

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer

OF THE


Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

INDEPENDENCE,

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, August 12, 1897. }

To His Excellency, Francis M. Drake, Governor 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 thirteenth 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,

A. T. McDONALD
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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JOHN KILLEN.....	Monona

TREASURER.

W. W. DONNAN.....	Independence
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D.....	Superintendent
JOHN C. DOOLITTLE, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
GEORGE BOODY, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
ALBERT MOORE BARRETT, M. D.....	Third Assistant Physician
M. CHARLES MACKIN, M. D.....	Fourth Assistant Physician
CHARLES L. THOMAS.....	Steward
MRS. HANNAH MUNNINGS.....	Matron

Trustees' Report.

To Hon. Francis M. Drake, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to the requirement of law, the trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence herein submit, for your consideration and for the information of the next General Assembly, a report of the operations and condition of the institution committed to their charge for the period ending June 30, 1897. One year ago, by expiration of term in office two men, who were trustees at the time of the last report, retired from the board.

Dr. Edward Hornibrook had been a member for five years and served as president of the board most of the time. He is a broad minded, skillful, progressive physician; he was regular and prompt in attending meetings of the board, he inquired into the physical and the mental condition of the patients with unusual professional zeal, and was earnest in the desire that this hospital should be the peer of any of its kind known to modern civilization.

Capt. W. E. Rosemond was secretary of the board for six of the eight years of his incumbency. He kept the welfare of the hospital uppermost in his mind; as an officer he sacrificed personal interests; he was especially helpful to the steward in making purchases of beef creatures, of cows and of horses.

The eight quarterly meetings for the period just ended have been held at the appointed times, and at them all bills of expense have been carefully audited. We believe that all the funds placed in our care have been well expended.

The hospital has been thoroughly inspected and the resident officers visited by at least two trustees in each and all of the months intervening between the quarterly meetings. In fact

the resident trustee has made an informal visit to the hospital almost every week. He has kept himself familiar with the internal workings of the hospital in its various departments.

The last two years have not been notable on account of the erection of new buildings or for great increase in population or for any radical changes in the character of the hospital, but unusual and increased attention has been given by the superintendent, supported by his assistant physicians and all the nurses, to skillful management and thorough treatment of the patients. As a result of the methods being used, the unfortunate people placed in our keeping are now as orderly and as contented as possible.

The trustees have embraced opportunities to confer with members of the visiting committee. The board are unanimous in the opinion that the hospital is being administered with more efficiency and in a more satisfactory manner than ever before.

In this connection the trustees desire to put themselves on record again, as they have done in previous reports, as to their appreciation of the management of this hospital by Dr. Hill. On account of his long term of service here he has an experience which is exceedingly valuable to the patients and to the state.

Aside from the retirement of Drs. Voldeng and Wells, soon after the beginning of this period and the filling of the vacancies in the medical staff at that time, there have been no changes in the official force of the hospital. Dr. Doolittle is now first assistant physician, Dr. Boody is second, Dr. Barrett third, and Dr. Mackin fourth assistant physician. These men are well qualified for the positions they hold and are giving satisfaction. Mrs. Munnings, the matron, is chief in the culinary department, and continues to do well. Mr. Thomas was employed in the garden and on the farm for many years before he was called to the office of steward. He is energetic and industrious. Under the direction of the trustees and the superintendent, he has charge of the farm, purchases most of the supplies, and pays the bills.

We believe the citizens of Independence and of Buchanan county have never been more friendly and helpful in promoting the work of this institution than at the present time.

THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

It has always been the custom to seek for and to secure competition among persons wishing to sell supplies to this hospital.

It has ever been our aim to buy of Iowa jobbers, manufacturers, and farmers whenever they offer bargains as good as can be obtained elsewhere. Most all the traveling salesmen of whom dry goods, groceries, clothing, and medicines are purchased are Iowa men, but they do not always represent houses located in this state. We are not only buying blankets, yards, flannels, and cloths suitable to make men's suits, which are manufactured in Iowa, but good calicoes, just what we want for dresses, of the Amana society. In fact, Independence itself is now supplied with a good wholesale grocery store. Almost all the butter, eggs, sheep for mutton, calves for veal, and cattle for beef have been bought in Buchanan county. The facilities for getting what is required within the state and the opportunities for obtaining supplies at satisfactory prices were never so good as now. For several years past not more than one fifth of the current expense money has been paid to persons living outside of this state, and the number of "foreign" vouchers is diminishing every year.

THE PURCHASE OF COAL.

When this hospital began to furnish a market for coal, twenty-five years ago, the finer sizes of soft coal were not made. The Iowa mines on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway were not developed and equipped so that they could take contracts to supply large quantities of coal as needed.

At first Illinois lump coal was used, but for many years Iowa nut coal has been bought, which has been hauled exclusively by the Burlington road. The grates used under the hospital boilers are adapted to fine coal and not to lump coal. Slack coal, which is finer and not so clean as nut coal, but cheaper, can be burned to advantage during the summer months, but it cannot be stored in large quantities on account of spontaneous combustion, and it cannot be used in cold weather because it does not make a hot fire; consequently, with the limited number of furnaces available, it does not generate steam fast enough and in sufficient quantities to keep all parts of the institution warm.

During the winter months three cars of nut or pea coal, on an average, are consumed daily. Although we aim to have the coalhouse full when severe weather comes and to keep on hand sixty car loads of coal until April, yet it is necessary to receive as much daily as is being consumed. This demand for nut coal

cannot easily be met unless the producer, who agrees to furnish an unfailing supply, at the same time and at the same rate disposes of all the lump coal which is screened in order to get the nut coal. About the only way this can be accomplished with certainty is to have the railroad company which hauls the nut coal to Independence agree to take the lump coal as fast as it is loaded at the mines. Furthermore, in order to be sure of an abundance of coal in time of snow blockades, strikes, or any other contingencies, the trustees require the successful bidder, each year, to sign a contract to deliver the coal at Independence in quantity and in kind as ordered by the hospital. This cannot be done by the operators of mines without the generous co-operation of the officials of the road over which the coal is shipped. For this reason the coal market of this hospital is restricted to mines located on the lines of the two railroads which run through Independence. The miners in Illinois and the jobbers in Illinois coal have, year after year, for a long time, been unsuccessful bidders for the business of the hospital at Independence.

In 1893 and in 1894 the hospital paid \$2.25 per ton for Iowa nut coal delivered at Independence. In 1895, on account of sharp competition by Dubuque jobbers in Illinois coal, Iowa nut coal was offered for \$2. Tests made by our engineer in the hospital furnaces demonstrated that one ton of this Iowa nut coal evaporated 7,976 pounds of water. One ton of Illinois nut coal at \$2.00, evaporated 9,250 pounds of water, while Illinois pea coal, which was entirely free from slack and from dirt, probably contained less sulphur and less slate than either the Iowa or the Illinois nut coal, showed a test of 9,968 pounds of water evaporated from a ton of pea coal, at \$2.10. The Iowa nut coal came from What Cheer, a distance of 181 miles over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad, while the Illinois pea coal came from Sandoval, a distance of 407 miles over the Illinois Central railroad.

We were convinced that the Illinois pea coal was the best adapted to the hospital furnaces and that it was the best bargain offered at that time; so entered into a contract with Mulgrew & Phillips, of Dubuque, for a year's supply of coal.

In 1896 we contracted with this same firm for one-half of our supply, getting pea coal at \$1.86 a ton, and with E. E. Pinney, of Cedar Rapids, for the other half of the quantity of fuel needed, getting Iowa nut coal at \$1.85 per ton, which were the

lowest bids received last year. By using Illinois pea coal, the competition has reduced the price of Iowa nut coal in two years 40 cents per ton.

ADVERTISING FOR BIDS.

It is seldom practicable to advertise in the newspapers when bids on supplies or building materials for the hospital are desired. Dealers in other states seldom read Iowa papers, and Iowa dealers who may wish to make bids are not likely to discover such notices if they were put in a Chicago or a St. Louis or a Minneapolis paper. Should a printed advertisement be required, the most effective way of calling the attention of interested persons to the needs of the hospital would be to put the notice in one of the Independence papers, then mail marked copies to all dealers who are likely to make bids. The same purpose has been accomplished in the past by sending all persons whom we have reason to think will make bids, a type-written statement of what is wanted.

PRICE OF BOARD.

During the biennial period for which this report is made, patients have been charged the uniform price of \$14 per month for board. This is about the average price charged in other states in first-class hospitals for the insane where recent and promising cases are skillfully treated. It should be kept in mind that in the Iowa hospitals the annual charge of \$168, includes not only board, washing, nursing and medicine, but it covers the salaries paid to the officers, expenses of the various amusements, and most of the clothing worn by patients. In a climate like ours a large amount of money is expended in fuel, in blankets, and in winter clothing. The price of board is uniform, but the expense of treating some of the recent and critical cases if estimated, would range from \$50 to \$100 each per month. The statute expressly stipulates that patients shall be treated regardless of pecuniary ability; therefore each and every one receives individualized care, according to indications and needs. During the last few years, since the prices of farm products have been low and money scarce, it is a noticeable fact that a larger proportion than heretofore of the patients brought to the hospital have on worn out clothing and bring but few extra garments with them. Although clothing is cheap, the quantity required is much greater than ever before. All patients discharged wear and carry away good clothing.

Respectable clothing not only conduces to comfort and bodily health, but to self-respect, cheerfulness and recovery.

INDUSTRIES FOR PATIENTS.

This hospital has a decided advantage over most hospitals in the eastern states, especially if the institutions are located near cities, on account of its rural environment and its large farm. Nearly half of the male patients are farmers or farmers' sons, and most all of them take kindly to farm work. During the months in which hay, grain, vegetables, and fruits are raised there is plenty of work for the male patients to do. On the extensive lawns numerous mowers are kept going all summer long. In the erection of buildings, also in grading, road making, and keeping the premises in order there is furnished a great variety of healthful employment. Besides chores about the bars, and steady work in the boiler house, laundry and kitchen, the engineer, carpenter, painter, butcher and baker all have patients to assist them. The indoor industries in which male patients are regularly occupied are printing, tailoring, shoemaking, carpet-weaving, mattress-making, basket-making, cane-seating chairs, and making picture frames and furniture. The only thing we lack to furnish the very best facilities for giving employment to male patients is an industrial or shop building in which large numbers can be kept busy, in various ways, during the winter months when the ground is frozen and the weather severe. Money for this purpose was appropriated by the last legislature, and the building will be ready for use before cold weather returns.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

At the time of making our last biennial report the money appropriated by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly for a slaughter house and cold storage building had not been expended because it was not available, but this improvement was made at the beginning of this period and has been in successful operation ever since. Now, herds of ten, twenty or thirty beef cattle are delivered at a time, by the farmers who raise and fatten them, as they are required. They are immediately slaughtered and the meat put in cold storage. Thus we avoid the trouble of caring for fat cattle, and save the expense of feeding them while they do not increase in weight. Only the best cattle the market affords are bought, and the beef when used is tender as possible.

Of the money appropriated by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly for repairs, much was spent for hard pine flooring, which was laid in several of the wards, in one of the cottages and in the amusement hall. At the same time, in these apartments the plastering was renewed. Hundreds of dollars have been spent in repairing boilers, some of which are nearly worn out. New radiators have been put under one section, and twice as many more are badly needed to complete the change in the north wing. The old radiators were put in in 1872 and are very inefficient. By introducing new radiators throughout the north wing, much fuel would be saved and the heat be more evenly and constantly distributed. A new tank was bought, by means of which all parts of the institution are now supplied with an abundance of hot water.

White lead, linseed oil and varnish have been supplied, so that a few painters have been kept constantly busy renewing interior surfaces and in protecting exposed wood work. During the next two years all of the iron cornices, the mansard roofs and the tin roofs should be thoroughly painted. Most of the cornices have not been touched since they were first finished, many years ago. Some basements have been paved of late, and others are yet to be paved and their ceilings plastered. More than two hundred iron bedsteads and materials for mattresses were purchased last year with the money given for that purpose. About five hundred books, carefully selected by the superintendent, have been added to the patients' circulating library, which certainly is a good investment.

Most of the money appropriated for the improvement of the grounds has been, or is about to be, expended for limestone with which to macadamize the carriage-drives extending through the large park in front of the institution, and to make a heavy foundation for the new road on the north line of the farm over which the coal and other heavy wagons are to be drawn. Much grading has been done during the last two years, so that the grounds are now in readiness for shrubs, trees, and summer houses.

The eighty acres of land for which an appropriation was made have been secured at a bargain. Patients have gathered off of this land and split up more than enough boulders for the foundation walls of the large industrial building. The state now owns here at Independence 680 acres of land. Besides we have permitted the renting of 160 acres, which were available

on favorable terms. The quarter section of land in front of, and which contains most of the hospital buildings, is laid out into a park and reserved for the exclusive use of patients. Since a herd of more than a hundred milch cows is required, no inconsiderable part of the hospital farm is devoted to pastures and to hay land.

WATER SUPPLY.

The entire water supply of the hospital is obtained from the city of Independence. The quality of the water is excellent, and it is delivered in the tanks located under the roof of the administration building for 7 cents per 1,000 gallons. Our contract is for ten years and expires December 1, 1898. The cost to the hospital has been \$3,200 each for the last two years, which of course has been paid to the city out of the current expense fund. The quantity thus secured is usually sufficient in winter, but it is not abundant in summer. On account of the extensive lawns about the numerous buildings, and in order to keep in a bright, attractive state many acres in the foreground now sodded with bluegrass and freely used for park purposes, an abundance of water at a nominal cost is imperative. The beauty of the flower beds during the dry summer months depends largely on the amount of water they get. We now ask that an appropriation be made to put in an artesian well, large enough to supply 200,000 gallons of water daily, and extending down into the middle of the stratum known as the St. Croix sandstone, so that the quality of the water certainly will be suitable for drinking and steam making, as well as for general use.

Prof. Samuel Calvin, the state geologist, informs us that the depth, approximately, will be 1,500 feet. John H. Dixon, of Luana, Iowa, a practical artesian well digger, also assures us that plenty of good water can undoubtedly be secured at this depth. J. Frank Barnes, master mechanic and engineer of the Iowa state penitentiary, believes that an artesian well, furnishing all the water we need, is obtainable here. The warden at Anamosa says of the artesian well there: "We are very much pleased with our water system, and believe all state institutions should be equipped in the same manner."

The expense of pumping and distributing the water from an artesian well is not likely to be over \$100 per month; so that a saving can thus be made of \$2,000 annually, besides giving the institution much more water than has ever been supplied by

the city waterworks. It is desirable, however, that the present connection with the river and with the Independence pumps be continued for the purposes of fire protection and as a source of supply whenever the hospital well or pump fails. No institution in the state has better fire protection than this one.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

After carefully looking into the needs of this hospital for the next two years and considering each item in the following list, the trustees are unanimous in urging you, honored sir, to reinforce our request of the coming legislature to make for this hospital the appropriations herein set forth:

Repair and contingent fund.....	\$ 15,000
New boilers to replace three old ones.....	8,500
Vacuum pumps and valves for condensed steam pipes.....	775
Steam main for shops and north cottages.....	500
New dynamo.....	1,000
New radiators for north wing.....	2,500
New pipe-cutting machine.....	350
New steam mangle.....	1,500
Artesian well for water supply.....	10,000
To enlarge conservatory.....	2,000
For summer houses, trees and shrubbery.....	2,000
Storehouses for lumber.....	400
Hook and ladder truck (furnished).....	600
Large new ice house.....	2,000
New horse barn.....	1,000
Two silos for cow barn.....	500
Houses for farm implements.....	600
Cement walk to men's cottages (over pipe duct).....	500
For painting cornices and tile roofs.....	2,000
Dormitory building for male nurses.....	20,000

INCURABLE PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

There is a statute making it incumbent on the trustees to discharge patients who are incurable in order to make room in the hospital for new patients. During the last two years 131 patients have been so discharged.

We believe that the insane are not and cannot be properly cared for in poorhouse asylums. Therefore it is a painful duty for us to require county supervisors to remove and undertake to care for these, the most unfortunate, of our fellow creatures.

We conclude from our observation and experience, as trustees of this hospital, that it is the duty of the state of Iowa to care for all insane persons, who cannot with safety be well cared for at home, in hospitals erected and managed by the state.

In our judgment, it is the duty of the legislature to make ready for occupancy, as soon as possible, the hospital at Cherokee.

We invite your attention to the report of the superintendent which follows and is made a part of ours. It contains additional information, statistics and valuable explanations concerning the workings and needs of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. FILLMORE,
A. T. McDONALD,
I. R. KIRK,
F. E. WHITLEY,
JOHN KILLEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

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

During the last two years the population has increased 40, and is now 986. This increase has been permanently provided for by placing more beds in the large dormitories of the three cottages which are occupied exclusively by chronic cases. Of the patients admitted, 132 had been in this hospital before, and 639 had not. The total number admitted averaged one patient per month more than during the twelfth biennial period. It may be said in this connection that patients have been received from the forty-five counties tributary to this hospital without imposing any restrictions upon the commissioners sending them. The number of patients cured was more than one-third of the number of new patients admitted. The number discharged improved in physical and in mental condition was more than one-third of the whole number received. Almost all of the patients discharged as unimproved and more than one-fourth of the patients discharged as improved were transferred to county care.

Two years ago there were in this hospital 131 more men than women. During the period 169 more men than women were admitted, and since there has always been this disparity between the sexes it is evident that more room should be provided for male than for female patients. This has been done by the erection of two cottages for men and but one for women. In the sane population of Iowa there are 4 per cent more males than females, while in the population of this hospital there are 14 per cent more male than female patients. Men are not more likely to become insane than women in Iowa, nor are they

more difficult to cure, but they are more unmanageable at home and more dangerous there.

The number of patients discharged recovered is not remarkably large; the number discharged in an improved mental condition is always greater. We have taken pains to learn how the patients have done at home who were regarded as cured or as improved when they left the hospital. For the purposes of this report, the condition of the minds of the patients at the time they left the hospital is not fully determined until the end of the biennial period, thus patients are given ample opportunity at home to demonstrate whether the normal mental state has or has not been regained. Oftentimes relatives think a patient is cured because he is free from delusions and behaves in a reasonable manner, but to a skillful observer it is evident that the mental faculties are permanently impaired. It is our aim in statistical work to approximate the facts as nearly as possible.

The function of the hospital is threefold: to cure patients and to regulate and settle the minds of those who cannot be cured so that they will be orderly and useful at home; in the third place, to secure for those whom it is best to keep in the hospital the greatest amount of freedom and comfort possible.

The number of deaths was about an average for the first year, but above an average the second year of the period. This increase in the death rate was chiefly due to an epidemic of typhoid fever last September. There were thirty cases in the male wards, of which nine proved fatal. Of the five cases among the female patients none died. How this fever originated has not been determined.

Another disease which produced an unusual number of deaths last year was paretic dementia. This form of insanity is almost never cured. Patients having it are expected to die in a few years, and it occurs almost exclusively, in this hospital, among men; but two women and fourteen men, who had been lingering with this form of insanity, died last year. Although there are always more deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis than from any other cause, all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent this disease are used, and there are good grounds for believing that it exists to a less extent than heretofore.

It is worthy of note that fewer deaths are attributed in the last biennial period to exhaustion from the various forms of insanity than ever before. The explanation is this: post-mortem examinations are seldom omitted, so that some gross

organic lesion or some other immediate cause of death is usually found. It is proper to keep in mind the fact that the death rate in a hospital depends not only on the number of beds occupied but also on the number of admissions. The average population of this hospital during the last two years was 964, which was eighty-eight more than during the twelfth biennial period. It would be possible to maintain the average population without making many changes, except to fill the vacancies made by the recovery and the death of patients. Here, however, there were received 771 patients in two years with an increase of only forty during that time. When the number of admissions is large, the death rate will be proportionately large.

OTHER STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

We have heard that a long time ago a Glasgow professor was in the habit of telling his classes that "statistics are like sausages; it all depends on the old woman who makes them." Persons who undertake to reach right, and at the same time valuable, conclusions from the compiled and tabulated histories of patients realize that there is "more truth than poetry" in the assertion of the Scotch logician. There is an opportunity to "stretch the truth" in almost every one of the tables which accompany this report. In Table IV is illustrated the fact that while only 5,841 different persons have been admitted to this hospital the case books show that 7,172 patients have been treated here. During the last biennial period 132 patients were readmitted and their names placed on record as if they had never been in the hospital before. The monthly statements of the movement of population show 268 readmissions during the last two years, and they make no account of patients who are absent a few days and return within the calendar month. In the statistical work for this report no patient is enumerated more than once in the two years.

Table V is intended to demonstrate the fact that patients are much more likely to recover if they are received into the hospital for treatment soon after the mental derangement is manifested than if they are sent to the hospital as a last resort. It shows that more than half of the patients who recovered had only been insane three months, and that more than two-thirds of the recoveries were in patients who had not been insane more than six months. Besides, this table shows that one-third of all the patients received had not been insane more than three

months before they were sent to the hospital. The tendency to send deranged persons to the hospital early is increasing, and is evidence of greater confidence in the institution, also of an appreciation of its advantages. One-sixth of all the patients admitted died in the hospital.

Table XI shows that about one-third of the patients who recover in the hospital do so within three months after admission, two-thirds within six months, and almost all the patients who make a complete recovery do so within a year. This table also shows that nearly one-third of all the patients who die here do so within three months after entering the hospital, but it is pleasant to note that on account of more perfect facilities to care for critical cases, and with an ample supply of trained nurses new patients are not so likely to die soon after entering the hospital.

Table VI reveals the fact that but one per cent of the patients admitted to the hospital were less than sixteen years old and but twenty-nine patients were over eighty. Three-fourths of the admissions are persons in the prime of life, between the ages of twenty and fifty. Patients seldom recover who are more than sixty years of age.

Table VII gives the nativity of patients. As the state grows older the proportion of Hawkeyes increases. Nearly one-third of the patients now admitted are natives of Iowa. The states which furnished more than ten patients during the last two years are: New York 61, Illinois 47, Ohio 37, Wisconsin 30, Pennsylvania 26, and Indiana 17. During this same biennial period foreign born patients were admitted as follows: From Germany 104, Norway 27, Ireland 21, Sweden 19, Canada 17, Denmark 15, and England 13. Of the 771 patients admitted during the biennial period 264, or more than one third, were foreign-born. But in the whole or general population of the state only one-sixth is foreign-born. Some allowance, however, must be made in this comparison for the fact that the whole population includes all the children in the state, while the population of the hospital embraces only adults. Since but few of the children in Iowa are foreign born the disparity between the natives and the foreigners who become insane is not quite so great as above shown. Nevertheless it is well understood that foreigners are much more likely to become insane than natives. Table VIII shows that 141 of the 507 native patients admitted during the period had foreign born parents. Table IX shows that during the last two years the

hospital received patients from the more populous counties tributary to it—Dubuque 50, Clinton 49, Linn 42, Benton 29, Black Hawk and Winneshiek each 25. There were admitted and charged to the state at large 45 patients.

Table X serves not only to show the number of patients engaged in the various occupations, but also to give by implication the social, domestic, and pecuniary condition of patients; instead of calling most of the female patients housewives, the vocation of their husbands is given, thus revealing their mode of life. In the cases of children who have not earned an independent living, but remained at home with their parents, the occupations of their fathers are given. In 1895 there were in Iowa 273,455 farmers, 17,851 merchants, 3,888 clergymen, 3,195 doctors and 2,425 lawyers; the proportion is 112 farmers for one lawyer, 85 farmers for one doctor, 83 farmers for one clergyman and 16 farmers for one merchant. The farmers who become insane are not proportionately greater in number than men in other occupations. Of the male patients admitted during the period 48 per cent were farmers, and of the female patients admitted 44 per cent were farmers' wives. Consequently the women living on farms are less likely to become insane than the men, and less likely to become insane than women living in towns and cities.

Table XV shows that one-half of the men admitted to the hospital are single, but less than one-third of the women are single; hence causes for insanity are more often found among single men and among married women.

While great pains are taken to gather religious statistics concerning patients, the task is difficult because, like other people, so many of them are not members of churches. Women are more likely to be church members than men. In the state census of 1895, an enumeration was made of church members, also of the religious belief of persons who were not connected with any religious organization. Accordingly the Catholic church in Iowa has 152,293 members and the Methodist church 181,576 members; on the contrary, while 191,975 persons prefer the Catholic faith, 264,825 persons declare themselves as favoring the creed of the Methodist church. In Table XVI the Methodist church is placed first because it has the most adherents (not members), and so on down the column the denominations in Iowa having more adherents come before those having fewer believers. Under the head of Protestant have oftentimes

been placed patients who are not Catholics by birth; one or both parents may or may not be church members, but the patients themselves have no religious belief which can be classified under a denominational head. This is partly due to the fact that farmers often live so far from churches that they do not unite with them because they cannot attend them regularly. For this reason it seems more desirable to classify patients according to church preference rather than according to membership.

From Table XVII we observe that fifty-nine of the patients admitted during the last period have had a relative in this hospital. In some cases patients have had more than one relative here, but the table does not indicate that fact. The next table is also calculated to show facts concerning heredity. Two-sevenths of the patients admitted have insane relatives. Sons are more likely to become insane if their fathers were insane, and daughters if their mothers were insane.

Table XIX shows the average number of patients engaged in some kind of work. With an average population of 550 men, 201 engaged in some kind of work in the wards, and 178 other men were doing various kinds of work outside of their wards. All told the average per cent of men employed was sixty-eight. Of the 415 female patients, 174 did more or less work and various kinds of work in their wards, while fifty-four other women were engaged in laundry, kitchen or sewing room. It is to be remembered that in such a large collection of insane persons there are many who, although able bodied and out of doors every day, are too careless and demented to apply themselves to any kind of work whatever.

Table XX, the last in the statistical part of this report, classifies the patients, giving their mental condition at the time they were admitted to the hospital. According to it, 45 per cent of the patients were supposed to be curable, but in fact some of these cases, although they had not been insane long when admitted, and so far as their minds were concerned had a curable type of insanity, yet on account of disease in some other organ besides the brain, or on account of other untoward conditions, some of them did not recover, but died or gravitated into chronic cases, so that only 30 per cent of the patients admitted actually recovered. This table also shows that there were about as many cases of melancholia as of acute mania admitted. The insanity of two women and twenty-four men was caused

by alcoholism. The insanity of sixty-six was caused by the degeneration of the brain in old age, and thirty-three had lost their minds on account of epilepsy. Sixteen men were admitted who had paretic dementia, also called general paralysis; an equal number died during the period from the final exhaustion in this same form of insanity. There is probably not another hospital in this country, or perhaps anywhere, admitting so small a proportion of cases of general paralysis or of cases whose insanity is caused by alcoholism.

TRUE AND COMPLETE HISTORIES.

On the back side of one of the commitment papers, known as the return of physician, we have for many years had printed "directions to commissioners and relatives of patients." In these the request is made that some person accompany the patient to the hospital who is familiar with the history of the case, a relative if possible. The precedent of doing so has been established. The examining physician, the clerk of the court, and the sheriff, keep in mind the wish of the superintendent of the hospital concerning this matter, so that now in most instances the patient is accompanied by some one who knows all about the case. The superintendent makes it his duty to receive every patient who is brought to the hospital and to state clearly to the patient who is about to be left in it that the friends are going back home and that he is to be detained for a time in the hospital for treatment. At the same time the patient is introduced to the attendants in whom he is to learn to confide while here. The chief object of having a relative accompany the patient to the hospital is to give the superintendent a true and complete history of the case, which is at the time, carefully recorded. Important facts in family history are obtained; the rearing, the educating, the employment, the social and the pecuniary conditions of the patient are ascertained. An effort is made to learn what the environment of the patient has been and what it is likely to be after the patient is sent home again. Since the relatives of each patient thus become patrons of the institution, an effort is made to get acquainted with them and to satisfy them.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Decided progress has been made in the hospital during the last two years in this respect. But few insane persons are confined to their beds at home or in the hospital. Those who

realize that there is anything the matter with them and that they need to be in the doctor's care are the exceptions. It is not only fair to suppose, but it is a fact, that all persons who are sent to the hospital for the insane are more or less unreasonable; not a few of them are, at home, altogether inmanageable, hence full information concerning the physical condition of patients is not usually furnished to the superintendent. Furthermore, it is to be remembered that the insane are often incapable of describing to the doctor subjective symptoms. A knowledge of the ailments experienced in the past, or of the manner in which the various organs perform their functions at the present time, cannot always be obtained from the patient himself. Insane persons sometimes believe that they are suffering from the effects of poison or they may have other delusions concerning their health, therefore it is important that every patient admitted into the hospital should be carefully examined "from head to foot;" this is done either the same or the next day after the patient arrives and all abnormal conditions found are accurately recorded.

Furthermore, note is made of statements made by the patient himself concerning his health, his mental condition, the reason why he was brought to the hospital, also concerning his inclination to remain and be treated.

DIAGNOSIS AND PROGNOSIS.

In the case of every patient placed in the hospital for treatment it is all important to determine, as soon as possible, what has produced the insanity and whether the mental faculties can be fully restored. In order to reach these conclusions with certainty, the history of the family and of the patient must be known, also the condition of every organ in the body must be thoroughly understood. The physician must estimate the recuperative power of the patient, also to what extent delusions and unreasonable behavior will interfere with proper nutrition, with sleep, with medication and with the general management of the case; whether social, domestic and pecuniary conditions at home are likely to encourage the patient to get well.

LABORATORY WORK.

When the cottage for women was built in 1894, an excellent pathological laboratory was provided for this hospital. When this work shop was ready for use, fortunately, the services of Dr. Barrett were secured, who by taste and by thorough

training, is well qualified to take charge of this part of the medical work of the institution. A skillful post-mortem examination is made in almost every case of death and the diseased conditions found are accurately recorded. The morbid tissues found are studied microscopically. Besides, the laboratory is much used for diagnostic purposes. The urine of every new patient is examined, we also examine expectoration to determine cases of pneumonia and of tuberculosis; in cases of anemia the blood is examined; in cases of typhoid fever the intestinal discharges are examined and the quality of the drinking water is determined in this disease also, and in diphtheria germs are propagated to make sure that this infectious disease is not present. The laboratory is also an adjunct to the training school.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR PATIENTS.

In general terms the entertainment of patients is out of doors from the first of April until the last of September and indoors during the other half of the year. The summer entertainments are croquet, quoits, base ball, open air band concerts, weekly excursions on the electric street cars, picnics, horse races, circuses, county fairs, the mingling with excursionists from distant towns who visit Independence and the hospital every season. The entertainments in winter consist of dances, concerts, theatricals, exhibitions and lectures in the assembly room. These average three every week. Matinees were given last winter by such lecturers as Burdette and Hedley, by such musicians as the English Royal Hand Bell Ringers and the Tennessee Jubilee Singers. Several home entertainments given in town and consisting in large choruses of young people have been reproduced on the hospital stage in a most acceptable manner. All the holidays are appropriately observed. The pastors of the various churches, and occasionally other clergymen, continue to conduct religious services every Sunday afternoon. A few wards are supplied with pianos; all the rest and the three cottages have cabinet organs. An entertainer, who can both sing and play well, is employed to visit the wards every day and cheer up the patients with lively music. Patients are also amused in various ways by their attendants. Billiards, cards, checkers and other indoor games are indulged in by patients and thus they entertain themselves when not otherwise occupied.

HOMESICKNESS AND DISCONTENT.

It is to be expected that men who are taken away from their business and placed in custody, also women who are taken out of their homes and separated from their children will be discontented at the hospital. The sentiment prevails that "there is no place like home."

Insanity and other forms of nervous disease are tedious to treat; even when promising, a long time is often required to effect a cure. The fact that both patients and relatives get out of patience waiting for a recovery is one reason why the insane are sent to the hospital for treatment. Since homesickness and discontent interfere seriously with the restoration of patients, it is certainly the duty of the managers of hospitals to make them as comfortable and cheerful as possible.

APPLICANTS FOR ATTENDANTS.

Before a training school was established in this hospital but little inquiry was made of applicants for positions in the wards as to their education. Now a good common school education is required. On account of the course of instruction given we are unwilling to employ as attendants persons who are not inclined to remain long enough to graduate. Uniform health and abundant physical strength are requisite. Women should be at least eighteen and men twenty one years of age; none should be older than thirty. Women should not weigh less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds and men not less than one hundred and sixty pounds. If applicants have not learned how to work or if they are not willing to work hard every day it is useless for them to seek employment at the hospital. Besides the qualifications stated, a prepossessing appearance and a suitable disposition are very important. The superintendent seldom employs a man or a woman with whom he is not personally acquainted. In addition to the good moral character, which almost all applicants possess, persons are now selected who have unusual intelligence, who are enterprising, who are gentle and refined.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school in this hospital was established eight years ago and six classes have already graduated from it. All attendants of both sexes are members of this school. Those who remain after graduation are required to pursue advanced studies

and to pass annual examinations as long as they continue to work in this hospital. The number of graduates is 90, 36 men and 54 women. Of these 20 men and 25 women, 45 in all, are still employed in the institution; 4 of them in charge of the four wards for the sick, 6 of them caring for the sick and other patients in the night, 3 are supervisors, 1 is a special nurse for gynecological cases and 1 is superintendent of the training school; the rest of them have charge of the various wards.

OUR GRADUATES.

Of the four men who graduated from our training school for nurses in 1892, two have become physicians and are practicing medicine in this state, one has become a pharmacist and owns an interest in a drug store. Of the twenty women who graduated in 1892, seven have married, two becoming the wives of physicians who were not graduates of this school, one is doing private nursing, four are nurses in other hospitals and eight still remain here.

It is our experience that a larger proportion of attendants are required for female than for male patients. Twenty years ago we had one attendant for nine male and one attendant for thirteen female patients. Now we have one attendant for thirteen male patients, and one for nine female patients, a general average of one attendant to eleven patients remaining the same.

CIVIL SERVICE PRINCIPLES.

Now that the hospital is well supplied with attendants who have graduated from our own training school, so that we do not need to look elsewhere for experienced help, we do not employ persons as attendants who have ever worked in any other hospital. On account of the opportunity here afforded to acquire the science and the art of nursing and because attendants here now receive good wages, there are numerous applicants of both sexes for positions as attendants. Among these applicants there are enough who are fit for attendants and are likely to do well, consequently persons are not chosen to work in this hospital who are not residents of the state of Iowa. Again, the more lucrative and responsible positions in this hospital, namely: the steward, matron, superintendent of the training school, supervisors, druggist, bookkeeper, carpenter, and women in charge of sewing room, kitchen, wash house and

ironing room have been filled by promotions. The pay-roll does not show the name of one person who has been employed by request or on account of the recommendation of one of the trustees. There is no one whom the superintendent would hesitate to discharge for fear of incurring the displeasure of a trustee. Persons are chosen to work in this hospital who seem best fitted for the duties assigned them regardless of nativity, religion or political affiliation. Positions are held here solely because the persons occupying them discharge their duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner. When there are more graduate attendants than needed the less desirable ones are dispensed with. When employes, even old ones, become inefficient on account of poor health or for other reasons they are required to step aside and let new and promising persons take their places. Thus painstaking and emulation are promoted, thus persistent effort to give satisfaction is engendered.

OUR NEEDS.

This hospital needs electric lights in the three stairways of each wing of the main building and there are many places where light should be more abundant. In 1892 \$3 000 were obtained with which to install an electric light plant here. With this amount of money two fifty-horse power, high speed engines were bought, also two dynamos, a switch board was fitted up, and from this appropriation the entire institution was wired. Since that time the cottage for women, requiring 100 lights, has been added to the circuit. The new machinery about to be put in our industrial building we wish to run with electric motors, therefore we require a large new dynamo.

When the second cottage for men was built in 1886 it was found that the heating capacity of the boilers already in use was not sufficient to warm it, besides there was no room in the house for another boiler. Again the boiler house is so situated and so connected with laundry, engine room, machine shop and coal house that it could not easily be enlarged. For these reasons this cottage was heated independently by placing boilers in its basement under the kitchen. These boilers are worn out and cannot safely be used longer than one more winter. Experience teaches that it is best to have all the heating apparatus in one place if possible. Three of the horizontal tubular boilers in the central plant have been in use fifteen years and have attained to an age when repairs are so frequent and so

expensive that it will not pay to use them longer. By investigation we learn that new boilers can be put in the same space having nearly double the horse power and thus enable us to warm this cottage from the boiler house proper.

It should be stated in this connection that a discovery has recently been made which facilitates steam heating very much and which will be utilized in returning the condensed steam from the radiators to the boilers. An air or vacuum pump is attached to the pipe near the boilers which promotes the circulation of steam without noise, or air valves, and even when the radiators are below the water level in the boilers. It is now necessary to run a new steam main from the boiler house to the north cottage, at the same time giving off supply pipes to the carpenter shop, the industrial building and the nearer cottage for men. This steam pipe, with one to return the condensed steam, should be laid in a permanent duct. While this work is being done a cement pavement can be put on top of the duct which will furnish a much needed, clean walk between the hospital proper and these four outside buildings. In the shop where the plumbers and steam fitters do their work a pipe cutting machine should be supplied. The rude one which has been used more than a quarter of a century is worn out.

Four patients now drive farm teams, and twenty horses are constantly in use in various ways about the institution. In farming, grading and hauling coal still more patients could drive teams. Horses are cheap, but we have no place to put more of them. Some of the teams we already have are being kept in an old worn-out stable. It is directly behind and close to the combined carriage house and horse barn; it is a fire trap and should be torn down. We have more hay this year than our present barns will hold. A new horse barn is required. A large, plain but permanent house is required for the storage of reapers, mowers, hay rakes, plows, sleds, cutters, and various vehicles. The hospital has never had a suitable and sufficiently large place to store flooring and other dry lumber; it is bought by the car load; a variety of hard and of soft lumber must be kept constantly on hand for repairs and to save the expense of buying such materials at retail prices.

It has been our aim from the outset to provide and keep in readiness such facilities for putting out fires as are practicable. Numerous bottles of "Star Hand Grenade" fire extinguishing liquid may be found in suitable places throughout the institution.

Two dozen of the Worcester Chemical fire pails are also hanging at convenient points ready for use. Steam pipes, with valves in the basement, open into the several attics, so that these attics can easily and promptly be filled with steam if a fire starts at an inaccessible point under the roof. Again, there are three stand-pipes in each wing of the main building with hose attached in each story, and on each floor of the cottages may be found hose, so that by opening a valve, a stream of water can be thrown upon a fire immediately. Best of all, the entire institution is protected by a six-inch cast iron water pipe which surrounds the main building, at the same time approaching the cottages and barns, which has connected with it twelve hydrants at convenient points. A thousand feet of the best rubber hose is kept on hand, sufficient to reach from one of the hydrants to either side of any of the hospital buildings, except the slaughter house. A stream of water can easily be thrown over the highest roof by the pumps at the city water works, one of which is always kept in motion. Besides, the hospital is very well supplied with fire escapes. But we are reminded by the recent destructive fires at Anamosa, Glenwood and Iowa City to provide every safeguard that can be used to advantage in time of a conflagration.

We still lack a hook and ladder truck, furnished complete with Babcock extinguishers, together with a suitable house in which to keep the same. Since the state does not insure her institutions against fire, we believe a little money should be invested in this way.

This hospital has never had an ice house built for this purpose. An old carpenter shop and rough boarded sheds, patched and braced up annually, are still being used. Meantime the population of the institution, including employees, has increased to nearly 1,200 persons. Ice is indispensable. The quantity now required is great, the work of distributing it in summer is considerable; a strong, capacious, respectable building should now be supplied for storage.

The permanent plans for the fitting up of the grounds about the hospital call for a conservatory three times as large as the present one. We now have only one room in which to preserve plants in winter and from which at the same time to procure potted plants and cut flowers for the wards. There should be three rooms, varying in temperature, for the propagation and development of various kinds of plants. Thrifty plants and

bright flowers, like pretty pictures and sprightly music tend to comfort and to cheer the despondent mind. Winter months are dreary at best, so the departments in which the insane are detained should always present an inviting appearance.

If these people are sent to the hospital to be cured, then flowers become a necessity and this hospital should have better facilities for their cultivation in the season of the year when they do the most good.

No article of food is in greater demand in a hospital for the insane than milk. An unlimited quantity can be used to good advantage every month in the year. In midwinter when the winds are high and the temperature low, cows are likely to drink sparingly and to require much feed simply to keep them warm. The flow of milk is as well sustained by a warm barn, with warm water to drink and ground feed to eat as is possible with present facilities. We now ask for money to build two silos in connection with the two cow barns. Dairy men who have used ensilage say there is nothing equal to it for milch cows and that it is much less expensive than ground feed.

The laundry department should be supplied with a large, new ironing machine, such as other hospitals have, which will dry and iron, rapidly and well, the immense number of sheets washed every week. It is not easy to do this washing in midwinter, when all the drying of clothing must be done indoors, so to have the sheets always thoroughly dry and ready for use.

More sleeping apartments for male attendants and other male employees are much needed. A suitable dormitory building or "nurses' home" to accommodate fifty men can be built here to good advantage and thus make room for fifty more male patients, at the same time furnish men on night duty a quiet place to sleep in the forenoon, also thus change the environment of nurses while taking rest. If persons who have the immediate care of the insane can be separated from their patients when off duty, they are likely to be more cheerful, more patient and more industrious.

STATE CARE FOR ALL THE INSANE.

The three state hospitals for the insane, now in operation, are full and contain less than 2,700 patients. Four thousand is a low estimate of the total number of insane persons in this state. Three hundred is approximately the number who can be properly cared for at home by relatives, and 1,000 is the num-

ber now in "poor house asylums." During the last four years more than 300 persons have been removed to the 21 county poor houses in the 45 counties tributary to this hospital; meantime the capacity of this hospital was increased 100 by the opening of a cottage for women. It is safe to say that it will be the painful duty of the trustees of this hospital to order removed, by the counties, at least 100 insane persons every year until the hospital at Cherokee is ready for use.

Is it not very undesirable to compel some, if not all, of the twenty-five counties in northwestern Iowa to put up separate buildings for insane on their poor farms to accommodate from ten to twenty insane persons each? Iowa should follow the example of New York, Illinois, Minnesota and provide for all her insane in state hospitals. A state institution for epileptics should be located and started at once. The legislature should somehow provide for an annual inspection of all the insane kept in city and in county asylums.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

One month after the beginning of this biennial period the first and third assistant physicians resigned their positions to take passage in September for Germany, there to spend a year in medical study. Dr. Voldeng had been connected with the hospital for eight years and Dr. Wells for four years. Both were capable and faithful men; they carried with them the kind wishes of all members of the hospital family. Dr. John C. Doolittle became first assistant physician two years ago. He has been on the medical staff of this hospital eight years. He gives his undivided attention to his professional duties. He has charge of the female wards containing the recent and promising cases. He is skillful and thorough in giving gynecological treatment to such patients as require it and has assisted in tabulating the statistics which accompany this report. Dr. George Boddy, after four years' experience in the hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Illinois, accepted the position of second assistant physician in this hospital two years ago. He has charge of the male wards containing recent and promising cases. He is intensely interested in his work and fully devoted to the welfare of his patients. He has charge of the electrical treatment room and when desirable makes examinations with the X-rays. It may be of interest to observe that the superintendent, the first and the second assistant physicians are all

three natives of Iowa, and the native places of all of them are in counties tributary to this hospital and within seventy-five miles of Independence. Dr. Albert M. Barrett is third assistant physician and pathologist. He has served this hospital for more than two years, is especially qualified to make post-mortem examinations of diseased organs and tissues. He is studious and progressive. He, together with the other assistant physicians, does what is important in connection with the post-mortem room and the pathological laboratory; namely, makes a careful clinical study of patients before death. Dr. M. Charles Mackin, after serving one year as pharmacist, became fourth assistant physician two years ago. He has charge of a large number of patients and is entirely competent for his office.

Charles L. Thomas, the steward, continues to discharge his duties to my entire satisfaction. Mrs. Hannah Munnings, the matron, devotes herself carefully to the preparation of the food in six kitchens and to various other work in the domestic department. I am well pleased with her services.

I believe that all of the resident officers are heartily loyal to the trustees and to the superintendent, that they gladly co-operate with each other and work in perfect harmony. I wish to say in behalf of the little army of employees, engaged in various ways, that the success with which this hospital has fulfilled its mission during the last two years, is in no small measure due to the cheerfulness, the faithfulness and the skillfulness with which they have discharged their important, but often disagreeable duties. They deserve this public acknowledgment of their excellence by me and the gratitude of the patrons of the institution.

You, gentlemen of the board of trustees, are to be commended for the good condition that this hospital is now in and for the good reputation that it now sustains. Since patients began to be received and treated here, twenty-four years ago, the hospital has not only steadily increased in size but also in the excellence of the service rendered to the state. The patients enjoy more freedom than ever before, they are better contented, there are less complaints made by them than heretofore and the willingness of the public to patronize the institution is greater than ever before.

I wish to thank you, gentlemen, for sharing with me the responsibility of expending large sums of money, of caring for the property here owned by the state and of doing well as

possible by the more than 1,700 persons bereft of reason who have been treated in this hospital during the last two years. The good condition of the hospital to-day attests your faithfulness, your integrity and your ability, so it is to be expected that the governor, the law makers and the general public will not under estimate the value and the importance of a separate board of trustees for each of the state hospitals.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GERSHOM H. HILL,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			PERIOD.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining June 30, 1895 ..	240	406	646	281	434	715	.....	.....	.....
Number remaining June 30, 1896 ..	189	122	311	301	197	498	.....	.....	.....
Number admitted for first time ..	45	21	66	35	21	56	.....	.....	.....
Number readmitted ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number admitted ..	234	153	387	236	148	384	470	301	771
Number treated ..	774	559	1,333	797	572	1,369	1,610	797	1,717
Discharged—Recovered ..	78	49	125	64	38	102	149	97	247
Improved ..	69	43	112	59	34	93	139	106	245
Unimproved ..	19	16	35	24	18	42	43	34	77
Died ..	49	17	66	50	40	90	105	57	162
Total discharged or died ..	213	135	348	234	149	383	447	284	731
Average daily number ..	543	412	955	597	417	974	550	414	964
Remaining ..	561	434	995	563	423	986	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE BEGINNING.

	FROM MAY 1, 1872, TO JULY 1, 1897.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Transferred from Hospital at Mt. Pleasant ..	143	198	341
First admission from counties ..	3,186	2,399	5,585
Readmissions ..	783	553	1,336
Total ..	4,112	3,060	7,172
Number discharged—Recovered ..	875	780	1,655
Improved ..	1,353	853	2,206
Unimproved ..	602	488	1,090
Died ..	729	517	1,246
Total discharged and died ..	3,549	2,637	6,186
Number remaining ..	563	423	986

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION EACH YEAR.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.	Admitted.	Whole number treated.	Whole number discharged.	Discharged re- covered.	Discharged im- proved.	Discharged un- improved.	Died.	Per cent of re- coveries on admissions.	Per cent of dis- charges on cases treated.	Remaining at end of year.	Daily average population.
1874.....	239	239	65	19	28	14	7	11	3	171	188
1875.....	171	342	102	30	31	18	23	18	6	240	212
1876.....	203	413	174	44	66	40	34	28	7	299	250
1877.....	221	400	170	53	57	28	23	23	19	320	300
1878.....	221	541	175	41	64	34	26	25	15	365	336
1879.....	206	665	282	86	43	43	33	25	15	443	412
1880.....	213	683	312	54	72	54	33	22	15	473	449
1881.....	256	709	316	42	73	61	39	25	15	542	484
1882.....	278	821	331	62	69	47	65	19	8	586	536
1883.....	291	879	389	72	90	109	38	18	4.5	500	559
1884.....	321	911	394	54	84	112	34	17	6	607	580
1885.....	341	948	444	49	84	12	6	704	635	704	635
1886.....	317	1,021	379	41	99	79	60	13	5.9	742	716
1887.....	337	1,079	378	72	88	22	36	21	8.7	801	758
1888.....	359	1,130	398	84	65	73	35	5.3	822	807	771
1889.....	361	1,129	347	79	131	88	49	35	4.4	778	771
1890.....	334	1,110	275	105	63	10	77	31	1	835	800
1891.....	285	1,018	282	113	78	19	72	37	8.5	836	820
1892.....	345	1,181	336	109	130	53	54	31	4.5	845	848
1893.....	350	1,140	272	102	99	33	39	34	3.4	828	843
1894.....	361	1,240	311	85	127	39	57	34	4.6	918	857
1895.....	386	1,334	336	100	143	49	57	28	4.4	946	895
1896.....	387	1,353	348	138	122	35	66	32	5	945	956
1897.....	384	1,346	353	102	143	42	95	27	7	896	978
Total.....	7,172	23,186	6,186	1,655	2,105	1,180	1,346	28	5.7		

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

TIMES ADMITTED.	Number of patients.	Number of cases.
Patients admitted once.....	4,895	4,895
Patients admitted twice.....	750	1,510
Patients admitted three times.....	146	438
Patients admitted four times.....	48	184
Patients admitted five times.....	14	70
Patients admitted six times.....	6	36
Patients admitted seven times.....	3	18
Patients admitted eight times.....	2	12
Patients admitted nine times.....	1	9
Total.....	5,861	7,172

TABLE V.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, WITH RESULTS.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Three months and less.....	938	648	351	265	218	2,420
Three to six months.....	185	233	85	137	44	684
Six to twelve months.....	227	219	107	127	69	759
One to two years.....	99	394	88	149	104	834
Two to three years.....	38	121	99	62	81	441
Three to five years.....	49	158	167	106	121	605
Five to ten years.....	45	135	189	107	156	593
Over ten years.....	39	122	75	130	116	482
Unknown.....	35	74	49	19	57	334
Total.....	1,956	2,105	1,180	1,346	986	7,172

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

AGE.	Biennial period.	From begin- ning.
Under 15 years.....	4	54
15 to 20 years.....	139	437
20 to 25 years.....	212	1,306
25 to 30 years.....	141	1,807
30 to 35 years.....	83	1,340
35 to 40 years.....	83	735
40 to 45 years.....	28	446
45 to 50 years.....	34	321
50 to 55 years.....	7	7
55 to 60 years.....		
60 to 65 years.....		
65 to 70 years.....		
70 to 75 years.....		
75 to 80 years.....		
80 years and over.....		
Total.....	771	7,172

TABLE VII.
NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Biennial period.	From beginning.	NATIVITY.	Biennial period.	From beginning.
Maine.....	4	49	Nebraska.....	1	4
New Hampshire.....	1	15	Kansas.....	1	1
Vermont.....	1	119	Missouri.....	1	83
Massachusetts.....	3	68	Colorado.....	1	7
Rhode Island.....	1	7	California.....	1	6
New York.....	61	609	United States.....	7	10
New Jersey.....	41	41	Canada.....	1	207
Pennsylvania.....	25	457	England.....	13	213
Delaware.....	1	1	Ireland.....	31	493
Maryland.....	1	26	Scotland.....	6	6
Virginia.....	2	34	Wales.....	1	29
West Virginia.....	1	10	Denmark.....	15	89
North Carolina.....	1	9	Norway.....	27	249
South Carolina.....	1	1	Sweden.....	19	176
Georgia.....	1	1	Austria.....	3	6
Alabama.....	10	10	Russia.....	6	90
Mississippi.....	1	1	Germany.....	106	978
Louisiana.....	1	10	Holland.....	10	50
Texas.....	5	5	Switzerland.....	5	49
Tennessee.....	1	11	Italy.....	1	2
Kentucky.....	3	24	France.....	2	15
Ohio.....	37	439	Australia.....	3	3
Indiana.....	17	128	Bohemia.....	1	10
Illinois.....	47	445	Unknown.....	10	92
Michigan.....	1	42	Total.....	771	7,172
Wisconsin.....	30	275	Born in United States.....	507	4,470
Minnesota.....	9	23	Foreign born.....	264	2,702
IOWA.....	226	1,384			

TABLE VIII.
NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	Number of patients.
Both born in the United States.....	254
One born in the United States.....	56
Both foreign born (and patient foreign born).....	237
Both foreign born (and patient born in the United States).....	141
Unknown.....	93
Total.....	771

TABLE IX.
RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

RESIDENCE.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING PERIOD.			REMAINING..		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alamogordo.....	102	73	175	2	4	6	5	4	9
*Apanosco.....	1	1	2						
Benton.....	145	114	259	19	10	29	18	20	38
Black Hawk.....	129	127	256	15	15	30	15	11	26
Bremers.....	75	50	125	6	8	14	4	6	10
*Boone.....	33	28	61						
Buchanan.....	124	117	241	11	11	22	13	8	21
Buena Vista.....	41	34	75	2	3	5	10	9	19
Butler.....	76	64	140	11	8	19	4	4	8
Calhoun.....	76	30	106	7	9	16	12	10	22
*Cedar.....	1	1	2						
Cerro Gordo.....	65	55	120	13	5	18	1	3	4
Cherokee.....	44	38	82	7	8	15	1	6	7
Chickasaw.....	82	71	153	9	7	16	10	7	17
*Crawford.....	24	14	38						
Clay.....	37	30	67	3	3	6	5	5	11
Clayton.....	197	133	330	9	8	17	6	5	11
Clinton.....	191	190	381	34	15	49	39	23	62
Delaware.....	128	80	208	12	4	16	12	12	24
*Dallas.....	2	2	4						
Dickinson.....	11	12	23	3	1	4	5	3	8
Dubuque.....	287	243	530	26	24	50	25	12	37
Emmet.....	18	19	37	5	3	8	5	5	10
Payette.....	142	99	241	8	7	15	14	21	35
Floyd.....	75	57	132	8	9	17	16	12	28
Franklin.....	64	46	110	9	3	12	14	3	17
Grundy.....	39	36	75	7	2	9	10	7	17
Hamilton.....	56	49	105	6	6	12	16	5	21
Hancock.....	30	11	41	10	1	11	10	1	11
Hardin.....	79	71	150	14	21	35	23	38	61
Howard.....	36	35	71	10	5	15	15	1	16
Humboldt.....	52	39	91	8	9	17	8	7	15
*Harrison.....	1	1	2						
*Johnson.....	1	1	2						
Jackson.....	88	61	149	10	15	25	1	7	8
Jones.....	119	83	202	7	7	14	10	12	22
Kossuth.....	37	24	61	15	7	22	10	7	17
Linn.....	214	160	374	19	22	41	32	18	50
Lyon.....	14	19	33	1	3	4	5	6	11
*Marshall.....	68	42	110		1	1			
*Mahaska.....	1	1	2						
Mitchell.....	46	48	94	6	12	18	9	10	19
O'Brien.....	32	21	53	11	6	17	7	3	10
Oscola.....	7	12	19		2	2			
*Polk.....	2	2	4		1	1			
Palo Alto.....	36	29	65	12		12	13	7	20
*Plymouth.....	49	41	90	4	7	11	19	10	29
Pocahontas.....	49	26	75	9	3	12	12	7	19
St. Louis.....	51	28	79	16	7	23	8	9	17
Tama.....	94	75	169	14	3	17	1	2	3
Webster.....	116	113	229	13	11	24	30	21	51
Winnebago.....	25	29	54	4	7	11	7	9	16
Winnebush.....	144	161	305	13	13	26	4	2	6
Worth.....	24	13	37	2	1	3	7	6	13
Wright.....	37	44	81	9	8	17	8	9	17
*Woodbury.....	35	27	62						
State at large.....	396	146	542	43	3	46	73	31	104
Total.....	4,111	3,661	7,772	468	303	771	563	433	996

*Not tributary to this Hospital.

TABLE X.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MEN.	
Agents.....	3
Bank officers.....	1
Barbers.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	6
Bookkeepers, stenographers.....	1
Butchers.....	2
Carpenters, cabinetmakers, wagon-makers.....	3
Clergymen (ministers, preachers).....	14
Clerks.....	10
Contractors.....	2
Dealers in grain, lumber, stock.....	2
Doctors.....	4
Engineers (locomotive, stationary engines).....	3
Farmers (retired farmers) farmers' sons, gardeners.....	228
Harnessmakers, shoemakers.....	8
Laborers (day or farm).....	124
Lawyers.....	2
Machinists.....	2
Masons (brick, stone) plasterers, stone cutters.....	12
Merchants, photographers.....	14
Millers.....	2
Miners.....	4
Piano tuners.....	1
Printers.....	3
Saloon or billiard-room keepers.....	4
Students.....	3
Tailors.....	1
Teachers.....	3
Tramps.....	3
Traveling salesmen, peddlers.....	3
No occupation.....	3
Total.....	468

WOMEN.	
Domestics.....	21
Dressmakers, seamstresses, milliners.....	7
Housekeepers.....	10
Teachers.....	9
Bankers' wives or daughters.....	2
Butchers' wives or daughters.....	4
Carpenters' wives or daughters.....	12
Clergymen's wives or daughters.....	2
Doctors' wives or daughters.....	9
Farmers' wives or daughters.....	186
Hotelkeepers' wives or daughters.....	2
Laborers' wives or daughters.....	47
Lawyers' wives or daughters.....	1
Masons' wives or daughters.....	8
Merchants' wives or daughters.....	20
Printers' wives or daughters.....	3
Saloonkeepers' wives or daughters.....	2
Trav. salesmen's wives or daughters.....	3
Wives or daughters of men in other business.....	10
Having no occupation.....	2
Total.....	393

TABLE XI.

RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE RECOVERED OR DIED.

	LENGTH OF TIME.	
	Recovered.	Died.
Three months or less.....	57	49
Three to six months.....	17	14
Six to twelve months.....	17	17
One to two years.....	39	22
Two to three years.....	4	1
Three to five years.....	1	10
Five to ten years.....	1	30
Over ten years.....	1	12
Total.....	227	162

TABLE XII.

SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Congenital—						
Hereditary.....	117	100	217	726	628	1,354
Defective mental organization.....	7	12	19	135	123	258
Diseases of nervous system—						
Chorea.....	24	8	32	300	134	434
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
Gross cerebral lesion.....	1	1	2	37	5	42
Cerebral meningitis.....	3	1	4	22	8	30
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	2	6	5	11
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2	9	2	11
Sun or heat stroke.....	18	18	36	29	22	51
Disease of middle ear.....	18	5	23	188	28	216
Injury to head.....	2	2	4	13	9	22
Injury to spine.....	2	2	4	19	1	20
Injury to eye.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
Diseases in general—						
Tuberculosis.....	6	4	10	72	64	136
Fever.....	8	1	9	32	6	38
Syphilis.....	10	36	46	182	251	433
Poor health.....	5	7	12	32	34	66
La grippe.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Golfe.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	2	9	4	13
Opium habit.....	1	1	2	12	15	27
Intemperance.....	27	1	28	34	270	304
Use of tobacco.....	27	1	28	23	19	42
Masturbation.....	2	1	3	238	10	248
Excessive venery.....	5	5	10	25	6	31
Eterine disease.....	1	9	10	133	133	266
Exposure during menstruation.....	1	1	2	74	74	148
Suppressed menstruation.....	1	1	2	74	74	148
Disturbed gestation.....	19	19	38	189	189	378
Puerperal condition.....	1	1	2	18	18	36
Prolonged lactation.....	1	1	2	43	43	86
Too frequent pregnancies.....	3	3	6	63	63	126
Change of life.....	37	10	47	104	60	164
Senile decay.....	1	1	2	7	12	19
Moral influences—						
Disappointment.....	3	2	5	65	67	132
Spiritualism.....	1	1	2	17	19	36
Religious excitement.....	2	2	4	44	61	105
Fright.....	2	5	7	66	34	100
Grief.....	2	5	7	1	4	5
Worry and excitement.....	2	1	3	13	17	30
Isolation of companion.....	1	1	2	18	18	36
Ill treatment.....	1	3	4	19	17	36
Change of home.....	1	6	7	160	165	325
Domestic trouble.....	3	2	5	62	53	115
Disappointed affection.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
Seduction.....	12	3	15	144	28	172
Peccatory embarrassment.....	3	7	10	27	24	51
Poverty and want.....	12	12	24	111	60	171
Exposure and overwork.....	1	1	2	41	11	52
Excessive mental labor.....	4	1	5	12	12	24
Solitary life.....	47	37	84	708	435	1,143
Cause unknown.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	468	393	861	4,111	3,661	7,772

TABLE XIII.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	11	12	23
Tuberculosis general.....	5	1	6
Pneumonia, acute.....	10	1	11
Pneumonia, hypostatic.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	1	1	2
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	1	2
Mitral stenosis.....	2	1	3
Aortic stenosis.....	1	1	2
Mitral insufficiency.....	1	1	2
Tricuspid insufficiency.....	1	1	2
Rupture of heart.....	1	1	2
Pericarditis.....	1	1	2
Dysentery.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	2	1	3
Peritonitis, suppurative.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis, volvulus.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2
Chronic nephritis.....	9	9	18
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	1	1	2
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion in acute mania.....	3	3	6
Exhaustion in chronic mania.....	3	3	6
Exhaustion in acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion in chronic melancholia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion in paralytic dementia.....	14	16	30
Exhaustion in senile dementia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion in terminal dementia.....	4	3	7
Cerebritis.....	2	2	4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	1	4
Cerebral softening, acute.....	2	2	4
Cerebral softening, chronic.....	2	2	4
Heb. rhagic pachymeningitis.....	2	1	3
Status epilepticus.....	1	1	2
Rupture of bladder.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion following prolonged phlegmon.....	1	1	2
Asphyxia.....	1	1	2
Suicide.....	4	4	8
Carcinoma of kidney.....	1	1	2
Carcinoma disseminated.....	1	1	2
Chronic myelitis.....	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	1	2
Abdominal hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Pneumia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	107	55	162

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

DEGREE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
College.....	10	5	15
High School.....	31	24	55
Common school.....	417	263	680
None.....	20	11	31
Total.....	468	303	771

TABLE XV.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	223	95	318
Married.....	121	168	289
Widowed.....	81	32	113
Divorced.....	9	5	14
Separated.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	468	303	771

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING LAST TEN YEARS.

DENOMINATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Methodist.....	194	273	467
Roman Catholic.....	379	270	649
Lutheran.....	302	241	543
Presbyterian.....	77	97	174
Baptist.....	56	71	127
Christian.....	58	41	99
Congregational.....	61	77	138
United Brethren.....	5	1	6
Evangelical.....	2	2	4
Episcopal.....	40	31	71
Dutch Reform.....	19	10	29
Friends.....	13	8	21
Universalist.....	23	7	30
Adventist.....	5	6	11
Unitarian.....	5	6	11
Jew.....	1	1	2
Spiritualist.....	1	1	2
Unitarian.....	13	15	28
Christian Scientist.....	1	1	2
Salvationist.....	430	163	593
Protestant (not Catholic nor a denomination).....	254	131	385
Not determined.....	1	1	2
Total.....	1,945	1,460	3,405

TABLE XVII.

GIVING NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD WHO HAVE OR HAVE HAD RELATIVES IN THIS HOSPITAL, AND RELATIONSHIP.

RELATIONSHIP.	Number of patients.
Father here or has been here.....	12
Mother here or has been here.....	8
Grandparent here or has been here.....	5
Uncle or aunt here or has been here.....	5
Cousin here or has been here.....	5
Brother here or has been here.....	19
Sister here or has been here.....	7
Brother and sister both here or have been here.....	1
Child here.....	8
Total.....	59

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

RELATIONSHIP TO PATIENTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Father insane.....	23	16	39
Mother insane.....	16	19	35
Father and mother both insane.....	8	5	13
Grandfather insane.....	4	5	9
Grandmother insane.....	17	1	18
Uncle, one or more insane.....	6	11	17
Aunt, one or more insane.....	23	14	37
Brother, one or more insane.....	10	14	24
Sister, one or more insane.....	4	4	8
Cousin, one or more insane.....	4	2	6
Children, one or more insane.....	203	202	405
With no hereditary history.....	468	303	771

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD.

MONTH.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Working in ward.	Farm and garden, outside.	Average employed.	Average population.	Working in ward.	Kitchen, laundry, dry.	Average employed.	Average population.
1895.								
July.....	151	196	247	530	64	173	50	222
August.....	170	183	253	536	66	178	53	229
September.....	173	204	273	554	70	178	57	257
October.....	174	209	287	568	198	83	250	414
November.....	163	184	247	529	55	153	217	403
December.....	173	185	243	531	63	156	53	219
1896.								
January.....	194	143	337	546	63	178	53	231
February.....	238	147	385	552	69	187	55	213
March.....	229	163	391	553	70	184	53	227
April.....	237	163	389	558	69	175	57	232
May.....	230	156	386	556	70	178	53	238
June.....	317	180	496	562	72	173	56	238
July.....	303	178	478	546	69	175	53	228
August.....	197	206	403	549	73	183	59	231
September.....	194	179	373	548	68	183	50	233
October.....	215	177	392	548	71	180	54	234
November.....	229	185	405	541	72	178	57	235
December.....	198	160	358	565	63	173	53	230
1897.								
January.....	224	164	388	564	68	177	54	231
February.....	216	177	393	566	69	161	55	216
March.....	217	179	386	560	70	172	56	228
April.....	224	181	405	555	73	169	51	220
May.....	307	186	493	558	70	177	50	237
June.....	196	206	403	553	71	170	54	233
Av. for biennial period.....	201	178	379	550	68	174	54	228

TABLE XX.

FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

MENTAL CONDITIONS.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable cases—			
Melancholia, simple.....	74	74	148
Melancholia, hypochondriacal.....	9	9	18
Mania, acute.....	24	2	26
Alcoholism, acute.....	81	74	155
Incurable cases—			
Mania, chronic.....	23	15	38
Mania, recurrent.....	63	35	101
Dementia, senile.....	16	18	34
Dementia, parietic.....	24	9	33
Dementia, epileptic.....	7	2	9
Paranoia.....	8	2	10
Imbecility.....	468	303	771
Total.....	468	303	771

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

STEWARDS REPORT.

EXHIBIT OF STEWARD FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1895.		RECEIPTS.	
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,411.58	
	From treasurer of state.....	153,904.00	
	From board paid by friends of patients.....	2,641.38	
	From board and wages of private attendants.....	689.40	
	From clothing paid by friends of patients.....	858.07	
	From hogs and other stock sold.....	727.36	
	From hides and tallow sold.....	2,454.00	
	From sundry articles sold.....	136.43	
	Total.....	\$ 166,797.43	

1896.		EXPENDITURES.	
June 30.	For vouchers unpaid.....	\$ 37,032.84	
	For meat and fish.....	15,598.07	
	For breadstuffs.....	3,059.66	
	For fruit and vegetables.....	4,872.58	
	For tea and coffee.....	4,106.44	
	For sugar and syrup.....	2,745.62	
	For butter, eggs and cheese.....	9,971.05	
	For sundry groceries.....	2,180.34	
	For medical supplies.....	3,962.64	
	For postage and stationery.....	708.18	
	For clothing.....	10,908.65	
	For library and diversion.....	2,087.34	
	For furniture and furnishing.....	5,835.17	
	For repairs.....	4,001.79	
	For hardware.....	1,207.72	
	For contingencies.....	2,754.35	
	For water.....	2,212.27	
	For farm.....	5,466.19	
	For soap.....	2,159.97	
	For fuel and lights.....	15,411.85	
	For salaries and wages.....	54,264.71	
	For visiting committee.....	899.11	
	Total.....	\$ 195,147.03	
	Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1896, unpaid.....	34,584.61	

Balance on hand June 30, 1896..... \$ 6,225.01

EXHIBIT OF STEWARD FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1896.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 4,235.01	
	From treasurer of state.....	203,154.00	
	From board paid by friends of patients.....	2,715.67	
	From board and wages of private attendants.....	830.50	
	From clothing paid by friends of patients.....	459.21	
	From hogs and other stock sold.....	3,079.18	
	From hides and tallow sold.....	2,361.57	
	From sundry articles sold.....	653.71	
	Total.....	\$ 219,727.96	

EXPENDITURES.

1896.			
June 30.	For vouchers unpaid.....	\$ 34,584.61	
	For meat and fish.....	17,655.70	
	For breadstuffs.....	4,370.88	
	For fruit and vegetables.....	4,505.94	
	For tea and coffee.....	3,225.64	
	For sugar and syrup.....	3,156.43	
	For butter, eggs and cheese.....	9,400.71	
	For sundry groceries.....	2,142.48	
	For medical supplies.....	3,270.00	
	For postage and stationery.....	980.38	
	For clothing.....	12,989.06	
	For library and diversion.....	2,816.56	
	Furniture and furnishing.....	5,231.45	
	For repairs.....	4,041.62	
	For hardware.....	1,597.61	
	For contingencies.....	2,818.73	
	For water.....	3,342.71	
	For farm.....	6,214.59	
	For soap.....	1,962.81	
	For fuel and lights.....	15,296.00	
	For salaries and wages.....	58,593.05	
	For visiting committee.....	1,045.45	
	For uncashed warrants on hand.....	40,869.00	
	Total.....	\$ 240,361.35	
	Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1897, unpaid.....	36,237.61	
		\$ 204,123.74	

Balance on hand June 30, 1897..... \$ 15,624.23

CONTINGENT FUND (BALANCE OLD APPROPRIATION).

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
July 1.	From balance on hand.....	\$ 910.75	
1896.			
April 8.	From treasurer of state.....	532.70	
	Total.....	\$ 1,443.45	

EXPENDITURES.

1895.			
July 15.	I. C. Plane.....	\$ 166.90	
	H. W. Hovey.....	243.34	
	J. F. Lafferty.....	36.50	
	Frank Marte.....	219.00	
	A. S. Monshaw.....	140.80	
	William N. Davis.....	95.21	

EXPENDITURES.

1896.			
June 30.	J. M. Marquette.....	\$ 291.39	
Oct. 1.	Thomas O'Toole.....	87.13	
	J. M. Marquette.....	174.13	
	Total.....	\$ 1,463.45	

SLAUGHTER AND COLD STORAGE HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 952.03	
Oct. 10.	From treasurer of state.....	2,500.00	
	Total.....	\$ 3,452.03	

EXPENDITURES.

1895.			
July 27.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co.....	\$ 174.23	
Aug. 6.	Charles Frank.....	34.50	
	Mott Geiser.....	24.50	
	Meuser & Seippels.....	55.48	
Aug. 15.	Mankato Cement Works.....	75.74	
	James B. Clow & Sons.....	7.30	
Aug. 20.	Price & Smith.....	970.00	
Aug. 20.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co.....	188.87	
Sept. 12.	W. Williams.....	40.80	
Sept. 20.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co.....	509.16	
	B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....	183.37	
	John Lafferty.....	40.88	
	I. C. Plane.....	32.30	
	W. M. Woodward.....	100.80	
	William N. Davis.....	306.24	
	Bud Camp.....	154.00	
	Frank Marte.....	151.50	
	A. S. Monshaw.....	129.70	
	L. M. Stevens.....	72.90	
Oct. 7.	B. A. Stevens.....	672.40	
Oct. 10.	B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....	69.60	
Oct. 14.	W. Williams.....	4.80	
Dec. 31.	G. N. Leach.....	50.40	
	L. M. Stevens.....	128.40	
	Frank Marte.....	69.59	
	Total.....	\$ 3,452.03	

EXHIBIT OF APPROPRIATIONS BY THE TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RECEIPTS.

1896.			
April 3.	From appropriations Twenty-sixth General Assembly.....	\$ 4,825.00	
Oct. 14.	From appropriations Twenty-sixth General Assembly.....	4,825.00	
1897.			
April 14.	From appropriations Twenty-sixth General Assembly.....	4,825.00	
	Total.....	\$ 14,475.00	

EXPENDITURES.

1896.			
April 10.	Frederick Voss.....	\$ 50.13	
	J. L. Mott Iron Works.....	116.30	
	A. S. Monshaw.....	122.64	
	William N. Davis.....	154.34	
	G. N. Leach.....	65.87	
	Wackerbarth & Blamer.....	193.50	
	Frank Marte.....	211.05	

EXPENDITURES.

1896.			
May 19.	Gershom H. Hill.....	\$ 2,000.00	
June 1.	Mecham & Wright.....	195.00	
June 4.	Crane Company.....	167.23	
June 17.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co.....	1,004.42	
July 10.	Star Boiler Works.....	201.00	
Aug. 12.	American Battery Co.....	906.18	
Aug. 15.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	55.71	
Aug. 19.	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	608.03	
Sept. 3.	Yadsworth-Howland Co.....	23.30	
Sept. 5.	Clarke-Woodward Co.....	30.95	
	Crane Company.....	29.32	
Sept. 11.	Aquila Rich Paint and Color Co.....	24.50	
Sept. 14.	William Marshall.....	504.85	
	Chicago Engineer Supply Co.....	104.42	
Sept. 30.	I. C. Plane.....	141.15	
	Carpenter & Genuing.....	103.20	
	G. N. Leach.....	218.76	
	G. N. Leach.....	165.20	
Oct. 1.	J. M. Marquette.....	220.80	
Oct. 14.	Standard Heat Controller Co.....	18.00	
Oct. 24.	P. F. Collier.....	50.00	
Oct. 26.	Mankato Cement Works.....	115.40	
Nov. 6.	Peoples National Bank.....	48.35	
Nov. 17.	A. C. McClurg & Co.....	164.63	
Dec. 8.	Comstock Manufacturing Co.....	848.14	
	Illinois Central Railroad Co.....	134.55	
Dec. 9.	L. M. Stevens.....	28.00	
Dec. 12.	Charles Scribner's Sons.....	5.37	
Dec. 31.	George Beaman.....	14.15	
	G. N. Leach.....	236.81	
1897.			
Jan. 25.	Aquila Rich Paint and Color Co.....	26.10	
Feb. 4.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	123.82	
Feb. 5.	The Davis & Egan Machine Tool Co.....	203.00	
Feb. 12.	Charles A. Schieren & Co.....	47.85	
Mar. 9.	Crane Company.....	35.45	
Mar. 13.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co.....	133.17	
Mar. 25.	Frederick Voss.....	50.25	
Mar. 31.	Frank Marto.....	200.50	
	William M. Davis.....	107.15	
April 23.	Martin Taylor & Co.....	35.00	
May 23.	Iowa Paint Manufacturing Co.....	17.48	
May 27.	Mankato Cement Works.....	54.68	
May 29.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co.....	30.48	
June 14.	Fuller & Fuller Co.....	98.00	
	Total.....	\$ 10,900.00	
	Balance on hand July 1, 1897.....	\$ 3,574.40	

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Asparagus (bunches).....	700	\$.01	\$ 7.00
Beets (bushels).....	350	.20	70.00
Beet greens (bushels).....	100	.15	15.00
Beans, lima (bushels).....	15	1.00	15.00
Beans, string (bushels).....	40	.50	20.00
Beans, white (bushels).....	60	1.25	75.00
Cabbage, early (heads).....	3,600	.05	180.00
Cabbage, late (heads).....	2,400	.04	144.00
Carrots (bushels).....	800	.20	160.00
Canflower (bushels).....	500	.05	25.00
Celery (bushels).....	7,800	.02	156.00
Corn, sweet (bushels).....	440	.20	88.00
Currants (quarts).....	2,600	.04	104.00
Grapes (bushels).....	450	.05	22.50
Lettuce (bushels).....	400	.20	80.00
Mangoes (bushels).....	500	.20	100.00
Onions, green (bushels).....	2,500	.02	50.00
Onions (bushels).....	475	.35	166.25
Paraspe (bushels).....	275	.30	82.50
Pears (bushels).....	160	.50	80.00
Peppers (dozens).....	20	.05	1.00
Potatoes (bushels).....	3,000	.30	900.00
Pumpkins.....	300	.01	3.00
Radishes (bushels).....	240	.20	48.00
Radish, horse (bushels).....	22	.25	5.50
Raspberries (quarts).....	241	.12	28.92
Rhubarb (bunches).....	1,300	.02	26.00
Salsify (bushels).....	200	.35	70.00
Spinach (bushels).....	120	.20	24.00
Squash, summer (bushels).....	30	.25	7.50
Squash, winter.....	2,000	.03	60.00
Strawberries (quarts).....	1,781	.10	178.10
Tomatoes (bushels).....	150	.25	37.50
Turnips (bushels).....	400	.30	120.00
Oats (bushels).....	2,140	.15	321.00
Bye (bushels).....	191	.40	76.40
Hay (tons).....	340	2.75	935.00
Hogs sold (head).....	71		613.61
Hogs slaughtered (head).....	74		653.50
Calves sold (head).....	4		87.50
Calves slaughtered (head).....	3		11.25
Cows slaughtered (head).....	15		425.62
Milk from dairy (gallons).....	57,232		\$127.50
Use of farm teams and driving horses.....			1,500.00
Total.....			\$16,616.75

EXPENSES CHARGED TO FARM FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Board and pay of teamsters, gardeners and farm hands.....	\$ 3,510.00
Blacksmithing.....	278.85
Cows purchased.....	917.80
Feed purchased.....	1,673.93
Hog purchased.....	8.00
Hose purchased.....	35.72
Horses purchased.....	250.00
Hay purchased.....	56.00
Hay raised and consumed.....	12,725.00
Harness and repairs.....	144.29
Fencing.....	37.06
Machinery, vehicles and repairs.....	264.68
Oats and corn purchased.....	851.86
Oats raised and consumed.....	321.00
Rent of pasture.....	120.00
Seeds and plants purchased.....	170.61
Straw purchased.....	362.27

Sundry articles purchased.....	\$ 37.00
Swill.....	580.00
Threshing.....	31.85
Total.....	\$ 10,817.92
Profit for year.....	5,798.83
Grand total.....	\$16,616.75

PRODUCT OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Apples (bushels).....	70	\$.40	\$ 28.00
Asparagus (bunches).....	550	.03	16.50
Beets (bushels).....	375	.20	75.00
Beets, green (bushels).....	80	.15	12.00
Beans, string (bushels).....	70	.20	14.00
Beans, Lima (bushels).....	10	1.00	10.00
Beans, navy (bushels).....	100	1.25	125.00
Cabbage, early (heads).....	3,000	.05	150.00
Cabbage, late (heads).....	8,000	.04	320.00
Cauliflower (heads).....	250	.05	12.50
Cucumbers (bushels).....	10	4.00	40.00
Carrots (bushels).....	875	.20	175.00
Currents (quarts).....	540	.04	21.60
Celery (stocks).....	7,500	.02	150.00
Corn, sweet (bushels).....	380	.20	76.00
Grapes (pounds).....	900	.05	45.00
Lettuce (bushels).....	400	.20	80.00
Mangels (bushels).....	625	.20	125.00
Onions, green (bunches).....	2,500	.02	50.00
Onions (bushels).....	475	.35	166.25
Potatoes (bushels).....	4,300	.20	860.00
Paranips (bushels).....	375	.30	112.50
Peppers (dozens).....	30	.03	0.90
Peas (bushels).....	320	.50	160.00
Radishes (bushels).....	350	.20	70.00
Horse radish (bushels).....	20	.25	5.00
Rhubarb (bunches).....	1,400	.02	28.00
Salsify (bushels).....	35	.25	8.75
Splanch (bushels).....	100	.20	20.00
Squash, winter.....	400	.03	12.00
Squash, summer (dozens).....	125	.25	31.25
Strawberries (quarts).....	2,300	.10	230.00
Tomatoes (bushels).....	350	.20	70.00
Turnips (bushels).....	700	.20	140.00
Pumpkins.....	75	.01	0.75
Pop corn (bushels).....	70	.40	28.00
Oats (bushels).....	1,840	.15	276.00
Eye (bushels).....	450	.30	135.00
Hay (tons).....	225	4.00	900.00
Hogs sold (head).....	316		3,872.68
Hogs slaughtered (head).....	65		787.67
Calves sold (head).....	75		306.50
Cows slaughtered (head).....	15		495.50
Milk from dairy (gallons).....	58,000		7,020.00
Use of farm teams and driving horses.....			1,500.00
Total.....			\$17,554.65

EXPENSES CHARGED TO FARM FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Board and pay of teamsters, gardeners and farm hands.....	\$ 1,570.00
Blacksmithing.....	375.15
Cows purchased.....	1,570.47
Drilling well and pump for same.....	120.30
Feed purchased.....	1,180.75
Fencing.....	55.30
Hogs purchased.....	17.00
Horses purchased.....	365.00
Hay purchased.....	30.00
Hay raised and consumed.....	300.00
Harness and repairs.....	121.35
Hose purchased.....	74.45
Machinery, vehicles and repairs.....	841.94
Oats and corn purchased.....	1,020.97
Oats raised and consumed.....	276.00
Rent of farm land and pasture.....	245.00
Seeds and plants purchased.....	110.75
Straw purchased.....	65.35
Stock scales purchased.....	108.40
Sundry articles purchased.....	37.00
Swill.....	580.00
Threshing.....	31.85
Thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls purchased.....	125.00
Total.....	\$11,294.31
Profit for year.....	6,370.44
Grand total.....	\$17,554.65

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, July 1, 1897. }

*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, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897, is respectfully submitted:

W. W. DONNAN,
Treasurer.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

(Exhibit from June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1896.)

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,411.58	
	Receipts to June 30, 1896, from treasurer of state (four quarterly requisitions).....	155,904.00	
	Receipts to June 30, 1896, from steward of hospital.....	7,481.84	
	Total.....		\$ 166,797.42

EXPENDITURES.

	By payment of orders to June 30, 1896.....	\$ 166,562.41	
	By balance on hand June 30, 1896.....	6,235.01	
	Total.....		166,797.42
1896.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 6,235.01	

(Exhibit from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897.)

RECEIPTS.

1896.			
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 6,235.01	
	Receipts to June 30, 1897, from treasurer of state (five quarterly requisitions).....	253,154.50	
	Receipts to June 30, 1897, from steward of hospital.....	10,338.94	
	Total.....		269,727.95

EXPENDITURES.

By payment of orders to June 30, 1897.....	\$ 143,297.72
By state warrants on hand.....	40,866.00
By balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	15,624.23
Total.....	\$ 219,727.95

1897.	
July 1. To balance on hand.....	\$ 15,624.23

CONTINGENT FUND (BALANCE OLD APPROPRIATION.)

(An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897.)

RECEIPTS.

1895.	
July 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 910.75
1896.	
April 25. Requisition.....	532.70
Total.....	\$ 1,443.45

EXPENDITURES.

1895.	
July. By orders paid.....	\$ 815.54
August. By orders paid.....	95.21
1896.	
July. By orders paid.....	291.59
October. By orders paid.....	261.31
Total.....	1,463.45

SLAUGHTER AND COLD STORAGE HOUSE FUND.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897.)

RECEIPTS.

1895.	
July 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 952.03
Oct. 9. Requisition.....	2,500.00
Total.....	\$ 3,452.03

EXPENDITURES.

1895.	
August. By orders paid.....	\$ 314.61
Sept. By orders paid.....	610.80
October. By orders paid.....	1,527.23
Dec. By orders paid.....	672.40
1896.	
January. By orders paid.....	326.99
Total.....	3,452.03

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATION.

(An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1895 and ending June 30, 1897.)

RECEIPTS.

1896.	
May 8. Requisition.....	\$ 4,825.00
Oct. 25. Requisition.....	4,825.00
1897.	
April 22. Requisition.....	4,825.00
Total.....	\$ 14,475.00

EXPENDITURES.

1896.	
April 21. By order paid.....	\$ 59.13
April 21. By order paid.....	116.30
April 21. By order paid.....	191.50
April 22. By order paid.....	61.67
April 24. By order paid.....	211.05
April 24. By order paid.....	122.61
April 30. By order paid.....	154.34
May 25. By order paid.....	2,000.00
June 6. By order paid.....	195.00
July 11. By order paid.....	1,004.42
July 11. By order paid.....	391.00
July 13. By order paid.....	147.51
Aug. 15. By order paid.....	938.15
Oct. 24. By order paid.....	30.00
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	628.03
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	504.80
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	55.71
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	24.50
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	30.22
Oct. 26. By order paid.....	104.12
Oct. 27. By order paid.....	398.76
Oct. 27. By order paid.....	165.20
Oct. 27. By order paid.....	229.89
Oct. 28. By order paid.....	103.20
Oct. 31. By order paid.....	30.35
Oct. 31. By order paid.....	141.16
Oct. 31. By order paid.....	115.40
Nov. 14. By order paid.....	48.25
Dec. 22. By order paid.....	164.63
Dec. 22. By order paid.....	5.87
Dec. 22. By order paid.....	848.14
Dec. 31. By order paid.....	28.00
1897.	
Jan. 18. By order paid.....	18.00
Jan. 21. By order paid.....	226.81
Jan. 22. By order paid.....	134.55
Jan. 30. By order paid.....	14.15
April 17. By order paid.....	225.00
April 17. By order paid.....	47.85
April 17. By order paid.....	25.45
April 17. By order paid.....	132.17
April 17. By order paid.....	59.25
April 17. By order paid.....	132.82
April 17. By order paid.....	26.10
May 5. By order paid.....	206.55
May 5. By order paid.....	157.15
May 14. By order paid.....	35.00
June 5. By order paid.....	54.08
June 15. By order paid.....	17.48
June 28. By order paid.....	39.46
June 28. By order paid.....	68.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	3,574.40
Total.....	\$ 14,475.00
1897.	
July 1. To balance on hand.....	\$ 3,574.40