

is a yearly Government grant of \$20,000 and about \$12,000 more is paid by the State for the maintenance of patients. Pauper patients may be committed to this institution under the lunacy law and the municipalities from which they come are charged with their maintenance *volens volens*. The average number of patients is 148. I returned to Boston about 8 p.m.

On Tuesday morning also by previous arrangement, I met and had an interview at the State House with the superintendent of the Reformatory for Men at Concord. I also had an interview with Mr. Bailie, the State officer who has the distribution of the \$11,000 granted to ex-convicts and ex-prisoners. A definite amount is appropriated to each public institution, that is, firstly to the State prison, secondly to the Reformatory for Men, and, thirdly, to the Reformatory for Women, which amounts, as already stated, to about \$20 to each discharged inmate. This amount may or may not be given in cash. In some cases board and lodging is paid, in some cases tools are bought, etc.

From the State Capitol I was conducted by the Secretary of the Prison Association to the Police Court where I was introduced to, and had an interview with, the Chief Probation Officer, Mr. Keefe and his deputy, Mrs. Tuttle. The work of Mrs. Tuttle and her staff is similar in character to that carried on in a much smaller scale among women and girls by Mrs. Bellamy, while the work of Mr. Keefe and his staff is confined to men. This is the most important work I had the privilege of investigating during my absence. The Massachusetts probation system has had a very salutary effect in reducing the amount of intemperance, vice and crime in the State. First offenders, instead of being imprisoned, are placed "on probation" under the supervision of a probation officer. It is claimed that over 75 per cent. of those placed on probation are either reformed or are never again convicted of an offence.

I left Boston at 7 p.m. and reached Hartford, Conn., at 10.45. On Wednesday morning I visited Walnut Lodge Hospital for Inebriates, where I spent several hours with Dr. Crothers, the proprietor, a well-known authority, and the editor of the *Journal of Inebriety* and also Secretary of the American Society for the Study of Inebriety. Dr. Crothers had no hesitation in explaining very fully his methods of treatment and the remedies used; he was also kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Dr. D. L. Mason, of Brooklyn, another specialist in inebriety. While in Hartford I called at the residence of Gen. W. B. Franklin with a letter of introduction from an ardent friend of the Keeley Cure. The General was out of town. I, however, obtained the last annual report of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, of which there are seven in the United States. Gen. Franklin is Chairman of this Board. For several years the Board of Managers have permitted the Keeley Company to give treatment to the inmates of these Soldiers' Homes and I wished to obtain the facts at headquarters, and to learn if this method of treatment had really been endorsed by the United States Government, as had been claimed. Mrs. Franklin informed me that the Keeley treatment had been abandoned in some of these Homes, and, on subsequent perusal of the annual report, I there learned that an order was issued last April which, I infer, was directed against the Keeley Company. The order is as follows:

"Resolved, That the treatment for alcoholism in the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be under the control of the chief surgeons of the several branches, and that they shall use such remedies as they, in their professional opinion, may deem proper therefor, and that no officer or employee of the Home shall be permitted to have any connection, directly or indirectly, with or without compensation, with the proprietorship or administering of any special remedy therefor to be used in the Home."