals, and the chronic cases in State asylums.

4. The division of the insane into acute and chronic cases, and the care of the acute insane in State hospitals and the chronic cases in county or district asylums, as in Wisconsin.

The last plan seems to have been very satisfactory and is being adopted by several States other than Wisconsin. Here in Mary-
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

land we have several county asylums that could be utilized in this plan, and would no doubt be very satisfactory in caring for the chronic cases of certain districts of the State. The revised Lunacy Law was so framed that this plan could be carried out. Some plan looking to the future development of the present conditions will no doubt be presented to the next General Assembly by this Commission.

THE FORE AND AFTER CARE OF THE INSANE.

The enormous increase of the insane and feeble minded, both in this country and abroad, has stimulated those interested in this subject to inquire closely into the cause and prevention of mental disorders, and to prevent, as far as possible, the relapses that so frequently occur in persons afflicted with certain forms of insanity. With this idea in view certain Guardian or After-Care Societies have been organized in France, Switzerland, Germany, and in this country in Connecticut, New York and Maryland.

The increase of the insane in hospitals and almshouses in New York during the past decade was 104 per cent., while the population of the State has increased only 52 per cent. during the same time. It is only fair to say that the increase is more apparent than real, as a larger number of patients are sent to State hospitals than ever before.

During the past year there was organized in Maryland the After-Care Committee of the Maryland Psychiatric Society, the headquarters of this Committee being in the office of the Lunacy Commission. As yet the work of this Society has been hampered by the need of a special agent whose entire time should be devoted to the work of looking after the patients paroled or discharged from the hospitals for the insane. This movement, however, has received the hearty co-operation of all of the physicians interested in mental disorders, and it is hoped that the work will be pushed, as there is a splendid field for active and useful endeavor in this State. The duties of the Society is to educate the public along the lines of preventive medicine, especially as it relates to the cause and prevention of insanity, and then to have a careful supervision over the patients who have sufficiently recovered so as to be able to resume their place in the community, provided, however, that they
do not immediately return to the old surroundings which pro-
duced their mental trouble. If this work is properly conducted,
it will mean the saving of thousands of dollars to the State every
year.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR THE EPILEPTIC AND THE
EPILEPTIC INSANE.

During the past decade a number of the States have made spe-
cial provision for the epileptics and the epileptic insane. The
Epileptic Village or Colony has for its purpose the separation of
this unfortunate class of persons from the insane and making
them, as far as possible, happy and contended by useful occupa-
tions and amusements.

The following States have well-arranged villages for this special
class of dependents: New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Texas,
Ohio, Kansas and Massachusetts. Some of the States combine
the epileptic and feeble minded, but the most modern idea is to
establish separate institutions or, at least, separate buildings for
the epileptics.

We have in Maryland between 1500 and 2000 epileptics who
should be under care and treatment in a hospital. The only pro-
vision for the sane epileptics is the Silver Cross Home at Port De-
posit, only women patients being received. The Home cannot
accommodate more than 25 or 30 patients. The insane and feeble
minded epileptics are sent to State hospitals. Since 1891 this
Commission has urged the importance of making some provision
for the epileptics, but as yet nothing has been done. A committee
to study this question has been appointed from the Maryland
Psychiatric Society, and will no doubt make a report to the Gen-
eral Assembly of 1912, with suggestions for the establishing of a
colony or village for the epileptics of Maryland.

SEPARATE BUILDING FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The Commission has regularly called the attention of the Gen-
eral Assembly since 1891 to the importance of making some pro-
vision for the criminal insane. The revised Lunacy Law now
gives this Commission the power to transfer all insane criminals
from the Maryland Penitentiary and House of Correction to a State hospital, and from the Baltimore City Jail to Bay View Asylum.

This will no doubt materially increase the number of such cases and will emphasize more than ever the urgent necessity of separating the criminal insane from the other patients who have to bear the odium of associating with criminals.

PLANS OF THE HENRY PHIPPS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL.

The Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, in connection with the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is well in process of construction. It provides for sixty public cases and about twenty private cases, and adequate laboratories and research-rooms for the investigation of the problems connected with the cases and psychiatry generally.

The basement contains an out-patient department and hydro-therapeutic and mechano-therapeutic division. The first floor contains an admission ward and provisions for excited cases; the second and third floors are for quiet cases, and the fourth floor is for private patients. A roof garden and recreation-room form the fifth floor. Special provisions will be made for indoor occupations for the patients.

This building, erected through the munificence of Mr. Henry Phipps, will no doubt prove a most important adjunct not only in the treatment of mental diseases, but in the training of the younger men in modern psychiatric methods. Through the courtesy of Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect, the plans of the building are herewith presented, and a brief description of the clinic as given in the New York Medical Journal, September 11, 1909:

"The general functions of the building comprise research, educational and clinical departments, and an out-patient department, and these are kept distinct. The clinical department is divided for general and private patients; the entire top floor, separated into suites of varying sizes, is devoted to the latter. In the main, the educational and research departments are on the north side, while the clinical departments face south.

"The basement, which is well above ground, contains an out-
patients' waiting-room with toilets for both sexes, four examina-
tion rooms, a room for electrical treatment, a class demonstra-
tion room and rooms for apparatus and storage of records. The first
floor has a main entrance, besides separate entrances for patients
and students; the administration offices, chemical and clinical
laboratories, coat and toilet rooms for men and women, the main
vestibule and entrance hall and waiting-rooms for visitors and male
and female patients. The second floor has an octagonal library,
three feet in diameter, a consultation room and a small research
or reading-room; the director's suite is on this floor, and com-
prises an ante-room, a secretary's office and the director's office,
private room and two research rooms. Besides, there is a lecture
hall, seating 120, a projection room for a stereopticon, a patients'
waiting-room, a chart room and a separate stairway for students.

"The lecture hall has several novel ideas, including one remov­
able wall, which can be replaced by a screen for stereopticon pic­
tures, an apparatus for immediately darkening the room, every
possible lighting invention and an inclined runway over which
patients can be quickly transported to the lecturer's stage.

"The third floor contains the psychological laboratory with five
research rooms and a histological laboratory similarly surrounded.

"The fourth floor has positively luxurious quarters for the staff;
for the resident physician, a study, a sitting-room, bedroom and
bath; for the first and second assistants, two bedrooms, a common
sitting-room and bath; for the four junior physicians, four bed-
rooms, sitting-room and two baths. On the fifth floor are elaborate
photographing rooms, the animal hospital and research room with
wash and feed rooms, besides exercising space for patients of both
sexes.

"So far we have described only the transverse portion of the
building which constitutes the front. The patients' quarters are
comprised mainly in two wings which run directly back; each wing
houses one sex, and, as they are practically identical, one descrip-
tion will serve for both. In the basement is the hot-water heating
plant. The heaters in the wards and rooms are invisible, being
concealed behind the walls. The orderlies' rooms are in the base-
ment, together with a special diet kitchen and pantries with dumb-
waiters. Instead of the usual battery of these, one dumbwaiter's
service is confined to a floor, thus saving noise and confusion. The hydrotherapeutic and mechanotherapeutic departments are here with dressing and reclining rooms, hot room, Russian bath, douche and toilet rooms.

"The first floor contains admission wards, wards for excited patients, examination room, cleansing room, toilets, permanent baths, pantries and special and utility rooms. On the second floor are wards for semi-quiet patients, day rooms, special rooms, permanent baths, toilet and cleansing baths, linen and clothes rooms, pantries, utility rooms, nurses' rooms with baths, an examination room and occupation rooms. The third floor comprises quiet wards, day rooms, special rooms (as on the second floor), dining-rooms and rooms for special psychological work. On the fourth floor are the private suites for private patients, each suite having sitting-room, bedroom and bath, while there are single bedrooms with bath on a simpler scale; a sun parlor and day porch with a garden adorn the fourth floor. On the fifth floor are a large recreation room with stage, etc., and a roof garden.

"The ward will accommodate eighty-four patients. In the modern style there are no angles in the rooms, the doors are dustproof with guarded keyholes, and the tops of the doors are made semi-arched, to avoid giving purchase for a possible rope. Lighting fixtures are either out of reach or covered with heavy porthole glass. The "quiet" wards are well padded and perfectly sound-proof, and there are various ingenious architectural devices for securing absolute privacy for noisy or fractious patients.

"The theory of non-restraint is held as far as practicable, and all necessary safeguards are ingeniously masked. Iron bars will have vines twined over them, and windows will be protected by plants covered with glass shelves. One of the large recreation rooms is fitted with a stage and complete scenery and lighting plant, while an organ is installed upon which to base an occasional orchestral concert. A roof garden from which it is impossible to fall, a large interior court treated as an informal garden with fountains and bay trees and a private section of the room for special cases will afford plenty of space for outdoor exercise to the patients."
Upon the 14th day of June, 1886, the Maryland Lunacy Commission was organized with the following members appointed by Governor Henry Lloyd: Alexander H. Bailey, M. D., of Cambridge, John Morris, M. D., C. W. Chancellor, M. D., and Thomas S. Latimer, M. D., all of Baltimore. Charles B. Roberts of Westminster, the Attorney-General, was also an ex-officio member of the Commission. Dr. A. H. Bailey was elected President and Dr. William Lee of Baltimore was appointed Secretary of the Commission. Since that date the following changes have occurred in the composition of the Lunacy Commission. In 1887 W. Pinkney Whyte, as Attorney-General replaced Charles B. Roberts. In 1891, John P. Poe, as Attorney-General, replaced W. Pinkney Whyte. In 1892 Dr. R. W. Dashiell of Princess Anne replaced Dr. A. H. Bailey, who had died, and Dr. John Morris was elected President of the Commission. In 1893 Dr. C. W. Chancellor resigned and Dr. Samuel C. Chew was appointed to succeed him. In 1896 Dr. I. E. Atkinson of Baltimore succeeded Dr. S. C. Chew and Harry M. Clabaugh, as Attorney-General, replaced John P. Poe. In 1897 Dr. Clotworthy Birnie of Taneytown succeeded Dr. Dashiell, whose term of office had expired. Upon the 16th of April, 1898, Dr. William Lee, the Secretary of the Commission, died and Dr. George J. Preston of Baltimore was elected his successor. In 1899 Isidor Raynor, as Attorney-General, became a member of the Commission in place of Harry M. Clabaugh. In 1902 Dr. C. W. Wainwright of Princess Anne was made a member of the Commission upon the retirement of Dr. C. Birnie. In the following year (1903) Dr. John Morris, who had been one of the first appointed members of the Commission, died, and Dr. Thomas S. Latimer, also a member of the first Commission, was elected President. Dr. Stewart Paton of Baltimore was appointed a Commissioner to fill the vacancy. In the same year William S. Bryan, as Attorney-General, succeeded Isidor Rayner. In 1904 Dr. Charles F. Bevan
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

of Baltimore became a member of the Commission to succeed Dr. I. E. Atkinson. In 1906, upon the death of Dr. Thomas S. Latimer, Dr. Charles F. Bevan was elected President. Dr. Stewart Paton resigned and Drs. E. J. Dirickson of Worcester County, W. E. Gaver of Carroll County and John D. Blake of Baltimore were appointed members of the Commission.

In 1908 Dr. George J. Preston, who had been Secretary of the Commission for ten years, died, and Dr. Arthur P. Herring of Baltimore was elected to fill the vacancy. The vacancies upon the Commission due to the expiration of Dr. Bevan's term of office and the resignations of Drs. W. E. Gaver and E. J. Dirickson were filled by the appointment of Dr. Hugh H. Young of Baltimore and Dr. R. Markley Black of Cecil County and Dr. H. M. Hurd of Baltimore. Isaac Lobe Straus, as Attorney-General, succeeded William S. Bryan.

The Secretary of the Commission early devoted himself to the collection of information about the number of insane in the State institutions and in county almshouses and receptacles. He also visited all institutions in which the insane were sheltered and reported the results of his inquiries and investigations. He further sent out circulars to notify officials of every county as to the provisions of the new Lunacy Law. These investigations disclosed then very much as now inadequate provision, especially for the colored insane, crowded and squalid rooms, unskilled and often unsympathetic keepers and attendants, excessive restraint often with chains and handcuffs and a pitiful lack of comforts and even of necessities in many counties. The labors of the first secretary brought to light much that had been known before, but not officially. In one county, he found in the main building of an almshouse a white man "fastened to the floor by a chain attached to his ankle, buckled over his boot leg;" in another "an imbecile colored boy fastened to a tree by a large iron chain to prevent his running away;" in another "four colored women who were chained to the floor and required to wear wristlets;" in another "a white man found in a perfectly nude condition in an unlocked and unfurnished room;" and in another "a young man chained to the floor."

In the Third Report, that for 1888, a very strong plea is made for the establishment and erection of a hospital or asylum for the
colored insane. The need of such an institution has been pointed out almost annually ever since that day. It is a sad commentary on the slowness of the Legislature to heed the recommendations of the Commission that no effort was made to erect such a hospital until the session of 1910, and today little has been effected beyond selecting a site for it. In the Third Report there is also an account of the first steps taken by the State to establish the "Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded" at Owings Mills by selecting a farm and occupying temporarily the residence upon it.

In the Sixth Report a recommendation is made that "a separate building or wards be provided for the criminal insane; as also for that insane class known as epileptics."

In the Seventh Report the "lamentable fact that there are not sufficient accommodations in our State at the present time for the proper care of the pauper insane" is dwelt upon. The mingling of inebriates and the insane is also deplored and a suggestion is offered that an appropriation be made by the State "to enable the Maryland Inebriate Asylum to resume its labors." A reformatory or sanitarium "for the reformation and rehabilitation of the tramp, the bummer, the moral weaklings, and the chronic inebriate" is also recommended. The erection of an institution for epileptics is urged again. The erection of institutions for the custody of the insane in connection with almshouses is also deprecated. "The Commission congratulates the people of the State on the fact that since its inauguration the condition of the insane has been greatly improved."

In the Eighth Report an earnest appeal is again made for the erection of a hospital for the care of the indigent insane to be exclusively a State institution, also for an institution for epileptics, for State provision for inebriates and for an annex for insane criminals to the House of Reformation.

In the Eleventh Report, we have for the first time a reference to the Springfield Hospital for the Insane, with its patients, 44 in number, of the chronic class, transferred to the site and cared for in cottages which had been improvised from the farm buildings which were already upon the estate.

In the Twelfth Report "attention is again called to the importance of the State providing for its indigent insane, the almshouses
being as a rule unable to give that care and treatment to this class which should be expected at well regulated State institutions; and it is hoped that the good work looking in this direction, and so admirably begun at Springfield, will receive liberal State aid in future.” This Report is much fuller in detail and presents more accurate statistics as to the number of the insane in almshouses and public and private institutions than had heretofore been customary. There were 2334 insane persons under institutional control, of whom 1008 were white men and 1020 were white women, 142 colored men and 164 colored women.

The Thirteenth Report was prepared by Dr. George J. Preston, who succeeded to the position of Secretary upon the death of Dr. Lee. He finds the whole number of the insane under institutional custody of every sort 2382 persons, of which 1153 were in State or city hospitals, 770 in private or corporate institutions, 307 in county asylums for the insane and 152 in county almshouses. In this report a revision of the lunacy laws of Maryland is strongly urged. Attention is also directed to the grave defects which exist in attempts to care for the insane in county asylums and almshouses.

In the Fourteenth Report an extended reference is made to the new industrial development at Spring Grove. The approaching completion of two groups of buildings at Springfield is also announced. State care of the insane is also advocated, as well as accommodation for the colored insane, for the criminal insane and for the epileptic. Defects in the lunacy laws of the State are also mentioned, especially the illegality of the present mode of commitment, and extended powers are urged for the Lunacy Commission.

The Seventeenth Report contains the announcement of the death of Dr. John Morris, so long the President of the Commission. The Secretary urges, as many times before, the extreme importance of erecting an institution for the colored insane and points out that most of the criticisms of the almshouses are due to inadequate and improper provision for the colored insane. He also refers again to the need of care of the epileptics in an organized institution built and controlled by the State.

In the Nineteenth Report mention is made of the fact that a law has been enacted by the Legislature to provide for State care
"from and after January, 1909," also for the appointment of a Commission to "report to the Legislature on or before the 15th day of January, 1906, such amendments to the present law regulating the care and treatment of the insane and such other measures, including plans for the enlargement of the present State hospitals or the creation of other State hospitals, as may to such Commission seem necessary." Unfortunately, nothing was done by this Commission, largely, it is said, because of the opposition of the Governor to the measure.

The death of Dr. Preston, the Secretary of the Commission, necessitated the appointment of a new Secretary and the reorganization of the work of the office, which had suffered in consequence of the long disability and ill-health of the former incumbent, as well as the delay in filling the vacant position. As soon as possible the work of visitation and inspection was resumed and the condition of the insane was thoroughly considered. As a result of the renewed attention which was given to the matter, legislation was procured at the last session of the General Assembly to give more definite powers to the Lunacy Commission, to make State care effective at a specified date, to erect a hospital for the negro insane and to enlarge the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, the Springfield Hospital at Sykesville, and the Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded at Owings Mills. It is confidently hoped that these measures will provide sufficient housing for all the insane of the State, and that Maryland will now be able to enter upon an era of State care and scientific treatment of all of her insane. The movement, which bids fair to reach this happy issue, has extended over the past twenty-five years, and the road to this universally desired goal has indeed seemed long and weary. Many men who have earnestly desired it, like Bailey, Gundry, Roberts, Morris, Whyte, Lee, Preston, Poe, Latimer and Rohé, have passed away without witnessing the realization of long-deferred hopes.

May their philanthropic labors in behalf of the insane prove not to have been in vain!
STATE INSANE HOSPITAL LOAN

LAWS OF MARYLAND, 1910.

CHAPTER 250.

AN ACT to provide for the issue of six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars of the State of Maryland bonds for the purpose of erection and construction of additional buildings at the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville; at the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, and at the Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, and for the purchase of land and the erection and construction of buildings for the negro insane, and to provide for a sinking fund for the payment of the said bonds, to wit: For the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, $270,000; for the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, $80,000; for the Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, $150,000; for the Hospital for the Negro Insane, $100,000, and to provide for the appointment of a Board of Managers for the said Negro Hospital.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to issue a loan in the sum of six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars for the purpose of constructing additional buildings for the care of the insane at Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville; at the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville; at the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, and for the purchase of land and the erection of a hospital for the negro insane of Maryland by the Board of Managers, and to provide for the appointment of a Board of Managers for the said Negro Hospital.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of providing for the expenditures to be incurred in the construction of the hospital and additional buildings at the three hospitals herein named and the further purpose of the
purchase of the necessary land and the erection and construction of a "Hospital for the Negro Insane of the State of Maryland," by the Board of Managers thereof, as herein provided, a loan is hereby created, to be called "The State Insane Hospital Loan," to the amount of six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars; said loan shall bear dates as follows: Three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars to be known as Series "A," January 1, 1911; three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars to be known as Series "B," July 1, 1911, and shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor, the Comptroller and Treasurer of this State, or a majority of them, not to exceed four (4%) per cent, per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year; and the said loan and every part thereof and the interest payable thereon shall be and remain exempt from State, county and municipal taxation; and the principal amount of the said loan shall be payable fifteen years after date of said respective series, but shall be redeemed at the pleasure of the State of Maryland after ten (10) years from the date of issue.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to have prepared proper certificates of indebtedness of the State, in good and sufficient form to aggregate the amount of six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars as evidence of said loan; such certificates of indebtedness shall bear dates as provided in Section 2 of this Act, said bonds to be issued in any denomination not less than one hundred ($100) dollars or greater than one thousand ($1000) dollars, as may be determined by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, or a majority of them; each of said certificates shall be signed by the Treasurer of the State and countersigned by the Comptroller, and shall bear interest not exceeding four (4%) per cent, per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year; such portion of said certificates shall be registered and such portion shall have interest coupons attached thereto, as the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Treasury, or a majority of them, shall determine.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in order to provide for the selling of the certificates of
indebtedness aforesaid, to be issued under the provisions of this Act, the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and Treasurer of the State, or a majority of them, are hereby directed to advertise twice a week, for four successive weeks, between the first day of December, 1910, and the first day of January, 1911, and a like notice between the first day of June and the first day of July, 1911, in two newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, and once a week for four successive weeks in one newspaper published in each county of the State, and once a week for four successive weeks in one weekly newspaper published in Baltimore city, that the Treasurer of this State will be in readiness between the first and fifteenth days of January, 1911, and between the first and fifteenth days of July, 1911, to receive bids at such place or places as may be named in said respective advertisements for bonds or certificates of indebtedness issued under the provisions of this Act, under such regulations as may be made in the discretion of the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer, or a majority of them; and the accrued interest, between the date of the bonds or certificates and the time of sale and delivery of and the payment for said bonds and certificates, shall be adjusted with the purchaser or purchasers thereof under such regulations as may be made in the discretion of the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and Treasurer, or a majority of them; and upon the day mentioned in said advertisement as the day for the opening of the bids for the proposals thereby called for, they shall receive such sealed proposals for the purchase of as many such certificates of indebtedness as may be designated in said advertisement; and on the opening of such sealed proposals as many of said certificates of indebtedness as have been so bid for shall be awarded by the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer, or a majority of them, and when two or more bidders have made the same bid, and such bid is the highest, and the certificate so bid for by the highest responsible bidders are in excess of the whole amount of the certificates of indebtedness shall be awarded to such highest responsible bidders bidding the same price in ratable proportion; and if any insufficient price be bid for them, they be subsequently disposed of under the direction of the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer,
or a majority of them, at private sale upon the best terms they can obtain for the same.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* THAT the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the expense of engraving, printing and advertising, as above mentioned.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* THAT the County Commissioners for the respective counties of this State and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are hereby required and directed to levy the State taxes for the year nineteen hundred and eleven at one cent on each one hundred ($100) dollars of its assessable property, and annually thereafter, at one cent on each one hundred ($100) dollars of its assessable property, to be collected according to law, to meet the interest and create a sinking fund for redemption of the “State Insane Hospital Loan,” created under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* THAT the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, shall pay the said sum or sums of money herein appropriated for the objects and purposes herein specified, to or upon the order of the person or persons, or body politic or corporate, to which they are respectively entitled to receive, to wit: Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, two hundred and seventy thousand ($270,000) dollars; Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, eighty thousand ($80,000) dollars; Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars, and the “Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland,” one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* THAT the respective Board of Managers of the Springfield State Hospital at Sykesville, the Maryland Hospital for the Insane at Catonsville, the Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, and the Board of Managers, as hereinafter provided, for the “Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland,” shall cause to be prepared plans for such new building as they may deem necessary for the accommodation and treatment of the insane persons now in the various almshouses and other
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

public institutions of the various counties of the State and of Baltimore city; after said plans and specifications shall have been duly accepted and approved by the respective Boards of Managers of the several institutions herein mentioned, it shall become the duty of the said respective boards to forthwith enter upon erection, construction and equipment of said buildings, the contract for which to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after proper advertisement.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established in the State of Maryland an institution for the detention and care of such negro insane of the State as may be duly committed or sent to said institution or hospital, which shall be called the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," and which shall be under the control of the Board of Managers as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that said "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" shall not be located in Baltimore city.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said Board of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" shall consist of the Governor, ex officio, State Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury, for the time being, and six other persons, and the board so created shall constitute a body corporate under the title of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," and shall have power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, as they may deem necessary and proper for the public welfare and the best interests of the institution and its inmates, and shall have the power to appoint the necessary officers and agents, who shall be removable at their pleasure; and shall make an annual report of their proceedings to the Governor of the State, who shall submit the same, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, to the General Assembly at its next session thereafter; and provided, however, so that the intents and purposes of this Act, for which the said Board of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" is now created, and that such purposes may be promptly commenced and carried out, with the least delay, the following-named persons are hereby designated as such other six members, who, together with the Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury,
Treasurer of the State, shall constitute and are hereby named as the first board of managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," with all the rights and powers as herein specified; said six persons, with their respective terms, being as follows: Two, namely, Hugh H. Young and Thomas Parran, who shall serve for the term beginning with the date of the passage of this Act and ending on the first day of May, 1912; two, namely, John T. Daily and William L. Marbury, who shall serve for the term beginning with the date of the passage of this Act and ending on the first day of May, 1914; and two, namely, J. Harry Covington and Henry P. Mann, who shall serve for the term beginning with the date of the passage of this Act and ending on the first day of May, 1916.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That upon expiration of each of the terms of office of the several members of the Board of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," as hereinbefore named, the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint two persons, residents of this State, for the term of six years from the first day of May next ensuing after the date of their appointment, until their successors shall have duly qualified, and shall appoint from time to time during the continuance of said institution, the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," as said terms expire, two persons, residents as aforesaid, for a full term of six years, so that the Board of Managers shall be divided in three classes, one-third of whom shall go out of office every two years; and the Governor shall have power, in the case of any vacancy occurring in any of said classes from death, resignation, removal from State, failure to qualify within thirty days after the first day of May following their appointment, or from any cause whatever, to appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies for the balance of the term of said class.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Board of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland," as named in Section 10, be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to purchase a tract or tracts of land to comply with the provisions and restrictions contained in Section 9; and upon which tract or tracts the said Board
of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" shall immediately proceed to the erection, construction and equipment of suitable buildings to care for such of the negro insane of the State of Maryland as may be sent and duly committed to the said hospital from time to time, in accordance with the general provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland relative to the care and treatment of the insane of the State.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all proper expense incurred by the said Board of Managers of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" in having plans and specifications made for the erection, construction and equipment of the "Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland" shall be payable out of the funds to be provided in the loan herein authorized.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 11, 1910.
SECTION III

REPORT OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE
INSANE AND FEEBLE MINDED

CORPORATE HOSPITALS

AND

PRIVATE SANITARIA FOR THE TREATMENT OF
NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES, DRUG
AND ALCOHOLIC ADDICTIONS

COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUMS

AND

COUNTY HOMES FOR THE INSANE
MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Founded in 1798.

Location: Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Figure No. 1.

Number of Patients November 30, 1910—Male: White, 286; negro, 39.
Female: White, 246; negro, 30. Total, 601.

Number of Employees—Male, 59; female, 39. Total, 98.

Board of Managers:

Wm. H. Gorman, Esq., President,
Baltimore county.

Arthur D. Foster, Esq., Secy. and Treas.,
Baltimore city.

Lawrason Riggs, Esq.,
Baltimore city.

Robert Taylor, Esq.,
Baltimore county.

Henry Vinsinger, Esq.,
Cecil county.

George Warfield, Esq.,
Baltimore city.

Gordon T. Atkinson, Esq.,
Somerset county.

J. Charles Macgill, M.D.,
Baltimore county.

Thornton Rollins, Esq.,
Baltimore city.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF
OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL:
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT—J. Percy Wade, M.D.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS—R. Edward Garrett, M.D., and Justin E. Hayes, M.D.
PATHOLOGIST—Henry Blank, M.D.
STEWARD—S. Thomas Brown.
CLERK—Compton Graham.

REMARKS.—This property, located near Catonsville, and known as Spring Grove Asylum, contains about 100 acres and is estimated to be worth $120,000. The buildings and plant thereon are worth about $500,000, making the total value as it now stands $620,000. An additional amount of $80,000 was appropriated by the General Assembly of 1910 for new buildings.

This property was gotten from time to time by different deeds, the title formerly being in the managers, but it now rests in the State.

The improvements to be made include a new kitchen; an additional three-story building to the south wing of the present building, to be used as a sewing-room and dormitory for the white women, and a nurses' dormitory on the third floor. A separate infirmary building will also be erected and used for the acute cases, a hospital ward and treatment-rooms. When the new buildings are completed the hospital will then be in a position to receive practically all of the acute cases and give every modern form of treatment. The industrial life of this institution, which has always been a special feature, will be further extended, especially for the women.

A plat of the farm and location of the buildings is presented for the first time in this report.
SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Founded in 1896.

Location: Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland.

Figure No. 2.

SPRINGFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Number of Patients November 30, 1910—Male, 565; female, 453. Total, 1018.

Number of Employees—Male, 89; female, 69. Total, 158.

Board of Managers:

Hon. Austin L. Crothers,
   Governor,
Hon. Murray Vandiver,
   State Treasurer.
Hon. William B. Clagett,
   Comptroller of the Treasury.
Hon. Frank Brown,
   Baltimore city.

Hon. John Hubner,
   Baltimore county.
Wm. H. Forsythe, Esq.,
   Howard county.
Wm. S. Evans,
   Cecil county.
Hon. Johnzie Beasman,
   Carroll county.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board—J. Oliver Wadlow, Esq.
OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL:

SUPERINTENDENT—J. Clement Clark, M.D.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT—Charles J. Carey, M.D.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AT MEN'S GROUP—J. G. F. Smith, M.D.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AT MEN'S GROUP—Vernon H. McKnight, M.D.
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AT WOMEN'S GROUP—John N. Morris, M.D.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AT WOMEN'S GROUP—J. A. Pfeiffer, M.D.
CLERK—C. Lowndes Bennett.
PURVEYOR—Harry H. Warfield.
ELECTRICIAN—Frederick Gebhardt.
MATRON AND STOREKEEPER—Bessie Noble.
CONSULTING OPHTHALMOLOGIST—A. D. McConachie, M.D.
CONSULTING GYNECOLOGIST—J. Morris Slemmons, M.D.

REMARKS.—"The Springfield State Hospital property contains 728½ acres, and was purchased January 14, 1866, from ex-Governor Frank Brown for the sum of $50,000. The improvements since the purchase of the property have cost $504,599, making a total cost of $614,599, but this does not include equipment, such as machinery and tools for farming. If they were included, it would amount to about $701,000." An additional amount of $270,000 for new buildings was appropriated by the General Assembly of 1910.

When all of the improvements are completed at the hospital there will be accommodations for about 1500 patients, male and female, the total value of the property being nearly $1,000,000.

A plat of the farm, showing the location of the present and proposed buildings, is presented in this report, with plans of the new buildings.

The improvements contemplated at Springfield State Hospital are:
1. A new power-house and laundry in one building, costing about $75,000. Laundry in second story.
2. Hospital cottage and infirmary at the men's group for 75 patients, two stories, costing about $30,000, with psychopathic section for acute cases in one story and infirmary for sick patients in the second, with operating-room, diet kitchen and day room. Laboratory, post-mortem room and hydro-therapeutic outfit in the basement.
3. Cottage at men's group, three stories high, to contain 200 patients, costing about $40,000.
4. A cottage at the women's group, somewhat similar to those already built there, to contain 75 patients, costing about $35,000. When completed the new buildings will accommodate about 400 patients.
5. Dining-room and kitchen at the women's group to cost about $40,000. Aside from buildings to be erected, artesian wells will be sunk. The sewer system, as devised by Messrs. Waring, Chapman & Farquhar of New York, will be completed.

All buildings will be constructed of Frederick brick, and will be equipped with all modern hospital improvements, lighted by electricity, hot and cold water, sanitary furnishings, and all will be heated from the central heating plant.
Figure No. 3.
MARYLAND ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.
MARYLAND ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Founded in 1888.

Location: Owings Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS NOVEMBER 30, 1910—Male, 149; female, 155. Total, 304.

OFFICERS OF BOARD:
Hon. Herman Stump, President; Dr. Charles G. Hill, Vice-President; Dr. Frank W. Keating, Secretary; Benjamin Bissell, Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT—Frank W. Keating, M.D.
MATRON—Minnie C. Dutrow.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—Miss Bertha M. Hennighausen.
TEACHERS—Miss Mary H. Brown, Miss Francisca Campbell, Miss Mary B. Loane, Miss Annie L. Salter, Daniel Feldman and Everett A. Hidey.

REMARKS.—"This property was acquired by the State in 1888 from Elizabeth M. Morgan et al. for the sum of $10,000, and contains 186½ acres, more or less. It is improved by several granite buildings and cottages, also a good sewerage plant, as well as a refrigerator plant, and is well stocked with milk cows, hogs, etc. These improvements so far have cost $170,000, making the total cost, including the land, $180,000." An additional amount of $150,000 was appropriated by the General Assembly of 1910 for new buildings.

ADDITIONS TO BE MADE AT THE MARYLAND ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

1. A dormitory and day room building is to be erected to accommodate 100 children, including clothes-rooms, bath and toilet rooms, and sleeping quarters for attendants. A day room will be located on the first floor and dormitories on the second and third floors. The basement, which is to be finished rough, with cement floors, is to be utilized as a playroom for the children in rainy weather.

2. A dormitory and dining-room building is to be erected, which is to be attached to the present kitchen building by a corridor. The building will contain sleeping quarters for 100 girls on the second and third floors, and a large dining-room on the first floor to seat 500 inmates. All the high-grade cases will be accommodated in this dining-room, and the small dining-
A table of courses and distances

Beginning at a bounded Oak Tree being at the beginning of the land described in a deed from E.M. Morgan to the Workers of the Baltimore and Evening School for the Feeble Minded of the State of Maryland, dated December 31, 1888.

Traced by Elliott & Emmert Architects.

Note:
The land contained within the lines marked A-B-C-D was surveyed May 19, 1889, and contained 25 acres and was added to the property which was surveyed January 19, 1890. Prior surveys were shown within the lines shaded brown. Total area within the lines shaded brown is 490.8 acres.
rooms in the old buildings will be converted into dormitories to give additional sleeping space.

The corridor connecting this new dining-room to the present kitchen building is to be utilized as a scullery. The basement of the building, which is to be a high one, is to be utilized for laundry purposes and store-rooms.

3. An industrial building and assembly hall is to be erected to provide classrooms and industrial shops for girls on the first floor and basement, and an assembly hall on the second floor. The classrooms now used for girls in the present school building will be utilized for industrial shops for boys.

4. A small addition is to be erected to the present power-house to accommodate an additional boiler, pumps and electric generator to furnish heat, light and power for the new buildings.

5. The present underground tunnel is to be extended to the new buildings to accommodate the steam-heating mains, hot and cold water supply pipes, and electric and telephone cables.

6. Sewage-disposal beds are to be constructed to take care of the sewerage from the buildings. Stone filtration will be used, as sand is too expensive in this neighborhood.

The excavations from all buildings, tunnel extension and sewage-disposal beds and pipe lines are being made by the inmates of the institution, and they will also handle all material in making concrete.

The heating system is to be Warren-Webster vacuum system, all exhaust steam from engines and pumps to be utilized for heating. The hot water is to be circulated to the different buildings from the power-house, the condensation from the heating return mains to be utilized for this purpose. Our spring-water supply is to be augmented and utilized for flushing plumbing fixtures, feed water for boilers and laundry purposes, and our present artesian well water is to be used exclusively for drinking water and bathing purposes.
Figure No. 4.
Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland. Showing character of timber on the farm.
The Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland was created by an act of the General Assembly on April 11, 1910, and an appropriation of $100,000 made for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings.

The Board of Managers, organizing on May 15, 1910, elected their respective officers and adopted by-laws.

At the second meeting, held on May 25, 1910, the superintendent, Dr. Robert P. Winterode, was appointed.

The selection of a site for the new hospital was the first thing to be considered by the Board of Managers. A great many desirable farms were offered, and after spending about seven months in visiting the various sites and getting a special report by the State Forester and Professors Taliaferro and Close of the Maryland Agricultural College on several desirable locations, the Board finally decided on the Boswell-Garrett farm, located at Crownsville, Anne Arundel county, consisting of 566 acres of tillable and forest land. This farm contains a willow holt of over 20 acres and about 80 additional acres of rich meadow land specially adapted to the growing of osier willows. The accompanying pictures show the character of the timber on the farm and a general view of the cleared land.
Figure No. 5.
Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland. Showing patients at work drafting and bundling willows.
The hospital will devote special attention to industries in the way of conducting an extensive willow department, growing and selling willows and making baskets, chairs, etc., by the patients and disposing of the same in open market. A frame building on the farm has been converted into a temporary construction camp and about 25 patients transferred from the Maryland Hospital for the Insane to this place, the patients to be employed in cutting the willows, building a spur from the electric road to the hospital site, clearing and tilling the land, and later the patients will assist in erecting the permanent building.

The Board of Managers has not yet adopted a plan for the building, but will no doubt carry out the colony idea. The main hospital building will accommodate about 200 patients and be used as an active hospital, while the chronic cases will be placed in small cottages about the farm, where they can cultivate the soil and live in small family groups.

The total value of the land and buildings in the four State hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Hospital for the Insane</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield State Hospital</td>
<td>971,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble-Minded</td>
<td>330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Hospital for the Negro Insane</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,101,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure No. 6.
Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland. Dormitory.

Figure No. 7.
Hospital for the Negro Insane. Dining-room.
Figure No. 8.
Hospital for the Negro Insane of Maryland. General view of farm.

Figure No. 9.
Hospital for the Negro Insane. A frame building used as a temporary construction camp.
MOUNT HOPE RETREAT.

Founded in 1843.

Location: Arlington, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Figure No. 10.
MOUNT HOPE RETREAT.


Owned and controlled by the Sisters of Charity.
Sister Superior: Sister M. Magdalene.

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF—Dr. Charles G. Hill.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN—Dr. Frank J. Flannery.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND PATHOLOGIST—Dr. C. B. Ensor.

REMARKS.—Extensive improvements and additions will be made to Mount Hope Retreat. The betterments will cost $90,000. According to the plans of Architects Baldwin & Pennington, a new three-story brick terra-cotta and concrete building will be erected and used as a chapel and dormitory.
MOUNT HOPE RETREAT
Baltimore County, MD.

Baldwin and Pennington
Architects-Balto.

Scale: 1 inch = one foot

KITCHEN BUILDING

CHAPEL BUILDING

SISTERS BUILDING

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

MALE DEPARTMENT
for the Sisters, while the present chapel, reading, writing and dining rooms are to be remodeled and enlarged. Shower baths, billiard and pool rooms, besides a gymnasium, will be installed. Fire escapes of iron and concrete will be constructed, one on each wing of the building, which will afford adequate fire protection. There will also be placed on each ward chemical fire extinguishers. The general floor plan of Mount Hope Retreat, with the improvements and the fire escapes, is presented in the accompanying diagram.

Accessible from Union Station and Walbrook Station by Western Maryland Railroad, or by Emory Grove, Pikesville or Owings Mills electric car.

Indigent patients received from Baltimore city and counties.
Private patients received.
Maintained by income from city and counties, and private patients.
Visiting days: Every day except Sunday, 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.
SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL.

Founded in 1891.

Location: Towson, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Figure No. 11.

SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL.


TRUSTEES:

George A. Pope, President;
J. Olney Norris;
Dr. Charles H. Riley;
Charles C. Homer;

Henry B. Gilpin,
Robert K. Waring,
W. Champlin Robinson,
John C. Daves, Secretary.

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF—Dr. Edward N. Brush.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. William Rush Dunham, Jr.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN AND DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORY—Dr. Clarence B. Farrar.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. George F. Sargent.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. Sanger Brown.
SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES—Miss Cora R. McCabe.

REMARKS.—The interior of both buildings has been attractively decorated and the walls and woodwork newly painted.

Accessible from North avenue and Oak street by Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad to Sheppard Station, or by the Towson electric cars every 20 minutes.

Incorporated hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. Charity patients and those at nominal rates are received at the discretion of the trustees. Such cases must be recommended to the trustees by the medical superintendent, who must have a full history of the case.

Chronic and hopelessly cases are not admitted under these conditions.
Alcoholic and drug cases not received.
Both sexes received. Separate building for each.
Patients received both upon their voluntary application and on commitment.

Accommodations for 150 patients. Trained nurses, male and female. Training school organized.

Visiting days: Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 2 to 4.30 P. M.
THE RICHARD GUNDRY HOME.

Harlem Lodge. Founded 1891.

Location: Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Figure No. 12.

THE RICHARD GUNDRY HOME.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Dr. Richard F. Gundry.
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN—Dr. L. E. Trent.

REMARKS.—During the past year a number of improvements have been made to the buildings, both internally and externally. The buildings have been painted and an additional cottage provided for selected cases.

The interior of the main building has been frescoed throughout and wainscoting has been placed in the halls in the annex.

Accessible by Ellicott City electric cars to Harlem lane.

Nervous and mental diseases treated, also drug and alcoholic addictions.

Male and female patients received.

Detached cottage for men.

Both voluntary and committed patients received.

Accommodations for 42 patients.

Graduate nurses in attendance when required.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF

RIGGS COTTAGE.

Founded in 1896.

Location: Ijamsville, Frederick County, Maryland.

Figure No. 18.

Medical Director—Dr. George H. Riggs.

Remarks.—Improvements have been made in this sanitarium during the past year in the way of enlarging the dining-room. The buildings have been painted and interior repairs have been made. The building is now lighted by an acetylene plant on the property.

Accessible by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, over the main line, at 7:30 A. M., 1:25, 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. to Ijamsville Station.

Patients met in Frederick City from Northern Central, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and electric lines.

Nervous and mental diseases treated, also drug and alcoholic addictions.

Male and female patients received.

Both voluntary and committed patients received.

Accommodations for 25 patients.

Trained nurses in attendance.
ATHOL (THE GUNDRY SANITARIUM.)

Founded in 1898.

Location: Catonsville, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Medical Director—Dr. Alfred T. Gundry.
Assistant Physician—Dr. Theron Roe.

Remarks.—During the past year general improvements have been made to the buildings, so that everything presents an attractive and well-kept appearance.

Accessible by the Catonsville electric cars.
Nervous and selected cases of mental diseases treated.
No male patients received.
Both voluntary and committed patients received.
Accommodations for 50 patients.
Graduate nurses in attendance when required.
THE RELAY SANITARIUM.
(Formerly Conrad's.)
Founded in 1878.

Location: Relay Station, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Figure No. 15.
THE RELAY SANITARIUM.

Medical Director—Dr. Lewis H. Gundry.
Assistant Physician—Dr. James Roach.

Remarks.—During the past year additions have been made to the main building, somewhat enlarging the capacity and providing new recreation-rooms for the patients.

Accessible by train from Camden Station every hour via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; 35 minutes from Washington by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Relay Station.

Nervous and mental diseases treated and drug and alcoholic addictions.
Male and female patients received; both voluntary and committed cases admitted.
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

THE LAUREL SANITARIUM.

Founded in 1905.

Location: Laurel, Prince George’s County, Maryland.

Figure No. 16.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS:

Dr. Jesse C. Coggins,
Dr. Cornelius DeWeese.

REMARKS.—Since the last report a new wing has been built to the female building, affording accommodations for about 20 more female patients. A gymnasium containing bowling alleys, rowing machines, etc., has been constructed, and adjoining it is a hydrotherapeutic plant. The grounds have been improved and a lake well stocked with fish has been added.


Nervous and mental diseases treated.
Selected cases of drug and alcoholic addictions.
Carriage will meet patients at the station.
Separate building for male and female patients.
Experienced attendants.
Capacity limited to 75 cases.
Both voluntary and committed patients received.
PATAPSCO MANOR SANITARIUM.

Founded in 1907.

Location: Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Dr. V. Rushmer White.

REMARKS.—General improvements have been made to the exterior and interior of the buildings, making them attractive and affording ample facilities for the care and treatment of the patients.

Accessible by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Camden Station, at 7.30 A. M., 1.25, 3.50 and 5.20 P. M. to Ellicott City, or by Ellicott City electric cars.

A private home devoted exclusively to the care of drug, alcoholic, nervous and selected mental cases.

Male and female patients received.
Both voluntary and committed patients received.
Carriage will meet patients at the station.
Accommodations for 30 patients.
Experienced nurses in attendance.
EDGHEWOOD SANITARIUM.

Founded in 1900.

Location: Belona Avenue, Govans, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Conducted by Mrs. D. K. Carter.

Medical Director—Dr. Walter S. Carswell.

Remarks.—The annex, which was erected about two years ago, is well adapted for the care and treatment of disturbed cases. The building presented a well-kept and attractive appearance.

Accessible by Towson and Govans electric cars.

Nervous and selected mental cases treated; also drug and alcoholic addictions.

Male and female patients received.

Both voluntary and committed cases received.

Accommodations for 30 patients.

Competent nurses in attendance.
GELSTON HEIGHTS.

(FORMERLY FONT HILL, ELICOTT CITY, MD.)

Founded in 1886.

Location: Gelston Heights, Baltimore, Md.

Figure No. 18.

GELSTON HEIGHTS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Dr. Samuel J. Fort.

REMARKS.—Gelston Heights, located within half an hour of the city, is the new location acquired for the continuation of the first private or public home and school for the feeble-minded south of the Mason and Dixon line, which was established in 1886 by Dr. Samuel J. Fort at Font Hill, near Ellicott City, Maryland. The home is situated in the center of about eight acres of land, with abundant shade and lawns, heated by hot water and equipped with all modern conveniences, affording country surroundings in close touch with the city. It is reached by the Ellicott City electric line of cars to 10th street and Edmondson avenue, a short walk north to the home, or from 10th street and North avenue, through the Park.

Only a limited number of cases are accepted, and those are selected from applicants who show the best chance for improvement or those who require a permanent home. No insane, noisy or destructive cases or drug habitues are accepted.

Trained attendants are supplied, but no restraint other than that needed for the proper protection of the inmates from accident is employed.
CHESTNUT LODGE SANITARIUM.

Founded in 1910.

Location: Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Figure No. 20.

CHESTNUT LODGE SANITARIUM.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR—Ernest L. Bullard, M.D.

REMARKS.—The main building of this sanitarium is a four-story brick structure, with metal roof. There is also a two-story frame cottage. Both buildings are well provided with wide porches. Outside stairways afford ample fire protection.

The first floor of the main building contains a central hall, opening on a front and rear porch; reception-room, library, office and physicians' apartments, toilet and bath rooms, while the second, third and fourth floors are more or less alike, having a hall running from front to back and opening on a back porch, well-lighted bedrooms, bath and toilet rooms. There is also a diet kitchen on each floor. In the basement is the central dining-room, kitchen, storerooms and boiler-room. The buildings are heated by hot water and well ventilated. All of the beds are of Ostermoor, white enameled iron, fitted with hair mattresses.

The sanitarium is furnished with water by the town water supply. Septic tanks and subsurface sewage disposal are used.

There is complete separation of the sexes. Records of cases are carefully kept.

Accessible by train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad via Washington to Rockville. Electric cars from Washington to Rockville.

Nervous and mental diseases treated, and drug and alcoholic addictions. Male and female patients received; both voluntary and committed cases admitted.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF

BAY VIEW ASYLUM.

Location: One-half Mile Beyond the City Limits.

SUPERINTENDENT—Mr. Lamar Hollyday.

REMARKS.—No special changes have occurred at Bayview in the Department of the Insane since the last report. The Supervisors are awaiting the erection of new buildings at the State hospitals, so that practically all of the insane now at Bayview can be transferred to State institutions.
A broom factory has been established during the past year and affords occupation to a limited number of the male patients.

The clinical facilities are still being utilized by the teachers from the various medical schools. The splendid clinical records prepared by Dr. Pernum have been of special value to those who do any teaching at this asylum.

CHAPTER 32.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Section 1. *Be it enacted: That from and after the passage of this Act all institutions in the counties of this State which are maintained by the county for the care and custody of the indigent poor shall be known under the name and style of the County Home for the respective counties; that is to say, the institution now known as the Almshouse of Allegany County shall be called the Allegany County Home, and so with the almshouses in all other counties of the State.*
ALLEGANY COUNTY ASYLUM.
(Sylvan Retreat.)

Location: One mile from Cumberland.

Sanitary and hygienic conditions excellent. Fire protection adequate.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
Lloyd Durst. Adam Lebeck.
John P. Schellhaus.

The Trustees were abolished by an act of the General Assembly of 1910.
The County Commissioners have full control.

SUPERINTENDENT—Robert M. Hutchinson.
MATRON—Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Thomas B. McDonald.
POPULATION—White: Male, 42; female, 50. Negro: Male, 2; female, 3. Total, 97.

REMARKS.—No changes have occurred in this asylum since the Twenty-
third Report. The interior of the building is clean and well ventilated. Recently the women's side of the building has been overcrowded, and there is a tendency for the County Commissioners to keep the patients in the asylum instead of sending the acute cases to a State hospital.

This asylum could comfortably care for about 75 patients. There is still room for improvement in the treatment of the patients, especially as relates to the occupation and recreation life. No religious exercises are held. Some provision should be made to occupy the patients, especially the women. The men work on the farm, while the women have practically no means of employment, except light work on the wards.

The Board of Visitors has a splendid opportunity to do a great work in this institution.

Figure No. 23.
Allegany County Asylum (Sylvan Retreat). Recreation grounds for the male inmates in a County Asylum. Complete separation of the sexes.

The Board of Visitors organized on January 23, 1911, and is constituted as follows:

- Mr. George Schwarzenbach, Sr., President;
- Dr. Charlotte B. Gardner, Secretary;
- Mr. W. B. Bradley;
- Mr. Frank Shaffer;
- Miss Caroline DeF. Penniman.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY HOME.

Location: Eight Miles from Annapolis.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

John DeP. Douw, James S. Smith,
Julian Beard, John H. Wayson,
Addison Pumphrey, William T. Wells,
John E. Pettebone.

SUPERINTENDENT—O. D. Lewis.

MATRON—Mrs. Mary E. Lewis.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. John Collison.

REMARKS.—During the past year the County Commissioners have torn down the building used by the negroes (see illustration in the Twenty-third Report, page 92) and erected a modern one-story frame building at a cost of about $2500. This new building is a great improvement over the old one and provides for a separation of the sexes. The interior of this building was not as clean and well kept as it should have been. There were no insane in the Home at the time of my visit.

The Board of Visitors organized January 9, 1911, and is constituted as follows:

Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway, President;
Mrs. William C. Crane, Secretary;
Dr. Thomas H. Brayshaw,
Mr. Wilmer Finkbine,
Mr. J. Irving Bird.
BALTIMORE COUNTY HOME.

Location: One Mile from Texas.

Figure No. 24.
A substantial stone building, used by both the paupers and the insane. The interior has been renovated and now presents a clean, well-kept appearance.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
William Byerly, Henry P. Mann,
Charles L. Mattfeldt.

SUPERINTENDENT—John P. Chilcoat.
MATRON—Mrs. John P. Chilcoat.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. W. C. Ensor.
POPULATION—White: Male, 6; female, 4. Colored: Male, 1; female, 4. Total, 15.

REMARKS.—Since the last report conditions have improved in this Home. They no longer receive the insane, but still retain a few imbecile and feeble-minded paupers.

The Board of Visitors in this county has not yet been appointed.
CAROLINE COUNTY HOME.

Location: Four Miles from Denton.

Figure No. 25.

Substantial three-story frame building, used for the negroes and whites, male and female. The insane are no longer sent to the Home.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:**
Wesley Jarrell, Owen Garey, William J. Wright,

**TRUSTEES:**
W. A. Sharon, James B. Rawhley, Nathaniel Horsey, Peter Morris, James Parrot.

**SUPERINTENDENT**—Alfred Clark,
**MATRON**—Mrs. Alfred Clark,
**VISITING PHYSICIAN**—Dr. Theodore Saulsbury.

**POPULATION**—White: Male, 1; female, 1. Colored: Male, 2; female, 5.
Total, 9.

**REMARKS**—This excellent building is one of the best County Homes on
the Eastern Shore. Since the State Care Act has gone into effect it is cheaper to send the insane to a State hospital. A few senile and feebleminded cases still remain in the Home. The County Commissioners will no longer send the insane to this Home.

The Board of Visitors has not yet organized. The members are as follows:

Mr. J. Kemp Stevens,
Mr. T. Pliny Fisher,
Mr. Edward M. Noble,
Miss Emma Clark,
Mrs. George L. Blades.

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CALVERT COUNTY.

Calvert county has no County Home. All the insane are sent to a State hospital.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Joseph J. Gibson, Augustus E. Birckhead,
Alexander B. Duke.

There is no Board of Visitors.

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CHARLES COUNTY.

The Charles County Home was destroyed by fire and will not be rebuilt. The county sends all of its insane to State hospitals.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

James P. Ryan, Bernard M. Mudd,
M. C. Gray, George A. Carpenter.

There is no Board of Visitors.
CARROLL COUNTY HOME.

Location: One Mile from Westminster.

Figure No. 26.

Two-and-one-half-story brick structure, clean, well ventilated, well lighted, heated by steam, and satisfactory in every respect.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

George W. Brown, John S. Fink,
Benjamin F. Stansbury.

SUPERINTENDENT—Augustus G. Humbert.
MATRON—Mrs. Augustus G. Humbert.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. J. S. Mathias.

REMARKS.—There are no insane sent to the County Home. The Springfield State Hospital being in this county, renders it very easy for the county to send all the insane to the State Hospital.

The Board of Visitors organized on December 28, 1910, and is constituted as follows:

Dr. Charles R. Foutz, Mr. Neal Parke,
Mr. C. C. Gorsuch, Miss Mary B. Shellman,
Mrs. I. H. Cunningham.
CECIL COUNTY ASYLUM.
(CHERY HILL.)
Location: Three and a half Miles from Elkton.

Three-story brick building exclusively for the county insane. In the rear of this building are separate recreation grounds for the patients.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
William H. Deshane, John F. Pierce,
Irvine Griffith.

TRUSTEES:
Edward Taylor, Thomas H. Warburton,
J. Polk Steele.

SUPERINTENDENT—E. Kirk Cameron.
MATRON—Mrs. W. Mary Cameron.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. P. D. Housekeeper.
POPULATION—White: Male, 14; female, 7. Colored: male, 2; female, 7.
Total, 30.
REMARKS.—This county asylum is clean, well ventilated and affords good
custodial care for the incurable insane. It should not be used for the treat-
ment of acute cases, as has been done on several occasions during the past
year. An insane negro woman who had been in the asylum for two years
gave birth on July 13, 1910, to an illegitimate child.

The asylum is small, and there is great danger of abuses arising if the
place is overcrowded. During inclement weather most of the patients,
especially the women, are locked in their rooms. There are no means of
occupation or recreation, except to a very limited degree.

The asylum can be made very useful in the plan for districting the State
if kept under strict supervision.

The Board of Visitors organized on January 16, 1911, and is constituted
as follows:

Dr. C. P. Carrico, Mr. Frank P. Price,
Mr. Harvey H. Mackey, Mrs. Lydia Greenfield, President;
Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, Secretary.

This Board has a special opportunity for effective work among the
patients.
DORCHESTER COUNTY HOME.

Location: Fourteen Miles from Cambridge.

Figure No. 29.

Frame building, one and one-half stories high, housing inmates of both sexes and both races. General conditions fair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Samuel E. LeCompte, John M. Richardson,
Isaac O. Taylor, Albert Webb,
Eugene Crocheron.

SUPERINTENDENT—Robert Robertson.

MATRON—Mrs. Robert Robertson.

VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. H. Black.

POPULATION—White: Male, 1, female, 0. Colored: Male, 1, female, 2. Total, 4.

REMARKS.—No changes have been made in this Home since the last
report. Acute or troublesome insane patients are not received. Only a few imbecile and demented inmates are in the Home. The county sends all of the insane to State hospitals.

The Board of Visitors has not yet been organized. The members are as follows:

Mr. Jacob Johnson, Mr. C. E. LeCompte,
Mr. Joseph H. Phillips, Mrs. Thomas B. Windsor,
Mrs. J. Houston Stapleforte.

Figure No. 30.
Montevue Asylum. The Nursing Staff, Superintendent and Visiting Physician.
Figure No. 31.
MONTEVUE ASYLUM.
Exterior view of building for the white patients.
Montevue Asylum *(Frederick County.)*

*Location: One Mile from Frederick City.*

Figure No. 32.

Montevue Asylum, Showing the improved conditions. Dormitory for the negro women, with men's dormitory in the background. Each patient has a bed.

**County Commissioners:**

William H. Hogarth, 
Charles W. Zimmerman, 
Charles W. Johnson,

**Board of Charities and Corrections:**

David Cramer, President; 
Lewis E. Flook, Secretary; 
Charles McC. Hagan.

William Birely, Treasurer; 
Solomon Stern,

**Superintendent**—Samuel U. Gregg,

**Physician-in-Chief**—Dr. Henry P. Fahrney.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

EXTERIOR.—During the past year an addition has been built to the building for the negroes, making it about 20 feet longer. A separate two-story brick building has been erected and is used for the sick insane in the Negro Department, the first floor being used for the women and the second for the men. Montvue now has the distinction of being the only institution in this State having a separate infirmary building for the sick insane. The interior of this building is shown in the accompanying photograph.

INTERIOR.—The interior of the main building has been very much improved since the last report. Modern lavatories and enameled bathtubs have been placed in every ward. A recreation-room has been fitted up on each hall. The patients formerly occupying the third floor have been moved
down to the second, which has been converted into a day room. All of the beds from the second floor have been taken to the third, which is now used as a dormitory for all the patients from both halls. Thus there is a great improvement over former conditions. During the day the dormitory is thoroughly ventilated and the patients use the second floor as a day room, finding it more agreeable than remaining on one hall both day and night.

The most marked improvement that has been made in this asylum has been in the building for the negroes. Practically all of the cells have been taken out, and the first floor is used as a day room and the second as a

Figure No. 34.
Montevue Asylum. Infirmary ward in separate building.

dormitory. The accompanying photographs show the interior of both the day room and the dormitory. One would hardly recognize the building in its present condition as the one which was so severely criticised by the Commission in its Twenty-third Report.

The interior of the special infirmary building is especially adapted to sick patients, being bright, well ventilated and having a separate kitchen.

Sanitary Conditions.—The toilet and bathing facilities in the main building are very satisfactory.

In the building for the negroes shower baths have been installed, as well as enameled tubs and sanitary toilets.
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

VENTILATION AND HEATING.—The ventilation has been made very satisfactory, and it is well heated.

KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.—The dining-room in both the main building and in the negro building has been improved. White oilcloth table covers are used, while white enameled plates, cups and saucers are provided. The dining-rooms in both buildings now present an attractive appearance.

BEDS AND BEDDING.—The insanitary conditions which formerly existed are no longer in evidence. The accompanying photograph gives an excellent idea of the dormitories for the negro insane. No criticism whatever can be made of the conditions in these dormitories.

A large number of white enameled iron beds have been placed throughout the institution. This is especially true in the negro department, where nearly every patient has his or her own bed. There are a few patients who have to sleep upon mattresses on the floor, and it is promised that beds will soon be furnished for every patient.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water is pumped from a spring.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—The sewage from the flush closets is taken by underground pipes some distance from the building, where it is emptied.

RESTRANST.—One of the most gratifying changes during the past two years has been the almost entire abolition of restraint, especially in the negro department. On a recent visit only two cases were found restrained. The patients have more freedom, and it has been found that having attendants who know how to treat the patients kindly and with consideration requires far less restraint than formerly.

EMPLOYMENT.—During suitable weather a large number of the male patients are employed out of doors. The women do most of the ward work and help about the kitchen and dining-rooms. During the winter months there is scarcely anything for the men to do, consequently they must remain indoors most of the time.

RECREATION.—During the past year some of the patients were taken to Frederick City to attend a moving-picture show. Sporadic efforts are made from time to time to entertain the patients, but there is nothing done systematically for either recreation or employment.

ATTENDANTS.—Another very satisfactory improvement which has taken place in this asylum during the past two years has been the change in the nursing staff and attendants. Mrs. Dorsey, formerly of Springfield State Hospital, has been placed in charge of the nurses, and her experience and training at Springfield has shown itself in the numerous changes which she has been able to effect in the general improvement both in the patients' condition and in the wards.

The negro attendants who were formerly in charge of the negro insane have been replaced by white nurses and attendants. It is found that they are better able to control the negro patients than attendants of their own
race. The change in the nursing staff of Montevue has shown almost mar­velous results.

A training school has been established for the nurses and attendants.

SEPARATION OF SEXES OR RACES.—The negroes and the whites are in a separate building, and the sexes are carefully separated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.—No classification of patients is attempted among the negroes. The white patients are classified as far as possible with the present construction of the building.

RECORDS OF CASES.—Another satisfactory change which has been made is a system of keeping records. The attendant of each ward makes out the daily report in a book especially arranged for this purpose. This report is then turned over to the head nurse, who makes an abstract of it and then reports to the physician-in-chief. The physician-in-chief keeps a card index of every patient and enters facts regarding the patient's condition. The orders for nurses and for treatment are written in a book and placed in charge of the head nurse. In the infirmary department clinical charts are kept. In fact, this asylum is now conducted more on the plan of a hospital than ever heretofore.

The Board of Visitors organized on December 19, 1910, and is constituted as follows:

Dr. Franklin B. Smith, President;
Miss Mary A. Ingle, Secretary;
Mr. Edward S. Eichelberger,
Hon. Milton G. Urner,
Mrs. G. W. Kindley.

GARRETT COUNTY.

There is no Home in this county. The County Commissioners send all of the insane to State hospitals and Sylvan Retreat.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
A. C. Smith, Asa B. Friend,
Otto Fike.
HARFORD COUNTY HOME.

Location: Two Miles from Belair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
J. Thomas Anderson, George W. Jones,
D. J. Shanahan, James T. Norris,
A. H. Wilson.

SUPERINTENDENT—William F. Kisling.
MATRON—Mrs. William F. Kisling.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Charles Richardson.

REMARKS.—There are no insane in this Home. The main building for
the white inmates has been recently painted and presents a clean, well-kept
appearance. A new water supply has just been installed. The Board of
Visitors has visited the Home on several occasions and succeeded in having
the County Commissioners procure hanging lamps for the main building
and new plates, cups and saucers for the dining-room. They hope soon to
have chairs to replace the benches now in use in the dining-room.

No insane are sent to the County Home any longer.

The Board of Visitors organized and is constituted as follows:
Dr. Robert S. Page, Mr. J. M. Street,
Rev. John I. Yellott, Mrs. William B. Nelson,
Mrs. Otho Lee.

HOWARD COUNTY.

There is no Home in this county. The insane are sent to State hospitals.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
A. Howard Earp, W. Harvey Davis,
Grosvenor Hanson.
KENT COUNTY HOME.

Location: Three and a half miles from Chestertown.

Kent County Home. View of exterior of building for white inmates. The building is not fitted for the care of the insane, and there is only custodial care afforded the insane.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
Harry Davis, C. B. Dudley,
A. C. Loud, T. Benjamin Crew,
Charles D. Wood.

TRUSTEES:
P. G. Wilmer, J. B. Hessinger,
Christopher Conner, George L. Bowen,
Joseph Downey.

SUPERINTENDENT—William Ford.
MATRON—Miss Ford.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Charles Whaland.
THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Population—White: Male, 0; female, 0. Colored: Male, 2; female, 1. Total, 3.

Remarks.—Since the last report great changes have been made at this place. The wooden cribs, pictured in the Twenty-third Report, have been removed. The interior of the buildings present a clean and neat appearance. There were no patients found in solitary confinement or restrained. The County Commissioners no longer send the acute or troublesome patients to this Home, all cases going at once to State hospitals. The changes wrought in this County Home are very satisfactory, and I feel sure that under proper supervision and with the State Care Act in effect abuses of the insane will not occur any more.

The Lunacy Commission has removed several cases to State hospitals during the past year.

The Board of Visitors has organized and is constituted as follows:

Dr. Frank B. Hines, Mr. J. F. Walbert,
Mr. George Beck, Miss Violet Beck,
Mrs. Walter B. Strong.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY HOME.

Location: One Mile from Rockville.

Figure No. 36.

The interior of this building has been repaired during the past year. The conditions are far from satisfactory at present.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
Richard H. Cissel, Charles M. Williams,
Hazel W. Cashell, Josiah J. Hutton,
Joseph T. White.

SUPERINTENDENT—Philip J. Case.
MATRON—Mrs. Philip J. Case.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Edward Anderson.

REMARKS.—Since the last report the bathroom and lavatories have been in use. This is a marked improvement over former methods. There are no insane inmates, the Lunacy Commission having removed several cases.
to State hospitals during the past year. Special provision is being made for the tuberculous patients. The County Commissioners will no longer send the insane to this Home. Special religious services are held, and the patients have been engaged in interesting and profitable occupations, largely through the efforts of Mrs. H. J. Finley of Rockville.

The Board of Visitors has a special opportunity to do effective work in this Home. The Board organized in January, 1911, and is constituted as follows:

Dr. William L. Lewis, President;
Mr. Frank Higgins, Secretary;
Mr. George R. Rice,
Miss Belle Kingdon,
Mrs. R. E. L. Smith.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY HOME.

Location: Eight Miles from Upper Marlboro.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
William F. Holmead, Horace Crozier,
Luther Brashears, Benedict Gallant,
William H. Shuler.

SUPERINTENDENT—Lemuel Allen.
MATRON—Mrs. Lemuel Allen.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. John Waring.

POPULATION—White: Male, 3; female, 0. Colored: Male, 3; female, 3. Total, 9.

REMARKS.—During the past year a separate one-story frame building has been erected for sick negroes. The general conditions about this Home have improved and are now fairly satisfactory. The superintendent states that the County Commissioners will no longer send the insane to the Home, but will be sent direct to State hospitals.

The Board of Visitors has not yet organized. The members are as follows:

Dr. Lewis A. Griffith, Mr. Frank P. Hurd,
Mr. Frederick Binger, Mrs. Frederick Binger,
Mrs. Israel Beall.
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY HOME.

Location: Seven Miles from Centreville.

A three-story brick building, used exclusively for the insane; well ventilated, heated and lighted. The building is used only for the men.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
E. John Merrick, William E. Roe,
William H. H. Hopkins, H. Clay Hendrix,
Charles W. Leager, Oliver C. Newman,
James B. Rhodes.

SUPERINTENDENT—William Jester.
MATRON—Mrs. William Jester.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Joseph A. Holton.

POPULATION—White: Male, 1; female, 4. Colored: Male, 2; female, 4. Total, 11.

REMARKS.—No changes have been made in this building since the last report. Since the State Care Act has gone into effect it is cheaper for the
county to send the insane to a State hospital than to attempt to care for them in the County Home. Hereafter all of the insane from the county will be placed in the State hospitals.

The Board of Visitors has not yet organized. The members are as follows:

Mr. William Mason, Mr. J. Milton Arringdale,
Mr. Medford Price, Dr. Laura E. Reading,
Mrs. Luther Leager.

Figure No. 38.

Queen Anne's County Home. The quarters for the paupers are quite good, but there is no adequate provision for the insane.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF

ST. MARY'S COUNTY HOME.
Location: Four and a half Miles from Leonardtown.

Figure No. 29.
This building is old and very much in need of repair. It was whitewashed last summer for the first time in years.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
John T. Cecil, Samuel Hayden,
Frederick Wathen.

SUPERINTENDENT—James W. Ford.
MATRON—Mrs. James W. Ford.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. Thomas Lynch.

POPULATION—White: Male, 4; female, 0. Colored: Male, 1; female, 1. Total, 6.

REMARKS.—Since the last report a negro woman, subject to epilepsy, fell into the fire during an attack and was burned to death.

The interior of the building is still very dirty. There are several patients who should be removed to a State hospital. The County Commissioners have been requested to transfer these cases, but as yet no action has been taken.

The Board of Visitors has not organized, but is as follows:
Mr. William C. Mattingly, Mr. Harry M. Jones,
Mr. J. Philip Greenwell, Mrs. Francis F. Greenwell,
Mrs. Charles J. Foxwell.
SOMERSET COUNTY HOME.

Location: Four Miles from Princess Anne.

Frame building, one and one-half stories high, for both races and both sexes. General conditions fair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

SUPERINTENDENT—George A. Bounds.
MATRON—Mrs. George A. Bounds.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. H. A. Barnes.
POPULATION—White: Male, 0; female, 0. Colored: Male, 2; female, 4. Total, 6.

REMARKS.—At the time of my visit a white man was found suffering from acute mental disturbance. There is still a tendency for the County Commissioners to send occasionally an acute case to the Home. This should not be allowed, as there are no provisions whatever for the proper handling of such cases.

This separate building was erected for the insane, and I suppose the Commissioners feel that it should be used.

The Board of Visitors has not yet organized.
LUNACY COMMISSION OF

TALBOT COUNTY HOME.

Location: Six Miles from Easton.

Figure No. 41.
Talbot County Home. Showing entrance to cellar, where insane inmates are confined in dark, dismal cells.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Thomas Cooper, William F. Jump, James P. Elliott.

Walter Barnes, John Carter, John Murphy.

MATRON.—Mrs. Nannie L. Benson.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. W. F. Seymour.

POPULATION.—White: Male, 2; female, 2. Colored: Male, 2; female, 5. Total, 12.
REMARKS.—Very little change has been made in this Home since the last report. The Lunacy Commission has removed several patients to State hospitals, but the County Commissioners continue sending patients to the Home. On my last visit two insane negroes, a man and a woman, were found locked in the cages in the cellar (see picture). The recent Legislature passed a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to sell the County Home and buy a site nearer Easton. The only solution of the problem in this county is to build a new Home and send all of the insane to State hospitals.

Figure No. 42.
Interior of the cellar of a County Home in which an insane white woman was found locked, because she wandered away. This woman was confined in one of these cells for long periods at a time, without care or attention. She has been placed in a State Institution, and is one of the best workers in the kitchen.

The Board of Visitors organized and visited the County Home on January 18, 1911.

There is a special opportunity for effecting work in this county if the co-operation of all interested can be obtained and directed in the proper manner.

The Board of Visitors is as follows:

Mr. Preston B. Spring.    Rev. T. E. Terry.
Mr. George W. Dexter.     Mrs. R. C. Lambert,
Miss M. B. Dixon.
Figure No. 43.
DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.
WASHINGTON COUNTY HOME.
(BELLEVUE ASYLUM.)
Location: One Mile from Hagerstown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
Daniel A. Rohrer,  David F. Nigh,
Bruce S. Zeller,  David M. Hurley,
Victor Cushwa.

TRUSTEES:
John Horst, President; G. C. Snyder, Secretary; A. C. Strite, Treasurer.
SUPERINTENDENT—Solomon Summers.
MATRON—Mrs. Solomon Summers.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. I. M. Wertz.
Total, 51.

REMARKS.—There are no changes to report in this asylum since the last visit. The interior is clean, well lighted, heated and ventilated. The asylum is never overcrowded. This building could well afford custodial care for about 30 quiet cases. The insane population number only about 25 cases.
The Board of Visitors organized and visited the asylum on January 28, 1911. The Board is as follows:
Mr. J. W. Trammell, President;  Mr. John Gassman,
Dr. Victor D. Miller, Secretary;  Mrs. C. H. Keller,
Miss Myra McDade.
Figure No. 45.
Two small frame buildings for negro inmates. General conditions fair.

COUNTRY COMMISSIONERS:
W. M. Cooper, G. G. Messick,
W. D. Truitt, O. W. Taylor,
W. P. Ward.

SUPERINTENDENT—Job Darby.
MATRON—Mrs. Job Darby.
VISITING PHYSICIAN—Dr. S. Howard Lynch.
POPULATION—White: Male, 4; female, 0. Colored: Male, 2; female, 2. Total, 8.

REMARKS.—No changes in this building have been made since the last visit. The superintendent states that the insane are not sent here, but all go to State hospitals. There is some talk of the County Home being sold and a new site purchased nearer the county-seat.

The Board of Visitors has not yet organized.
WORCESTER COUNTY HOME.

Location: Four Miles from Snow Hill.

County Commissioners:
Edward H. Taylor, John L. Robins,
E. J. Shockley, S. M. Atkinson,
J. E. Thomas.

The Trustees were abolished by an act of the General Assembly of 1910.

Superintendent—King L. Adkins.
Matron—Mrs. King L. Adkins.
Visiting Physician—Dr. John L. Riley.

Population—White: Male, 0; female, 0. Colored: Male, 1; female, 2.
Total, 3.

Remarks.—No changes worthy of note have been made since the last visit. There are fewer inmates than ever before, and it seems an unnecessary burden on the county to maintain such a County Home and for so few people. Practically all of the insane from this county go to State hospitals.

The Board of Visitors organized on December 26, 1910, and is constituted as follows:
Dr. Paul Jones, Mr. Edward White,
Mr. Oscar Purnell, Miss Winnie Payne,
Mrs. Paul Jones.
QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN PAMPHLET SENT TO THE BOARDS OF VISITORS TO THE COUNTY HOMES.

1. Of what material is your County Home built?
2. Is it fireproof?
3. What means are there for extinguishing fire?
4. Is there any insurance on the building?
5. Are the buildings heated in winter?
6. How are the buildings ventilated?
7. How is the supply of water furnished for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes?
8. How many inmates can be comfortably accommodated with the present arrangements?
9. How many inmates of each race are now in the Home?
10. State the color and sex.
11. How many insane in the Home?
12. Give the name, color and sex.
13. How many insane persons ever been treated in the State hospitals?
14. How many inmates are idiotic and feeble-minded?
15. Of these, how many are epileptic?
16. How many of the insane are in confinement?
17. Describe the place in which they are confined.
18. What forms of mechanical restraint are used?
19. How many children are in the Home?
20. State the color, age and sex.
21. Are they normal, physically and mentally?
22. If so, have any steps been taken to place them in orphan asylums or private homes?
23. How many deaths among the insane from December 30, 1909, to December 30, 1910?
24. Are the inmates suffering from tuberculosis allowed to sleep in the same room with other patients?
25. Are the sick well cared for?
26. Do the dead receive Christian burial?
27. Is any provision made for religious services on Sunday or any other day?
28. How many males perform out-of-door labor?
29. How many females perform outdoor or indoor labor?
30. What amusement have they?
31. What is the amount and kind of food allowed daily to each inmate?
32. How is it distributed to each?
33. Have they bedsteads in all the rooms?
34. Are they of wood or iron?
35. How many sleep on straw alone, without bed or bedding?
36. Are male attendants employed to care for female insane?
37. Are any attendants beside paupers uniformly and constantly employed in the immediate care of the insane?
38. Are the insane separated from the sane inmates?
39. What is the average monthly cost of maintenance of each inmate?
40. What is the annual money expenditure of the county for the Home, exclusive of the farm products, etc.?
41. How many persons are aided by the county outside of the Home?
42. At what average rate per capita?
43. What is the annual cost to the county of this class?
44. Has any punishment been inflicted upon any inmate since admission?
45. Upon whom?
46. What punishment?
47. By whom?
48. By whose authority?
49. Name of the superintendent.
50. Is the superintendent a satisfactory officer?
51. Name of the matron.
52. Does the County Superintendent of Health make a monthly inspection and report of the sanitary condition of the Home?
53. Is a record kept of the inmates of the Home? If not, please insist upon a record being kept by the superintendent.
54. What provisions are there for medical treatment of the insane?
This map is to show the proportion of the Insane to the Sane population in each county of the State and Baltimore City for the year 1910. The general average for the State is 1 to 236.
SECTION IV

STATISTICAL TABLES
### TABLE NO. 1.
Showing the Statistics of the State and City Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-minded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital and Institution</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1909</th>
<th>Admitted from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Hospital for the Insane (Spring Grove)</td>
<td>275 241 38 30 354</td>
<td>50 33 4 4 91</td>
<td>18 5 4 47 74</td>
<td>286 246 39 30 601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield State Hospital</td>
<td>534 408 942</td>
<td>131 114 36 26 171</td>
<td>565 453 1018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayview Asylum</td>
<td>80 153 79 120 242</td>
<td>108 63 30 42 249</td>
<td>97 158 75 123 453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble-minded</td>
<td>138 154 392</td>
<td>22 4 3 7 14 149 155 304</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1027 956 117 150 2250</td>
<td>311 220 34 46 611</td>
<td>116 141 55 175 487</td>
<td>1097 1012 114 158 2376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One discharged—not insane.*
TABLE NO. 2.
SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF PRIVATE AND CORPORATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Improved</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Hope Retreat</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>186</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheppard and Enoch Pratt</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>*39</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Richard Gundry Home</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gundry Sanitarium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Sanitarium</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riggs' Cottage</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelston Heights</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel Sanitarium</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patapsco Manor Sanitarium</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgewood Sanitarium</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>390</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Five discharged—not insane.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asylums</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1909</th>
<th>Admitted from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montevue (Frederick county)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvan Retreat (Allegany county)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Hill (Cecil county)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue (Washington county)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table No. 4

**Showing the Statistics of the County Homes in Which Insane Are Kept.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Homes</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1909</th>
<th>Admitted from November 30, 1900, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Showing the Condition of Patients Discharged from November 30, 1900, to November 30, 1910</th>
<th>Remaining November 30, 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male Female Male Female Total</td>
<td>Male Female Male Female Total</td>
<td>Male Female Male Female Total</td>
<td>Male Female Male Female Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegany</td>
<td>No Insane in the County Home.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince George's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicomico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE NO. 5.
SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF THE COLORED INSANE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Remaining Nov. 30, 1900</th>
<th>Admitted Nov. 30, 1900 to Nov. 30, 1910</th>
<th>Remaining Nov. 30, 1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State and city hospitals</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County asylums</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County almshouses</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE NO. 6.
SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF INSANE IN THE STATE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of insane in State hospitals, including feebleminded</th>
<th>White.</th>
<th>Negro.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of insane in county asylums and Bayview</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of insane in almshouses</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of insane in private institutions</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3378</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>3861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Number of Patients, White and Colored, in the Following Hospitals from the Counties and City,
Admitted from November 30, 1909, to November 30, 1910.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Maryland Hospital for the Insane</th>
<th>Springfield State Hospital</th>
<th>Mount Hope Retreat</th>
<th>Sylvan Retreat</th>
<th>Montevue Asylum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>COL.</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>COL.</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegany</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Arundel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harford</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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PLANS
OF THE HENRY PHIPPS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
FOR THE
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE HENRY PHIPPS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
FOR THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL BALTIMORE MD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4 FOOT