

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Steward, and Treasurer

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT INDEPENDENCE.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, August 1, 1893. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, their eleventh biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Gershom H. Hill, and of the Steward, Charles L. Thomas, and of the Treasurer, W. W. Donnan, for the same period. I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND, *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

EDWARD HORNIBROOK, M. D., PRESIDENT.....*Cherokee*
W. E. ROSEMOND, SECRETARY.....*Independence*
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F. E. WHITLEY, M. D.....*Webster City*

TREASURER.

W. W. DONNAN.....*Independence*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D.....*Superintendent*
M. NELSON VOLDENG, M. D.....*First Assistant Physician*
JOHN C. DOOLITTLE, M. D.....*Second Assistant Physician*
HORACE W. BURNARD, M. D.....*Third Assistant Physician*
JACOB W. WELLS, M. D.....*Fourth Assistant Physician*
CHARLES L. THOMAS.....*Steward*
MISS KATE HALE.....*Matron*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To HON. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence herewith present their report of the condition of the hospital for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

RETIRED TRUSTEES.

You are aware of the resignation, as trustees, of Dr. John L. Whitley of Osage, in July, 1891, and of Hon. Almon G. Case of Charles City, in January, 1892. Dr. Whitley served for seven years, and made a model officer. Mr. Case was connected with the board but a year and a half; his services, however, were most valuable. Dr. R. A. Dunkelberg, of Denver, at the expiration of his term of four years, retired from the office of trustee, having won the confidence and respect of his co-laborers.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

In accordance with the statute the trustees have held the quarterly and annual meetings. At such times they have, in open and full session, carefully audited all bills of expense, they have thoroughly verified the accounts of the steward and the treasurer, they have learned the prices of all articles purchased and examined into their quality. They have at these meetings observed the repairs which were needed, and determined what improvements should be made; they have also, each quarter, drawn a requisition on the Auditor of State to meet the deficiencies in the current expense fund. It is their custom to make visits for inspection and for acquaintance in all of the months which are not specified as times for quarterly meetings. Occasionally one or another member of the Board has called at the hospital at an unexpected time. The working of the institution in every department and in every respect is observed and inquired into. They have noticed the food while it was being cooked, and the manner in which it is served upon the tables. Particular attention is given to the feeding of the despondent and of the sick.

CONDITION OF WARDS.

The work in the laundry is inspected. The cleanliness of the patients, of their apparel and of their beds is observed. The washing and the ironing is always well done. The whiteness and smoothness of the linen will compare favorably with that coming from any city laundry. The pillow cases, sheets, and the shirts or night dresses of the patients who are kept in bed bespeak the best of care for the sick. They also know that the bedsteads and mattresses are clean. In winter the beds everywhere are well supplied with good blankets. As well as elsewhere, the floors and the walls of the bedrooms are kept clean.

They wish to assure you that during the severe weather of last winter all the wards and the amusement hall were kept comfortably warm. Strangers, who sometimes accompany them in their trips of inspection, but who have visited other institutions of this kind, assure them that this hospital is remarkably free from odors, and that the wards are unusually home-like in their appearance. A pure and sufficient water supply is the pride of this institution. It is expensive, but it is deemed indispensable.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last two years the coal house has been finished and serves its purpose well. The passenger elevator and the fire escape are now in daily use; they are not only convenient, but necessary. The new conservatory graces the grounds in front of the hospital near the wing occupied by women. It is neat in appearance, warmed with water, and well adapted to our needs. The introduction of electric light throughout the entire building is a transition most satisfactory. It is the ideal method of lighting an institution of this kind. Much of the fund appropriated for repairs and improvements has been expended in frescoing rooms in the administration building and the wards occupied by men. We are pleased with the chaste but durable manner in which this work has been done. It is evident that this task of renewing the walls and ceilings must be continued until all the quarters are put in prime condition.

The electric street railway which has recently been extended to the hospital affords rapid and cheap transportation.

THE FARM.

The farm for the past two years has been very productive, supplying all the vegetables for this large family, with an exception of potatoes the past year, which crop, on account of drought, was

short. About seventy-five cows are kept on the farm that are, most of the time, giving a large flow of milk. They are well fed and kept in good flesh that they may be turned to beef quickly should their milk flow fail. One item of no small importance to this farm is the number of hogs raised and turned off each year. In years past some shoats were bought occasionally. By so doing, at times, disease would get into the herd and some would die. Our present steward abandoned that plan and raises all the pigs, feeding and fattening them principally on the swill from the kitchens. We refer you to the Steward's report for the number of hogs sold in the past two years.

The horses kept on the farm are the kind commonly called blocks or chunks, and while they are generally of a low price kind, they give good satisfaction, working on the farm during the summer months, and hauling coal in the winter.

MEAT SUPPLY.

We think, with the excellent butcher we have had for the past two years, that the meat product furnished has been very satisfactory. The plan of killing twenty or twenty-five head of cattle at a time and putting the beef in the refrigerator we think a good one. We can not speak too highly of the efficient working of the refrigerator, enabling the steward at all times to keep a good supply of meat on hand, besides enabling him to buy other perishable things, such as apples, butter and eggs when they are at a low price, to be consumed when at a higher price, and often at a time when hard to get. In the matter of beef cattle we believe the steward is doing all that can be done to purchase good healthy animals, and at as low a price as the market will allow. He is instructed to buy good corn-fed cattle if possible. Late in the summer, and in the fall he is often obliged to buy heifers fattened on grass, because corn-fed creatures are not to be had in this vicinity. We are well pleased with the meat furnished by the Steward during the last two years.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

In our opinion it is impossible to separate the business management from the medical supervision, the two are so closely interwoven. The management of an insane hospital differs essentially from that of any other. The internal operations are many, varied, and intricate, yet so linked together that all are naturally interdependent. Important questions are daily rising which can be promptly and judiciously settled by one executive only. A multi-

plicity of independent heads would antagonize more or less, prove fatal to harmony among subordinates, and of necessity results detrimental would ensue.

By reason of the various lines of work in which they assist, the patients are brought in contact, to a greater or less degree, with every employe, it is clearly manifest that while in contact the personal relations between them are widely different than were both sane; it is also evident that the patients' mental condition necessitates not only the sanction of this contact by the superintendent but, during its continuance and at all times, that they should be under his guidance and control. The employes must be held rigidly responsible to him for the proper treatment of the patients; were it otherwise frequent abuses would be unavoidable.

The superintendent's knowledge in regard to the medical and food supplies is superior, as to the quality and quantity required, consequently he is the best one to direct their purchase.

The heating, lighting, ventilation, water consumption and sewerage, in brief, the maintenance of a proper sanitary condition involves questions in which the business and medical elements so intimately blend that a separation is practically impossible, therefore should be under one head. In our judgment the medical superintendent, and he only, is the one fully qualified to control the entire institution.

The limited time which the statute prescribes for the discharge of the duties of trustees renders it impossible for us to direct or control the minutiae of the management in the various departments; we endeavor to appoint skilled officers and leave to them the management of the details.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

For nearly nineteen years Dr. Gershom H. Hill has been on the medical staff of this institution, twelve of which he has been superintendent. His efficiency has increased with his experience, and his zeal has not diminished. He controls his subordinates with firmness and with gentleness, and impresses upon them the need of the same firmness and gentleness with those under their immediate charge. We cordially endorse what the superintendent says in his report regarding the other officers.

THE TREASURER.

Our present treasurer, Mr. W. W. Donnan, was appointed in July, 1892. He discharges the duties of his office satisfactorily

and in accordance with the statute, but receives no compensation for his services. He succeeded Mr. G. W. Bemis who had been treasurer for many years, whose accounts were kept honestly and faithfully.

THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Guernsey has occupied his present position for fifteen years. His skill is far above the average, and the manner in which his responsible duties are performed merits our commendation. The electric light plant, put in under his immediate supervision, is evidence of his knowledge of more than one kind of skilled labor. He endeavors to keep abreast of the times in his special department, and the latest money saving and labor saving appliances are being introduced and applied by him as rapidly as the funds of the institution will permit.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

No drugs or medicines of an inferior grade are purchased. Every care is exercised that the purest and best medicines only shall be found in the dispensing department. Fifty dollars' worth of medicines has been purchased from the pharmaceutical department of the State University. We authorized this purchase, having first satisfied ourselves by indubitable evidence that Professor Boerner, under whose direction the drugs are manufactured, is a careful and competent man, and that his certificate that the preparations are of a standard strength and purity, can be thoroughly relied upon. We get these medicines cheaper than they can be purchased from wholesale dealers, and expect to use more of them in the future.

PURCHASES AND SALES.

It is the settled policy of the steward to purchase supplies by the wholesale as far as possible. Thus clothing, dry goods and groceries are obtained as cheaply as they can be bought by any retail dealer. Supplies purchased for the use of the hospital are not sold to officers and employes, except fever thermometers to members of the training school and to doctors; razors, brushes, and a few other toilet articles to employes, which it would be inconvenient to procure outside the hospital. The total value of goods thus sold during the biennial period was thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents.

COTTAGE FOR FEMALE PATIENTS.

The crowded state of the female wards renders proper classification impossible. Noisy and turbulent patients have to be kept in

the same wards with the quiet and docile, to the manifest injury of the latter. The promising and curable cases require much greater care and should receive more of the attention of the physicians, nurses and attendants than it is necessary to devote to those who are chronic and incurable. A cottage in which the latter could be cared for at much less expense, and which would afford the facilities for the proper classification and care of all the inmates, should be built with as little delay as possible.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

We are pleased to report that the patients are under the care of a corps of kind and skillful nurses and attendants, who possess, in a marked degree, the qualifications of head and heart requisite for this important line of work. Cruelty and abuse are in no instance tolerated; all employes are specially instructed to treat the inmates with kindness. This is a cardinal rule of the management, and any violation meets with prompt action on the part of the superintendent.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

We heartily endorse Dr. Hill's policy in allowing the patients to pass as much time as possible in the open air; it adds greatly to their comfort and enjoyment, besides is an important health factor as well. The sanitary condition of the hospital is excellent; a very essential item with a population so dense.

RECREATION FOR ATTENDANTS.

It is universally conceded that no man or woman can render good service who is kept at the same employment three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. There is no rest for the hospital, and inmates require the same care on Sundays that they do on other days of the week. Confinement with the insane is always irksome and exhausting to the sane. Those who minister to the wants and humor the whims of the mentally affected require sound bodies, cheerful dispositions, and clear heads, as well as kind hearts. It follows that to preserve these necessary qualities the nurses and the attendants must be allowed reasonable time for change, relaxation and rest. It is customary in this hospital to give each nurse and each attendant a leave of absence one afternoon and one evening every week; also a whole Sunday, or its equivalent, once in three weeks.

VACATIONS FOR THE OFFICERS.

All of the officers reside in the hospital, and are practically on duty constantly. It seems to us eminently proper that each of them

should have an annual vacation. The doctors may attend medical meetings, visit hospitals and enrich their minds by comparing other methods with their own, or they may avail themselves of lectures, clinics or laboratory work in a medical college. If preferred, the time may be spent in recreation or amusement which has no relation to their vocation. The officers may take the month which is granted at one time, or it may be divided as best suits the interest and convenience of the hospital; but it is understood that no more than one month shall be spent away from the institution during the whole year.

OTHER INFORMATION.

We invite your attention to the reports of the Superintendent, Steward, and Treasurer for further information concerning the condition and the operations of this hospital.

Very respectfully submitted,

EDWARD HORNIBROOK,
W. E. ROSEMOND,
F. E. WHITLEY,
C. W. FILLMORE,
I. R. KIRK.

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Honorable Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in making to you the eleventh biennial report of the condition of this hospital.

It will be characterized by a few historical statements.

Twenty-five years ago the hospital was located at Independence.

The institution was erected piecemeal.

Twenty years ago, on the 1st of May, the first patient was admitted.

Three years later the north wing was finished and completely occupied.

In 1884, the mechanics vacated the wards at the end of the south wing, and the entire hospital was ready for the use of patients.

The next year a cottage was built, and early in 1887 the second cottage still further increased the capacity of the hospital.

This institution has been provided with no additional accommodations for patients during the last six years.

The hospital proper contains twenty-five wards, with an average capacity for twenty-four patients.

Each cottage accommodates comfortably one hundred patients.

The total capacity of the institution is for eight hundred patients.

By a glance at the third table in the statistical portion of this report, the average population, from year to year, can be seen.

THE FARM.

The farm originally contained three hundred and twenty acres. This land was given to the State by the citizens of Independence. The size of the farm has been increased by the purchase of eighty acres in 1884, and one hundred and eighty acres more in 1888. In addition to five hundred and eighty acres now owned by the State, the Steward has for several years rented eighty acres, at a moderate price, for pasture.

COST OF THIS HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the appropriations that have been made for this hospital:

1868.....	\$125,000	1882.....	81,250
1870.....	165,000	1884.....	65,880
1872.....	200,000	1886.....	66,000
1874.....	93,900	1888.....	33,250
1876.....	105,000	1890.....	20,000
1878.....	50,000	1892.....	15,750
1880.....	37,800		
		Total.....	\$1,058,830

If the sums which have been appropriated from time to time to make repairs, or in other words, to renew what has already worn out since the institution was opened, are deducted, the whole plant has cost the State an even one million of dollars. It is to be remembered that during the early years of construction of this hospital the price of materials and labor was much higher than now. All of the buildings are so well constructed, and the improvements so thoroughly made, that they are likely to prove durable and to require but comparatively small appropriations to keep all parts in good condition.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

As the hospital grows older a memorandum like the following will prove convenient for reference. The year given is the one when the officer named began service here.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D.....	1873.....	9 years.
Gershom H. Hill, M. D.....	1881.....	Present

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

Willis Butterfield.....	1873.....	15 months.
Gershom H. Hill.....	1874.....	7 years.
Henry G. Brainerd.....	1878.....	8 years.
Charles H. Penfield.....	1881.....	4 years.
Sarah A. Pangburn (Klme).....	1882.....	2 years.
E. Amelia Sherman.....	1884.....	3 years.
Edwin O. Bliss.....	1885.....	2 years.
Hoel Tyler.....	1886.....	1 year.
Henry S. Williams.....	1887.....	1½ years.
Edward B. Thompson.....	1887.....	3 years.
M. Nelson Voldeng.....	1887.....	Present.
E. E. Whitehorn.....	1888.....	1½ years.
John C. Doolittle.....	1889.....	Present.
Horace W. Burnard.....	1889.....	Present.
Jacob W. Wells.....	1891.....	Present.

STEWARDS.

George Josselyn.....	1873.....	4 years.
George B. Smealle.....	1877.....	8 months.
Noyes Appelman.....	1878.....	5 years.
John H. McDonald.....	1882.....	5 years.
William C. Hamilton.....	1888.....	2 years.
Charles L. Thomas.....	1890.....	Present.

MATRONS.

Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn.....	1873.....	4 years.
Mrs. Lucy M. Gray.....	1877.....	14 years.
Miss Kate Hale.....	1891.....	Present.

TRANSFERRED FROM MOUNT PLEASANT.

During the first five years after the opening of the institution there were transferred from the older hospital at Mount Pleasant two hundred and forty-nine patients. Thirty-eight on May 6, 1873, twenty-six on June 3, 1873, twenty-five on July 29, 1873, thirty-four on November 4, 1873, thirty on July 15, 1874, eighteen on January 28, 1875, two on April 6, 1876, twenty-six on December 1, 1876, and fifty on July 25, 1878. Only two have thus been transferred since the last named date.

OUR TERRITORY.

During the year 1873 patients were admitted from seventeen counties located in the northeastern quarter of the State, namely: Allamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Black Hawk, Butler, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, and Franklin.

In 1874 seven more counties lying on the south became tributary to this hospital: Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Grundy, and Hardin.

In 1875 twenty-four counties, constituting northwestern Iowa, at that time but thinly populated, were acquired, they included: Hamilton, Webster, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Woodbury, and all lying north of these.

In 1876 Marshall, Story, and Boone counties began to send their patients here.

In 1878 the counties of Clinton, Greene, Carroll, Crawford and Monona joined the territory tributary to the hospital at Independence. They were the last ones added, and made a grand total of fifty-five counties.

TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITALS.

On the 12th of December, 1888, when the new hospital in southwestern Iowa was opened, all the male patients belonging to Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Monona, Woodbury, Ida and Sac counties were sent to Clarinda, and the patients of both sexes from the counties of Marshall, Story and Boone were transferred on the same day and train to Mount Pleasant.

On the 7th of June, 1892, the female patients belonging to the seven counties above named were also transferred to the new hospital at Clarinda.

For the last year, and still, there are forty-five counties which send patients to this hospital.

PROPORTION OF PATIENTS.

The census of 1890 gave Iowa a population of one million, nine hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six souls. The capacity of the hospital at Mount Pleasant is eight hundred, the capacity of this one is also eight hundred, that of the one at Clarinda is five hundred; making a total capacity in the three State hospitals for the insane of twenty-one hundred patients; this number divided into the total population of the state gives nine hundred and ten, or the number of sane persons who represent one insane person in the hospital. If, again, seven hundred and sixty-one thousand, the population of the forty-five counties tributary to this hospital, is divided by nine hundred and ten, eight hundred and thirty-six is the quotient. The proportion of patients for this hospital from the forty-five counties tributary to it is eight-hundred and thirty-six; by crowding the chronic cases we can accommodate this number.

QUOTA FOR EACH COUNTY.

There are approximately two hundred State patients in the three hospitals. This number subtracted from their total capacity leaves a difference of nineteen hundred. This difference multiplied by one thousand gives the total population of the State. Therefore, each county in Iowa is entitled to one bed in one of the State hospitals for each one thousand of population.

APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED.

When the last biennial report was made the passenger elevator and the iron fire escape were unfinished. Female patients occupying a ward on the fourth floor work in the ironing room, and female patients whose ward is on the fifth floor are depended upon to assist in the basement kitchen.

These women are brought down to their work every morning and returned to their wards at noon on the elevator. Often when they go out of doors for a walk they descend on the outside of the building by the fire escape. The patients are thus made acquainted with this means of exit and do not hesitate to use these iron stairs whenever requested to do so. These improvements are excellent and a source of much comfort.

The new fire-proof coal house was also finished in the beginning of this biennial period. In it two thousand tons of coal can be stored. It is almost empty in summer. We begin to lay in

the winter's supply of coal the first of September, and try to have the house full when cold weather comes. This surplus is kept undiminished, if possible, until spring comes.

When coal is being consumed at the rate of one hundred and eighty car loads in ninety days it is necessary to be secure against blockades, and strikes at the mines.

The new greenhouse was built last year, and was at once filled with plants to its utmost capacity. It is not only a storehouse in cold weather, but proves an attractive place for patients to visit in winter time. It also affords potted plants and cut flowers with which to decorate the amusement hall and the wards.

The eight thousand dollars appropriated by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly for an electric light plant was expended first, and within a few months after the money was available the hospital was lighted with electricity. The constant current and eight hundred, sixteen-power incandescent lamps are used. The expense of wires was great; wires ample in size were used and all concealed with mouldings. The Mayo dynamos, made by the Rockford Manufacturing Co., two hundred and forty ampiers, and one hundred and ten volts each, which run at the rate of eleven hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, generate the electricity.

Two "Ideal" fifty horse power engines furnish the power, not only for the dynamos at night, but to run the machinery during the day time.

The electric light is more pleasant and more convenient than any other kind of light; it is more economical than an equal quantity of gas light.

The rest of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly could not, according to the law, be expended until this year.

Six thousand dollars were given this hospital as a repair and contingent fund. Most of this money has been used to renew the walls and ceilings in the administration building, and in the wards. These surfaces had first to be thoroughly patched and pointed by masons. Most of the decorating is done in oil colors, which are expensive, but durable. The work is not elaborate, but very satisfactory. It is expected that with electric lights and careful usage these renewals will be preserved for many years.

A hot water tank was mended, a hand elevator purchased, and first story granite steps paid for with this fund. The rest of the appropriation will be used as specified before the end of this

season, in building a wing to the cow barn, in draining farm land, and in making permanent improvements to the pleasure grounds in front of the institution.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

One year ago, Mr. C. W. Williams, the most public spirited citizen of Independence, constructed an electric street railway, which is three miles long; it connects the hospital with Rush park, the business portion of the town and both railroad stations. One motor passenger car is kept in motion from six and a half o'clock in the morning until ten and a half o'clock at night. It meets all the trains, and makes a round trip every forty minutes. There are two motor cars and two large open trailers. Whenever the patronage requires, these extra cars are used. The power house at the Gedney hotel is supplied with a double system of boilers, engines and dynamos, so that the service is not likely to be disabled. This means of transit is rapid, comfortable and inexpensive. The fare is five cents each way; patients ride for half price. Thus far, on an average, about ten patients have ridden to town each day on the cars. About twenty-five of each sex go every week. The women are usually accompanied by their attendants, but the men are seldom attended. The patients are greatly benefited by these trips, and always behave well. Perhaps the greatest advantage of this new means of transportation is to the relatives of patients who visit the hospital. Many of them live more than one hundred miles away, and in the past have considered it a hardship to get within sight of the institution, and then pay one or two dollars to be carried the rest of the distance. The ties and rails are heavy, the grades are gentle, and the power is sufficient, so that freight for the hospital may be drawn over this road. In my judgment, it will be best to move the cars in which the coal comes from the mines, directly to the hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Repair and contingent fund.....	\$10,000.00
Improvement of grounds	2,000.00
Slaughter and store house.....	5,000.00
Paint and blacksmith shop.....	3,000.00
Cottage for female patients.....	40,000.00

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

A hospital for the insane may be likened to a perpetual motion machine.

Schools are closed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. They have their short and long vacations; so it is with some charitable

institutions. Almost every kind of business has its dull season; merchants and professional men have times when there is little to do; not so in the hospitals for the insane. Holidays are the most laborious, even the night time is not free from responsibility. Hence the wear and tear, not only of those employed, but of the buildings, machinery and furniture. Carpenters, masons, plumbers and painters are constantly engaged in making repairs. The current expense fund is taxed a few thousand dollars each year to pay mechanics, and to buy materials for repairs; the items are numerous, a little here and a little there.

The ten thousand dollars for which we ask, will be used to make repairs which will cost from one to several hundred dollars each. By having a fund of this kind the price of board is kept at a minimum, and an unexpected expense be met without embarrassment. Last year one hundred and ten dollars was spent in mending an old hot water tank, next year a new one will be required to take its place, which will cost five hundred dollars. Two thousand dollars should be spent in new indirect radiators and fittings. A large ice box is required for the milk room. A room should be provided in which to store coal for the fireplaces and the ranges. The ceilings in the basement of "Grove Hall" should be plastered to promote cleanliness and to make this building more thoroughly fire proof. A detached waiting room should be built at the end of the street railway.

The hospital needs another dynamo to be run in the day time, to furnish lights for dark closets, basement rooms, and to supply the bookkeepers on dark days in winter. The wiring for the lamps required in the day time should be separate from the system for evening lamps, also from the circuit for all night work. The dynamo and wiring will cost about five hundred dollars.

A hundred dollars, at least, is needed to furnish permanent seats for the gallery of the amusement hall. This assembly room has never been supplied with a piano; for concerts and other musical entertainments, where a piano is indispensable, one is borrowed of the superintendent's wife, or carried to the hall from one of the wards. If the fund asked for the repairs and improvements is sufficiently large, a good piano can be paid for in this way.

It is expected that the electric street railway will draw coal from the depots in Independence into the coal house at the hospital. When this is done a turn-table and track scales will be required.

New extension ladders and a few hundred feet of new hose should be secured at once, to keep our appliance for fire protection sufficient and effective.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

One hundred and sixty acres of the hospital farm, which contain most of the buildings, have been set apart as exercise grounds for the patients. Most of this space lies in front of the institution; it is being finished up with macadamized drives, gravel walks, shade trees, summer houses, flower beds, lawns for tennis and croquet. The money required is to pay for stone, gravel, trees, and the labor of a skilled landscape gardener. One thousand dollars each year, for a few years, will enable the Steward to crowd this work to completion so that the approaches to the institution may please visitors as well as members of the hospital family. The more completely these grounds are fitted, the more useful they become.

SLAUGHTER AND STORE HOUSE.

The present slaughter house is a small, temporary, rough board structure. The location must be changed. There should be cooling and cold storage rooms in connection with it; also a clean room in which to render tallow and lard; besides a place for the curing of hides; furthermore, a closed pen, a stock-yard, with sheds and other conveniences, will be required. In short, just such a one as may be seen at the hospital at Mount Pleasant is desired.

Our meat bill is nearly twelve thousand dollars a year, therefore, the conveniences for doing the work in this department should be labor saving, and conducive to cleanliness. The cold storage part of this house should be so constructed as to preserve meat well with an economical use of ice. We estimate that five thousand dollars will be required to do this work right.

PAINT AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The hospital much needs a two-story brick building, in dimensions thirty by forty feet, and located apart from others for iron work, also for the storage of iron materials on the ground floor, with space for turpentine, oil, varnish and paints in the story above. As yet no suitable place can be found in which to keep numerous pieces of iron, of various sizes and kinds, required in making repairs about this large establishment. The painters' supplies are still stored in the basement of the hospital; since many of them are combustible, it is quite an unsafe thing to do. Such a building

will prove useful and economical by affording good places to do blacksmithing and painting. Three thousand dollars will put up such a fire-proof building as is required for the above named purposes.

COTTAGE FOR WOMEN.

The managers of this hospital do not ask for this cottage on account of a desire to increase the capacity of the institution. But we already have two cottages for men; they supplement the wards in the main institution and they perfect the classification of men in such a satisfactory manner that we greatly desire a detached building for the accommodation of one hundred women. With one cottage more this hospital will be complete, with facilities to properly treat both acute and chronic cases.

The building is to be heated independently with water; furnished throughout at a per capita cost of but four hundred dollars per bed. It will be ready for use within one year of the time that the appropriation is available. In no other way can the State so quickly and so economically provide for one hundred insane persons.

NUMBER OF INSANE IN IOWA.

The proportion of insane to sane persons in Iowa is one to five hundred. There are now in this state four thousand persons who are insane.

The three hospitals have in them twenty-two hundred patients, but ought not to contain more than twenty-one hundred patients in order to give promising cases the best chance to recover, and to avoid accidents which crowding may cause.

CROWDED CONDITION OF THIS HOSPITAL.

This hospital contained eight hundred and thirty-three patients two years ago. This number increased steadily until the 7th of June, 1892, when fifty-two female patients were sent to Clarinda, but notwithstanding, at the end of that same month, there remained eight hundred and forty-two patients.

During the period which has just closed two hundred and eleven patients recovered, ninety-three died, more than a hundred were sent to county houses and asylums, fifty-two were taken to Clarinda, enough others were taken away by relatives uncured to amount to a total discharge of six hundred and five persons. This number is thirty-five *less* than the number admitted during the two years.

Since we are now seriously crowded, if the legislature does not make an appropriation for a cottage to accommodate a hundred patients, so that our wards may be relieved to this extent, it will be necessary for the trustees of this hospital, during the next two years, to order about one hundred and fifty patients removed to the poor houses.

CHRONIC INSANE IN POOR HOUSES.

Of the two thousand insane persons who are outside of the three State hospitals it is probable that one-half of this number is being kept in county poor houses. If it is the policy of the legislature to care for all the insane in hospitals, there is a sufficient number ready to fill another institution now.

STATE VERSUS COUNTY CARE.

Most of the northern States have a State Board of Charities, whose functions are to visit and report the condition, not only of State, but also of county institutions. In Iowa supervisors are the only ones whose duty it is to inspect the county poor houses. Economy is the criterion of these men. They have no opportunity to learn how the insane should be cared for. Not many members of the legislature have given much attention to the subject of caring for the insane, either in State or in county institutions. No persons, who were qualified to determine, have ever reported to the Governor or to the General Assembly, the exact condition of the insane in county poor houses. On the other hand, the supervisors and the steward, who have exclusive charge of the insane in county poor houses, *are accountable to no one*, so can keep these unfortunate persons in whatever quarters they may happen to have, giving them such attention as may be convenient.

The insane, unlike paupers, cannot have permission to leave the poor house, nor are many of them able to make their wants known, or to complain of insufficient care.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society at Des Moines, last year, a committee was appointed to aid in moulding public opinion concerning the care of the insane. The report of this committee at Burlington, last May, was embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The three hospitals for the insane in Iowa are full, and many insane persons are from time to time, of necessity, placed in county poor houses, be it therefore, by the members of the Iowa State Medical Society,

Resolved, That neither county poor houses nor county asylums are proper places for the care and treatment of the insane.

Resolved, That we will use our influence with the members of the next General Assembly to the end that increased accommodations for the insane in Iowa may be made as soon as possible.

Resolved, That another hospital for the insane should be located next year in the northwestern quarter of the State, with the determination to have it ready for use as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is desirable for the State to establish and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of epileptics, consisting of a system of cottages for the accommodation of both sexes; for children as well as adults, for the sane as well as for the insane; for the cure of cases where complete and permanent restoration is possible; for educating those susceptible of it; for furnishing occupation, amusement, and an isolated home for all sorts of persons afflicted with epilepsy.

Resolved, That, in our judgment the State of Iowa should make adequate provision, not only for the care and education of feeble-minded children, but also a home for persons who outgrow such an institution, and yet are unfit to care for themselves or to mingle in society.

CONCLUSIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Statistics show that no State can find nearly so many natives in Iowa as New York. This Empire State is the most populous, the most wealthy, and one of the most enterprising in the Union. But on account of her age and her large foreign population she has a large number of insane, amounting, all told, to twenty thousand.

This great commonwealth has had a State Board of Charities since 1866, "whose visitorial powers extend to all charitable, correctional and eleemosynary institutions, excepting state prisons, supported wholly or in part by the State, or by cities, counties, incorporated benevolent associations or otherwise. Its executive duties are the supervision of the support, the transfer of the insane not properly provided for from poor houses to state hospitals," and to make an annual report to the legislature of the numbers, condition and needs of all the dependent classes. This annual report of statistics, observations and recommendations makes a good sized book, which is always bound in boards and cloth.

Several of the counties in New York contain large cities, and are very populous. Such counties have large numbers of insane to support. The State Board of Charities, at an early day, gave such counties permission to keep their insane in county asylums, if they would conform to the requirements made by the Board.

Permit me here to quote a few statements made in the twenty second annual report of this Board.

The great body of citizens who wish to know and to do the right thing, who undoubtedly are the great majority in the counties, are led to expect, in the first

place, less outlay for land than is necessary; in the second place, less expense of building than is requisite for proper classification and for sanitary reasons; and in the third place, less annual cost of maintenance than is demanded for proper care and treatment.

The first error starts with a departure from the unanimous conclusions of all alienists and experts in the care of the insane, that asylums should have large grounds, including arable lands which modern authorities and experience show should be about one acre to every patient.

The second point of misapprehension is due to the assumption that a public insane asylum is but an extension of a poor house, without other means of treatment, or even classification. It is true, that in large counties proper appointments for classification and treatment may be secured, at an average cost per capita approximating that of State asylums for chronic cases; but it is not so in small counties, where the classification really requisite for thirty to forty cases may be as extended in number of wards as that necessary for three hundred or four hundred patients.

The third point of misunderstanding is owing to the mistake in assuming, as is often done in popular discussions, that the indigent insane are not, like other sick persons, entitled on first presumption to sympathy and aid, but more like ordinary paupers, that are presumed to be suffering the result of vicious habits of living, with only rights or claims, to be simply supported and tolerated at the least possible expense.

Once deceived as to the cost of proper provision for county care of the insane, the deception perpetuates itself. In order to justify the preconceived opinion, no proper provision is made for the two extremes of the helpless classes and the violent classes. These expensive patients are left to be neglected or to be crowded into the State institutions, while the workers are kept to labor for the maintenance of themselves not only, but of the paupers in the same county system. If the State asylums could have these workers only, it is safe to say that they would be nearly, if not entirely self-supporting, even on the basis of medical supervision of labor restricted and regulated for the good of patient as primary and paramount, and such support as secondary and subordinate.

And these self-deceptions, as to the cost of county care, are continued further by the mixed system of maintenance and economy, between the pauper and the insane departments of the county care, the food and clothing being generally and substantially the same, and the finances and accounts almost always the same, without any separation or distinction whatsoever.

The county asylum is thus merely an integral part of the poor house, and of the pauper economy and administration. There being no data showing the actual cost of county care, there can be no comparison of such cost with that of State care of the insane.

At the best, however, under the present system of county care, there will always be a residue of evils practically remediless.

The enactment of Chapter 283, Laws of 1889, to establish and organize the State Commission in Lunacy and to define its duties, must be deemed to have been a recognition by the people of the necessity of placing the relations of the State to its insane upon a more comprehensive basis than had before obtained, so as to secure better safeguards against possible abuses and wrongs in the commitment, custody and control of insane patients. The establishment of a new Commission, organized with a direct regard to such a result, was the culmination of an agita-

tion which has been in progress for a number of years, and it clearly showed the intention of the people and of their representatives to pursue a policy which should finally and completely separate the insane from other objects of the State's charities.

The Commission consists of three members, the statute requiring that one shall be a reputable physician of the State, and a graduate of a regularly incorporated medical college, having been at least ten years in the actual practice of his profession, and who has had experience in the care and treatment of the insane; one shall be a reputable member of the bar, of at least ten years standing, and a citizen of the State, and the third shall be a citizen of reputable character. The law thus provides, at least theoretically, for a central board to exercise general supervision and oversight over the application and operation of the lunacy statutes, and qualified to regulate other matters pertaining to the welfare of the insane, whether of a medical, legal, or business nature.

The whole Commission, or a majority thereof, at least twice in each year, must visit every asylum and institution in which the insane are in legal custody in this State, inspect every part of the buildings, examine records, method of administration, dietary, stores, etc.; see every patient whenever practicable, examine attendants and employes, and confer with managers, trustees or other authorities.

Of all the questions which have been under consideration relating to the care and treatment of the insane, the Commission regards State supervision of the insane as the most important. It is a matter of such vital consequence that no reasonable effort should be spared to bring about its speedy determination. The care and treatment of the insane is not one of those problems that can be left to work itself out.

It is not creditable to the people of this great commonwealth that thousands of helpless individuals should be permitted to suffer through a long period of years while the relative cheapness of the two systems is undergoing discussion. If the questions were one into which human sufferings did not enter, but which only involved taxation and the ultimate benefits to be derived therefrom, then the State might be justified in permitting a long period of years to elapse before reaching a final determination, in order that the results of such lapse of time might be carefully weighed and balanced.

In the meantime it should be borne in mind that the condition of the insane in county alms-houses is not improving, even if it be not growing worse, for the reason that the county authorities are naturally unwilling to incur expense which they may know to be needed in the line of improvements or repairs so long as this question of State care for all of the insane remains unsettled. The conclusions of the Commission on this subject are based largely on its observations of the actual operation and condition of the State institutions and of the insane departments of county alms houses.

As respects the relative economy of the two systems, the Commission regrets its inability to present facts and figures sufficient to warrant any definite conclusion, owing mainly to the fact that, almost without exception, county institutions keep no account of the cost of support of their insane apart from that of sane paupers. In most of them the per capita cost of their combined inmates is only approximately ascertained; or, as one keeper expressed the idea, "We call it one dollar and thirty cents a week, but really it comes nearer two dollars."

As compared with State care, it is claimed that the cost of maintenance in county poor houses is much less. But for the reasons already given, this claim is largely based on conjecture. Indeed, there is no certainty about it. In a few instances a separate estimation had been undertaken, but in each case examined by the Commission, it was found that no reliable comparison could be made.

HOSPITAL FOR NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

It is the duty of the State to care for all of her insane in hospitals. The trustees of these hospitals are obliged to send many patients each year to the poorhouses; supervisors, in turn, are obliged to provide for these insane persons as best they can; thus a system of county care is being established.

The next General Assembly should provide a building commission and make an appropriation to start a new hospital in northwestern Iowa. If the history of the three hospitals we already have is repeated, five years will elapse after the first appropriation is made before the new institution is ready to receive patients. The first year will be required to select a location, and to adopt plans; the second to gather materials, and to lay foundations. Buildings for heating and for lighting apparatus, for kitchens, for laundry and store room, together with arrangements for water supply and for sewerage must be provided before the wards for patients can be occupied.

The farm should contain at least a section of land, and should be in a healthful location. An ample and unfailing supply of pure water, good opportunity to dispose of sewage, convenience of access, and competing rates on coal and other freight are prime requisites.

Persons who are disinterested, and who are otherwise qualified, should choose the location and adopt the plans, so that no serious mistakes may be made in establishing this new hospital.

MILK SUPPLY.

In noting the advantages the patients in this hospital enjoy, we will state, that the institution is provided with as fine a herd of milch cows as can be found in the State. When it is remembered that Iowa is foremost in the dairy business, this declaration may seem extreme to persons who have not seen these milkers. The number is now seventy-five, but since the new barn will be ready for use in a few weeks the number will soon be increased to ninety.

The numbers above given do not include the dry cows which are kept in a separate pasture and sheltered in an old stable. All the calves are sold before they are a week old; the cows get plenty of vegetables and ground feed; the water they drink is pure. No butter is made, so it is evident that the milk supply is good and abundant.

COST OF BOARD.

During the past two years the price of board has been twelve

dollars per month during the six summer months, and fourteen dollars per month during the six winter months. This amounted to one hundred and fifty-six dollars each year; an average of thirteen dollars each month, or of three dollars each week.

OUT OF DOOR LIFE.

The report of 1875 declares that "since our exercise grounds have been enclosed a large number of our patients have been out of doors daily. As many as *one hundred* have been out at one time. A few are allowed to go at pleasure, to visit town, attend church," etc. When these statements were made there were *two hundred and fifty* patients in this hospital. In 1884, when all of the female patients were moved into the south wing two large "airing courts," with tight fences, eight feet in height, were made; soon afterward the yards for men wore out and were entirely dispensed with. During the last two years we have had no enclosure whatever for either sex. Every patient who is not confined to the bed is taken out of doors when the weather permits, at least once each day; to this rule only two or three cripples are exceptions. Most patients, during the long days of summer, are out after supper, making three times a day for them. In hot weather most of the time is spent in the groves; throughout the rest of the year walks are taken by the men, and by the women who are strong enough to do so; the infirm, the weak and the unwilling are given rides daily in carriages or sleighs. If the patients do not work we endeavor to have them exercised and occupied as best we can.

SECLUSION.

No patient in this hospital is ever kept locked in a room all day on account of viciousness or on account of disorderly habits. Rarely is one kept in a room for half an hour, or possibly for an hour, for one or the other of the reasons just stated.

Although some well managed hospitals in the east use padded rooms for excited and violent cases, this institution has never had a padded room, and there is no need of them here now.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINT.

Three male patients came to this hospital in 1873 wearing leather wristlets and a belt fastened with a locked buckle. They were chronic cases and continued to wear these restraints for years.

Straps were formerly used in exceptional cases to keep patients in bed, but they are a thing of the past. The biennial report issued in 1881 states that during the two years which the report

covers, fifty-six camisoles were made in the sewing room. We can now say that a camisole has not been used in this institution for several years; most of the present attendants never saw one. We do not claim to have totally and forever abolished the use of all forms of restraint, but to have abandoned the use of mechanical restraint habitually, and when patience, with close watching, will answer better. No patient is now subjected to the continuous use of restraint, and the use of it for an hour or two at a time is very seldom prescribed.

QUIET AND ORDER.

In the early days the voices of patients were not infrequently heard at a distance of one or two miles from the hospital. Notices were posted at the entrances to the grounds stating that the roads on the hospital farm were not thoroughfares, and that passage was forbidden except to persons having business at the hospital. Although the street car now carries scores of persons to and from the hospital every day; although on all, except stormy days, the patients are grouped in various parts of the grounds, and in summer the windows are all wide open, yet every one must admit that we have, both day and night, a very quiet and a very orderly family.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

Two-thirds of the male patients admitted to this hospital are either farmers or farmer's sons, or farm hands; hence farm work is the chief occupation followed by the men before they became insane, and the kind of employment they can most satisfactorily engage in while in the institution. The size of the farm, the number of horses, cattle, hogs and other animals kept, together with the amount of fruits, vegetables, grain and hay raised, as indicated in the report of the steward, will give any one some idea of the amount of work to be done. To be sure, a farmer, three teamsters, two milk men, and in summer several attendants are hired to take charge of this work, but they are assisted constantly by all the patients who can be used to good advantage. Besides male patients assist the carpenters, the painters, the mason, the fireman, the plumber, the baker; also in the laundry and in the kitchen. Something like a thousand yards of rag carpeting are woven every year by one of the male patients. Two or three male patients are quite constantly employed in our printing office, and do our job work to good advantage. The female patients assist in the ironing room, in the sewing room, in the kitchen and elsewhere. They

do much sewing and mending, not only for themselves, but for the house and for the men. Many patients of both sexes sew carpet rags. About one-third of the patients, both male and female, assist daily in the house work. It is evident that quite a large percentage of the patients are incapacitated for any kind of work. Some are recent and acute cases, who need rest and medical treatment. Many can not even dress or wait upon themselves, either on account of a clouded or lost mind. Furthermore there are numerous and chronic cases who, on account of advanced age, or bodily infirmities are unable to do any kind of work. It should be observed, in conclusion, that but few persons who are thoroughly insane are capable of performing tasks which require close attention, or much skill. They are not qualified to learn a new business which requires application and accuracy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements for patients are of two kinds, in doors and out of doors. For the most part the out of door games and pastimes are indulged in during the six summer months, beginning with April. They consist in croquet, lawn tennis, base ball, quoits, gymnastics, swinging and lounging in the shade.

On the other hand during the six winter months, beginning with October the games and diversions are chiefly in doors. There are two billiard tables and one pool table, besides two bowling alleys for men; cards, checkers, dominoes and chess are also indulged in by the male patients. The women play various kinds of cards, amuse themselves with puzzles, with backgammon, and various kinds of fancy work. There are three pianos and thirteen organs in the wards. There is also a good cabinet organ in the chapel. There are pictures on the walls in every ward in the hospital, also in the day rooms of the two cottages; none of them are expensive, but they help to furnish and to make the apartments cheerful. The same may be said of vases, statuary and other kinds of *bric-a-brac*. Curtains are used almost everywhere, and one or two breadths of carpet extend the full length of most of the corridors. All of the sitting room floors are covered and nearly all the bed rooms are furnished with rugs. Rockers and other easy chairs are plentifully supplied. In many of the wards plants are kept and in some canary birds may be found. Except the weekly dance and an occasional concert the evening entertainments are reserved for the winter season. They comprise dances, concerts, theatricals, exhibitions, lectures, sociables and holiday entertainments. It devolves on the

officers for the most part, to conduct these performances. Although patients participate in most of these social affairs, the principal part of the assistance is furnished by employes. The reading room should not be forgotten, which is frequented by male patients in the forenoon and female patients in the afternoon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The pastors of the churches in Independence continue, in turn, to preach in the hospital chapel every Sunday afternoon. Their sermons are a help and a comfort to the patients. This outside demand which is made upon the time and the strength of the clergymen is met in an earnest and generous spirit. These noble men deserve not only the thanks of the officers, employes and patients who are benefited by their ministrations, but of all citizens of the State who are interested in the welfare of this hospital. The reverend gentlemen who have assisted during the last two years, are as follows: Nathaniel Pye, M. H. Smith, J. V. Scofield, George Kline, William L. Hunter, Charles B. Mee, A. A. Baker, J. W. Horner, Fred M. Abbott, W. S. Potwin, Frank N. Riale, Independence; E. M. Vittum, Grinnell, E. N. Barrett, Iowa City; W. B. Phelps, Marengo; A. B. Robbins, Muscatine; Alex. Wilson, Hopkinton; and John H. Ritchey, Portage, Wis.

Rev. Fathers O'Dowd and Drexler, of Independence, have been prompt and obliging in visiting patients of the Catholic faith, also in administering the rites of the church to those who were about to die. Their interviews with patients are always judicious and consoling.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

This hospital organized its training school for attendants October 29, 1889. Lectures on physiology, medicine, nursing, the duties of attendants, and on insanity are delivered to the class every week during the six winter months by members of the medical staff.

All attendants, both male and female, graduates as well as persons who have recently entered the service, are required to be present at these lectures. Clinical instruction is given as opportunities present throughout the year by all of the physicians. It is the purpose of the school to not only make good attendants for the insane, but to make skillful and reliable nurses for the sick.

Smith's Elementary Physiology; Connecticut Hand Book for Attendants; English Hand Book on the Insane; Rules and Regu-

lations of this hospital, are the text books used. Members of the school are examined concerning the contents of these books as well as upon the subjects treated in the lectures. Two years' experience in this hospital is a requisite for graduation. It is expected that graduates will continue to acquire knowledge suitable to their vocation as long as they remain in this hospital.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL TREATMENT.

The diseases peculiar to women have received attention ever since the opening of the hospital. Three female physicians have served for terms amounting to six years for the express purpose of doing this kind of work well.

During the last year more satisfactory service has been rendered in this direction than ever before. The examinations have been made and the treatment conducted by Dr. Voldeng. He has been assisted in a skillful and very faithful manner by Miss Emma Wiggin, who has had more than nine years' experience in this hospital as an attendant, a supervisor, and a nurse. Immediately upon graduation from the training school fifteen months ago she was set apart to this work. During this time very many examinations have been made by the doctor and a great sufficiency of injections have been given by the nurse. Numerous enemas have been given, and the catheter passed by the nurse when required. She has also had the care of caked breasts, has dressed the wounds and sores of the women, including two cancers. Cleanliness and comfort have thus been promoted, as much as possible convalescence has been hastened, and in some instances the direct treatment of uterine diseases has helped more than anything else to restore the mind.

RECAPITULATION.

The biennial period for which this report is made has been the most successful one in the history of this institution. Although the number of admissions has been large, and most of the wards have been crowded with patients far beyond their capacity, yet the percentage of recoveries has never been so large, and the percentage of deaths has never been so small as during the last two years. The proportion of recoveries and the death rate compare favorably with the best hospitals for the insane in this country. The same may be said of the cost of maintenance. The healthy appearance of the patients, their quiet and orderly habits, together with a condition of general contentment lead to the conclusion that this hospital is fulfilling its mission in a remarkable degree.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

The good results obtained from the work of the last two years are largely due to the following conditions:

A corps of skillful physicians, who have given close attention to duty; the services of a sufficient number of trained nurses and attendants; a good classification of the patients; a large amount of out-door life; a variety and abundance of nutritious food; plenty of pure water; cleanliness; an honest and a sagacious steward to purchase supplies, manage the farm, and to see that nothing is wasted; a board of trustees, or managers, composed of thrifty business men, who make the operations of the hospital a study, and who give its resident officers the benefit of their best judgment concerning its various affairs.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. M. Nelson Voldeng is the first-assistant physician, and has now served in this capacity for three years. He is prompt, diligent, accurate and studious. He is thoroughly wedded to his profession. He keeps a record of the movement of the population from day to day, and has carefully prepared the statistical tables which are a part of this report.

Dr. John C. Doolittle, the second assistant physician, is devoted to the duties of his office, and is well adapted to the specialty in which he is engaged. He has been a member of the medical staff for four years.

Dr. H. W. Burnard is third assistant physician. He has been in the medical department of this hospital for four years. Without neglecting his professional duties he has given much of his time and skill to entertainments for the amusement of patients.

Dr. Jacob W. Wells is fourth assistant physician. He has served this hospital one year as an interne, and one as an assistant. He is capable and efficient.

Charles L. Thomas continues in the office of steward. He is untiring in energy; he turns off an immense amount of work, and he is thoroughly honest. He is familiar with the needs of this hospital, and purchases supplies at most favorable prices.

Twenty days after the end of the last biennial period Mrs. Lucy M. Gray died. She had served this hospital as matron for more than fourteen years. According to her wish she was called to rest while in the midst of her usefulness. She was careful in the performance of every part of her work; she had studied economy all her life, and knew how to impart the principles of it to others.

She was an excellent cook; she made good cooks and good managers of those who served in the kitchens under her direction. Mrs. Gray was extremely conscientious; she was an earnest Christian. It may be justly said of her life work, "Well done."

Miss Kate Hale has held the office of matron since November 1, 1891. She came from the hospital at Winnebago, Wisconsin, where she had an experience in like capacity. The arduous duties of her position are performed with ability and discretion.

I forbear to mention the heads of departments; also the names of some employes who have distinguished themselves by faithfulness and by devotion to the noble work in which we are so closely united.

I am glad to say that my relations with all have been of the most cordial character. It affords me pleasure to express my appreciation and to tender my thanks to all who have co-operated with me in ministering to the wants of the afflicted ones committed to the care of this large institution.

The obligations I am under, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, are great, for frequent visits, for earnest support, for valuable suggestions and for sustaining the good name of this hospital.

The Christian ideal of a hospital for the insane is an institution that affords the greatest possible opportunities for recovery to recent and promising patients, besides furnishing the largest amount of pleasure and of comfort to deranged persons who cannot be restored, but who are unfit to live at home.

GERSHOM H. HILL,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			THIRD YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892	444	389	833	472	370	842
Number admitted	187	158	345	171	124	295	358	282	640
Number treated	631	547	1,178	643	494	1,137	802	671	1,473
Discharged—Recovered	45	64	109	50	52	102	95	116	211
Improved	62	58	120	50	40	90	121	98	219
Unimproved	18	35	53	23	9	32	41	44	85
Died	31	23	54	22	17	39	53	40	93
Total discharged and died	156	190	346	154	118	272	310	298	608
Average daily number	452	396	848	483	360	843	467	378	845
Number remaining June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893	472	370	842	495	373	868

TABLE II.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE BEGINNING.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM MAY 1, 1873, TO JUNE 30, 1893.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission from counties	3,432	1,899	5,331
Readmissions	625	450	1,075
Transferred from Hospital at Mt. Pleasant	143	108	251
Total admissions	4,200	2,454	6,654
Number discharged—Recovered	634	597	1,231
Improved	922	648	1,570
Unimproved	500	420	1,010
Died	554	416	970
Total discharged and died	2,700	2,081	4,781
Number remaining	495	373	868

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	Biennial period.	From beginning.
Under fifteen years.....		
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	42
Over twenty and under thirty.....	41	347
Over thirty and under forty.....	159	1,616
Over forty and under fifty.....	193	1,491
Over fifty and under sixty.....	114	1,073
Over sixty and under seventy.....	60	592
Over seventy.....	46	358
	22	155
Total.....	640	5,654

TABLE VII.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Period.	From beginning.	NATIVITY.	Period.	From beginning.
Maine.....	3	42	Wisconsin.....	29	269
New Hampshire.....	1	15	Minnesota.....	3	10
Vermont.....	7	108	Iowa.....	166	947
Massachusetts.....	5	57	Nebraska.....		1
Rhode Island.....		4	Kansas.....		24
Connecticut.....		35	Missouri.....	2	1
New York.....	55	593	Colorado.....		5
New Jersey.....	5	32	California.....		15
Pennsylvania.....	27	371	Canada.....	15	171
Delaware.....		3	England.....	15	187
Maryland.....	2	22	Ireland.....	40	412
Virginia.....	3	30	Scotland.....	3	34
West Virginia.....	4	9	Wales.....		19
North Carolina.....		8	Scandinavia.....	53	383
South Carolina.....		1	Holland.....	5	30
Georgia.....	1	2	Germany.....	72	707
Alabama.....		10	Austria.....	14	64
Louisiana.....	2	7	Switzerland.....	1	37
Texas.....		4	Italy.....		1
Kentucky.....	2	29	France.....	2	12
Tennessee.....	1	10	Iceland.....		1
Ohio.....	28	367	Australia.....		1
Indiana.....	11	109	Unknown.....	9	46
Illinois.....	51	355			
Michigan.....	2	37	Total.....	640	5,654

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Allamakee.....	91	67	158	8	6	14	6	6	12
Benton.....	107	86	193	10	3	13	16	15	31
Black Hawk.....	88	98	186	12	7	19	11	9	20
Bremer.....	60	41	101	9	3	12	16	9	25
Boone.....	33	36	69						1
Buchanan.....	92	86	178	16	9	25	13	9	22
Buena Vista.....	29	23	52	4	5	9	8	6	14
Butler.....	48	31	79	5	3	8	8	3	11
Calhoun.....	24	29	44	3	5	8	9	5	14
Carroll.....	38	29	57						
Cedar.....		1	1						1
Cerro Gordo.....	41	40	81	8	6	14	7	4	11
Cherokee.....	29	18	47	4	4	8	5	7	12
Chickasaw.....	66	58	124	9	11	20	11	5	16
Clay.....	15	15	30	2	5	7	1	4	5
Clayton.....	156	104	250	9	12	21	6	9	15
Crawford.....	120	129	249	13	20	33	24	26	50
Delaware.....	24	14	38						1
Dickinson.....	96	69	165	9	10	19	13	11	24
Dubuque.....	8	9	17	2	1	3	3	3	6
Emmett.....	225	184	409	17	17	34	16	19	35
Fayette.....	11	12	23	3	2	5	3	4	7
Floyd.....	120	82	202	15	9	24	18	18	36
Franklin.....	58	37	95	6	7	13	11	8	19
Greene.....	42	37	79	7	3	10	6	7	13
Grundy.....	61	55	96	4	4	8			
Hamilton.....	27	22	49	3	2	5	4	5	9
Hancock.....	41	37	78	4	5	9	13	3	16
Hardin.....	21	8	29	6	1	7	7	2	9
Howard.....	53	62	105	8	7	15	10	14	24
Humboldt.....	38	32	70	6	2	8	11	5	16
Ida.....	17	11	28	3	4	7	7	3	10
Jackson.....	18	22	40		3	3			
Johnson.....	70	35	105	6	4	10	4	2	6
Jones.....	1		1						1
Kossuth.....	96	50	155	7	5	12	14	10	24
Linn.....	35	16	51	9	6	15	5	4	9
Lyon.....	161	111	272	26	13	39	30	28	58
Mahaska.....	8	11	19	4	2	6	4	4	8
Marshall.....	1		1						1
Mills.....	67	41	108		2	2		2	2
Mitchell.....	1		1						
Monona.....	35	36	71	3	4	7	7	7	14
Muscatine.....	27	25	52		1	1			
O'Brien.....	1		1						1
Oscola.....	7	8	15	3	1	4	2	1	3
Palo Alto.....	20	11	31	7	4	11	8	4	12
Plymouth.....	21	15	36	4	3	7	4	2	6
Pocahontas.....	37	25	62	5	3	8	16	9	25
Poweshiek.....	27	16	43	2	5	7	7	8	15
Sac.....		1	1						
Sioux.....	20	18	38		1	1			
Story.....	37	14	51	8	1	9	13	2	15
Tama.....	25	19	44						
Washington.....	66	58	124	12	13	25	7	7	14
Webster.....	1		1						
Winnebago.....	77	75	152	14	7	21	23	12	35
Worth.....	121	79	200	11	6	17	18	10	28
Woodbury.....	18	13	31	4	1	5	4	5	9
Wright.....	16	9	25	2	3	5	5	5	10
Van Buren.....	38	37	75	4	4	8	2	2	4
State at large.....	18	26	44	4	7	11	5	5	10
	1		1						
Total.....	3,200	2,454	5,654	358	282	640	495	373	868

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MEN.	NO.	MEN.	NO.
Aptiarist.....		Student.....	
Auctioneer.....		Tailor.....	5
Baker.....		Telegrapher.....	
Butcher.....		Teacher.....	2
Blacksmith.....	1	Tramp.....	
Book keeper.....	3	Wagon maker.....	
Carpenter.....	6		
Clerk.....	14	Total.....	358
Commercial traveler.....	1		
Cooper.....			
Editor.....			
Elocutionist.....			
Express agent.....	1	Compositor.....	1
Farmers and farmers' sons.....	206	Domestic.....	29
Hotel keeper.....		Hair dresser.....	
Laborers and laborers' sons.....	72	House keeper.....	31
Mason.....	8	Milliner.....	4
Mechanic.....	3	No occupation.....	2
Merchant.....	15	Seamstress.....	1
Miller.....	1	Teacher.....	10
Miner.....	3	Stenographer.....	
No occupation.....	11	Washerwoman.....	
Painter.....		Wife of banker.....	1
Lawyer.....		Not known.....	9
Photographer.....		Wives and daughters of farmers.....	122
Physician.....	2	Wives and daughters of laborers.....	32
Preacher.....	1	Wives and daughters of mechanics.....	8
Printer.....	2	Wives and daughters of merchants.....	11
Railroad conductor.....	2	Wives and daughters of professional men.....	4
Sailor.....		Wives and daughters of tradesmen.....	26
Saloon keeper.....			
Shoemaker.....	1	Total.....	282
Speculator.....			

TABLE X.

SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
CONGENITAL—						
Hereditary.....	125	85	210	566	455	1,021
Defective mental organization.....	16	19	35	74	60	134
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Chorea.....	1	1	2	4	3	7
Epilepsy.....	30	15	45	243	115	358
Gross cerebral lesion.....				31	5	36
Cerebral meningitis.....	1	4	5	10	5	15
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....				6	4	10
Apoplexy.....	4		4	19	4	23
Sun or heat-stroke.....	23		23	183	22	205
Disease of middle ear.....		1	1	2	2	4
Injury to head.....	8	2	10	143	18	161
Injury to spine.....	1	1	2	9	8	17
Injury to eye.....				10	1	11
DISEASES IN GENERAL—						
Fever.....	4	7	11	62	60	122
Syphilis.....	1	1	2	17	5	22
Poor health.....	18	29	47	127	176	303
Lagrippe.....	10	13	23	18	23	41
Loss of sleep.....	2		2	7	4	11
Opium habit.....				8	14	22
Intemperance.....	15	2	17	202	9	211
Use of tobacco.....	1		1	17		17
Masturbation.....	30	1	31	190	8	207
Excessive venery.....	4	1	5	19	6	24
Uterine diseases.....		14	14		112	112
Exposure during menstruation.....					21	21
Suppressed menstruation.....					74	74
Disturbed gestation.....		1	1		16	16
Puerperal condition.....		9	9		158	158
Prolonged lactation.....		1	1		17	17
Too frequent pregnancies.....		5	5		39	39
Change of life.....		5	5		76	76
Senile decay.....	7	11	18	62	43	105
MORAL INFLUENCES—						
Disappointment.....	1		1	5	12	17
Spiritualism.....				8	6	14
Religious excitement.....	3		3	55	55	110
Fright.....				15	16	31
Grief.....	3	10	13	35	84	119
Worry and excitement.....	7		7	43	31	74
Desertion of companion.....				4	12	16
Ill treatment.....		5	5	3	12	15
Change of home.....	1	2	3	10	17	27
Domestic trouble.....	5	8	13	72	93	165
Disappointed affection.....	7	3	10	49	46	95
Seduction.....				5	5	10
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	8	2	10	118	21	139
Poverty and want.....				20	25	45
Exposure and over-work.....	16	10	26	89	40	129
Excessive mental labor.....				39	10	49
Solitary life.....	2		2	7	2	9
Cause unknown.....	14	5	19	589	306	979
Total.....	358	282	640	3,200	2,454	5,654

TABLE XI.

CAUSE OF DEATH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Bright's disease.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	6	1	7
Cerebral softening.....	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		1
Chronic tuberculosis.....	4	2	6
Empyema.....		1	1
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	1		1
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	3	1	4
Erysipelas (phlegmonous).....	1		1
Anaemias.....		1	1
Enteritis.....	2		2
Carcinoma.....		1	1
Heart failure.....	1	1	2
La grippe.....	2		2
Miliary tuberculosis.....	10	10	20
Marasmus.....	1	2	3
Pulmonary oedema.....		2	2
Pneumonitis.....	1	4	5
Morbus Werlhofii.....	1		1
Rupture of heart.....	1	1	2
Status epilepticus.....	2	3	5
Senile exhaustion.....	3	3	6
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1		1
Strangulated hernia.....	1		1
Valvular disease.....	1		1
Accidental.....	1	1	2
Suicide.....	1	1	2
Total.....	53	40	93

TABLE XII.

RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED OR DIED.

TERM.	Recovered.	Died.
Three months or less.....	55	13
Three to six months.....	60	11
Six to twelve months.....	59	11
One to two years.....	26	13
Two to three years.....	7	10
Three to five years.....	4	21
Five to ten years.....		9
Over ten years.....		5
Total.....	211	93

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	188	81	269
Married.....	144	171	315
Widows.....	17	21	38
Divorced.....	6	9	15
Unknown.....	3		3
Total.....			640

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

DEGREE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
College.....	4	2	6
High school.....	24	13	37
Good common school.....	100	75	175
Poor common school.....	180	168	348
None.....	25	15	40
Unascertained.....	25	9	34
Total.....	358	282	640

TABLE XV.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING PERIOD.

DENOMINATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roman Catholic.....	59	42	101
Lutheran.....	50	46	96
Methodist.....	39	48	87
Presbyterian.....	10	15	25
Baptist.....	17	20	37
Congregationalist.....	16	13	29
Episcopal.....	14	7	21
Christian.....	18	16	34
Quaker.....	4	4	8
Spiritualist.....	2	3	5
Universalist.....	6	2	8
Adventist.....	4	1	5
Unitarian.....	8	9	17
Salvation Army.....	2	1	3
Tunker.....	1	2	3
Dutch Reform.....	8	3	11
Unascertained.....	65	15	80
None.....	30	37	67
Total.....	358	282	640

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

RELATIONSHIP.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Father	13	13	26
Mother	6	14	20
Brother	10	16	26
Sister	4	17	21
Brother and sister	4	2	6
Father and brother	2	1	3
Father and sister	1	1	2
Mother and brother	1	4	5
Mother and sister	1	3	4
Father and grandfather	1	1	2
Mother and grandmother	1	1	2
Father and uncle	2	2	4
Father and aunt	1	1	2
Mother and uncle	1	1	2
Mother and aunt	2	4	6
Father and mother	1	1	2
Uncle and aunt	3	4	7
Uncle	1	6	7
Aunt	5	7	12
Cousin	6	6	12
Nephew	1	2	3
Son	2	2	4
Daughter	3	2	5
Grandfather	3	4	7
Grandmother	3	3	6
Husband			
Wife			
With no hereditary history	261	165	426
Total	358	282	640

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD WHO HAVE OR HAVE HAD RELATIVES IN THIS HOSPITAL, AND DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.

RELATIONSHIP.	NO.
Father and son	2
Father and daughter	2
Mother and son	2
Mother and daughter	2
Brothers	8
Sisters	9
Brothers and sisters	8
Uncle and nephew	1
Uncle and niece	3
Aunt and niece	2
Cousins	4
Total	43

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute, simple	120	87	207
Mania, acute, delirious	1	2	3
Mania, chronic	72	68	140
Melancholia, acute, simple	58	50	108
Melancholia, acute, agitated	4	10	14
Melancholia, chronic	8	8	16
Dementia, primary	20	22	42
Dementia, secondary	8	2	10
Dementia, senile	16	12	28
Paranoia	6	4	10
Epileptic insanity	33	15	48
Choreic insanity	1		1
General paresis	5		5
Idiocy	6	2	8
Total	358	282	640

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD.

MONTH.	MEN.					WOMEN.				
	Working in ward.	Farm, garden, outside.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward.	Kitchen, laundry, sewing room.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1891.										
July	144	188	302	445	67	145	45	190	391	48
August	140	152	292	444	66	138	47	185	395	42
September	147	155	302	442	68	140	46	186	394	46
October	140	150	290	439	66	140	45	185	394	47
November	135	160	295	443	66	142	45	187	394	47
December	138	162	240	457	52	138	44	182	384	47
1892.										
January	135	160	235	458	50	128	40	168	393	42
February	140	112	252	456	55	140	45	185	390	47
March	142	122	264	456	55	130	46	176	404	43
April	144	130	274	459	50	137	41	178	410	43
May	150	140	290	461	62	139	43	182	414	44
June	148	145	293	470	62	136	40	176	375	47
July	148	162	310	460	66	140	45	185	363	50
August	140	150	290	468	60	139	40	170	361	47
September	144	160	304	471	64	125	38	163	350	46
October	140	159	299	472	63	140	45	185	361	50
November	138	165	303	479	63	135	42	177	367	49
December	140	120	260	485	57	130	39	160	362	46
1893.										
January	148	101	249	490	50	126	40	166	360	46
February	140	112	252	497	50	130	44	174	396	47
March	145	125	270	495	54	135	43	178	359	49
April	144	140	284	496	55	140	45	185	366	50
May	148	150	298	491	60	138	45	183	365	50
June	145	140	285	490	58	140	44	184	367	50
Average for biennial period	142	135	277	468	59	136	43	179	377	47

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

NATIVITY.	NO.
Both born in the United States.....	222
One born in the United States.....	28
Both foreign born.....	330
Unknown.....	70
Total.....	640

 REPORTS

OF THE

 STEWARD AND TREASURER.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Exhibit of Special Appropriations by the General Assembly.

COAL HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.		\$	
July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$	1,269.14
July	8. From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly.....		1,000.00
		\$	2,269.14

EXPENDITURES.

July	31. H. P. Johnson, hauling and labor.....	\$	85.75
July	31. John Williamson, labor as mason.....		61.50
July	31. John Artus, labor as mason.....		79.50
July	31. Geo. W. Hatch, labor as mason.....		66.25
July	31. W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....		64.50
July	31. George Robinson, hauling.....		60.00
July	31. Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....		144.00
August	1. D. S. Fifield & Son, lumber and lime.....		85.78
August	7. Leach & Smith, doors, frames, etc.....		170.80
August	31. Geo. H. Robinson, hauling.....		39.00
August	31. Geo. W. Hatch, labor as mason.....		48.12
September	2. H. P. Johnson, labor and hauling.....		87.50
September	2. John Artus, labor as mason.....		53.25
September	2. Peter McArthur, sand.....		55.00
September	2. W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....		43.20
September	2. John Williamson, labor as mason.....		35.25
September	2. Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....		202.80
September	15. Union Foundry Works, fixtures for roof.....		70.75
September	30. John Williamson, labor as mason.....		76.50
September	30. John Artus, labor as mason.....		76.50
October	19. B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co, freight.....		171.97
October	19. Josselyn & Taylor, services.....		45.00
October	19. James A Miller & Bro., iron roof.....		366.83
November	2. Lillie & Mills, work of tinner, etc.....		41.47
1892.			
January	9. Jas. A. Miller & Bro., corrugated iron.....		12.36
January	16. H. P. Johnson, labor.....		25.56
		\$	2,269.14

ELEVATOR FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance on hand	\$ 506.30
July	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	2,000.00
October	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	3,000.00
			\$ 5,506.30

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	15.	Hale Elevator Co., elevator machinery.	\$ 875.00
July	31.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	79.50
September	2.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	67.50
October	19.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	75.00
October	19.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason	75.00
October	19.	A. H. Connor & Co., steel beams	7.00
October	19.	Union Foundry Works, steel beams	23.37
October	19.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	163.90
October	19.	Josselyn & Taylor, services	57.20
October	19.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick	35.00
October	19.	Gershom H. Hill, traveling expenses	22.00
October	19.	A. D. Guernsey, traveling expenses	22.00
October	19.	C. G. Hipwell, slate	59.25
October	19.	George Neteott, brick	204.16
October	19.	Peter McArthur, sand	63.00
October	31.	Hale Elevator Co., passenger car	450.00
November	2.	George W. Parker, cornice work, etc	88.21
December	10.	Hale Elevator Co., elevator machinery	500.00
December	10.	J. T. Carmody, steel beams	20.72
1892.			
January	9.	James A. Miller & Bro., sky light	14.50
January	22.	Chas. G. Hipwell, slating, etc	41.00
January	22.	Illinois Central R. R. Co, freight	11.30
January	22.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	6.76
January	22.	Leach & Smith, lumber, etc	325.94
January	22.	R. R. Plane & Co., hardware and labor	191.08
February	22.	Hale Elevator Co., balance on elevator machinery	225.00
February	23.	Union Foundry Works, iron fire escape	1,800.00
			\$ 5,506.30

TILE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	\$ 265.38
October	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly46
1893.			
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	250.00
April	12.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	250.00
			\$ 765.84

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	24.	Evans & Howard, tile	\$ 84.68
October	19.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	32.70
1892.			
January	11.	Webster City Brick & Tile Co., tile	148.46
1893.			
January	21.	Fred Riesner, laying tile	19.00
			\$ 284.84
		Balance July 1, 1893	\$ 481.00

CONSERVATORY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.			
April	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1892.			
February	24.	Lillie & Mills, heater	227.00
April	23.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co, freight	20.86
April	25.	Iowa State Penitentiary at Anamosa, cut stone	30.00
April	25.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick	42.00
April	25.	Josselyn & Taylor, services	32.60
June	18.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick	42.00
July	26.	R. R. Plane & Co., sewer pipe	85.10
July	26.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	59.38
July	26.	H. M. Hooker Co., glass	116.16
October	20.	Thompson & Thompson, lumber and lime	132.37
October	22.	H. M. Hooker Co., glass	72.76
October	20.	B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	4.90
October	20.	Peter McArthur, sand	73.00
October	20.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	219.00
October	20.	John Artus, labor as mason	75.00
October	20.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason	184.75
October	20.	J. M. Marquette, stone	91.21
October	20.	A. D. Guernsey, services	150.00
December	27.	Leach & Smith, contract and lumber	341.91
			\$ 2,000.00

IMPROVING GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	8.	From appropriation of Twenty-third General Assembly	\$ 1,000.00
1892.			
April	14.	From appropriation of Twenty-third General Assembly	500.00
1893.			
April	12.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	500.00
			\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	1.	Overdrawn.....	\$ 99.34
July	18.	J. Weidenman, services.....	80.00
August	7.	H. W. Hovey, cement.....	219.00
August	21.	R. E. Plane & Co., sewer pipe.....	175.00
September	7.	R. E. Plane & Co., sewer pipe.....	175.00
October	19.	Charles Thomas, Sr., labor.....	38.73
1892.			
January	14.	Charles Thomas, Sr., labor.....	42.67
January	15.	Pat. Conley, stone furnished.....	48.40
April	23.	O. J. Chapman, stone furnished.....	92.57
April	23.	P. Conley, stone furnished.....	175.00
August	9.	O. J. Chapman, stone furnished.....	23.89
1893.			
January	20.	Patrick Conley, stone furnished.....	37.60
		Balance July 31, 1893.....	\$ 1,199.20
			800.80

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RECEIPTS.

1892.			
April	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	\$ 4,000.00
July	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	3,875.00
1893.			
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	125.00
			\$ 8,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1892.			
June	15.	Hill Clutch Works, pulleys.....	\$ 101.50
June	15.	Chas. A. Schieren & Co., electric belting.....	249.77
June	15.	Union Foundry Works, iron beams.....	41.62
June	25.	George A. Mayo, lamps.....	342.00
July	2.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	75.00
July	2.	George A. Mayo, lamp sockets.....	191.50
July	23.	A. D. Guernsey, services and traveling expenses.....	175.00
July	25.	Henry Artus, labor.....	28.00
July	26.	R. E. Plane & Co., hardware.....	32.37
July	26.	Leach & Smith, lumber.....	209.50
July	26.	Illinois Central Railroad Co., freight.....	36.78
July	26.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	30.12
July	26.	The Knapp Electrical Works, wire and fixtures.....	1,394.05
July	26.	Eagle Iron Works, two engines.....	1,651.00
July	26.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co., pipe covering tees and ells.....	124.30
July	26.	Crane Company, iron pipe, etc.....	144.88
July	26.	Hine Eliminator, horizontal eliminator.....	83.20
July	23.	W. N. Davis, labor.....	222.75
July	23.	Seth Peck, labor.....	152.00
August	2.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	61.25
August	25.	Rockford Electric Manufacturing Co., payment on dynamos.....	502.00
August	31.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	63.75
September	9.	Leach & Smith, lumber.....	154.62
September	22.	Rockford Electric Mfg Co., payment on dynamos.....	500.00
September	22.	Geo. A. Mayo, voltmeter and dector.....	39.75
October	1.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	55.00

October	21.	The Knapp Electrical Works, electric fixtures.....	\$ 129.00
October	21.	The Electrical Supply Co., electric goods.....	683.68
October	21.	Electric Construction and Supply Co., lamps.....	69.25
October	21.	The Buckeye Electric Co., lamps.....	13.80
November	14.	Rockford Electric Mfg Co., balance on dynamos.....	317.03
1893.			
February	22.	B. W. Tabor, electric fixtures.....	126.53
			\$ 8,000.00

ENLARGING COW BARN.

RECEIPTS.

1893.			
January	11.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	\$ 375.00
April	12.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	375.00
			\$ 750.00

EXPENDITURES.

1893.			
June	29.	M. H. Hostrawser, quarrying stone.....	\$ 21.60
			\$ 21.60
		Balance July 1, 1893.....	\$ 728.40

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	393.28
1893.			
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	3,000.00
April	12.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	3,000.00
			\$ 6,393.28

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	16.	Fairbank, Morse & Co., tank.....	\$ 375.00
September	2.	W. N. Davis, labor.....	18.28
1893.			
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., paints.....	116.59
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., paints.....	92.30
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., shellac, varnish, etc..	26.70
January	19.	Fuller & Fuller Co., lead.....	137.90
January	20.	Chas. Munnings, painter.....	120.00
January	20.	J. A. Seifrit, fresco painter.....	154.00
January	20.	Frank Marte, labor as mason.....	205.65
January	20.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....	60.30
January	20.	Henry Artus, labor.....	148.00
February	22.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....	300.00
March	1.	J. Hamilton, painter.....	10.13
March	9.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....	300.00
March	14.	William Gatcher, carpenter.....	29.38
March	14.	Warne Devoe, carpenter.....	28.88
March	14.	Dwight Steele, painter.....	20.00
March	14.	David Crown, carpenter.....	17.50
March	18.	A. P. Johnson, labor and gypsine.....	56.90
March	18.	Dan Sheehan, labor.....	68.25
March	18.	Thomas Osborn, labor.....	82.35
March	18.	L. M. O'Brien, labor.....	84.90
March	18.	Charles Osborn, labor.....	84.45
March	20.	M. C. McCoy, labor.....	87.50

March	20.	J. H. Greaney, labor.....	\$ 45.00
March	20.	M. J. Baker, labor.....	135.98
March	21.	Charles Munnings, painter.....	106.67
March	23.	Joseph A. Seifrit, fresco painter.....	280.00
March	23.	L. L. Williams, labor.....	98.10
March	23.	S. I. Williams, labor.....	100.50
April	20.	P. McArthur, hauling sand.....	21.00
April	20.	Wackerbarth & Blamer, cement, lime and moulding.....	40.00
April	20.	G. N. Leach, lumber and labor.....	152.60
April	20.	H. W. Hovey, cement and stucco.....	179.05
April	20.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	17.35
April	20.	George Netcott, brick.....	21.98
April	20.	William Marshall, repairing tank.....	110.23
April	20.	H. M. Hooker Co., lead and glass.....	140.04
April	20.	Frederick Voss, wire lath.....	120.83
April	20.	The Ansonia Electric Co., electric goods.....	74.24
April	20.	T. W. Wilmarth, shades and holders.....	16.20
April	20.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., painters' supplies.....	104.57
April	20.	J. L. Mott Iron Works, basins, hoppers, etc.....	77.86
April	20.	The Knapp Electrical Works, electric goods.....	40.35
April	20.	Frank Marte, labor.....	97.20
April	20.	S. Peck, labor.....	126.80
April	20.	Ham Wilson, painter.....	78.00
April	20.	H. E. Phillips, painter.....	72.00
April	20.	Emery Leach, labor.....	23.20
April	13.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....	1,200.00
June	12.	Morse, Williams & Co., hand elevator.....	115.00

\$ 6,218.72

Balance July 1, 1893.....\$ 174.56

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1891.....	\$ 8,658.74
From Treasurer of State.....	120,888.00
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients.....	2,037.19
From hides and tallow sold.....	1,454.29
From sundry articles sold.....	390.80
From hogs and other stock sold.....	3,525.17

\$ 144,962.28

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1891.....	\$ 28,104.38
For meats and fish.....	13,758.84
For breadstuffs.....	7,327.94
For fruit.....	1,996.33
For tea and coffee.....	3,522.53
For sugar and syrup.....	2,521.25
For butter.....	9,130.21
For eggs and cheese.....	1,568.73
For sundry groceries.....	2,019.05
For medical supplies.....	3,454.07
For postage and stationery.....	663.21
For clothing.....	7,819.56
For library and diversions.....	1,143.77
For furniture and furnishing.....	7,388.00
For repairs.....	5,363.94
For hardware.....	1,405.08

For contingencies.....	\$ 1,732.91
For water.....	2,454.37
For farm.....	5,194.56
For soap.....	2,364.1
For lights.....	3,202.87
For fuel.....	11,384.17
For salaries and wages.....	45,437.40
For visiting committee.....	227.65

\$ 168,245.00

32,534.43

Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1892.....

\$ 135,710.66

Balance on hand June 30, 1892.....\$ 9,252.62

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62
From Treasurer of State.....	130,506.00
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients.....	3,342.57
From hides and tallow sold.....	1,848.88
From sundry articles sold.....	350.04
From hogs and other stock sold.....	2,397.44

\$ 147,706.55

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1892.....	\$ 32,534.43
For meats and fish.....	16,927.93
For breadstuffs.....	6,653.16
For fruits.....	2,770.77
For tea and coffee.....	4,123.05
For sugar and syrup.....	3,083.11
For butter.....	9,414.35
For eggs and cheese.....	1,780.00
For sundry groceries, including potatoes.....	4,994.07
For medical supplies.....	2,413.11
For postage and stationery.....	729.82
For clothing.....	6,251.78
For library and diversions.....	1,441.76
For furniture and furnishings.....	5,737.48
For repairs.....	3,641.27
For hardware.....	1,361.40
For contingencies.....	1,251.45
For water.....	2,622.70
For farm.....	5,076.63
For soap.....	2,120.81
For lights.....	1,128.40
For fuel.....	14,366.03
For salaries and wages.....	45,826.20
For visiting committee.....	288.72

\$ 177,155.03

33,013.02

Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1893, unpaid.....

\$ 144,142.01

Balance on hand June 30, 1893.....\$ 3,564.54

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Value of products of farm for year ending June 30, 1892.....	\$ 21,603.28
Expenses charged to farm for year ending June 30, 1892.....	12,245.87
Profit for year ending June 30, 1892.....	9,357.41
Value of products of farm for year ending June 30, 1893.....	20,835.54
Expense charged to farm for year ending June 30, 1893.....	12,165.72
Profit for year ending June 30, 1893.....	8,669.82

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, June 30, 1893. }

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa:

The following report of the Treasurer of said Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hands for the years commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893, is respectfully submitted.

W. W. DONNAN,
Treasurer.

COAL HOUSE FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.		Dr.	Cr.
July	1. To balance on hand.....	\$ 1,269.14	
July	11. To requisition.....	1,000.00	
	Total.....	\$ 2,269.14	
1891.			
August	1. By orders paid.....		\$ 751.83
September	1. By orders paid.....		701.12
October	1. By orders paid.....		736.80
November	1. By orders paid.....		41.47
1892.			
January	1. By orders paid.....		37.02
	Total.....		\$ 2,269.14

ELEVATOR FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.		Dr.	Cr.
July	1. To balance on hand.....	\$ 516.39	
July	11. To requisition.....	2,000.00	
October	17. To requisition.....	3,000.00	
	Total.....	\$ 5,516.39	

1891.		Dr.	Cr.
July	1. By orders paid.....		\$ 885.00
August	1. By orders paid.....		79.50
September	1. By orders paid.....		67.50
October	1. By orders paid.....		196.45
November	1. By orders paid.....		1,672.36
1892.			
January	1. By orders paid.....		590.58
February	1. By orders paid.....		2,025.00
	Total.....		\$ 5,516.39

TILE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.		Dr.	Cr.
July	11. To requisition.....	\$ 265.38	
October	20. To requisition.....	.46	
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....	250.00	
April	12. To requisition.....	250.00	
	Total.....	\$ 765.84	
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....	\$ 481.00	
1891.			
July	By orders paid.....		\$ 84.68
October	By orders paid.....		32.70
1892.			
January	By orders paid.....		148.46
1893.			
March	By orders paid.....		19.00
June	30 By balance.....		481.00
	Total.....		\$ 765.84

CONSERVATORY FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1892.		Dr.	Cr.
April	18. To requisition.....	\$ 2,000.00	
February	By orders paid.....		\$ 227.00
April	By orders paid.....		125.46
June	By orders paid.....		42.00
July	By orders paid.....		260.64
October	By orders paid.....		629.00
November	By orders paid.....		223.90
December	By orders paid.....		401.91
	Total.....		\$ 2,000.00

IMPROVING GROUNDS FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1891.			
July	11. To requisition.....	\$ 1,000.00	
1892.			
April	18. To requisition.....	500.00	
1893.			
April	12. To requisition.....	500.00	
	Total.....	\$ 2,000.00	
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....	\$ 800.80	
1891.			
July	1. By amount over drawn.....		\$ 99.34
July	By orders paid.....		80.00
August	By orders paid.....		385.00
September	By orders paid.....		175.00
October	By orders paid.....		38.73
1892.			
January	By orders paid.....		91.07
April	By orders paid.....		176.00
May	By orders paid.....		92.57
August	By orders paid.....		23.89
1893.			
January	By orders paid.....		37.60
June	By balance.....		809.80
	Total.....		\$ 2,000.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, including June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1892.			
June	14. To requisition.....	\$ 4,600.00	
July	23. To requisition.....	3,875.00	
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....	125.00	
	Total.....	\$ 8,600.00	
1892.			
June	By orders paid.....	\$ 392.99	
July	By orders paid.....	4,680.07	
August	By orders paid.....	773.03	
September	By orders paid.....	758.12	
October	By orders paid.....	951.63	
December	By orders paid.....	317.03	
1893.			
March	By orders paid.....	126.53	
	Total.....	\$ 8,000.00	

ENLARGING COW BARN.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....	\$ 375.00	
April	12. To requisition.....	375.00	
	Total.....	\$ 750.00	

		Dr.	Cr.
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....	\$ 728.40	
1893.			
June	By orders paid.....		\$ 21.60
June	30. By balance.....		728.40
	Total.....		\$ 750.00

CONTINGENT FUND.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1891.			
July	1. To balance on hand.....	\$ 393.28	
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....		\$ 3,096.00
April	12. To requisition.....		3,040.00
	Total.....		\$ 6,393.28
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....		\$ 174.50
1891.			
July	By orders paid.....	\$ 375.00	
September	By orders paid.....	18.28	
1893.			
January	By orders paid.....	1,070.44	
March	By orders paid.....	1,025.40	
April	By orders paid.....	2,554.37	
May	By orders paid.....	160.14	
June	By orders paid.....	115.00	
June	30. By balance.....		174.50
	Total.....		\$ 6,393.28

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit from June 30, 1791 to June 30, 1892.

1891.			
Balance on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 8,658.74		
Receipts to June 30, 1892, from Treasurer of State.....	129,888.00		
Receipts to June 30, 1892, from Steward.....	6,416.54		
Total.....	\$ 144,963.28		
Balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62		
By payment of orders to June 30, 1892.....		\$ 135,710.62	
Balance on hand June 30, 1892.....		9,252.66	
Total.....		\$ 144,963.28	

Exhibit from June 30, 1892 to June 30, 1893.

Balance on hand to June 30, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62		
Receipts to June 30, 1893, from Treasurer of State.....	130,500.00		
Receipts to June 30, 1893, from Steward.....	7,947.93		
Total.....	\$ 147,700.55		
Balance on hand July 1, 1893.....	\$ 3,564.54		
By payment of orders to June 30, 1893.....		\$ 144,142.01	
Balance on hand June 30, 1893.....		3,564.54	
Total.....		\$ 147,700.55	