

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

CLARINDA,

FOR THE FISCAL TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

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DES MOINES: C  
F. R. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER.  
1897.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. D. M. HAMILTON, <i>President</i> .....	Ft. Madison
T. E. CLARK, <i>Treasurer</i> .....	Clarinda
T. MCK. STUART, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Chariton
EDW. H. HUNTER.....	Des Moines
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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FRANK C. HOYT, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent</i>
CHARLES F. APPLGATE, M. D.....	<i>First Assistant Physician</i>
ANNE BURNET, M. D.....	<i>Second Assistant Physician</i>
ALFRED T. GUNDRY, M. D.....	<i>Third Assistant Physician</i>
E. D. CULLISON.....	<i>Steward</i>
ELIZABETH WEBB.....	<i>Matron</i>

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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*To His Excellency, F. M. Drake, Governor of Iowa:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth biennial report of the trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, covering the two years beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897.

With this the reports of Superintendent Hoyt, Superintendent of Construction Foster, Treasurer Clark and Steward Cullison are also enclosed

T. MCK. STUART,  
*Secretary.*

## Trustees' Report.

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*To His Excellency, F. M. Drake, Governor:*

We, the trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda, as required by law, submit to you our fifth biennial report of the operations, condition and current expenses of the hospital, and also the work of construction committed to our hands by the act of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. Here-with we also present, and make part of our report, the reports of the superintendent, Dr. F. C. Hoyt, the steward, Mr. E. D. Cullison, the supervising architect and superintendent of construction, Mr. William Foster, and the treasurer, Mr. T. E. Clark.

We are pleased to call attention to the fact that with the completion of the present female violent and infirmary wards the hospital will be completed, with the exception of detached cottages, in accordance with the plans adopted originally by the commission appointed by the Twentieth General Assembly. This statement, however, applies only to the hospital proper and not to the operating department. The limited character of appropriations made from time to time for kitchen, laundry, cold storage, and the like, prevented our constructing these departments, with adequate dimensions and equipments for the institution when completed, in harmony with the original designs.

With the exception of some modifications, suggested by latest improvements in hospital building, the construction has followed in the main the original plan. While we would not assume to say that no mistakes have been made in construction (mistakes, however, arising from attempting to conform to ideas existing at the time relative to hospital building), yet we believe that



we are fully justified in saying that we have, in the discharge of our duty, to present to the state a building very complete in its arrangement and construction, and at a cost, when solidity and durability of structure and the fact that its wards are fire-proof are considered, that is as economical as it is possible to secure.

The building commission constituted by chapter 201, acts of Twentieth General Assembly, were empowered, by section 7 of said chapter, to employ a competent architect, and "in their discretion" appoint him superintendent of construction. In pursuance of said order Mr. William Foster was employed as architect, his plans adopted, and he was elected superintendent of construction. The trustees, as successors to this building commission, according to section 6, chapter 75, acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, were clothed with all "powers and duties of said board of commissioners, as provided by chapter 201, of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly," and have held that said acts established an order relative to the plans devised, and the method of construction to be pursued, that in all material respects they must maintain throughout the construction of this hospital.

The building is designed to embrace in its structure a combination of both the compact and cottage hospital plans—a modification of both, believed to embrace the advantages without the objectionable features of each. The work has been carried forward until it is now nearing completion in the violent and infirm wards of the female wing.

The structure is fireproof save in the chapel, laundry and industrial buildings. We regret very much that we are compelled to make these exceptions; but the appropriations for these purposes were so limited that, in order to secure buildings of sufficient capacity for the purposes required, we were compelled to forego the matter of fireproof structure. And if it may seem to those inclined to criticise that the wards of this hospital have cost a large amount, in comparison with other structures for similar purposes, let it not be forgotten that these are absolutely fireproof, and are as durable as stone, iron, and cement can make them. We have builded for the future, and the economy of such a course will be fully manifest when years have passed, and other structures have yielded to the fatalities of fire and decay. With the appropriation made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, this property, including

necessary repairs, has cost the state \$923,256. Crowded as some of its wards have already been, it will accommodate 1,000 patients, showing a per capita cost that is less than an average for such institutions.

We have interpreted our duties as a board to mean that we are the responsible parties in all matters of construction and financial management, as by law no expenditures can be made without our approval. We therefore have not intrusted these matters to other parties, but have carefully considered and passed upon them in the sessions of our board meetings, or when called together for the special work of construction in the exercise of our functions as a building commission. This construction of our duties, as defined by the acts of the general assembly, has required frequent meetings of the board and careful examination of all matters pertaining to material and methods of construction, as well as all propositions submitted for work and appliances. It has required also the time, labor, and attention of the board in the interim of the board meetings. We are sure that a careful inquiry into results will serve to vindicate our methods.

Furthermore, having made the economics of hospital management the subject of careful observation and study, we believe we are authorized to speak with some confidence in relation thereto. We believe that the state is in constant danger, because of the apparent greatness of the expense incurred in providing for the insane, of adopting a parsimonious policy that in the end will prove to be the more costly. The discounting of eminent abilities in medical directorship and superintendency, by limiting the compensation to a maximum that is far below what such ability may secure from private sources, at the same time destroying all incentive to superior excellence, is in our judgment unwise, and will demonstrate itself in the outcome poor economy. Likewise the cutting down to a point of pinching parsimony the per capita allowance for the care of the insane, and their incarceration in poorhouses, we deprecate as being out of harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

The restoration of the insane to mental sanity and useful citizenship is the primary end of state care; this cannot be secured, but is most surely prevented, by poorhouse methods. It is an insufficient excuse for the parsimony that the patients are deemed incurable. This by no means is always the case. What patients are incurable, and what may be cured, are facts

not always apparent even to the best informed alienist. The larger benevolence, and the more enlightened spirit of the times, dictates that these so-called incurables should be placed under the mildest and most humane restraint possible. The equipment of a well-ordered hospital furnishes this, while the poorhouses are largely devoid of these humane appliances, and the restraints which must be put upon them there are no better than those employed in prisons and penitentiaries.

The attorney-general has construed the law of the state as giving to the commissioners for the insane the power to order out of the hospitals of the state, and into the care of the counties from which they have been sent, those insane that are classed as incurables. It is to be greatly regretted that such is the law, for it is in conflict with the general trend and intent of the benevolent legislation of the state in providing so amply for the care of the insane. The state properly claims the right to restrain and confine the insane for the good of society at large, but in the exercise of this she has no moral right to abuse them.

Furthermore, anent this question of the care of the insane, we believe that the time has come for the enlargement of the duties of the visiting committee. Wherever the insane are kept, this visiting committee should be authorized to go and make searching inquiry into government, sanitary conditions, food, restraints, etc. If there is any justification for the constitution of such a committee, with reference to state institutions that are under the direction of boards of trustees, amenable to the laws of the state, there is imperative need for visitation of private hospitals and poorhouses.

#### CURRENT EXPENSES.

In reference to the current expenses of the hospital we represent, we desire to call attention to some facts that need to be carefully weighed, when comparison is made between this and other hospitals relative to the per capita cost of the support of patients. The largest single item of expense is our coal bill, and this is necessarily larger by a very considerable amount per ton than in either Mt. Pleasant or Independence, because of the much greater distance we are compelled to transport it. The same is also true in relation to groceries. The Chicago market governs the price of these, and we are compelled to pay the difference in freightage arising from the longer haul.

These two items alone are amply sufficient to demand a per capita difference of at least \$1 per month in favor of the hospital at Clarinda. In addition to this the fact must be taken into consideration that a hospital with 1,000 patients can meet its current expenses far more generously at \$14 per capita than one having 669 can at \$15 per capita. One thousand patients at \$14 per capita furnish an income of \$14,000 per month, while 669 patients at \$15 per capita will furnish but \$10,035 per month, or in round numbers \$4,000 less than the other. Now, when it is taken into consideration that the hospital with the smaller number of patients requires about the same number of officers, attendants, employes, and the same appliances that the larger does, the unfairness of putting them on the same per capita allowance will be manifest.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

In reference to the matter of construction, there was committed to our trust by the act of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, \$199,300, to be used for the various purposes of building violent and infirmary wards on the female wing of the hospital; for procuring a larger and more permanent water supply; for finishing and furnishing violent and infirmary wards on the male wing; for electric lighting and necessary boilers, engines and dynamos; for other improvements, repairs, etc. These appropriations we have used for the purposes named in the act, with the exception of \$19,825 which, according to the provisions of the act, are not available at the time of the preparation of this report.

#### FEMALE VIOLENT AND INFIRMARY WARDS.

For the construction of the female violent and infirmary wards the act above referred to appropriated \$109,000, and specified a fireproof structure, as did also conformity to the original design. The recent casualties in state institutions from fire emphasizes the wisdom of this requirement. But a fireproof structure necessarily costs considerably more than one built of combustible material. The appropriation was made upon the closest calculation of cost of material and work based upon existing prices. These prices fluctuate, so that it is exceedingly difficult to estimate the cost of such a structure, and that too extending over the period of two years in the process of building. As this approaches completion we have ascertained that the actual cost of these wards was underestimated by at least \$6,000. This is due to the increased cost of



some material required, and also the greatly increased cost of the foundation, arising from the conformation of the ground upon which we were compelled to build, it being as much as thirteen feet in places below the grade line. In accordance with section 3, chapter 141, acts of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, we have asked of the executive council the privilege of using \$5,000 of an unused appropriation made for water supply, \$500 from an unused appropriation made for ventilation, and \$500 from the contingent appropriation. With this amount we believe that we will be able to finish the wards.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE CISTERNS.

There was appropriated \$17,500 to secure a sufficient water supply and storage capacity. It was at first proposed to go to the Nodaway river, about one mile and a half distant, and there erect a pumping station; but, upon more mature investigation, surveying and leveling the route, we found the appropriation would not be adequate to meet the expense of such a plant, and also that the water could not be used for potable purposes. We therefore made a careful test of the water-bearing stratum from which we have hitherto drawn our supply, and to our entire satisfaction we found that it is practicably inexhaustible, and with the Cook deep-well pumps now in use we could obtain at least 800,000 gallons of pure water every twenty-four hours. We have therefore constructed a pumping station some distance to the rear of the present boiler house, engine room and industrial buildings; and in proximity to this we have constructed a series of cisterns, inter-connected by sub ducts that have a capacity of 350,000 gallons. In connection with this pumping station we have provided a pump and an engine for fire purposes, and a room for hose carts and appliances for fighting fire, and rooms overhead for those employees that are organized as a fire company. This has all been done at a cost of \$12,500, leaving an excess of \$5,000 which we have asked of the executive council permission to employ elsewhere.

#### FINISHING AND FURNISHING THE MALE VIOLENT AND INFIRMARY WARDS.

The money appropriated for the finishing and furnishing of the male violent and infirmary wards has been expended in accordance with the provisions of the act, and these wards are splendidly furnished with the necessary appliances, making them as complete as any wards of a similar character to be found

anywhere in our country. In the furnishing, the appropriation was materially supplemented by the productions of our industrial department.

#### OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for electric lighting, ventilation, additional industrial building and machinery, sewers, repairs, etc., have been or are now being used in accordance with the provisions of the act of appropriation.

#### DESIRABLE AND NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The hospital is now complete in its main structure as originally designed, and is of a sufficient capacity to provide for from 900 to 1,000 patients. But the kitchen, laundry, and cold storage departments are inadequate for a hospital of such dimensions. Appropriations hitherto made for these purposes have been cut down below the minimum asked for by the board of trustees, and the buildings have been constructed in accordance with them.

To enlarge the capacity of the kitchen (fireproof) we estimate will require \$3,500. To enlarge and further equip the laundry and ironing room will require \$2,550. To provide additional cold storage, \$2,450, and in addition to this a refrigerating plant and ice-making machine, \$9,500. We believe, however, in reference to this last item, the end can be most efficiently secured by a modification of some of our present buildings. When the building commission first adopted plans for the construction of this hospital, it was believed to be absolutely necessary to have the boiler room in close proximity to the building, and upon this assumed necessary condition the boiler house was constructed by excavating to the depth of twenty feet below the grade. This was done to secure gravity drainage from the steam-heating returns into the boilers. At the same time provision was made for a tunnel to convey the ashes from the boiler room several hundred feet to the rear of the hospital to an opening in a hollow. For this tunnel no appropriation has ever been secured, and by a slow, laborious and expensive process the ashes have been hoisted out of the boiler room. Since the instalment of three additional boilers the boiler room is found to be too small to admit of the necessary coal supply for the night in cold weather, and also the ashes that are taken from the furnaces. Now, in lieu of this, the board of trustees desires to present a plan that can be executed at a much smaller

cost in the end, as compared with the present plan, even if carried out in accordance with the primary intentions.

The brick stable, built at the distance of 648 feet to the rear of the male wing, is found to be too near the hospital for the best sanitary conditions. Owing to the conformation of the surrounding hills and hollows, the prevailing winds carry the odor of the barn directly over the infirmary wards of the male wing, and often directly over the entire hospital. For this reason the stables and stable yards have been abandoned for any use except for the horses belonging to the farm. We propose, therefore, to convert this into a boiler room, and the present boiler room into an ice-making and cold storage department, and build a farm barn near the site of the present cattle yards, and at a greater distance from the hospital. We estimate for the building of smoke stack and remodeling of building to suit, with resetting of boilers, steam fitting, etc., that it will cost \$15,500; remodeling present boiler room for cold storage, \$1,850; ice-making machinery, \$9,800; frame barn, \$4,000. This modification will cost far less than to carry out the original plan, and will give in addition ample cold storage. If it is not done, economy requires that some provisions be made for the better handling of both the coal and ashes in the present boiler room, and such provision should be made at once. Any adequate temporary expedient will be quite costly.

#### VENTILATION.

Our male and female general wards, also male and female violent and infirmary wards, are designed with a view of introducing both the exhaust and plenum systems of ventilation. The appropriations up to this time have enabled us to install the exhaust only. In order to complete the plant in a thorough manner, it is essential that the plenum system be added. At present the exhaust fans remove foul air from the building, but a perfect ventilating plant should be so arranged that the building will have a positive supply of fresh air as well as the removal of foul air, regardless and independent of outside atmospheric conditions. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to install fans to supply fresh air, which air should first be drawn through a tempering coil, and discharged into tunnels or basement corridors, thence through the present supply flues. To make our system of ventilation complete, efficient and economical, we should therefore add to our present plant the Plenum system.

The cost of this equipment will be \$20,000, and when this work is done the ventilation of these buildings throughout will be as complete as modern engineering can make it.

#### VERANDAS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The large verandas to be attached to all of the old wards, recommended in our last report as imperatively needed, but finally dropped from our estimates under the pressure of economy, we still regard as essential to the comfort of the patients. These will cost \$10,000. We also asked for an appropriation for an employees' building and general dining-room. This we still believe to be required. For general dining-rooms we are using the basement corridors and open areas. It will be apparent at once to any thoughtful person that dining-rooms underneath the wards of a hospital are in nowise desirable. They never were designed for this purpose, and their use has only been a matter of necessity. For this building we ask \$30,000.

#### INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Our industrial department has more than compensated for all cost and expenses, in providing furniture and many items of necessary furnishings for both the new and old wards. We ask for this the appropriation of the small amount of \$2,000, for necessary machinery and the complete equipment of this very profitable department.

There are sundry other repairs and improvements and items of necessary equipment, for which we ask appropriations, which we specifically mention in our recapitulation of estimates.

Let it not be forgotten that this is a new hospital in process of construction, and that when these buildings and appliances are added it will only then be as complete in its equipment as are similar institutions.

#### RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

On the plan of converting barn into boiler room, and present boiler room into cold storage; For rebuilding smoke-stack, resetting of boilers, steam-fitting, converting present barn into a boiler room, etc.	\$ 15,500
Remodeling present boiler room for cold storage	4,850
To provide refrigerating plant and ice-making machinery	9,100
For new barn and cattle sheds	4,000
To provide cold storage by enlargement of present plant	3,375
To provide refrigerating plant and ice-making machine	9,800
To enlarge present boiler room and provide for removal of ashes and convenient handling of coal	5,600
To enlarge the capacity of kitchen, fireproof	3,900
To enlarge and further equip laundry, and additional dry rooms and ironing-room	3,500



For verandas, new and old buildings.....	\$ 10,000
For coal sheds and fireproof storage.....	3,000
For employes' rooms and general dining-rooms.....	30,000
For plastering and cementing basement corridors, new buildings....	3,350
For constructing Plenum system of ventilation, fresh air ducts, tempering coils, etc. ....	7,700
For vacuum system of steam-heating and necessary electrical apparatus.....	9,200
Plumbing.....	2,800
For repairs and improvements.....	6,500
For painting old wards for men.....	900
For tile floors for bath and toilet rooms of old building.....	4,000
For tile floor for general kitchen.....	325
For replacing old water-closets and baths in old buildings.....	3,800
For painting and furnishing women's wards.....	1,300
For grading and improving grounds.....	2,100
For furniture, old and new buildings.....	2,700
Industrial department.....	1,300
For one universal wood-working machine.....	500
For one planer.....	300
For one rotary bake oven, sufficient to do the work for 1,000 people...	1,525
For a new kitchen range, etc.....	475
For two roasters for general kitchen and two steam kettles.....	240
For vegetable collaf.....	1,000
For dairy machinery and cows.....	2,000
For amusements and library.....	800
For hot water heater.....	900
For morgue.....	6,000
Contingent.....	

With these desired improvements made, we believe that this hospital will be finished and equipped as contemplated by the original act creating it, and in accordance with the general plans provided by the building commission. And believing that we as a board have faithfully and economically discharged the trusts imposed upon us by law, this report is

Respectfully submitted.

T. MCK. STUART,  
T. E. CLARK,  
W. W. MORROW,  
J. D. M. HAMILTON,  
EDW. H. HUNTER,  
*Board of Trustees.*

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda:*

GENTLEMEN—At the close of the fifth biennial period of this hospital, it again becomes my duty to submit for your consideration the following report covering the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897.

### MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of this biennial period there were remaining under treatment in the hospital, 350 men and 240 women, total 590. During the period, there have been admitted 288 men and 193 women, total 481. The whole number of patients under treatment being 1,071, of which number 638 were men and 433 were women. In the last two years 234 men and 168 women, total 402, were discharged. Of these 85 men and 61 women, total 146, were discharged recovered; 58 men and 45 women, total 103, were discharged improved; 31 men and 37 women were discharged unimproved; and 60 men and 25 women died. Remaining at the end of the biennial period 404 men and 265 women, total 669.

### THE ADMISSIONS.

The hospital was opened and admitted its first patients on December 15, 1888. Since that time there have been admitted 1359 men and 644 women, making a total of 2,003.

During the last biennial period there have been admitted 288 men and 193 women, total 481. Of this number 450 were supported by the counties and 31 by the state. Of those admitted during the biennial period, 30 per cent were born in Iowa and 86, or 15 per cent, were born in foreign lands. Of the 86 foreign born, 31 per cent were born in Germany. The number of admissions was increased materially by the addition of Boone

and Warren counties to this hospital district. On the 27th of February, 1897, thirty-two men belonging to Boone and Warren counties were transferred from Mt. Pleasant to this institution. The women were permitted to remain at Mt. Pleasant until the completion of our new wards for women. Our hospital district now comprises thirty counties, and will probably have added to it two additional counties in the next year.

#### DISCHARGES.

During the last biennial period we have adhered strictly to the rule never to report a case as recovered more than twice. This practice prevents our statistics from being complicated by the readmission of recurrent cases, and although it necessarily reduces the percentage of recoveries, it at the same time enhances the value of our statistics. In the two years, 36 per cent of the whole number discharged were recovered, while of the whole number of patients admitted during the period 30½ per cent were discharged recovered. Of the 481 patients admitted, 249, or 51½ per cent, were discharged recovered or improved, while of the whole number treated during the biennial period 24½ per cent were discharged recovered and improved. It is worthy of note that of 146 who were discharged recovered, the duration of insanity in 56 per cent was one year or less; in 15 per cent the duration was from one to two years; in 5 per cent the duration was from two to three years; and in 4 per cent the duration was from three to five years. These statistics should offer an incontrovertible argument in favor of the early commitment of the acutely insane, and should convince those interested of the danger which lurks in the too common practice of keeping the insane person at home as long as possible. It is undoubtedly true that many insane persons have been robbed of their chances for recovery by the unfortunate and mistaken belief that a patient need not be taken to the hospital so long as he can be kept at home. The hospital for the insane is primarily a curative institution, and patients should be given the advantage of its treatment as soon as the mental aberration is pronounced.

#### MORTALITY.

During the biennial period, sixty men and twenty-five women, total eighty-five, died, this number being 7½ per cent of the whole number under treatment. Of those who died, ten patients, or 11½ per cent, died of pulmonary tuberculosis. Six patients,

or 7 per cent, died of dementia paralytica, five of these patients being men. Of the total number of patients who died, thirty-one were over the age of 50, three over 70 and one over 80 years. Among those who died were several who were brought here in a moribund condition, three patients dying in a few hours after reaching the hospital. One man who appears in our statistical tables as "not insane," was sent here while suffering from the delirium of pneumonia, the disease proving fatal in a short time after admission. The remaining case of pneumonia was in the hospital but a few hours before his death, the disease being contracted before admission and was due to exposure in inclement weather while intoxicated.

We believe ourselves pardonable in pointing to the fact that in the past two biennial periods there have been no cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or other zymotic diseases. It is also worthy of note that in the last biennial period only ten patients died of consumption as against twenty-nine during the preceding period. This result, as well as the general good health of the patients, we attribute largely to the operation of our excellent system of forced ventilation. With the prompt removal of the vitiated air, the continuous introduction of pure air, and an abundance of pure water, the health of our patients is assured.

We have to record one suicide during the biennial period. The man had been employed outside of the building at various periods for seven years, and although mildly melancholy and quite delusional was not regarded as having suicidal inclinations. However, while at work in the vegetable house, the suicidal impulse seized him, and he hung himself to the upper part of a potato bin. When discovered he was dead, and the coroner was at once notified. After viewing the remains and making a careful investigation, he was satisfied that no blame could be attached to the hospital or its employees, and decided that an inquest was not necessary. The hospital has been remarkably free from acute diseases, and with this exception from casualties.

#### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Comparatively few years ago the mentally ill were regarded with a feeling akin to horror, and they were thought not worthy of a greater degree of care than that usually accorded to beasts. Only a century ago Pinel, on assuming control of the Bicetre hospital in Paris, found fifty or more men chained to stone



floored cells, fed and cared for like beasts of the field. Then the insane were regarded as outcasts and "possessed of the devil," rather than as afflicted fellow men. How marvelous the change. The theory and practice of the treatment of insanity now regards the insane person as suffering from a disease, and every means known to science is used to encompass his recovery. If the disease is incurable, an earnest effort is made to preserve the mind from further damage and to render the patient as comfortable as possible. The theory that insanity is a disease has led to the general introduction of hospital methods into the institutions formerly known as insane asylums. While progress has been made in every detail of hospital management, yet in no respect is it so marked as in the system of nursing. Formerly attendants were usually selected on political grounds alone, with little reference to their ability or fitness for this class of work. Fortunately for the insane this is all changed in the best hospitals of the country, and nurses are selected from the educated, refined classes of ladies and gentlemen, who honor themselves by entering the calling and honor the work by giving it the dignity of a profession. Following the excellent example set by the general hospitals, training schools for nurses have been organized in many of the leading hospitals of the United States. The training school connected with this hospital held its first graduation exercises in June, 1896, graduating a class of fifteen. The second commencement exercises were held on June 9, 1897, and a class of eight was graduated. The course of instruction has been broad, and yet no attempt has been made to train our nurses to perform duties which are those of the medical officers. Our aim has been to make the nurse an able, humane, and intelligent assistant to the physician, and a safe guardian of the welfare of our patients. Instruction has been given in anatomy and physiology, materia medica and toxicology, insanity and the care of the insane, minor surgery, emergencies, general and special nursing, massage and hydrotherapy. The work of training and teaching the training school classes has been performed gratuitously by the members of the medical staff, and though quite a tax on already overworked officers, has been done cheerfully and conscientiously.

#### AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION.

The importance of music, games and amusements of various kinds, as factors in restoring the mentally afflicted, has been fully appreciated. With the very limited means at our disposal,

we have been enabled to give our patients a series of enjoyable and beneficial entertainments. The Hospital Dramatic club, organized by the officers and employes, has presented a number of excellent theatricals, while the stereopticon entertainments have been both entertaining and instructive. The hospital band, a musical organization of well established reputation, gives open air concerts on the lawn three times per week. In the winter the band and orchestra give frequent musical entertainments, besides furnishing excellent music for the numerous balls and other entertainments, in which music is a feature. A company of men have been drilled in military tactics and five days out of the week at least one hour is spent by the male patients in marching, drilling and performing the exercises known as the "set-up drill." The introduction of the military drill three years ago was regarded as a hazardous experiment, but after an experience of three years its benefits are appreciated by all connected with the hospital. Not a single accident has occurred, and not a patient has so far violated the military rules as to escape while at drill. When the weather is too inclement to permit of outside drill, the wards are emptied of all but the infirm and bedfast patients, and the drill is given in our long basement corridors. The patients show in every movement the beneficial effects of the discipline, and have lost the shuffling gait so characteristic of the average hospital patient.

The women patients are drilled in calisthenics, in the amusement hall and on the wards. When the weather is too inclement to permit out-of-door exercise, the women patients are given marching drills and calisthenics in the hall. Our need of a gymnasium is very great, and it is hoped that in the near future the legislature will be enabled to grant sufficient funds for a suitable building. A literary society has been organized on the ladies' side of the house, and meets twice each month during the winter. The essays and papers read at these meetings bear evidence of careful study and close application. In the wards are billiard tables, musical instruments, and games of every description. These forms of amusement and the classes in physical training, coupled with the daily walks and industrial pursuits, give assurance that our patients are permitted to sit in idleness in the wards no more than can be avoided. The time signals usually given by steam whistles and clanging bells have been dispensed with and the soft notes of the bugle

substituted. The bugle calls of the regular army are used, with some slight modifications. The patients are awakened in the morning by "reveille," sent out to drill by the "drill-call," summoned from labor at noon and evening by "recall," and sent to bed by "tattoo." At 10 o'clock p. m. the gentle notes of "taps" calls in the employes and is the signal for lights out and the entire hospital community to be at rest.

#### THE PAROLING OF PATIENTS.

Again it becomes my duty to direct your attention to the necessity for some legal provision enabling the superintendents of the hospitals for the insane to send patients home on trial. Many patients, after varying periods of treatment, reach a degree of improvement just short of recovery and yet fail to make further improvement in this direction. Frequently if such cases are returned to their homes and permitted to renew their interest in the affairs of life, surrounded by friends and relatives, the mind is stimulated, latent energies awakened, and recovery hastened. Under the present law this procedure is not practicable, and many patients, it is feared, are prevented from recovering by this fault in the provisions of the code. The superintendents of the hospitals should be given the authority to grant paroles for thirty or sixty days to such cases as in their opinion may be benefited and could be entrusted to the care of their friends with a reasonable degree of safety. The expense of transfer would be borne by the relatives of the patient, and no additional expense need be incurred by county or state. The name of the patient should be carried on the roll of the hospital, and his friends be required to return the patient at any time should his condition require it, or at the expiration of the parole. If at the completion of the period of trial the patient has recovered, his return would not be necessary and his discharge be granted. This method is in use in other states and has proven satisfactory to the hospital management, and has without doubt been an important factor in restoring many patients to mental health.

#### IMPROVED METHODS OF CARE.

With the completion of the new infirmary and violent wards for men, a new era has begun in the treatment of the insane committed to this hospital. For the first time since the opening of the institution it has been possible to properly classify our patients. The new wing consists of six wards which are

classified as follows: A ward for untidy demented patients, a ward for the disturbed class of patients, a ward for the disturbed but infirm patients, a dormitory ward for the employed patients, a receiving ward for acute cases, and the infirmary ward. These wards are constructed with a view to caring for just such patients as are assigned to them, and are admirably adapted to their purpose. I desire to describe in detail the infirmary and receiving wards, believing that they are unique in many ways. These wards are peculiarly constructed, and every detail has been arranged with a view to giving the occupants the greatest amount of air-space, sunlight and freedom from noise and other disturbing influences. The acutely ill are provided for in a large open dormitory, semi-circular in shape, the beds being arranged in a like manner. In the center of the hall is the nurse's station, which enables her to command a full view of the ward at all times, the patients being under observation day and night. At the floor level, adjacent to each bed, is a foul air duct which is connected directly with the main exhaust ventilating system. By this means vitiated air is removed from the vicinity of each bed before it has had time to disperse and contaminate the air in other parts of the room. The pure warm air is forced in through hot air flues opening near the ceiling. A large open fire place is located directly opposite the dormitory, giving to the ward a mild degree of heat when the steam plant is not needed, and at all times imparting a cheerful, homelike appearance to the ward.

Single rooms for such cases as require a certain degree of privacy are located in the ward, as well as a commodious room reserved for the care of sick employes. Separated from the ward proper and yet contiguous to it are the isolation rooms. These chambers are accessible from the ward or by means of an outside entrance, so that the isolation of patients treated therein may be partial or complete, as the case demands. This section is provided with separate toilet-rooms, closets, etc., so that it can be conducted as an individual contagious disease ward if required.

Directly opposite the dormitory are the toilet, bath, and linen rooms. These rooms are fitted up in a modern manner and every means taken to prevent contamination of the air from this source. The bath room is supplied with spray, shower, and tub baths, conveniences for massage, etc. The linen rooms, nurses' closets, etc., are admirably adapted to their uses.



The drying rooms for soiled linen are carried from basement to roof, and a current of warm air keeps them free from odor or moisture. The serving-room and dining-room for nurses adjoins the dormitory, and is connected with the nurses' special kitchen by a dumb waiter. This kitchen is in charge of a nurse, who prepares the special articles of diet ordered by the head nurse and assistant physician. The operating room is finished in a manner that renders it thoroughly aseptic, the walls being of cement, enamel, and tile, while the floor is laid with glazed tile. At the extreme end of the ward is the large solarium, in which the patients spend a part of the day. This room, also semi-circular in shape, has two open fireplaces, and is a most cheerful sitting room for those who are convalescent. The infirmary ward is in charge of a trained woman nurse, who is a graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She has to assist her a woman nurse and two men, the latter being graduates of our Training School for Nurses. To this ward are sent the acute cases of insanity as well as the sick and injured from other services. The acutely insane are regarded from the beginning as sick, and are so treated. Being placed in bed under the care of a female nurse, visited several times a day by a physician, the patient soon realizes that he is to receive methodical and skilled care rather than harsh treatment. The patient is in the meanwhile thoroughly examined physically, a clinical chart of his case kept, and treatment begun. If at the end of a fortnight further treatment in bed seems to be unnecessary, the patient is transferred to the receiving ward above. This ward is identical with the infirmary ward in arrangement, with the exception that the operating room and isolation rooms are omitted. Here the patient is brought in contact with convalescent patients who have not made sufficient progress, as yet, to justify removing them to the convalescent ward. The patient is again under the care of a trained woman nurse, who continues in charge of the case until he is transferred to the convalescent ward. The new arrivals and known suicidal patients are under close observation day and night, and any peculiarity of conduct, change in emotions, or manifestations of delusions are carefully noted and promptly reported to the assistant physician and superintendent. The success of this, the genuine hospital method, as contrasted with the old asylum treatment, is apparent to every one, patients, nurses, and medical officers alike. The introduction of women nurses on the

male wards met with some adverse criticism at first, but the results have proven the correctness of the theory and the safety of the practice. We now have women nurses on the infirmary ward, acutely insane ward, and the convalescent ward, and anticipate increasing this number in the near future. Women are natural nurses, and the gentleness of touch, the patient manner, the soothing voice so essential in the sickroom, can only be found in the gentler sex. Men from the disturbed wards, becoming ill and having been sent to the infirmary, have proven respectful to their nurses and have in no case offered violence. The influence of women on the men's wards has been so beneficial to the patients, and so productive of good to the service, that I am assured it is no longer an experiment.

We have for three years had our dining-room for men in charge of women, with the most satisfactory results. Our dining-rooms are better kept and the meals served more acceptably than could be possible under the old system.

Our night service has been much improved, and our night staff now numbers eight graduate nurses. With but few exceptions the bed-room doors are unclosed during the night, and the patients permitted to visit the toilet-room at will. By this arrangement night vessels have been discarded and the consequent contamination of the air prevented. The sick, disturbed, suicidal and infirm are attended by a night nurse constantly present in their respective wards, and receive as careful nursing during the night as in the day. The experience of the past three years would convince the most skeptical that the increase in the night service and the inauguration of the open door system have prevented suicides, accidents and destruction to property, as well as conserved the health and comforts of our patients. The giving in detail of technical descriptions of cases, the discussion of scientific problems, and the publication of pathological investigations, in a report of this character, have always seemed to me decidedly improper. Suffice it to say, therefore, that no means, medical, surgical, or hygienic, have been neglected which might aid in the restoration or relieve the suffering of the unfortunate people under our care.

#### STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The humanitarians of the state, and those of our citizens into whose homes the shadow of insanity has come, must join us in viewing with alarm the growing tendency toward county care of the insane. Like many other pernicious doctrines, the theory



of pauperizing the insane has spread over the state until scarcely a county has escaped its influence. A relic of past decades, it has been revived, tinctured with so-called economy, and is now advocated by the officers of some of the principal counties of the state as a new theory in caring for the insane and a remarkable discovery in county economics. The erection of county insane asylums in the state of Iowa would indicate to the intelligent observer a tendency to retrogression not in keeping with the reputation of this grand state, which has heretofore stood in the front rank among her sister states. That the insane should be cared for by state institutions, under state supervision, is a verdict reached by the superintendents of insane hospitals throughout the country, almost without exception. County and municipal care of the insane is a relic of three decades ago, and to return to it is not, as some would lead the public to believe, a progressive movement, but is a step backward. The care of the insane, and in fact of all defective members of society, has received the attention of the best minds of this century. The students of sociology and political economy have joined hands with the philanthropists of our country in an earnest effort to solve the problem in such a manner that it will be satisfactory to the economist as well as to the humanitarian. New York, our most progressive state, has been for more than sixty years struggling to erase from its fair escutcheon the blot of county care, and in 1893 succeeded. With the passage of the state care act, which later was made a part of the organic law of the state, New York threw off the yoke of penury and inhumanity, assuming at once the foremost place among states and nations of the world in the care of its mentally afflicted. As now finally developed and perfected, the New York system is considered, by all who are competent to pass judgment on such subjects, the most complete and comprehensive which has ever obtained, at any time or place, on this continent or in any part of the world. While other states have adopted systems of so-called state care, nowhere else is there in operation so broad and catholic a policy in relation to the care of the insane as in New York state.

That the full meaning of the term "state care of the insane" may be understood, I will excerpt the following from a report of the New York commission in lunacy, believing that the system outlined below is especially applicable to our own state:

State care of the insane implies state provision and state maintenance for all the dependent insane in state hospitals established and organized upon the basis given below:

1. A division of the state by counties into hospital districts, the territorial extent of each district being determined by the number of insane to be provided for and the capacity of the hospital located therefor.
2. Each hospital to receive and care for all the dependent insane of its district, whether acute or chronic.
3. A healthful, picturesque, and accessible site, with an abundant supply of pure water, good drainage, and acreage sufficient for ornamental grounds and agricultural purposes.
4. Well constructed and conveniently arranged hospital buildings of a permanent character, equipped with modern sanitary appliances as regards warming, ventilating, lighting, fire protection, cooking, bathing, etc., and structurally adapted to the care of acute and chronic insane.
5. A skilled and sufficiently large and liberally compensated medical staff, including a woman physician; also medical internes in each hospital as adjuncts to the regular staff.
6. A corps of skilled nurses, trained in the hospital, in the proportion of no less than one to eight patients.
7. A liberal and varied dietary.
8. Sufficient and suitable clothing, bedding and furniture.
9. Ample facilities in the way of medical and surgical appliances; also facilities for the industrial occupation, diversion and entertainment of patients.
10. A uniform system of medical and financial records for all of the hospitals.
11. The removal of public patients from their homes or from poorhouses to state hospitals by trained attendants of the same sex at the expense of the state, and the statutory prohibition of all jurisdiction of superintendents of the poor (or county supervisors) over the insane after they have been certified to as such.
12. The whole to be under competent state supervision, and to be maintained by the state by means of a general state tax levied for those specific purposes.

In the state of New York there are to-day eleven state hospitals, organized and conducted substantially on the lines above indicated, and the "county poorhouse asylums" have been emptied of their insane. County care of the insane as it existed in New York before the passage of this act, and as it exists to day in our own fair state of Iowa, is characterized, on the one hand, by a lack of substantially all of the above requisites for a state hospital; and on the other hand, by the condition of overcrowding, wretchedness, squalor and neglect so graphically described below by the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

I take the liberty to quote it in full, assuring the reader that the deplorable facts narrated there are equally applicable to

other states than that of New York prior to the passage of the state care act:

Very early in our history we were called upon to define our position and decide whether the influence of the association should be thrown in behalf of the state care or county care of the insane. There was no hesitation. The memory of Miss Dix's earnest plea, of Dr. Willard's strong denunciation, of resolutions of medical societies and reports of legislative commissions, the traditions of the entire element of the state—all were to be found on the side of the removal of the insane from the poorhouses, of placing them under the care of the state. Stronger than any theory born of tradition was the testimony of the visitors of the association, as eye-witnesses of the sufferings of these poor, neglected people. Hungry and cold, sitting in the dark through the long winter evenings, because light was too expensive, covering in cells, stifling in attics, without proper medical attendance, overworked on county farms, or brooding without occupation in crowded wards, ordered about by rough pauper attendants, they were of all beings most miserable. Shall we soon forget the insane man, crouching in a dark cell, so small that he could not stand up in it; or the woman in mid-winter, nearly frozen by the broken window? "It was useless to mend it, she always broke it again;" the one tablespoonful of fish and one potato, called a meal, while water spilled in the same room froze upon the floor; or the foul wrongs suffered by those unprotected women? Such cruelties one can never forget. That the worst abuses were corrected in many places, as the years went by, is a matter of record, and yet, eighteen years after, as one reads the first annual report of the commission in lunacy, written in 1890, glowing with indignation as it recounts the sufferings of these poor people, one is surprised to find how little progress had been made in all those years. The system of poorhouse care has proved radically defective. Thank God! this horrible system is now a thing of the past.

Such is the verdict of a body of able humanitarians, who, out of love and sympathy for their fellow-man, without fee or reward, threw themselves into the fray and succeeded in securing the enactment of the state care act. Mark well the closing sentence of their address, "Thank God! this horrible system is now a thing of the past," and tell me, if you will, what would be the Christian's prayer to his Maker at this hour, when the state of Iowa is taking this backward step to county care? Would it be one of thankfulness, as that given above, or would and should it not be, "God, forgive them! for they know not what they do?"

But there is another side to this question, say the advocates of county care of the insane, "It is much cheaper;" and this brings us to the question of economy. It has been well said that "nations are never impoverished by the munificence of their charities," and the prosperity of a state and the culture of its citizens may be easily judged by its charitable institutions.

In all Christian and civilized countries, the claims of suffering humanity should take precedence of all pecuniary considerations, and yet the taxpayers of the state have a right to demand that the affairs of their public institutions be conducted honestly, in a business-like manner, and as economically as is consistent with the attainment of the purpose for which the institution was created. The policy, then, which must commend itself to all citizens of the state, is that the insane of the state should be amply provided with everything which medical science has determined to be essential to the recovery of those who are curable, and also for the proper care, comfort, and amelioration of those who are incurable; this, however, is to be done with the limits of true economy as distinguished from penuriousness. True economy, in the care and treatment of the insane, does not exist altogether in an effort to demonstrate how low the standard of care of the unfortunate may be brought, but rather it would demand that the utmost effort be made to secure to the insane that system of treatment and care which experience has shown will most likely give the best results, whether as regards the percentage of recoveries, the improvement and well-being of the unrecovered, or the cost of maintenance. The most economical method of dealing with the insane is then, beyond question, *that which will promote recovery most rapidly in the recoverable cases, and which will, as speedily and as permanently as possible, so improve the condition of the non-recoverable cases as to make them wholly, or in part, self-sustaining.*

To illustrate, and to the thinking mind prove almost conclusively, the tenability of this assertion, let me quote at length a statement made by the president of the commission in lunacy:

As showing the importance, as regards taxation, of making every reasonable effort to minimize the heavy burden which insanity imposes upon the state, mention may be made of the fact that in the development of the wealth of a state the life of each individual has an estimated financial value of \$200 per annum. On the other hand the average duration of an insane life is about twelve years, and the average annual cost of properly maintaining an insane person in a public institution, including interest on investment, is about \$200. It appears, therefore, that every insane dependent represents a pecuniary loss to the state of approximately \$400 for each year that he remains as a public charge. Hence if the average longevity of the insane is twelve years, and the annual per capita cost of maintenance is \$200, each insane person who falls of recovery during this period represents a loss to the state of \$2,400; whereas a sane person for a like period of time would represent a gain of \$2,400. But, even though an individual contributes nothing to the wealth of the state when sane, it would still be in the inter-



ests of economy to provide for him, when he becomes insane, such environment and such treatment as will insure every opportunity of restoring him to the ranks of the wage-earners, or at least of enabling him to return to his home and thus relieve the public of the burden of his support

Now let us continue this line of argument and apply the above estimate directly to this institution. During the life of this hospital there have been discharged as recovered, or improved to such an extent that they were able to again become productive citizens, 804 adult citizens. The average expectancy of life, based on the average of those discharged recovered or improved, would be, according to the American table of mortality, about twenty years; but that we may depreciate rather than appreciate our figures in this estimate, we will place it at twelve years. These 804 persons who have been taken from a condition of utter helplessness, and made productive citizens, represent a valuation to the state on the above basis of \$1,929,000. The total cost of the lands, buildings, and permanent improvements, including all appropriations made, amounts in round numbers to \$923,856; showing that the state of Iowa has paid for its entire plant, and still has it in first-class condition, and has since its opening paid a profit of \$1,005,644. In addition to this it has cared for, treated, made comfortable and protected the public from, a total of 2,003 insane persons. Do you think that any corporation or company of business men would be dissatisfied with such an investment? I venture the assertion that stock in such a paying business would sell much above par.

I have claimed repeatedly, in statements made before the appropriation committees of the general assembly, that the insane and mentally defective of the state, and the institutions devoted to their treatment, should have precedence of all other institutions in the state, whether these be penitentiaries, state universities, normal schools, or any other class of state institution. I reassert this claim here, and offer the following argument in support of my assertion:

There are two and only two conditions into which a citizen of a state may come, where the state asserts her sovereignty, forcibly enters the castle of the citizen, and under due process of law drags him from thence and deprives him, for a period varying from a few weeks to a lifetime, of that personal liberty which is accorded every citizen of the United States by its constitution. These two conditions are criminality and insanity.

Of the criminal I have only this to say, that he is the architect of his own misfortunes, and is usually reaping that which he has sown. It is the duty of the state to so provide for him during his imprisonment that his mental and physical health are conserved, and that he is to be so trained during his term of service that when discharged he will be better enabled, both morally and physically, to live in obedience to our laws.

But how different is the case with an insane man! Here we find an honorable man, a good citizen, a moral man, suddenly afflicted with a disease which is far-reaching in its effects, interfering with his relations with family, society and the commonwealth. Immediately that he is afflicted with this most dreadful of all diseases, he ceases, in the eyes of the major portion of the people, to be a human being; but in their ignorance they look upon him as a "something" to be dreaded and sequestered as soon as possible. It is a disagreeable statement to make, but a true one, that the spirit which actuates many people in securing the commitment of an insane person is not humanitarian in character, but a desire to protect themselves from annoyance and harm. The insane citizen, whether he be poor or well-to-do, educated or ignorant, refined or vulgar, is therefore deprived of his liberty, often forced to spend days and sometimes weeks in county jails before he is brought like a common criminal by the sheriff to the state hospital. There, thanks to the generosity of the people of Iowa, he receives humane care and skilled treatment; and every instrument and method is used to encompass his recovery.

Now, when we take into consideration the fact that our patient has been deprived of his liberty against his protests, and often against the wishes of his family, is it not the duty of the state to provide for him properly? If the state diagnoses a patient's case, defines the manner in which he shall be treated, prescribes the medicine that he shall take, and designates how long he shall take it, is not the state bound in all honor to give him the best of care in all respects? I think it is, and I believe that the reader will agree with me. The state may fail in the performance of its functions as an educator, and yet the harm done is infinitely less than if it fail to care properly for the insane. If the state by warrant of law arrested a young man at his home and compelled him to enter the State University and there study law or medicine, it would be equally bound to provide for him the best of facilities for the completion of his



education. To the contrary, he is not forced to attend, he is not required to study law or medicine, and can remain at home or go to other colleges in the state, as he chooses. Therefore I repeat, that the first duty of the state is toward those of its citizens who are rendered dependent by disease and whose restoration to reason is of such vital importance to the commonwealth.

Another erroneous belief seems to have crept into the minds of some of the advocates of county care, and this is, that because a patient is technically incurable he no longer requires or deserves good care and treatment. It is a fact, which is well recognized by all who are familiar with the care of the insane, that many of the incurable insane are as refined, intelligent, and capable of appreciating good treatment as they were before they became insane. This applies particularly to the cases of chronic delusional mania, chronic delusional melancholia, and paranoia. To treat this class as they must necessarily be in a poorhouse would cause them to retrograde morally and mentally. Robbed of their self respect, associated with the offal of a community, stigmatized by the name of pauper, deprived of hope by the appellation incurable, the patients must soon sink to the level of their companions.

No one can say with certainty what patients are incurable. Cases have recovered after twenty years of mental darkness, many after ten years, and yet the rule generally applied is that after *one year* a patient is to be pronounced incurable.

In conclusion I wish to say, and that in unmistakable terms, that the insane should not be cared for in county asylums or poorhouses, and that no county in this or any other state does or can give the same care and treatment for any less money than is done at any one of the three hospitals of Iowa. I wish further to remind those who read this article that insanity is no respecter of persons. Its onset is sudden, and its work often deadly. You who advocate county care, you who have said in the presence of the writer that the insane were *too well cared for*, may well pause and ask yourselves what immunity you and your loved ones have from this disease. Statistics prove that some one who is reading this article will before a year be called upon to ascertain from personal experience whether the state care is *too good* for him, and whether the \$14 per month which it costs is not well invested. County care may be good enough for your neighbor's wife or daughter, and it may be well for you to save

the county money at their expense. But let me ask would you prefer to have your wife, son or daughter in one of Iowa's well-appointed hospitals or in the county poorhouse? If any man can truthfully say that he would place his wife or child in the poorhouse in preference, then I say he is a consistent economist, but a disgrace to the name of husband and father.

#### STATE INSPECTION OF COUNTY AND PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Until such time as Iowa makes provision for the state care of all her insane, some immediate steps should be taken toward securing competent inspection of all institutions in which insane persons are confined.

In Iowa any person or corporation, with or without professional education or standing, can at will open and operate an insane asylum. This laxity of the law has been taken advantage of, and a number of so-called hospitals are in existence to-day, caring for insane persons, without legal license or inspection. Many county boards of supervisors, while in the throes of so-called economy, have labored and brought forth the monstrosity known as the county insane asylum. These county asylums are without competent inspection, and the chronic insane, the most pitiable of God's unfortunates, are without protection other than that doubtful quality assured by the average county authorities. In contrast to this, the state hospitals for the insane which are under the indirect control of the executive council and general assembly, and under the direct control of boards of trustees, composed of the best citizens of the state, are regularly examined in every department by the state visiting committee. The members of this committee are appointed by the governor and are, so to speak, his agents. Certainly there can be no incentive for the trustees and superintendents of the state hospitals for the insane to do else than deal justly with the patients under their care. No benefit can be derived by any of the parties interested in the conduct of the hospital from maltreating the patients, or depriving them of the necessities of life and the essentials of treatment. No benefit can accrue to the superintendent by detaining patients in the hospital any longer than the welfare of the patient and the safety of the public demands. Yet if rigid official inspection, covering one-fourth of each month in the year, is deemed essential in these institutions, how much more is it needed for county

and private asylums. In the latter class of institutions something is to be gained and profit accrues to the management from every reduction in the quantity and quality of food, attendance and clothing. Every day that the patient is held in the asylum, the income and profit is increased just so much. It is not charged that these gross abuses exist in all or any of these asylums, but it is charged that no representative or officer of the state knows that they do not exist.

The experience of older states shows that investigation has invariably revealed conditions inhuman and revolting in the extreme, and I am sure that were such an examination made into these asylums and poorhouses in the state of Iowa the good people of the state would be astounded at the result. It is suggested, in the absence of a state care law, that the powers of the state visiting committee be enlarged, and that one member shall be required to visit, at least four times a year, every institution, state, county or private, in which insane persons are confined. There should also be a license system in operation, which would bring the various private asylums under state supervision. The insane are the wards of the state, and the people have a right to know where, how and by whom their afflicted fellow citizens are cared for.

#### FINANCIAL.

The fundamental principles which should govern the management of a state hospital for the insane are three, and may be named in the order of their importance. The first, is to so care for the insane citizens of the state committed to the hospital that recovery may be promoted in every way and as speedily as possible. The second, is to accomplish this purpose in as economical a manner as is consistent with proper care and the most advanced methods of treatment. The third, is to conserve the property of the state, using diligence in the prevention of abuse and waste, and the prompt repair of damage.

It is not only the poorest economy, but positive dereliction in duty, to fail in one or all of these requirements. Were the first principle neglected or rendered inadequate and impotent by undue parsimony, the great philanthropic purpose of the hospital is impaired or destroyed. Should the observance of due economy be neglected, the management is guilty of a serious fault in handling the funds of the commonwealth. If

on the other hand the valuable property of the state be uncared for, permitted to deteriorate and disintegrate, the management is equally guilty. There should be then, in a well regulated hospital for the insane, a trinity of purpose, a harmonious blending of scientific and professional skill, of economical methods, and of careful business management. These requirements are met in a great measure only when the objects of the hospital are clearly understood by the representatives of the people, and proper financial support accorded. To the contrary, these objects are not attained when the representatives of the people mistake the word economy and substitute for it parsimony. Furthermore, it should be evident to the most superficial observer that the same principles should govern the financial management of a public institution as that of a commercial institution.

The proximity to wholesale markets, the fluctuations of prices, the freight rates, and conditions of climate are all elements which have their effect upon the public institution. The merchant can meet these varying conditions by increasing the price of his commodities, but the public institution has by law a fixed income, and the efficiency of the service must suffer whenever conditions are adverse. By the leveling of the per capita allowance to \$14 per month in the hospitals for the insane, this institution is alone affected and is placed at a serious disadvantage, its curative efficiency lessened, and the conservation of the state's property endangered. It is a fact, well recognized by all who have had experience in the management of institutions or commercial enterprises in which the income is derived from small contributions made by a large number of persons, that the greater the number served the less the per capita expense.

In an institution of this character, with a population of only 670 patients, almost the same expenses are to be met as in a hospital with 1,000 patients. And yet we are expected to conduct this hospital on a plane equal to the other institutions in the state, on the same per capita allowance as is given those with a much larger population. This hospital has always been put to an additional expense on account of the high rate we are compelled to pay for our freight. The location is remote from centers of distribution, our coal must be shipped from mines in the eastern part of the state, and a careful estimate will show that our freight rates are nearly double those paid by the other







HOSPITALS.	MANAGEMENT.	No. population.	Monthly cost.	REMARKS.
Michigan asylum for criminal insane	Trustees.....	221	\$ 13.20	This amount does not include clothing of patients or officers' salaries.
Hospital for the insane, Mendota, Wis.	State board.....	459	22.05	
Hospital for the insane, Topeka, Kan.	State board.....	550	15.80	
Hospital for the insane, Davenport, Iowa	Trustees.....	784	13.40	Coal supplied from state mines at penitentiary.
Southwestern Virginia hospital	Trustees.....	80	14.25	For chronic insane only.
Georgia state hospital	Trustees.....	340	12.25	Climate mild.
Utah eastern hospital	Trustees.....	2,500	10.20	
State hospital, Rochester, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	2,500	11.05	
State hospital, Middletown, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	670	20.87	
Hudson River hospital, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	1,154	15.97	
St. Lawrence hospital, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	1,260	14.32	
State hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	1,367	17.75	Climate cold and season long.
State hospital, Utica, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	1,225	14.90	
State hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.	B'd of trustees and state commission	1,018	17.86	
State hospital, Madison, N. Y.	Superintendent of state prisons	1,340	14.23	Coal costs \$1.40 per ton delivered.
		615	15.00	

## EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the special appropriations made by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, your board placed under the control of the superintendent, in connection with the board of trustees, the following items of the general appropriation. The remaining funds were disbursed by the superintendent of construction:

Part of item No. 2, for furnishing female wards.....	\$ 2,500
All of item No. 4, for improvement of grounds, pavilions, etc.....	2,500
Part of item No. 5, for furnishing male wards.....	3,000
All of item No. 6, for repairs and improvements.....	4,800
All of item No. 7, for library and amusements.....	500
Part of item No. 12, for industrial machinery.....	500
All of item No. 13, for painting old buildings.....	2,000
All of item No. 14, for additional laundry machinery.....	1,500
All of item No. 16, for contingent fund.....	2,000

Total appropriated and apportioned..... \$ 19,000

On beginning the work in the spring of 1896 it seemed wise, in view of the crowded condition of the women's wards, to bend every energy toward securing the completion of the new wards for women as soon as possible. To this end some of the minor items of the appropriations were carried over to this year, when the work will be done as anticipated before the completion of this calendar year. By this means the new wards for women are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy by late fall. The following statement will show the uses made of each fund, so far as they have been available:

## LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

This fund has not been at our disposal for a sufficient length of time to have been properly converted. One hundred and seventy-seven dollars have been expended for musical instruments and other means of amusement, and with the remainder will be purchased books and magazines for our library.

## PAINTING OLD BUILDINGS.

This fund has not yet been drawn upon, although the contract is let and the work under progress. The work was let to the lowest bidder, and none of the funds will be paid out until the work is completed and accepted according to the contract.

## LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

The funds for this purpose will not be drawn until August, and will then be expended for new laundry machinery and apparatus, which will enable us to handle the increased volume of work consequent upon opening the new wards for women.

## INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

Of this amount \$2,500 were used in the erection of a wood working shop and \$500 in equipping it and purchasing needed machinery. With the completion of this shop we will be enabled to turn out a much larger volume of work than before.

## FURNISHING MALE WARDS.

The amount apportioned for the furnishing of the new men's wards, \$3,000, would have been inadequate to supply the necessary articles with which to open the wards had it not been for the assistance of our industrial department. In our shops were made all of the serving, dining, invalid and ward tables; all of the wardrobes, bureaus, dressers and commodes; the mattresses, pillows and bedding; the entire supply of tinware; and the desks, instrument cases, operating tables, etc. In addition to this the chairs and beds were purchased unfinished and were varnished and finished in our shops by patients. These wards yet lack many articles required to render them homelike and comfortable, and with a small appropriation our own shops can provide them at a very insignificant cost. The women's wards are not yet finished, but the funds provided for furnishing will be expended for the raw material and the articles manufactured in our industrial shops.

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

With the funds appropriated for repairs and improvements much needed work has been done. Three of the old boilers were reset and the steam fitting repaired. The old floors on men's wards, one and four, have been relaid with first-class pine flooring, and sufficient lumber to renew the floors on men's wards two and five is purchased and now in process of drying. The ceilings on wards one and four have been renewed and the walls of the halls and side rooms painted throughout. Women's ward one is now being repainted and the old ceiling replaced by a modern steel ceiling. The landings on both the male and female sections have been patched and repainted and are in excellent condition. Much needed repairs have been made in plumbing and fittings in the toilet and bath rooms of the men's wards, and these apartments placed in as good a condition as is possible without renewing them entirely. Men's ward ten has been painted throughout and the walls rendered impermeable to disease germs. This work was especially important

because of the fact that the ward is devoted to the care of the sick and the danger of the walls becoming infected was great. The general dining-rooms, which had never been finished, were plastered throughout, thus rendering them decidedly more sanitary and attractive. The old and unsightly window sashes which were in a portion of the center corridor were removed and are to be used in another part of the building. They have been replaced by the large sash which harmonizes with the remainder of the center building. Many other minor repairs and improvements have been made, but briefly it may be said that the institution has been kept in good repair and that all emergencies have been promptly met.

## IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

With this fund we have been enabled to do much toward completing the grading of our grounds and thereby contributing to the comfort of our patients. Walks have been made about the grounds, and others are being constructed. About 900 trees and shrubs were set out, and promise to furnish a well shaded park in due course of time. A brick walk has been laid around the rear of the new men's wards, which provides a pleasant airing court for the infirm patients during the heated term and when the ground is damp. Two pavilions twenty-five feet in diameter have been erected, and furnish shade for our patients when outside. The erection of these has made it possible to dispense with the ground rented for park purposes. The old and unsightly pens and sheds near the hospital have been removed, and the ground formerly devoted to stock pens converted into a park for the use of the men. A florist has been employed, and the results of his labor are apparent in the well-kept lawn, shrubbery and flower beds.

## WATERWORKS AND PUMPING STATION.

The state is to be congratulated on the excellent system of waterworks with which this hospital has been provided. With the funds appropriated for this purpose all danger of a water famine has been averted, and we are in a position to protect the buildings from fire. The waterworks plant is now equipped with two six inch and one five-inch Cook pump, the combined capacity being 262,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. In addition to this we have the latest model Worthington high pressure pump, which will throw 1,000 gallons of water per minute, and renders us able to cope with fire or water. A reservoir, con-



sisting of sixteen sections so arranged that any one of the sections may be emptied and repaired without interfering with the others, has been completed. This reservoir has a capacity of about 300,000 gallons, and in conjunction with our water tower and old storage tanks gives us a maximum capacity of 342,000 gallons. The pumping station is equipped with an independent steam plant, so that should any accident happen to the main plant, as has occurred in the past, the hospital would not be without water and lights. A portion of the lower floor of this building is devoted to the storage of our fire apparatus, while on the second floor are the quarters for the fire company. An abundant supply of absolutely pure water is almost as essential to a hospital as air itself, and to secure it any expense is justifiable. But when so complete a plant, with such an abundant supply of water, is obtained at such a moderate cost, it is a source of gratification to all concerned in the management of the hospital.

#### APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

With the completion of the new wards for women, this hospital will be practically finished. The institution will have a normal capacity of about nine hundred patients, but by overcrowding the wards this number may be raised to one thousand. Although the building, so far as the actual bed space is concerned, will be completed, there are many improvements and additions yet needed to fully equip it. All of the improvements asked for below are necessary for the proper operation of the hospital and for the comfort of our patients.

The present general kitchen is too small for the increased capacity of the hospital and should be enlarged. At the same time additional and much needed rooms for male employees can be obtained by the construction of a fire-proof floor above the second story of the kitchen and the conversion of the space thus set aside into bed rooms.

The laundry and ironing room should be enlarged and the "dry rooms" removed to the basement floor. It is desired to fit up the "dry rooms" on an improved plan which will give better results and effect quite a saving in the use of steam.

The difficulty experienced, during the last four winters, in securing a sufficient quantity of potable ice for domestic use should direct us at once toward some more reliable source of supply. The most practical solution of the problem is found in

the proposition to install a chemical refrigerating and ice making plant. This should be installed if possible before the completion of the next biennial period. It is believed that the money that is ordinarily expended for ice will alone pay for the plant in a few years. In this connection the necessity of a cold-storage building should be mentioned. Our present building is totally inadequate for our uses and should be enlarged or converted into a different use and a new one built. The most economical and practical method of providing room for the refrigerating plant, increased capacity for cold storage, and at the same time make a much needed change in the boiler house would be as follows: The change in the plans of the hospital building has altered the location of the new buildings, throwing them in close proximity to the barn and stock yards. This has resulted in the practical abandonment of the barn, it being possible to use it for a carriage and horse barn only.

The old boiler house, consistently with the most approved methods then in vogue, was located eighteen feet below the grade of the building, in order to secure gravity return of the water of condensation. Since the building has grown it is found that the expense of supplying fuel to the boilers, and removing the ashes from the pit, is greater than the amount saved by the gravity system. Should we continue to use the present boiler house some expensive changes must be made in the present methods of disposing of the ashes. It is proposed therefore, as an economical change in every particular, to convert the barn into a boiler house, use the present boiler house for a cold storage building, and for the refrigerating plant, and the present cold storage room for our creamery. The aggregate expense in making these changes will be much less than the cost of the several improvements if made separately.

The verandas contemplated when the plans for the buildings were drawn, have never been built and are a much needed addition to the wards. There are many of our patients who are unable to go out to the park, who could be taken out on the veranda by nurses and given the benefit of the open air.

The morgue for the care of the dead has not yet been built, and we are forced to use a basement room under one of the wards for this purpose. An appropriation should be made for the construction of a detached building, which would provide a mortuary, a small room for the holding of funeral services, and a large well-lighted room for a pathological laboratory.



The repair and improvement fund is the most important fund provided. Upon it depends in a measure the life of the buildings. The insane are the most destructive tenants imaginable, and repairs must be kept up promptly, or the buildings will soon deteriorate and become unsanitary. I would urge a liberal appropriation for a repair and improvement fund, for use during the next biennial period.

The wards in the old sections require painting and refurnishing, and the appropriations asked for these purposes should be granted. The money appropriated will be used largely in the purchase of raw materials, and the articles of furniture made in our industrial shops.

Our bake oven is worn out, and is also entirely too small for our present population, to say nothing of the increased number of patients to be fed when the new wards are occupied. I would advise that a modern rotary oven be installed as soon as it is possible to secure the funds.

The location of the new wards for women, being much below the grade of the other buildings, will require an immense amount of grading. This must be done early next spring, in order to prevent damage to the foundations. The old barbed wire fence around the park should be replaced by a more sightly one, as soon as possible. The grounds are not yet properly graded, and the small sum asked for the improvement of grounds will not nearly complete them.

The old frame coal sheds are unsightly, much too small, and a menace to the safety of the non-fireproof buildings adjacent to them. They should be replaced by fireproof buildings before another winter.

The successful operation of our industrial shops entitles us to ask for some additional improvements in the way of machinery, materials, etc.

With our productive vegetable garden, we should by all means have sufficient storage for the articles produced. At present we are compelled to care for our produce in caves, and our losses annually are quite heavy on this account.

The amusement and library fund should be provided for regularly, constituting, as it does, one of the most important agencies in the treatment of the insane.

The old cement floors, the water-closets, bath-tubs, and in fact the toilet sections of the old building, in general, should be renewed. At present it is impossible to keep them in a san-

itary condition, and much of the plumbing will need to be renewed before the expiration of this biennial period. The floors of the toilet-rooms should be laid in encaustic tile, using the old cement floors as a base.

To serve meals for 900 or 1,000 patients, our kitchen will require a new range, two steam roasters, and two steam jacket-kettles.

The basement corridors of the new wards should be cemented, the walls plastered, and the rooms fitted up for occupancy by our employees.

The ventilating system should be completed and perfected by the construction of the fresh air ducts and the installation of the fans. This will make our system of ventilation as nearly perfect as modern sanitary engineers can make it.

The building projected for the use of women employees above, and a general dining-room below, has never been built. This building is very much needed, as our employees are now rooming in the administration building, in attics, and wherever quarters could be improvised for them. As their numbers increase we find it more and more difficult to find room for them, and we are now at a point where additional room must be provided. The basement dining-rooms now in use are also entirely too small for the purpose.

I would specially urge the introduction into this hospital of the vacuum system of heating. After a careful investigation of the plans and observation of the system actually at work in buildings as large as this, I believe that by its installation here the saving in fuel bills would pay for the plant in two winters. A perfect circulation of dry steam through all parts of the system, without one pound of pressure, is the daily practice of those who are using this system. I am sure that it would be an economical addition to our plant and would urge that an appropriation be obtained for it.

Our farm, garden and dairy are all important factors in the administration of the affairs of the hospital, but as yet they are very poorly equipped. We should by all means have a new hay and stock barn, new fences and cattle sheds.

Our creamery should be enlarged and our herd of dairy cows doubled. Milk is a most essential article of diet, and we can not have an over supply. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that we can make our own creamery butter for one-half the market price. The appropriation asked for

will fit up our creamery in proper condition and increase our herd materially.

The following summary sets forth the items of the appropriations asked for and amounts needed: To enlarge the capacity of the kitchen, fireproof, \$3,500; to enlarge and further equip laundry and ironing room and additional dry rooms, \$3,550; cold storage, \$2,450; refrigerating plant and ice-making machine, \$9,500; for new barn and cattle sheds, etc., \$4,000; for rebuilding smokestack and remodeling and resetting of boilers, steam fitting, etc., \$15,500; for remodeling the present boiler room for cold storage, \$5,000; for verandas for new and old buildings, \$10,000; for morgue, \$6,000; for repairs and improvements, \$6,500; for painting wards for men, \$900; for one rotary bake oven sufficient to do the work for 1,000 people, \$1,500; for grading and improving grounds, fences, etc., \$2,100; for coal sheds, fireproof storage, \$3,600; for furnishing old and new building, \$2,700; for one universal wood-working machine, \$500; industrial department, \$1,200; for one planer, \$300; vegetable cellar, \$2,000; for amusements and library, \$800; for tile floor for general kitchen, \$525; for tile floors for bath and toilet rooms of old buildings, \$4,000; for new kitchen range, etc., \$475; for two roasters for general kitchen, \$140; for two steam kettles, \$100; for employes' building and general dining-room, \$30,000; for dairy machinery and cows, \$2,000; for hot water heater, \$900; for replacing old water closets and baths in old buildings, \$3,890; for painting and furnishing women's wards, \$1,800; for plastering and cementing basement corridors of new buildings, \$3,250; for construction of fresh air ducts, fans, etc., \$7,700; for vacuum system of steam heating and necessary electrical apparatus, \$9,200; total, \$145,070.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The management of the hospital, in behalf of the patients, wishes to acknowledge and thank the many friends of the hospital for many acts of kindness in the past. The citizens of Clarinda, ever kind and charitable, have if possible surpassed their previous benevolence during the biennial period. Flowers, books, magazines, and many similar articles have been contributed, and have done much to brighten the lives of those who at best live in a shadow. Had it not been for the generosity of the mercantile houses with which we have business relations, with our limited means, it would have been impossible

for us to give our patients an appropriate Christmas. But presents were sent in, until what promised to be a barren Christmas-tide was, through the liberality of our friends, made a season of peace and plenty. No patient, however friendless and forsaken he may have felt, was neglected at this time, and the token of remembrance carried with it a message of sympathy and love more valuable to the recipient than articles of intrinsic value. Could our generous friends have seen the sad faces made bright by the gift of a piece of ribbon or a package of confections, we are sure that their own hearts would have been filled with much of the peace and joy that they had brought to our afflicted people. The publishers of newspapers in our district have generously supplied us with copies of their papers, and many of our patients have been enabled to have their home papers regularly. During the biennial period there have been conated by friends of the hospital, two organs and a fine stereopticon. These have done much toward furnishing entertainment for the long winter evenings, when our patients feel the confinement most and the tendencies to home-sickness are greatest.

#### THE OFFICIAL STAFF.

Under the influence of increased income on the one hand and the seductive arts of Cupid on the other, several changes have taken place in our official staff. Dr. C. A. Drew, first assistant physician, accepted a position in a hospital in Massachusetts, and left for a wider field of usefulness. Dr. H. E. Markham, second assistant physician, resigned, married, and located in general practice in Kansas. Mrs. Kate Rumsey, our matron, also yielded to the influence of the divine passion, and was married to one of Clarinda's most prominent citizens. Dr. Charles F. Applegate, who had served so acceptably as third assistant physician, was promoted to the position of first assistant physician and Dr. Alfred T. Gundry was selected to fill the vacancy caused by his promotion. The services of these gentlemen for nearly two years have been so satisfactory as to convince us that no mistake was made in their selection. Believing that the women patients should have the services of a woman physician, with your concurrence Dr. Anne Burnet was appointed second assistant physician and placed in charge of the women's wards. Doctor Burnet came to us with a splendid store of medical knowledge, ripened by several years' experience in private practice and insane hospital service, and her work



bears witness to the wisdom in securing the services of a woman physician and our good fortune in making so admirable a selection. In compliance with your instructions, Dr. Abigail D. Wade was appointed medical interne, to serve for one year. Doctor Wade assumed her duties in March, and has performed them satisfactorily. The vacancy in the office of matron was filled acceptably by the appointment of Miss Lizzie Webb, who was employed in the service as a nurse. Miss Webb is a graduate of our training school for nurses, and the value of her training is evidenced by the excellence of her work. Mr. E. D. Cullison still performs the duties of steward with honesty and fidelity to the interests of the state.

With this able corps of assistants, their devotion to duty and loyalty to the hospital, the responsibilities and labors of the medical superintendent have been much lightened and the success of the administration assured. It is a duty and a pleasure to thus publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers and employes of the hospital, and to congratulate you as trustees, that you have under your charge a corps of officers and employes working in perfect harmony to the common end that the patients entrusted to them may receive the best of care and treatment. The wisdom of the laws which place the management of the state's great eleemosynary institutions in the hands of boards of trustees, selected from the most prominent citizens of the commonwealth, is proven by experience. Serving practically without remuneration, devoting valuable time to the interests of the institutions, bearing the responsibilities and annoyances to which they must be subjected, it is a splendid tribute to the public spirit and philanthropic motives of our citizens that such services can be obtained. As trustees you have ever been watchful of the state's interests and jealous of the good name of the hospital. Without your able support and counsel, and the personal interest you have always taken in the details of the hospital management, the administration of the affairs of the hospital would have been doubly laborious. When I look back at the work of the biennial period, and recognize how much of its success is due to the body of able, conscientious, and loyal men constituting our board of trustees, my own efforts sink into insignificance, and I realize that I have been but an instrument in the hands of a master.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK C. HOYT,  
*Superintendent.*

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The beneficial results obtained from the introduction of industrial work in the treatment of the insane are so generally recognized, and so fully appreciated, that no argument is now necessary to establish its claims. From a small room in the basement under one of the wards, our industrial department has grown until it now occupies two floors of one building and the entire floor space of the newly erected wood-working shop. By reference to the tables printed elsewhere, some idea may be gained as to the extent of our industries and the enormous amount of work performed. During the biennial period our patients have employed themselves to the extent of 194,189 days of labor. In the sewing-room and factory, all of the clothing for men and women was manufactured, some of the items being as follows: One thousand three hundred and eighty-four men's coats, 1,755 pairs of pants and overalls, 1,117 pairs of men's drawers, 2,987 shirts, 740 vests, 956 dresses, 1,008 ladies' drawers, 4,827 sheets, 533 mattress ticks, and sundry articles too numerous to mention.

In the shoe shop all of the foot wear for both men and women has been made, the repairs kept up, and work done to the value of \$2,056.15. There were repaired 1,286 articles, among these being 607 men's shoes and 206 ladies' shoes. There were manufactured 1,290 cloth slippers for men, 470 felt slippers, 754 shoes for men and 406 for ladies. The shoe shop has been the means of instructing a number of patients in this trade, and several of them will be competent to sustain themselves in this manner after leaving the institution.

In the tin shop all of the tinware used in the hospital has been made and repaired. As will be seen by the tables, this shop, which has been in operation something over a year, has turned out work to the value of \$792.64. In the industrial shop a variety of work has been done. There have been manufactured brooms, brushes, chairs, commodes, desks, hammocks, mattresses, picture frames, tables, window screens and wardrobes. All of the furniture for the new wards was finished or made outright in our shops, the following items serving to show something of

the amount of work done: Mattresses made, 332; renovated and made over, 464; pillows made, 279; made over, 549; window-screens, 201; large ward tables, 18; bureaus and commodes, 89; brooms, 2,333; brushes of all kinds, 2,109. To sum up, 3,800 articles valued at \$3,581.58 were manufactured in this shop, saying nothing of the articles repaired.

The printing office, conducted entirely by three patients, has cost the state nothing but the expense of material bought at wholesale prices. In the two years there have been 636,959 impressions, the valuation of which, at the most conservative estimate, would be \$2,276.65. The publication of our monthly magazine, the "Hospital News," has continued without intermission, and has been a source of pleasure and benefit to our patients.

The last period has been a busy one, but with the increased facilities afforded us, and the demand for additional supplies consequent upon the completion of the women's new wards, we may look forward to greater achievements in the industrial department.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS MEN WERE EMPLOYED AND KIND OF WORK DONE FROM JUNE 30, 1896, TO JULY 1, 1897.

MONTHS.	Ward work.	General dining room.	Bakery and kitchen.	Laundry.	Shoe shop.	Farm and garden.	Industrial room.	Basement.	Barns and dairy.	Miscellaneous.
1896--										
July.....	841	257	633	323	13	708	153	173	282	1,188
August.....	808	263	633	323	57	711	101	169	271	1,214
September.....	1,114	409	613	283	33	45	89	189	302	1,301
October.....	1,318	335	498	327	71	476	50	211	42	1,430
November.....	1,222	286	424	304	89	405	65	195	150	1,127
December.....	1,018	305	475	335	90	323	78	215	187	988
1897--										
January.....	650	336	458	305	89	169	95	229	233	949
February.....	679	323	480	347	81	149	133	281	225	973
March.....	1,022	297	458	285	76	167	138	270	248	718
April.....	1,047	278	408	301	78	329	155	174	254	1,025
May.....	435	504	519	326	73	213	276	1,307	302	1,301
June.....	2,226	674	559	324	105	890	304	225	306	1,900
July.....	1,205	623	1,069	287	155	1,067	134	147	306	909
August.....	1,371	752	853	335	144	868	182	241	527	968
September.....	1,482	798	998	312	100	657	199	226	327	448
October.....	1,427	754	955	316	77	435	218	239	284	643
November.....	1,573	817	559	271	65	448	144	238	258	1,098
December.....	1,855	684	632	365	137	367	211	326	345	1,160
1897--										
January.....	1,841	834	379	190	156	265	193	184	218	1,100
February.....	2,281	747	550	199	127	304	275	789	253	1,179
March.....	2,218	1,093	643	416	135	309	225	729	210	1,051
April.....	1,962	828	873	313	110	256	293	355	813	1,355
May.....	1,539	838	631	416	135	244	226	367	273	1,073
June.....	1,064	762	625	523	104	686	226	374	314	1,284
Total.....	33,597	13,743	13,580	7,796	2,380	10,818	3,858	4,530	5,853	24,972

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS WOMEN WERE EMPLOYED AND KIND OF WORK DONE FROM JUNE 30, 1896, TO JULY 1, 1897.

MONTHS.	Ward sewing.	Ward work.	Dining room.	Kitchen.	Ironing room.	Domestic.	Sewing room.
1896--							
July.....	158	995	822	66	606	97	791
August.....	141	815	613	90	625	89	657
September.....	128	815	544	152	634	60	634
October.....	227	874	565	101	653	61	642
November.....	171	638	549	61	647	81	643
December.....	228	845	565	74	619	120	441
1897--							
January.....	245	1,009	590	58	658	132	456
February.....	241	801	577	64	635	132	414
March.....	250	859	678	63	649	123	416
April.....	258	835	726	70	619	123	414
May.....	214	673	105	62	598	37	398
June.....	212	617	651	76	632	69	409
July.....	181	875	577	77	609	33	405
August.....	189	896	507	97	609	33	405
September.....	219	802	502	124	454	79	465
October.....	245	840	527	117	450	86	511
November.....	211	874	621	137	479	34	503
December.....	460	990	743	119	767	81	544
1897--							
January.....	941	945	551	131	555	45	621
February.....	248	902	497	140	491	51	672
March.....	245	958	573	161	471	140	645
April.....	268	617	540	123	626	65	520
May.....	196	1,064	507	92	692	25	513
June.....	134	1,056	528	153	734	43	455
Total.....	5,493	21,175	13,411	2,223	14,738	1,774	12,498

SEWING ROOM AND TAILOR SHOP.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

Aprons, ticking.....	478	Covers, screen.....	45
Aprons, cambric.....	154	Comforters.....	25
Aprons, barber.....	194	Covers, machinery.....	6
Aprons, oleicloth.....	306	Caps, masquerade.....	4
Aprons, sieved.....	7	Carpets.....	6
Aprons, gingham.....	18	Cushions, chair.....	18
Aprons, duck.....	25	Caps, kitchen.....	18
Aprons, drill.....	23	Dresses.....	1,096
Aprons, denim.....	13	Dresses, men's.....	1,141
Aprons, carpenter.....	7	Drawers, ladies.....	84
Baluster cases.....	29	Dresses, masquerade.....	12
Bargy covers.....	6	Gowns.....	275
Belt.....	1	Hals, masquerade.....	1,024
Bibs, infirmity.....	145	Ironholders.....	89
Bows.....	147	Jackets, denim.....	31
Coats, jeans.....	426	Jackets, kitchen.....	1
Coats, summer.....	508	Leggings.....	3
Coats, dress.....	223	Mittens.....	1,621
Coats, fur.....	319	Napkins.....	242
Coats, cover.....	1	Overalls.....	42
Coats, for plays.....	1	Overalls, trimmed for Fourth.....	1,888
Coats, hunter.....	14	Pants.....	1,348
Coats, drill.....	54	Pants, masquerade.....	11
Casimires.....	14	Pads, knee.....	24
Casimires, masquerade.....	15	Pads, bed.....	8
Chemises.....	759	Rugs.....	10
Cloths, table.....	329	Rugs, lined.....	21
Cloths, tray.....	279	Salties, dress.....	1,658
Cloths, wash.....	30	Shirts, cotton.....	1,002
Covers, table.....	138	Shirts, under.....	659
Covers, stand.....	20	Shirts.....	4,699
Covers, meal.....	375	Shirts, suspenders.....	751
Curtains.....	675		



## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED—CONTINUED.

Socks, knit.....	254
Shades, window.....	273
Shirts, infirmary.....	421
Socks, cloth.....	236
Shoes stitched, pairs.....	224
Spreads, bed.....	237
Shrouds.....	30
Sheets, rest.....	16
Suits, union.....	44
Sunbonnets.....	44
Shirts, masquerade.....	16
Suits, masquerade.....	10
Splashes, rubber.....	10
Splashes, commode.....	10
Strings, curtain.....	64

## ARTICLES MENDED.

Aprons, tick.....	688
Aprons, barber.....	267
Coats.....	11
Curtains.....	11
Carpets.....	4
Clothes sacks.....	203
Camicos.....	44
Chemise.....	33
Cloths, table.....	2
Cloths, meat.....	2
Drawers, ladies.....	423
Drawers, men's.....	367
Dresses.....	367
Gowns.....	154
Jackets.....	164
Napkins.....	247
Overalls.....	193
Pillow slips.....	21
Pillow ticks.....	1

## INDUSTRIAL ROOM FOR MEN.

## ARTICLES MADE.

10 Brooms, stable.....	1.83
2,333 Brooms, house.....	347.38
129 Brooms, whisk.....	11.98
1,699 Brushes, scrub.....	186.26
14 Brushes, shaving.....	1.50
84 Brushes, bath.....	42.50
55 Brushes, horse.....	8.50
12 Brushes, floor.....	12.50
20 Brushes, clothes.....	19.50
103 Brushes, shoe.....	51.85
11 Brushes, corridor.....	56.00
9 Brushes, shampoo.....	45.00
8 Boards, laundry.....	6.50
2 Boards, for shoe shop.....	.75
2 Boards, meat.....	2.00
8 Boards, checker.....	6.00
4 Boards, lap.....	1.00
2 Brackets.....	1.00
11 Boxes.....	1.35
24 Backs for wooden seats.....	2.40
4 Chairs, camp.....	1.00
1 Car.....	15.00
4 Casters.....	.25
40 Commodes.....	275.00
172 Checkers.....	30
122 Checkers, varnished.....	20
10 Card boxes.....	1.00
4 Cigars, wooden.....	.30
3 Crimp blocks.....	.30
1 Drum stick.....	1.00
15 Handers, shoe.....	6.00
2 Drawers.....	2.00
3 Doors.....	2.00
1 Book, writing.....	2.00
1 Flower pot.....	2.00
4 Flower stands.....	2.00
2 Floor rubbers.....	2.00
24 Frames.....	12.00
50 Gums.....	25.00
24 Handles, brush.....	2.25
1 Handle, cycle.....	1.00
1 Handle, dipper.....	.25
12 Handles, file.....	.75
1 Handle, screw-driver.....	.50

Ticks, mattress.....	579
Ticks, pillow.....	448
Towels, hand.....	421
Towels, roller.....	912
Towels, tea.....	192
Uniforms, trimmed.....	79
Vests.....	476
Vests, dress.....	60
Vests, jeans.....	60
Waists, under.....	466
Waists, ladies.....	100
Total.....	35,469

## ARTICLES MENDED.

Pants.....	1,317
Hugs.....	11
Shirts, cotton.....	257
Shirts, under.....	96
Shirts, hospital.....	116
Shirts, ladies.....	7
Splashes, rubber.....	32
Spreads.....	32
Sheets, rest.....	30
Shirts, rest.....	30
Socks.....	30
Shirts.....	423
Towels.....	192
Ticks, mattress.....	579
Ticks, pillow.....	448
Waists.....	311
Waists, ladies.....	100
Total.....	7,398

## ARTICLES REPAIRED.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.	NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.
1	Bench.....	2.75	1	Longer.....	1.50
1	Bed.....	4.00	1	Mirror.....	.49
2	Cards, checker.....	.45	1	Mattresses.....	13.00
1	Base viol.....	1.00	1	Step ladder.....	.50
1	Billiard rack.....	.10	1	Screens.....	4.75
1	Battery.....	.25	1	Stools.....	.40
1	Carpet sweepers.....	20.50	1	Tables.....	2.30
97	Chairs.....	2.00	1	Ward repairs.....	94.05
1	Cello.....	2.00			
1	Chair roller.....	9.25			
11	Commodities.....	11.50			
11	Dressers.....	11.50			

## TIN SHOP.

## ARTICLES MADE.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.	NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.
14	Acid case.....	50.00	1	Officers.....	1.00
14	Altoedant's boxes.....	17.60	4	Plato.....	1.45
11	Andersens, soap.....	25.25	4	Pans, drip.....	4.00
2	Bread boxes.....	.25	2	Pans, pudg.....	4.00
2	Bones.....	.25	2	Pans, dish.....	19.10
1	Bed frame.....	3.00	2	Pans, potato.....	60.00
2	Blacut cutters.....	4.50	2	Pans, food.....	20.00
1	Boiler.....	2.40	21	Pans, bread.....	24.00
1	Buckets.....	1.00	3	Pans, coffee.....	1.00
2	Caps.....	1.75	1	Paint buckets.....	11.43
1	Cake cutter.....	34.40	2	Pipe and hood.....	.25
1	Cast hangers.....	12.00	2	Rivet boxes.....	.25
1	Chippers.....	1.00	1	Rings and base for mail.....	.25
1	Claws.....	2.50	1	Solder.....	1.20
1	Elevator boxes.....	1.50	1	Strainer.....	3.00
1	Pipe pot.....	1.45	1	Steamer.....	22.00
1	Panels.....	1.40	1	Sock boxes.....	1.00
2	Food warmers.....	4.40	30	Sop ladies.....	2.10
1	Galvanized iron conduct.....	11.10	5	Sop galls.....	14.25
1	Galvanized iron.....	1.25	4	Speaking tubes.....	1.50
9	Galvanized iron shingles.....	3.25	4	Small scoops.....	4.75
3	Oil pots.....	4.20	4	Tanks.....	1.25
13	Hoppers.....	100.00	1	Tins.....	1.00
1	Black iron.....	.50	1	Tool box.....	40.00
1	Invalid table.....	.50	1	Tables, drip.....	1.00
1	Ice cream moulds.....	.50	1	Special tins.....	1.25
4	Kevs.....	1.15	2	Thimbles.....	7.75
1	Kettle.....	1.00	1	Decorative table.....	7.75
6	Knives.....	2.00	1	Table, dissecting.....	7.75
1	Lid for roaster.....	.20	1	Vent pipes.....	2.00
1	Canada shaker.....	.25	1	Water cooler.....	1.25
1	Lamp.....	1.25	1	Wire.....	1.25
1	Non-pas.....	.50	1	Wire ring.....	.50
2	Medicine trays.....	2.00	1	Water test.....	1.00
2	Mask frames.....	1.50	2	Wings.....	1.00

## REPAIRS DONE BY TINNER.

\$ 120.80

## Sundry repairs

## SHOE SHOP.

## ARTICLES MADE.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.	NO.	DESCRIPTION	VALUE.
1	Halt.....	1.25	29	Strops, pair.....	\$ 11.95
2	Base ball bases.....	34.95	4	Straps, restraint.....	.50
2	Boots.....	1.25	2	Revolvers.....	320.00
3	Boat bottoms.....	1.00	1,200	Upers, men.....	260.15
1	Belows.....	.00	134	Slippers, felt.....	54.75
4	Covers, felt.....	.00	134	Slippers, indole.....	542.91
4	Cyclists put in coat.....	2.30	406	Shoes, ladies.....	421.80
11	Cyclists in ramshole.....	.20	1	Sandals.....	.15
2	Finger stals.....	4.00	1	Spectacle case.....	1.00
24	Handles, leather.....	.55	19	Straps.....	8.00
4	Knife cases.....	.55	2	Valves for pump.....	.50
1	Loop, shaft.....	2.70	2	Wrist.....	.50
1	Muff.....	.15			
1	Mail pouch.....	.15			
544	Pieces of felt.....	5.15	4,762	Total.....	\$1,709.49

## ARTICLES REPAIRED.

NO.	AMOUNT.	NO.	AMOUNT.
4 Artificial limbs.....	\$ 1.25	4 Razor straps.....	\$ .55
68 Boots.....	11.00	607 Shoes, men.....	141.26
1 Belt.....	.75	206 Shoes, ladies.....	37.20
1 Ball, covered.....	.25	20 Slippers, ladies.....	2.70
1 Horse brush.....	.15	122 Slippers, men.....	10.80
1 Carpet sweeper.....	.15	36 Slippers covered.....	4.25
1 Barber chair.....	.25	5 Side curtains.....	1.50
4 Camisoles.....	2.10	4 Slippers rubber soled.....	4.40
1 Drum stick.....	.15	23 Suspenders.....	1.65
1 Football.....	.25	1 Saddle.....	1.90
143 Harness.....	118.80	3 Trusses.....	1.30
1 Mail pouches.....	.50	3 Whips.....	.40
1 Protector.....	.15		
12 Restraint straps.....	2.10	Total.....	\$ 346.06

## PRINTING OFFICE.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT AND VALUE OF WORK DONE.  
DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE.

NO.	VALUE.
2,400 Quarterly requisition blanks.....	\$ 7.75
1,300 Bound clinical reports.....	4.00
30,000 Bound miscellaneous receipts.....	33.75
8,100 Bound bank checks.....	96.50
650 Nurses' clinical charts.....	5.00
53,200 Blank laundry lists.....	37.25
38,600 Attendant's daily report blanks.....	53.25
4,500 Nurses' application blanks.....	22.00
10,300 Consuming blanks.....	11.60
3,200 Invoice blanks.....	15.25
750 Engineer's report blanks.....	5.00
4,500 Prescription blanks, bound.....	27.50
4,800 Order blanks.....	42.50
30,000 Laundry lists, bound.....	15.00
12,500 Originals and duplicate voucher blanks.....	12.00
2,300 Blank bids.....	7.75
2,300 Bill heads and statements.....	3.75
600 Order blanks, bound.....	60.00
24,375 Circulars and circular letters.....	209.45
67,170 Letter heads.....	62.90
45,800 Envelopes.....	3.00
350 Rules and regulations.....	50.00
16,400 Legal blanks.....	104.00
38,850 Daily and special requisition blanks.....	63.00
65,150 Attendants' and employees' permits.....	125.00
61,942 Admission cards, shipping tags, labels, etc.....	52.25
850 Training school assignments.....	249.25
25,470 Programs, invitations, plain and fancy.....	13.00
4,000 Assistant physicians' daily report blanks.....	1.00
1,000 Supervisor's daily report blanks.....	776.00
15,500 Copies Hospital News.....	116.50
11,602 Training school lesson blanks.....	16.00
4,700 Miscellaneous.....	7.00
1,000 Head nurse's daily report blanks.....	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,276.45</b>

## MATRON'S REPORT OF FRUIT CANNED AND PRESERVED.

GALS.	GALS.
Apple jelly.....	18
Blackberries, canned.....	87.5
Blackberry jelly.....	5
Blackberry jam.....	25
Cherry jelly.....	1
Orab apple jelly.....	4
Cherries, canned.....	314
Chili sauce.....	26
Orab apple marmalade.....	42
Grape marmalade.....	77
Grape jelly.....	43
Plum jelly.....	304
Plum butter.....	62
Rhubarb, canned.....	24
Raspberries, canned.....	296
Tomatoes, canned.....	420
Tomato catsup.....	13
Tomato butter.....	1
Watermelon preserves.....	1,149
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,149</b>

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Total acreage of land.....	513
Acres under cultivation and in pasture.....	453
Acres occupied by buildings and grounds.....	60
Total amount appropriated for lands, buildings and permanent improvements.....	\$ 923,356
Limit of capacity for patients.....	1,000
Cost per capita of all buildings and permanent improvements.....	\$22.45
First male patient received.....	December 15, 1893
First female patient received.....	April 12, 1892
Total number of patients treated since opening the hospital.....	2,823
Number remaining at close of biennial period.....	969

## STATISTICAL TABLES.



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD AND FROM THE BEGINNING.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1895.....	350	340	690			
Admitted.....	295	193	488	1,359	644	2,003
Whole number admitted.....	638	433	1,071	1,359	644	2,003
Discharged recovered.....	55	61	116	314	124	438
Discharged improved.....	56	45	101	255	111	366
Discharged unimproved and transferred.....	31	27	58	143	66	209
Died.....	80	55	135	243	78	321
Whole number discharged.....	224	188	412	655	379	1,034
Remaining June 30, 1897.....	404	395	799			

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	14	13	27	58	27	85
Twenty to thirty years.....	65	44	109	337	175	512
Thirty to forty years.....	96	145	241	368	187	555
Forty to fifty years.....	56	46	102	244	136	379
Fifty to sixty years.....	23	21	44	118	80	198
Sixty to seventy years.....	11	11	22	77	43	120
Seventy to eighty years.....	3	3	6	116	11	127
Eighty to ninety years.....	1	1	2			
Unknown.....						
Total.....	288	193	481	1,359	644	2,003

TABLE III.  
SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CIVIL CONDITION.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	129	117	246	267	268	535
Single.....	197	25	222	201	201	402
Widowed.....	19	31	50	55	55	110
Unknown.....	4	.....	4	49	.....	49
Total.....	268	193	461	1,250	644	2,000

TABLE IV.  
SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COUNTRIES.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adair.....	5	5	10	33	17	50
Adams.....	9	9	18	14	32	46
Adubon.....	9	9	18	17	9	26
Boone.....	9	9	18	11	9	20
Carroll.....	9	6	15	30	10	40
Cass.....	9	6	15	25	27	52
Clark.....	9	6	15	15	11	26
Crawford.....	9	6	15	24	19	43
Cass.....	9	6	15	44	19	63
Decatur.....	9	6	15	1	1	2
Dallas.....	9	6	15	35	26	61
Dallas.....	9	6	15	31	24	55
Freemont.....	12	12	24	18	17	35
Freemont.....	12	12	24	45	18	63
Guthrie.....	12	12	24	28	19	47
Harrison.....	12	12	24	39	19	58
Ida.....	10	10	20	45	27	72
Lucas.....	10	10	20	37	32	69
Mills.....	10	10	20	22	22	44
Monom.....	10	10	20	49	39	88
Montgomery.....	10	10	20	41	31	72
Madison.....	10	10	20	10	10	20
Page.....	10	10	20	38	23	61
Pottawattamie.....	10	10	20	45	41	86
Polk.....	10	10	20	31	25	56
Ringgold.....	10	10	20	50	20	70
Sac.....	10	10	20	21	18	39
Shelby.....	10	10	20	10	30	40
State of Iowa.....	10	10	20	37	23	60
Taylor.....	10	10	20	31	24	55
Union.....	10	10	20	49	31	80
Wayne.....	10	10	20	43	30	73
Woodbury.....	10	10	20	49	19	68
Warren.....	10	10	20	49	41	90
Total.....	268	193	461	1,250	644	2,000

TABLE V.  
SHOWING NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ohio.....	36	16	52	139	48	187
Indiana.....	14	9	23	107	41	148
New York.....	14	1	15	39	24	63
Connecticut.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Maryland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Iowa.....	27	71	98	204	100	304
Illinois.....	28	19	47	130	71	201
Pennsylvania.....	19	11	30	97	37	134
Wisconsin.....	4	7	11	26	19	45
Kentucky.....	4	1	5	22	8	30
Tennessee.....	4	1	5	22	8	30
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	1	1	2	16	1	17
Nebraska.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Vermont.....	1	1	2	8	8	16
North Carolina.....	1	1	2	29	10	39
South Carolina.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
West Virginia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Michigan.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Utah.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Alabama.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Virginia.....	1	1	2	20	1	21
New Jersey.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Maine.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Colorado.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Georgia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Texas.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Minnesota.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
Delaware.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
South Dakota.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
California.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....	13	9	22	103	12	115
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	1	1	2	6	.....	6
Canada.....	1	1	2	19	14	33
Denmark.....	1	1	2	19	14	33
Germany.....	1	1	2	105	28	133
Sweden.....	1	1	2	47	13	60
England.....	1	1	2	45	13	58
Ireland.....	1	1	2	45	13	58
Russia.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
Scotland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Italy.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Norway.....	1	1	2	9	10	19
Prussia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Holland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bohemia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Luxemburg.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Wales.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Switzerland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Belgium.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bavaria.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
France.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
West Indies.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Prince Edward's Island.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	268	193	461	1,250	644	2,000



TABLE VI.

SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bright's disease				1		1
Bereavement				1		1
Brain fever				1		1
Chorea				1		1
Constipation	1	1	2	3	4	7
Cigarette habit	1		1			
Cerebral syphilis	1		1			
Childbirth and miscarriage	1	1	2	1		1
Defective development	1	12	13	1	5	6
Disappointment in love	1	3	4	11	26	37
Domestic trouble	1	3	4	13	13	26
Epilepsy	1	3	4	31	38	69
Excitement, religious	1	3	4	121	32	153
Financial losses	7	5	12	79	19	98
Fright	1	1	2	53	1	54
Hemorrhage, cerebral				1		1
Heat prostration				1		1
Hereditary				1		1
Ill health	6	6	12	24	3	27
Injury to head	1	3	4	15	75	90
Intemperance	12	2	14	21	10	31
La grippe	21	1	22	120	5	125
Lead poisoning	2	3	5	30	13	43
Locomotor ataxia				3		3
Masturbation	1		1			
Malarial fever	12	2	14	53	4	57
Menopause				3		3
Morphine and cocaine habit	1	3	4	15	15	30
Meningitis	1	1	2	10	12	22
Over-tudy				2		2
Organic disease of brain	1	3	4	17	3	20
Overwork	1	3	4	65	16	81
Previous attacks of insanity	1	3	4	40	56	96
Political excitement	3	17	20	1		1
Scarcity	1	3	4	1		1
Sexual excess	9	3	12	30	38	68
Shock by lightning	1		1	3		3
Shock from outrage	1		1	1		1
Spiritualism				1		1
Suppressed menstruation				2		2
Scarlet fever	1	1	2	4		4
Typhoid fever	1	1	2	7		7
Uterine diseases				1		1
Unknown				1		1
Worry over mistake in train orders	71	39	110	213	96	309
Worry over disgrace	1		1			
Christian science doctrine	1		1			
Spinal affection	1		1			
Not insane	1		1			
Total	288	193	481	1,359	644	2,003

TABLE VII.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accountant	1		1			
Attorneys and attorneys' wives	1		1			
Agent, railroad	1		1			
Agent, insurance	1		1			
Antiquarian's wife	1		1			
Barbers and barbers' wives	1	1	2	7	1	8
Brick and stone masons	1		1	13	1	14
Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' wives	1		1	3	1	4
Butchers and butchers' wives	1		1	2	1	3
Bakers and bakers' wives	1		1	3	1	4
Brewers	1		1	1		1
Brokers	1		1	1		1
Bankers	1		1	1		1
Baggage-men	1		1	1		1
Boys & agents	1		1	1		1
Buller-makers	1		1	1		1
Compositors	1		1	1		1
Carpenters and carpenters' wives	4	6	10	26	10	36
Coal miners and coal miners' wives	4		4	18	3	21
Clerks	1		1	2		2
Clergymen and clergymen's wives	1		1	5		5
Cooper	1		1	1		1
Civil engineers	1		1	1		1
Cooks	1		1	1		1
Cigarmakers and cigarmakers' wives	1		1	1		1
Confessionary	1		1	1		1
Cabinetmaker	1		1	1		1
Druggists	1		1	1		1
Dressmakers and milliners	1		1	1		1
Dyer	1		1	1		1
Evangelist	1		1	1		1
Editors	1		1	1		1
Engineers and engineers' wives	1		1	1		1
Express messenger	1		1	1		1
Farmers and wives and daughters	106	63	169	280	97	377
Florists and florists' wives	1		1	1		1
Gardeners	1		1	1		1
Harness makers	1		1	1		1
Housekeepers	1		1	135		135
Hotelkeepers and hotelkeepers' wives	1		1	1		1
Janitors	1		1	1		1
Jewellers	1		1	1		1
Lab rers and laborers' wives	30	30	60	240	33	273
Liverymen and liverymen's wives	1		1	1		1
Lecturers	1		1	1		1
Merchants and merchants' wives	4	5	9	17	15	32
Machinists and machinists' wives	1		1	1		1
Millers' wife	1		1	1		1
Newsboys	1		1	1		1
Nurs-rs	1		1	1		1
Nurses	1		1	1		1
No occupation	2	10	12	11	27	38
Painters and painters' wives	1		1	1		1
Photographers and photographers' wives	1		1	1		1
Pewkeepers	1		1	1		1
Physicians and physicians' wives	1		1	1		1
Porter	1		1	1		1
Policeman's daughter	1		1	1		1
Prostitute	1		1	1		1
Paperhangers	1		1	1		1
Peddlers and peddlers' wives	1		1	4		4
P-street	1		1	1		1
Polisher and buffer	1		1	1		1
Real estate agents	1		1	1		1
Railroad conductors	1		1	1		1
Shoemakers and shoemakers' wives	1		1	1		1

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.  
SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.	DURING BISMAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Switchmen	1	1	2	1	1	2
Servants	1	1	2	1	1	2
Students	1	1	2	1	1	2
Saloonkeepers and saloonkeepers' wives	1	1	2	1	1	2
Stenographers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Stock buyers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Serent car conductor	1	1	2	1	1	2
Salier	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tramps	1	1	2	1	1	2
Teamster	1	1	2	1	1	2
Traveling salesmen and wives	1	1	2	1	1	2
Teachers, school and music	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tailors and tailors' wives	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tanners and tanners' wives	1	1	2	1	1	2
Telegraph operators	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tinsmen	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tobaccoists	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown	1	1	2	1	1	2
Undertaker	1	1	2	1	1	2
Veterinary surgeons	1	1	2	1	1	2
Weaver's wife	1	1	2	1	1	2
Wagonmakers	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	288	193	481	1,309	644	2,000

TABLE VIII.  
SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	DURING BISMAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
One month or less	63	85	148	256	79	335
One to three months	34	21	55	163	53	216
Three to six months	30	23	53	82	60	142
Six to twelve months	20	15	35	56	34	90
One to two years	20	16	36	135	56	191
Two to three years	10	12	22	50	29	79
Three to four years	10	12	22	36	28	64
Five to ten years	10	12	22	101	121	222
Ten to fifteen years	10	12	22	101	121	222
Fifteen to twenty years	10	12	22	101	121	222
Twenty to thirty years	10	12	22	101	121	222
Thirty to forty years	10	12	22	101	121	222
Unknown	1	1	2	1	1	2
Insane, congenital	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not insane	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	288	193	481	1,309	644	2,000

TABLE IX.  
SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING BISMAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, simple acute	21	24	45	107	48	155
Mania, simple chronic	29	16	45	81	35	116
Mania, acute delusional	15	16	31	165	79	244
Mania, chronic delusional	13	16	29	177	79	256
Mania, transitory	1	1	2	5	5	10
Mania, delirious	10	11	21	75	17	92
Mania, simple with senility	2	2	4	5	2	7
Mania, with epilepsy	2	2	4	27	8	35
Melancholia, simple acute	22	11	33	91	212	303
Melancholia, simple chronic	2	3	5	41	11	52
Melancholia, acute delusional	49	24	73	127	90	217
Melancholia, chronic delusional	27	24	51	84	95	179
Melancholia, stuporous	4	2	6	11	11	22
Melancholia, with epilepsy	2	2	4	18	5	23
Melancholia, with senility	2	2	4	5	5	10
Mental deterioration, primary	1	1	2	23	12	35
Mental deterioration, secondary with ataxia	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mental deterioration, secondary with epilepsy	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mental deterioration, secondary with senility	1	1	2	1	1	2
Morphine and cocaine habit	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia, terminal	12	2	14	26	22	48
Dementia, paralytic	7	1	8	20	1	21
Dementia, primary with senility	1	1	2	27	1	28
Dementia, with epilepsy	1	1	2	40	22	62
Organic disease of brain	1	1	2	12	12	24
Paranoia	1	1	2	13	8	21
Imbecility, congenital	1	1	2	12	35	47
Not insane	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	288	193	481	1,309	644	2,000

TABLE X.  
SHOWING NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.	DURING BISMAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First attack	203	144	347	513	420	933
Second attack	44	31	75	252	110	362
Third attack	3	3	6	93	31	124
Fourth attack	1	1	2	19	1	20
Fifth attack	1	1	2	8	8	16
More than five	1	1	2	21	4	25
Unknown	1	1	2	177	34	211
Insane	1	1	2	14	6	20
Not insane	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	288	193	481	1,309	644	2,000



TABLE XI.

SHOWING CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	85	61	146	313	124	437
Improved.....	58	45	103	255	111	366
Unimproved.....	31	37	68	143	65	208
Died.....	69	33	102	343	78	421
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	234	168	402	955	379	1,334

TABLE XII.

SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, simple acute.....	15	16	31	80	32	112
Mania, simple chronic.....	1	3	4	1	7	8
Mania, acute delusional.....	16	3	19	52	11	63
Mania, chronic delusional.....	1	5	6	4	33	37
Mania, acute delirious.....	6	10	16	26	10	36
Mania, with epilepsy.....	2	2	4	2	15	17
Mania, transitory.....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Melancholia, simple acute.....	19	6	25	69	1	70
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	1	2	3	14	4	18
Melancholia, acute delusional.....	21	19	40	48	31	79
Melancholia, chronic delusional.....	1	1	2	3	13	16
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2	14	2	16
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	85	61	146	314	124	438

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
One to three months.....	11	4	15	35	5	40
Three to six months.....	19	15	34	68	29	97
Six to twelve months.....	18	15	33	73	45	118
One to two years.....	12	11	23	45	29	74
Two to three years.....	3	6	9	17	11	28
Three to five years.....	3	3	6	17	7	24
Five to ten years.....	3	3	6	19	3	22
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....	13	15	28	31	32	63
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	85	61	146	314	124	438

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
One to four weeks.....	1	1	2	15	1	16
One to three months.....	27	16	43	96	27	123
Three to six months.....	19	19	38	101	67	168
Six to twelve months.....	14	15	29	54	34	88
One to two years.....	1	1	2	10	10	20
Two to three years.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Three to four years.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Four to five years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
More than five years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	85	61	146	314	124	438

TABLE XV.

SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, simple acute.....	1	2	3	4	1	5
Mania, simple chronic.....	1	1	2	15	2	17
Mania, acute delusional.....	1	1	2	10	2	12
Mania, chronic delusional.....	1	1	2	28	2	30
Mania, delirious.....	1	1	2	13	1	14
Mania, with epilepsy.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Mania, with senility.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	1	1	2	9	6	15
Melancholia, acute delusional.....	1	1	2	10	11	21
Melancholia, chronic delusional.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melancholia, with epilepsy.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melancholia, with senility.....	1	1	2	24	8	32
Mental deterioration, secondary with epilepsy.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Dementia, primary.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia, with chorea.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dementia, with epilepsy.....	1	1	2	14	5	19
Dementia, with senility.....	11	3	14	28	3	31
Dementia, paralytic.....	5	1	6	31	1	32
Dementia, terminal.....	5	1	6	12	1	13
Organic disease of brain.....	6	4	10	32	1	33
Imbecility.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Paranoia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	60	35	95	243	78	321

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidental suffocation.....				1		1
Angina pectoris.....	1		1			
Atherosclerosis.....	1		1			
Bulbar paralysis.....				1		1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	1	2			
Carcinoma of rectum.....				1		1
Carcinoma of uterus.....				1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		1	1	21		21
Cerebral edema.....				2		2
Cerebral softening.....				4		4
Cerebral syphilis.....				1		1
Consumption, pulmonary.....	1	1	2	2		2
Dementia, paralytica.....	1	1	2	1		1
Dysentery.....				1		1
Erysipelas.....				1		1
Epileptic convulsions.....				13	7	20
Exhaustion, with delirious mania.....				5		5
Exhaustion with acute mania.....				5		5
Exhaustion, with terminal dementia.....	1		1	10		10
Exhaustion, with melancholia.....	1		1	2		2
Exhaustion, with senectus.....	10	4	14	7		7
Exhaustion, with hemiplegia.....	1		1	4		4
Exhaustion, with chronic mania.....	1	1	2	1		1
Exhaustion, with fracture of spinal column by accident.....				1		1
Exhaustion, from injury before admission.....				1		1
Acute lepto-meningitis.....				1		1
Nephritis, suppurative.....				1		1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.....				1		1
Organic disease of brain.....	2	4	6	11		11
Organic disease of heart.....	2		2	2		2
Peritonitis.....				2		2
Pneumonia.....				1		1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....				1		1
Pulmonary gangrene.....				4		4
Pulmonary edema.....				1		1
Suicide by hanging.....	1		1			
Subdural hematoma.....						
Status epilepticus.....						
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Trauma.....	1		1	1		1
Volvulus and perforation of bowels.....				1		1
Total.....	60	25	85	243	78	321

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING AGES AT DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

AGE AT DEATH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5		5	6		6
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	1	2	10	17	27
Thirty to forty years.....	1	9	10	48	19	67
Forty to fifty years.....	9	4	13	31	14	45
Fifty to sixty years.....	10	4	14	21	14	35
Sixty to seventy years.....	9	1	10	12	3	15
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2	6	2	8
Eighty to ninety years.....				1		1
Over ninety years.....						
Unknown.....	4		4	16		16
Total.....	60	25	85	243	78	321

TABLE XVIII.

GENERAL TABLE SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE UNDER TREATMENT, BY MONTHS, SINCE OPENING THE HOSPITAL.

MONTHS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
January.....	224	261	300	301	324	372	411	428
February.....	227	330	397	361	328	378	381	440
March.....	235	303	304	301	333	376	388	404
April.....	236	306	309	335	341	377	387	419
May.....	244	303	319	381	356	368	380	473
June.....	240	302	327	397	355	373	385	432
July.....	238	301	315	319	371	379	387	431
August.....	239	290	316	317	373	379	384	428
September.....	237	292	314	339	373	376	383	427
October.....	241	292	304	314	372	377	380	430
November.....	241	293	303	319	368	378	388	433
December.....	241	293	303	319	368	378	388	433
Daily average for each year.....	238	294	319	413	353	375	386	428



## REPORT OF STEWARD.

## STEWARD'S EXHIBIT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

From July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896.

## RECEIPTS.

1895.			
July 1.	Balance .....	\$	11,577.75
Sept. 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		26,775.00
Sept. 30.	Collections by steward.....		933.94
Dec. 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		25,715.00
Dec. 31.	Collections by steward.....		808.23
1896.			
March 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		27,875.00
March 31.	Collections by steward.....		705.29
June 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		28,053.00
June 30.	Collections by steward.....		554.24
June 30.	Spaulding & Co.'s voucher put in current expense by mistake.....		46.00
	Total.....	\$	123,589.25

## EXPENDITURES.

Ice.....	\$	354.74
Meats and fish.....	18,907.43	
Breadstuffs.....	2,591.23	
Fruits and vegetables.....	2,785.77	
Tea and coffee.....	2,622.59	
Sugar and syrup.....	2,446.98	
Butter, eggs and cheese.....	4,315.88	
Sundry groceries.....	549.55	
Medicinal supplies.....	2,554.08	
Postage and stationery.....	8,314.46	
Dry goods and clothing.....	546.21	
Library and diversions.....	1,491.29	
Furniture and furnishings.....	239.74	
Repairs.....	2,385.69	
Hardware and queensware.....	2,975.42	
Contingencies.....	7,591.29	
Drayage and freight.....	4,897.90	
Farm and feed.....	310.79	
Glass, oils and paints.....	338.64	
Lights.....	5,115.46	
Fuel.....	39,255.62	
Salary and wages.....		
Total.....	\$	110,719.96
Balance.....	\$	6,869.29

## STEWARD'S EXHIBIT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

From July 1, 1896 to July 1, 1897.

## RECEIPTS.

1896.			
July 1.	Balance .....	\$	6,869.29
July 1.	Received from auditor of state.....		26,035.00
Sept. 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		28,545.40
Sept. 30.	Collections by steward.....		1,713.20
Dec. 31.	Collections by steward.....		708.56
1897.			
Jan. 15.	Received from auditor of state.....		28,410.00
March 31.	Collections by steward.....		928.10
April 14.	Received from auditor of state.....		28,073.00
June 30.	Collections by steward.....		722.47
	Total.....	\$	125,081.62

## EXPENDITURES.

Ice.....	\$ 232.05
Meats and fish.....	18,222.94
Breadstuffs.....	3,170.05
Fruits and vegetables.....	4,523.86
Tea and coffee.....	2,548.25
Sugar and syrup.....	2,314.03
Butter, eggs and cheese.....	4,545.70
Sundry groceries.....	3,085.54
Medicinal supplies.....	2,432.38
Postage and stationery.....	677.09
Dry goods and clothing.....	7,489.15
Library and diversions.....	779.74
Furniture and furnishings.....	2,227.95
Repairs.....	87.12
Hardware and queensware.....	2,133.66
Contingencies.....	2,755.65
Drayage and freight.....	10,798.75
Farm and feed.....	4,473.03
Glass, oils and paint.....	450.50
Lights.....	464.03
Fuel.....	6,240.23
Salary and wages.....	42,389.20
Total.....	\$ 134,359.80
Merchandise returned to A. T. Hagen & Co., voucher No. 1,122.....	32.00
Total.....	\$ 134,327.80 \$ 124,357.80
Balance.....	\$ 723.82

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

## RECEIPTS.

1895.		
July 1.	Balance.....	\$ 1,436.24
1896.		
June 1.	Received from state auditor.....	5,000.00
Sept. 30.	Rebate (Gutche & Martin).....	17.28
Dec. 1.	Rebate (William Wilkens & Co.).....	15.59
1897.		
May 30.	Received from state auditor.....	6,000.00
Total.....		\$ 12,469.51

## EXPENDITURES.

Repairs and improvements.....	\$ 4,454.32
Improvement on grounds.....	278.15
Industrial building and machinery.....	442.16
Library and diversions.....	177.15
Furnishings.....	2,056.03
Contingent.....	364.40
Dairy machinery and cows.....	362.60
Total.....	\$ 9,074.81 \$ 9,074.81
Balance.....	\$ 3,394.70

## REPAIR FUND.

## EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$ 1,213.93
Paint.....	1,185.00
Cement.....	157.55
Lumber.....	838.39
Paper.....	10.00
Iron castings, etc.....	101.42
Construction fund.....	450.00
Commission to treasurer.....	34.46
Nails.....	4.50
Plastering.....	205.24
Brick.....	10.54
Glass.....	11.52
Steel ceiling.....	182.97
Total.....	\$ 4,494.22

## INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND MACHINERY.

## EXPENDITURES.

Lathes.....	\$ 44.00
Chisels and gouges.....	3.05
Pliers.....	1.13
Pulleys.....	10.81
Leather belt.....	35.84
Mitre machine.....	15.00
Pictures and frames.....	45.14
Tinners supplies.....	159.14
Electric motor.....	34.00
Iron castings, etc.....	41.89
Commission to treasurer.....	30.16
Total.....	\$ 442.16

## FURNISHING.

## EXPENDITURES.

Hair.....	\$ 632.90
Chairs.....	277.96
Blankets.....	901.36
Crash and ticking.....	135.38
Beds.....	586.13
Total.....	\$ 2,666.90

## IMPROVEMENT ON GROUNDS.

## EXPENDITURES.

Vases.....	\$ 20.00
Trees and shrubbery.....	344.75
Brick.....	103.40
Labor.....	110.00
Total.....	\$ 578.15

## LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

## EXPENDITURES.

Gramophones and records.....	\$ 32.40
Piano.....	123.00
Base ball supplies.....	19.75
Total.....	\$ 175.15

## DAIRY MACHINERY AND COWS.

## EXPENDITURES.

Separator, churn, etc.....	\$ 350.00
Milk cans.....	12.00
Total.....	\$ 362.00

## CONTINGENT.

## EXPENDITURES.

Committee expenses.....	\$ 364.40
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## SALES AND COLLECTIONS.

From July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hides (lbs).....	19,984	\$ 1,205.32
Rags (lbs).....	3,745	19.35
Pork (lbs).....	16,030	653.00
Stamps.....	.....	8.00
Shoe repairs.....	.....	13.15
Calves.....	.....	107.50
Rebate.....	.....	97.60
Potatoes (bush).....	20	1.80
Bones.....	.....	1.50
Hardware.....	.....	6.90
Tooth brush.....	1	.08
Messages.....	.....	1.45
Rule.....	3	38.80
Waste wood (loads).....	9	9.00
Tallow (lbs).....	13,686	475.71
Pasture.....	.....	6.00
Old barrels.....	.....	12.00
Cows.....	30	258.30
Brick.....	.....	1.80
Desk.....	1	2.00
Small tank.....	1	2.00
Special treatment and prescriptions.....	.....	68.00
Shirts.....	.....	2.13
Horse.....	1	25.00
Felts.....	3	2.00
Kangaroo hide.....	.....	1.35
Total.....	.....	\$ 2,971.50

## SALES AND COLLECTIONS.

From July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hides (lbs).....	35,759	\$ 1,739.88
Rags (lbs).....	6,650	40.50
Pork (lbs).....	34,550	1,382.00
Stamps.....	.....	3.00
Shoe repairs.....	.....	97.25
Calves.....	43	144.50
Rebate.....	.....	50.00
Bones.....	.....	13.50
Broom-handles.....	.....	1.50
Hull.....	1	20.30
Tallow (bush).....	21,389	590.54
Blanket.....	.....	1.70
Coal (tons).....	16	34.08
Commode.....	1	3.00
Dry goods.....	.....	25.51
Mangle.....	.....	150.00
Pasture.....	.....	15.00
Cows.....	.....	326.67
Prescriptions.....	.....	4.00
Felts.....	6	2.40
House rent.....	.....	40.00
Underwear.....	.....	2.25
Total.....	.....	\$ 4,102.38

## FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1895.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Pasture (acres).....	130	\$ 200.00
Hay (tons).....	60	120.00
Oats (bu.).....	2,053	440.35
Wheat (bu.).....	343	137.20
Eye (bu.).....	208	90.00
Corn (bu.).....	4,100	607.00
Tomatoes (bu.).....	680	312.00
Asparagus (bu.).....	60	6.00
Watermelons.....	16,000	486.00
Squash.....	800	40.00
Cucumbers (bunches).....	780	39.00
Turnips (bu.).....	150	3.00
Grapes (lbs).....	101	25.00
Peas (bu.).....	1,343	75.00
Green onions (bunches).....	323	22.30
Pie plant (bunches).....	400	40.00
Beets (bu.).....	3,800	570.00
Potatoes (bu.).....	75	21.00
Egg plant (bu.).....	150	37.50
Sweet corn (bu.).....	125	37.50
Strawberries (gal.).....	55	11.00
Cherries (gal.).....	10	6.40
Raspberries (gal.).....	30	8.00
Blackberries (gal.).....	573	18.75
Lettuce (bunches).....	365	109.50
Green beans (bu.).....	125	25.00
Soy beans (bu.).....	150	10.00
Calliflower (heads).....	150	30.00
Katalsoga (bu.).....	1,200	360.00
Cucumbers (bu.).....	254	117.00
Parasips (bu.).....	135	135.00
Sweet potatoes (bu.).....	675	105.00
Carrots (bu.).....	300	10.00
Winter radishes (bu.).....	40	16.00
Apples (bu.).....	49,316	4,931.00
Milk (gal.).....	8,641	918.97
Butter (lbs).....	710	213.00
Onions (bu.).....	316	15.40
Eggs (dos.).....	30	90.00
Chickens (dos.).....	950	47.50
Pork (lbs).....	.....	\$ 11,964.97
Total.....	.....	.....

## FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1896.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Corn (bu.).....	5,000	\$ 750.00
Oats (bu.).....	1,900	210.00
Hay (tons).....	52	320.00
Straw (tons).....	30	60.00
Potatoes (bu.).....	1,100	110.00
Fodder (shocks).....	310	60.00
Corn and fodder (shocks).....	150	450.00
Pasture acres.....	27,880	557.78
Cabbage (heads).....	40	84.50
Tomatoes (bu.).....	323	16.10
Radishes (bunches).....	35	35.00
Parasips (bu.).....	1,125	225.00
Turnips (bu.).....	737	569.60
Onions (bu.).....	2,000	100.00
Green onions (bunches).....	310	310.00
Peas (bu.).....	403	160.80
Green beans (bu.).....	60	30.00
Pickled beans (bush).....	1,400	70.00
Sweet corn (dos.).....	1,800	54.00
Pumpkins.....	300	15.00
Pumpkin (bunches).....	1,000	30.00
Lettuce (bunches).....	573	287.50
Beets (bu.).....	110	11.00
Asparagus (bunches).....	300	6.00
Carrots (bu.).....	275	82.50

## FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1896—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE
Cucumbers (bu.).....	50	12.50
Blackberries (gal.).....	65	13.00
Cherries (gal.).....	8	1.60
Pie plant (bunches).....	750	37.50
Celery (bunches).....	2,500	125.00
Plums (gal.).....	6	1.00
Sauerkraut (bbls.).....	78	39.00
Pickled beans (bbls.).....	154	187.50
Cauliflower (bbl.).....	5	50.00
Butter (lbs.).....	1	5.00
Milk (gal.).....	7,312	1,953.04
Eggs (doz.).....	40,459	4,945.00
Chickens (lbs.).....	850	123.00
Pork (lbs.).....	34	102.00
Total.....	2,560	128.00
Total.....		\$ 12,946.22

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

## GENERAL APPROPRIATION.

## CONSTRUCTION FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

1895	Balance of appropriation, 1894 and 1895.....	\$ 39,474.90
	Received from sales of material.....	450.00
1896.		
May 5.	Warrant from state auditor.....	24,912.50
June 13.	Warrant from state auditor.....	10,000.00
July 1.	Warrant from state auditor.....	14,912.25
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	5,500.00
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	8,000.00
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	5,000.00
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	5,500.00
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	3,643.56
Aug. 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	1,598.69
Nov. 16.	Warrant from state auditor.....	5,000.00
Nov. 16.	Warrant from state auditor.....	10,912.35
1897.		
Feb. 20.	Warrant from state auditor.....	24,912.50
May 15.	Warrant from state auditor.....	24,912.50
Total.....		\$ 189,569.15

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1895.		
Aug. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 285 to 281, inclusive.....	\$ 6,027.01
Sept. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 282 to 280, inclusive.....	9,450.73
Oct. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 289 to 288, inclusive.....	12,417.51
Nov. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 292 to 314, inclusive.....	11,841.50
Dec. 5.	See vouchers Nos. 357 to 367, inclusive.....	641.93
1896.		
April 15.	See vouchers Nos. 368 to 369, inclusive.....	5,122.32
June 1.	See vouchers Nos. 390 to 435, inclusive.....	14,373.62
July 1.	See vouchers Nos. 436 to 487, inclusive.....	22,569.85
Aug. 20.	See vouchers Nos. 488 to 513, inclusive.....	23,646.06
Sept. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 514 to 547, inclusive.....	15,354.71
Oct. 1.	See vouchers Nos. 548 to 576, inclusive.....	16,287.49
Nov. 20.	See vouchers Nos. 577 to 600, inclusive.....	16,910.42
Dec. 5.	See vouchers Nos. 601 to 615, inclusive.....	4,745.22
1897.		
Jan. 2.	See vouchers Nos. 617 to 642, inclusive.....	7,845.84
April 15.	See vouchers Nos. 643 to 670, inclusive.....	7,701.50
April 15.	See vouchers Nos. 671 to 587, inclusive (omit Nos. 673 and 675).....	2,967.25
July 1.	See vouchers Nos. 688 to 714, inclusive.....	4,369.94

## MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION FUND.

1895.		
Aug. 10.	See vouchers Nos. 107 to 128, inclusive.....	1,331.07
1896.		
Jan. 30.	See vouchers Nos. 1 to 84, inclusive.....	7,743.74
Total disbursements.....		\$ 187,875.49
Receipts.....		\$ 189,569.15
Disbursements.....		187,875.49
Balance on hand.....		\$ 2,023.66





# REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

On account of construction fund, giving date of payment, number of voucher, to whom and for what paid, from August 1, 1895, to July 1, 1897, inclusive.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1896.				
Aug. 1	295	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.....	\$ 20.84
	296	J. H. Luers Drug Co.	Gloss.....	1.00
	297	G. W. Richardson	Lumber.....	3.95
	298	Turner & Skinner	Blacksmith work.....	7.65
	299	Menke Stone and Lime Co.	Lime.....	48.00
	300	E. L. Fletcher	Sand.....	0.75
	301	D. O. Griffith	Sand.....	13.87
	302	L. Griffith	Sand.....	14.82
	303	M. L. Beauchamp	Sand.....	35.35
	304	James Parker	Drayage.....	3.75
	305	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	267.80
	306	Pay roll No. 13	Labor.....	2,467.30
	307	Pfeiffer Stone Co.	Final paym't out stone contract	1,864.00
	308	Ben Segner	Incidentals.....	2.55
	309	William Foster	Architect's services.....	238.54
	310	J. M. Crabb	First paym't second con't brick	1,000.00
	311	M. N. Spencer	Treasurer's commission.....	29.98
	312	E. L. Fletcher	Sand.....	34.75
	313	D. O. Griffith	Sand.....	30.25
	314	M. L. Beauchamp	Sand.....	0.75
	315	L. Griffith	Sand.....	4.50
	316	A. L. McCoy	Sand.....	5.60
	317	Ben Segner	Incidental expense.....	3.05
	318	G. W. Richardson	Lumber and lathe.....	156.05
	319	Pioneer Fireproof & Con. Co.	Roofing tile.....	1,000.00
	320	Harbee Wire and Iron Works	Window and transom guards.....	178.05
	321	Turner & Skinner	Blacksmith work.....	9.00
	322	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.....	16.50
	323	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Final payment iron contract.....	4,698.27
	324	James Parker	Paym't invoice August 20th.....	31.16
	325	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Drayage.....	1.00
	326	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	562.11
	327	William Foster	Architect's services.....	313.81
	328	Pay roll No. 14	Labor.....	2,317.75
	329	M. N. Spencer	Treasurer's commission.....	47.02
	330	J. H. Luers Drug Co.	Paints and oils.....	9.40
	331	M. L. Beauchamp	Sand.....	9.00
	332	W. E. Combs	Sand.....	5.75
	333	L. Griffith	Sand.....	20.25
	334	J. R. Hurst	Paints and oils.....	12.75
	335	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Iron tees.....	125.55
	336	Daniel Allen	Use of jack screws.....	5.00
	337	Milwaukee Cement Co.	Cement.....	105.00
	338	J. D. Senberger	Nails.....	120.39
	339	Blackm-r & Post Pipe Co.	Sewer tile.....	112.70
	340	Isa Park	Drayage.....	8.00
	341	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	703.68
	342	Harrel Bros.	Blacksmith work.....	4.15
	343	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.....	26.50
	344	Pioneer Fire Proof & Con. Co.	Roof tile.....	186.00



## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1896.				
Oct. 1	215	Pay roll No. 18.	Labor	\$1,202.55
216	216	W. W. Richardson	Lumber and cement	252.14
217	217	William Foster	Architect's service	400.51
218	218	Electric App. Co.	Electric wire	411.62
219	219	Jas. H. Clow & Sons	Plumbing material	300.23
220	220	Getchell & Martin	Fire-escape	687.14
221	221	G. W. Parker	Advanced iron work	1,250.00
222	222	C. G. Ripwell	Incidental expense	1,560.00
223	223	Ben Segner	Window guards	10.40
224	224	Harbee Wire & Iron Works	Freight	2,303.00
225	225	H. & S. Ry	Payment account brick	44.42
226	226	J. M. Urabill	Treasurer's commission	1,000.00
227	227	M. N. Spencer	Partition tile	64.28
228	228	Pioneer Fire Proof & Con. Co.	Sand	44.10
229	229	W. B. Coons	Sand	27.75
230	230	A. L. McCoy	Sand	10.10
231	231	D. O. Griffith	Sand	9.75
232	232	D. O. Griffith	Locks	34.87
233	233	Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.	Wire, lath and nails	2.20
234	234	Harbee Wire & Iron Works	Blacksmith's services	1,021.25
235	235	Harree H. Co.	Blacksmith work	628.42
236	236	William Foster	Plastering contract, 1st pay't	10.20
237	237	E. F. Johnson	Plastering and heating contract, 1st pay't	350.00
238	238	E. W. Reinhard	General labor	250.00
239	239	Pay roll No. 17.	Frames and sash	521.90
240	240	Carr, Ryder & Engler Co.	Portland cement	1,170.45
241	241	Rock Master Co.	Treasurer's commission	335.50
242	242	M. N. Spencer	Iron tins	56.19
243	243	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Drayage	20.56
244	244	Jas. Parker	Electric supplies	15.23
245	245	Electric App. Co.	Plumbing supplies	605.29
246	246	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Sand	2,667.77
247	247	Pay roll No. 16.	Freight	7.75
248	248	M. L. Beachamp	Yellow pine flooring	72.25
249	249	H. & S. Ry	Freight	304.66
250	250	Getchell & Martin	Sand	547.06
251	251	C. B. & S. B. Co.	Incidental expense	6.25
252	252	D. O. Griffith	Ventilating fans	11.50
253	253	Ben Segner	Sand	2,464.11
254	254	Exhausting Ventilator Co.	Second pay't plastering con't.	90.00
255	255	L. Griffith	General labor	175.45
256	256	E. F. Johnson	Third pay't plastering con't.	150.00
257	257	Pay roll No. 15.	Wire and electric supplies	127.31
258	258	Electric Appliance Co.	Window guards	19.00
259	259	Harbee Wire & Iron Works	Sand	17.50
260	260	D. O. Griffith	Freight	14.00
261	261	T. Griffith	Telephone service	12.50
262	262	C. B. & S. B. Co.	Incidental expense	17.40
263	263	Jas. Union Telephone Co.	Cement	6.15
264	264	Ben Segner	Hardware	55.45
265	265	Milwaukee Cement Co.	Wire lath	36.56
266	266	J. D. Seeger	Doors and transoms	11.75
267	267	Harbee Wire & Iron Works	Grates	123.00
268	268	Getchell & Martin	Final settlem't brick, 1894, 1895	34.69
269	269	J. W. Orabill	Plumbing material	307.22
270	270	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Lumber and cement	44.75
271	271	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Final pay't contract labor	71.75
272	272	Green Bay Lumber Co.	Final payment contract galv.	454.04
273	273	C. G. Ripwell	Iron work	402.30
274	274	G. W. Parker	Architect's services	111.69
275	275	J. H. Levers Drug Co.	Hardware	349.22
276	276	Wm. Foster	Drayage	38.74
277	277	Dunlap & Co.	General labor	1,422.30
278	278	Jas. Parker	Lumber and cement	744.20
279	279	Pay roll No. 14.	Sash weights	215.65
280	280	G. W. Richardson		
281	281	O. Olson		

## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1896.				
April 15	284	Ben Segner	Incidental expense	\$ 2.90
285	285	L. J. Griffith	Sand	54.50
286	286	T. Griffith	Sand	61.50
287	287	Pay roll No. 13.	General labor	20.50
288	288	S. E. Anderson	Sand	20.50
289	289	T. B. Clark	Treasurer's commission	25.38
290	290	Villars Brick and Tile Co.	Brick	864.84
291	291	James Parker	Drayage	7.75
292	292	A. S. Van Sandt	Surveying for water works	24.75
293	293	H. M. Clark	Consulting for water works	12.50
294	294	Getchell & Martin	Cement	600.25
295	295	St. Joseph Plaster Brick Co.	Floors and sash	510.60
296	296	Harree H. Co.	Roof color	27.50
297	297	H. & S. Ry Co.	Frames from W. T. Co.	1,204.75
298	298	H. & S. Ry Co.	Freight and switching	1,864.90
299	299	Franklin & Perkins	Stone and freight	1.00
300	300	First day	Structural iron	46.94
301	301	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Hardware	78.14
302	302	J. D. Seeger	Lumber, cement and plastering material	758.77
303	303	D. W. Richardson	Windmill and tank	67.85
304	304	Don M. Wiedmiller & Tank Co.	Lumber	243.60
305	305	Green Bay Lumber Co.	Plumbing and heating material	814.00
306	306	J. B. Clow & Sons	Blacksmith work	21.85
307	307	Harree & Hinton	Paints and oils	400.38
308	308	J. H. Levers Drug Co.	Architect's services	1,460.00
309	309	William Foster	Brick	29.55
310	310	J. M. Urabill	Sand	30.00
311	311	D. O. Griffith	Sand	24.50
312	312	L. Griffith	Traveling expenses	28.50
313	313	William Foster	Sand	50.25
314	314	D. O. Griffith	Sand	61.55
315	315	M. L. Beachamp	Sand	6.15
316	316	P. M. Cooper	Sand	20.75
317	317	Sand	Sand	44.25
318	318	E. L. Fitcher	Sand and brick hauling	40.85
319	319	W. E. Moon	Sand	37.55
320	320	S. E. Anderson	Sand	27.65
321	321	H. Hatfield	Sand	27.65
322	322	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Sand	11.00
323	323	W. A. Boston	Sand	3.10
324	324	M. Gardner	Incidental expense	1.00
325	325	Ben Segner	Fourth and fifth payments	556.00
326	326	A. F. Johnson	Contract for plastering	1.00
327	327	N. J. Calhoun	Final pay't on plastering	300.00
328	328	E. F. Johnson	General labor	2,063.75
329	329	Pay roll No. 12.	Traveling expenses	175.00
330	330	J. D. M. Hamilton	Traveling expenses	185.75
331	331	Wm. S. East	Traveling expenses	140.85
332	332	W. W. Morrow	Second pay't plastering	350.00
333	333	E. W. Reinhard	Plumbing and heating	350.00
334	334	G. W. Koons	First payment contract for building material	300.00
335	335	T. B. Clark	Treasurer's commission	71.01
336	336	Robert Law & Co.	Building stone	572.45
337	337	American Radiator Co.	S. E. Anderson	2,375.00
338	338	Pay roll No. 11.	General labor	3,689.55
339	339	Wm. Foster	Architect's services	84.84
340	340	Jas. B. Clow & Sons	Off-site stone, cement	1,810.00
341	341	Harbee Wire & Iron Works	Cut stone contract	4,436.30
342	342	A. Hurst & Co.	Small guards for doors	20.00
343	343	H. & S. Ry Co.	Lime	40.25
344	344	B. Miller	Building stone and freight	606.50
345	345	S. C. & S. Carter Co.	Hauling brick	15.65
346	346	Don M. Wiedmiller & Tank Co.	Doors and window frames	641.47
347	347	Villars Brick and Tile Co.	Window sashes	4.00
348	348	Harree & Hinton	Hardware and nails	614.37
349	349	J. M. Urabill	Brick	614.37
350	350		Blacksmith work and iron	198.75
351	351		Brick	1,111.81

## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1905.				
July 1	479	C. B. & O. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.	\$2,255.14
483	Wingrave & McNaughton Co.	Electric fixtures.	2,255.14	
484	Meacham & Wright.	Concrete.	156.11	
485	J. H. Luers Drug Co.	Drugs.	72.25	
486	Van Ginkel Coal & Mfg. Co.	Paints and oils.	72.25	
487	Electric Appliances Co.	Registers.	300.00	
488	D. S. Focastie Tile Co.	Electric supplies.	112.95	
489	J. W. Leedy Elevator Co.	Flue brick.	662.42	
490	Perkins & Perkins.	Flue brick.	200.00	
491	Hurlock-Ward Drug Co.	Flue brick.	5.00	
492	F. S. Lynch.	Stationery.	25.25	
493	Getchell & Martin.	Mill work.	62.75	
494	J. D. Seeburger.	Hardware.	42.00	
495	O. W. Richardson.	Lumber.	199.50	
496	Brooks, Southridge & Co.	Portland cement.	16.10	
497	S. M. Murphy.	Sand.	44.75	
498	H. Hatfield.	Sand.	41.25	
499	E. G. Mathewson.	Sand.	30.00	
500	O. Beachamp.	Sand.	30.25	
501	W. S. Cook.	Sand.	14.75	
502	M. L. Beachamp.	Sand.	32.85	
503	M. B. Ansbach.	Sand.	19.00	
504	D. Q. K. Smith.	Sand.	25.00	
505	J. G. Elliott.	Sand.	49.15	
506	E. L. Fletcher.	Sand.	4.25	
507	F. M. Cooper.	Sand.	56.50	
508	W. J. Gardner.	Sand.	3.00	
509	C. W. Kooner.	Sand.	14.75	
510	E. W. Kerthard.	Third payment on contract for plumbing and heat.	250.00	
511	H. M. Clark.	Prospecting water works.	51.25	
512	T. E. Clark.	Treasurer's commission.	110.51	
513	Ben Segner.	General labor.	4,200.26	
514	C. Miller.	Incidental expenses.	7.75	
515	J. G. Elliott.	Hauling brick.	16.25	
516	O. William Richardson.	Lumber and lime.	124.00	
517	J. H. Luers Drug Co.	Paints and oils.	6.75	
518	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.	73.48	
519	William Foster.	Architect's services.	861.87	
520	Villages, Bell & Sons.	Brick.	1,441.56	
521	J. Barry & Sons.	Hooping pitch.	11.50	
522	Hurlock-Ward Drug Co.	Plumbing and heating material.	1,286.00	
523	U. S. Focastie Tile Co.	Paints and oils.	29.75	
524	J. M. Grubbs.	Flue brick.	123.42	
525	D. S. Focastie.	Flue brick.	2,848.00	
526	Perkins & Perkins.	Plumbing material.	361.15	
527	Hurlock & Heston.	Blacksmith work.	2.00	
528	O. Olin.	Cas. grates.	124.47	
529	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	Sewer tile.	151.69	
530	Direct to Advance Co.	Electric light supplies.	11.25	
531	S. C. & M. Carter Co.	Door frames.	80.74	
532	Ben Segner.	Lumber.	1,971.26	
533	A. Hurst & Co.	Freight and switching.	12,219.00	
534	C. B. & O. R. R. Co.	Freight and switching.	17.27	
535	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Second pay for contract iron work.	426.68	
536	T. E. Clark.	Treasurer's commission.	21.25	
537	D. Q. K. Smith.	Flue brick.	27.50	
538	F. S. Lynch.	Stationery.	27.50	
539	E. W. Kerthard.	Contract plumbing and heating.	4,247.50	
540	Pay roll No 22.	General labor.	4.50	
541	M. L. Gardner.	Sand.	5.00	
542	Commissions.	Commissions.	119.71	
543	T. B. Clark.	Treasurer's commission.	50.00	
544	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	Pipe brick.	20.00	
545	W. S. Cook.	Flue brick.	9.00	
546	G. W. Parker.	Flue brick.	100.00	
547	Meacham & Wright.	Flue brick.	228.12	
548	T. A. Ferguson.	Plumbing and heating supplies.	1,243.23	
549	A. Hurst & Co.	Second pay for contract iron work.	1,243.23	
550	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Roofing and partition.	5.00	
551	James Parker.	Drugs.	260.50	
552	C. W. Kooner.	Water works supplies.	14.00	
553	O. W. Richardson.	Lumber.	14.00	
554	Newburg Foundry Co.	Roofing and partition.	14.00	
555	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	Sewer tile.	11.50	
556	H. M. Clark.	Flue brick.	1,413.84	
557	W. S. Cook.	Flue brick.	17.00	
558	J. W. Leedy.	Blacksmith work and iron.	80.81	
559	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.	80.81	

## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1905.				
Sept. 1	560	Jas. Harrison.	Sand.	41.10
561	D. Q. K. Smith.	Sand.	20.00	
562	C. A. Dodge.	Sand.	1.25	
563	S. M. Murphy.	Sand.	7.65	
564	Geo. Arnst.	Sand.	2.00	
565	H. A. Finley.	Sand.	13.70	
566	M. L. Gardner.	Sand.	18.00	
567	W. F. Linde.	Architect's services.	10.00	
568	William Foster.	Architect's services.	263.50	
569	J. M. Grubbs.	Drift.	3,344.00	
570	J. D. Seeburger.	Hardware and locks.	315.87	
571	A. Hurst & Co.	Plumbing and heating material.	21.07	
572	Jas. B. Clark & Sons.	Lime.	106.58	
573	John Gilchrist.	Casting marble.	1.00	
574	St. John & Bergquist.	Salvaged iron work.	2.50	
575	Getchell & Martin.	Doors.	8.00	
576	James Parker.	Drugs.	19.00	
577	Imperial State.	Water works.	161.48	
578	U. S. Focastie Tile Co.	Floor tile.	2.45	
579	E. S. Focastie.	Electric supplies.	418.00	
580	Pay roll No 23.	General labor.	4,000.00	
581	Hurlock & Heston.	Blacksmith work.	5.85	
582	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Second pay for contract iron work.	3,413.47	
583	E. W. Kerthard.	Fourth payment on contract plumbing and heating.	200.00	
584	T. E. Clark.	Treasurer's commission.	75.83	
585	Jas. B. Clark & Sons.	Plumbing and heating material.	856.95	
586	Ben Segner.	Incidental expenses.	30.81	
587	O. Olin.	Arch. grates.	29.75	
588	D. Q. K. Smith.	Sand.	30.25	
589	E. L. Fletcher.	Sand.	30.25	
590	Electric App. Co.	Electric supplies.	114.25	
591	Getchell & Martin.	Milk work.	181.40	
592	Jas. Parker.	Drugs.	8.50	
593	Hurlock-Ward Drug Co.	Paints.	1.00	
594	Barber Wire & Iron Works.	Wire mesh.	21.00	
595	American Radiator Co.	Radiators.	4.50	
596	J. D. Seeburger.	Hardware.	120.00	
597	Scott Valve Co.	Steam pump.	225.00	
598	L. S. W. Michelson.	Hardware.	80.00	
599	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.	4.10	
600	Hurlock & Heston.	Blacksmith work.	13.50	
601	U. S. Focastie Tile Co.	Blacksmith rental.	25.00	
602	J. H. Luers Drug Co.	Paints and oils.	21.04	
603	A. Hurst & Co.	Brick.	3,543.17	
604	J. M. Grubbs.	Freight and switching.	200.00	
605	C. B. & O. R. R. Co.	Architect's services.	300.00	
606	William Foster.	Stationery.	4.50	
607	D. Q. K. Smith.	Flue brick.	27.50	
608	F. S. Lynch.	Stationery.	27.50	
609	E. W. Kerthard.	Contract plumbing and heating.	4,247.50	
610	Pay roll No 24.	General labor.	4.50	
611	M. L. Gardner.	Sand.	5.00	
612	Commissions.	Commissions.	119.71	
613	T. B. Clark.	Treasurer's commission.	50.00	
614	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	Pipe brick.	20.00	
615	W. S. Cook.	Flue brick.	9.00	
616	G. W. Parker.	Flue brick.	100.00	
617	Meacham & Wright.	Flue brick.	228.12	
618	T. A. Ferguson.	Plumbing and heating supplies.	1,243.23	
619	A. Hurst & Co.	Second pay for contract iron work.	1,243.23	
620	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Roofing and partition.	5.00	
621	James Parker.	Drugs.	260.50	
622	C. W. Kooner.	Water works supplies.	14.00	
623	O. W. Richardson.	Lumber.	14.00	
624	Newburg Foundry Co.	Roofing and partition.	14.00	
625	Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.	Sewer tile.	11.50	
626	H. M. Clark.	Flue brick.	1,413.84	
627	W. S. Cook.	Flue brick.	17.00	
628	J. W. Leedy.	Blacksmith work and iron.	80.81	
629	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware.	80.81	



## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Nov. 30	594	D. O. Griffith	Sand.....	\$ 9.00
	595	J. G. Elliott	Sand.....	27.50
	596	C. B. & Q. R. Co.	Sand.....	5.75
	597	Freight and switching.....		97.27
	598	General labor.....		3,438.90
	599	Architect's services.....		615.66
Dec. 5	600	T. E. Clark	Treasurer's commission.....	14.10
	601	Harrel & Heaton	Blacksmith work and iron.....	5.95
	602	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Back at ya boilers.....	19.88
	603	Menckam & Wright	Cement.....	130.55
	604	E. W. Kerlhard	Final settlement plumbing and heating contract.....	461.90
	605	J. B. Clow & Sons	Plumbing and heating material.....	5-6.64
	606	Pay roll No. 30	General labor.....	2,388.43
	607	James Parker	Drays.....	2.00
	608	Harburt-Ward Drug Co.	Paints and oils.....	55.25
	609	T. E. Clark	Treasurer's commission.....	23.59
	610	C. B. & Q. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	298.00
	611	Rose Patent Grate Co.	Grates new boilers.....	360.00
	612	E. L. Fletcher	Sand.....	27.85
	613	L. Griffith	Sand.....	29.30
	614	M. L. Beachamp	Sand.....	23.15
	615	H. A. Finley	Sand.....	5.20
	616	William Foster	Architect's services.....	201.98
1897.				
Jan. 2	617	Exhaust Ventilator Co.	Ventilating fan kitchen.....	303.94
	618	S. O. & S. Carter Co.	Sash and doors.....	1,051.29
	619	Cook Well Co.	Water works supplies.....	318.40
	620	Harbee Wire and Iron Works	Brass screens and stair railing.....	422.15
	621	J. H. Lutz Drug Co.	Paints and oils.....	49.48
	622	Dunlap & Co.	Hardware, etc.....	38.52
	623	Darborn Foundry Co.	Cast iron posts for stairs.....	52.25
	624	Harrel & Heaton	Blacksmith work and iron.....	15.90
	625	Des M. Marble and Mantel Co.	Marble window sash.....	2.45
	626	J. B. Clow & Sons	Plumbing and heating supplies.....	344.34
	627	Pay roll No. 31	General labor.....	600.45
	628	G. W. Richardson	Lumber.....	36.34
	629	George W. Parker	Payment second part contract galvanized iron work.....	1,587.05
	630	C. B. & Q. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	41.34
	631	J. G. Elliott	Sand.....	29.30
	632	E. L. Fletcher	Sand.....	63.00
	633	L. Griffith	Sand.....	39.45
	634	M. L. Beachamp	Sand.....	39.00
	635	S. M. Mosely	Sand.....	25.45
	636	D. O. Griffith	Sand.....	12.50
	637	George Martin	Sand.....	10.00
	638	William Akin	Sand.....	12.60
	639	William Foster	Architect's services.....	225.11
	640	C. G. Hipwell	Contract slate roofing.....	1,905.53
	641	T. E. Clark	Treasurer's commission.....	26.17
	642	William Foster	Commission on interest.....	19.63
April 15	643	Pay rolls, Jan., Feb., March.	General labor.....	1,397.27
	644	J. H. Lutz Drug Co.	Paints and oils.....	79.88
	645	Harrel & Heaton	Blacksmith work and iron.....	4.32
	646	O. Ols n	Sash weights and grates.....	245.09
	647	James Parker	Drays.....	12.00
	648	E. W. Kerlhard	Pipe work new boilers.....	28.60
	649	J. Barrick & Son	Roofing pitch.....	34.10
	650	T. E. Clark	Treasurer's commission.....	38.41
	651	J. D. Seeburger	Hardware and locks.....	1,530
	652	G. W. Richardson	Lumber.....	321.63
	653	F. J. Tulane	Brushes.....	1.10
	654	C. B. & Q. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	222.50
	655	Dearborn Foundry Co.	Final payment iron work.....	4,501.21
	656	William Foster	Architect's services.....	223.75
	657	Ben Segner	Incidental expense.....	1.00
	658	William Annan	Sand.....	27.00
	659	F. Barchus	Sand.....	10.82
	660	J. Vlett	Sand.....	24.75
	661	J. G. Elliott	Sand.....	18.75
	662	F. M. Cooper	Sand.....	33.75
	663	William Akin	Sand.....	12.75

## CONSTRUCTION FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1897.				
April 15	654	S. M. Mosely	Sand.....	\$ 15.75
	655	M. L. Beachamp	Sand.....	72.75
	656	L. Griffith	Sand.....	30.00
	657	E. L. Fletcher	Sand.....	68.25
	658	M. K. Anstath	Sand.....	28.62
	659	D. O. Griffith	Sand.....	53.25
	660	Iowa Union Telephone Co.	Telephone rental.....	40.50
May 10	661	G. W. Richardson	Printed matter.....	147.85
	662	F. S. Lynch	General labor.....	1,794.20
	663	Pay roll No. 31	General labor.....	6.00
	664	Pfeiffer Stone Co.	Cut stone work shop.....	81.69
	665	Central Electric Co.	Electric supplies.....	18.35
	666	Harrel & Heaton	Lumber and mill work.....	15.09
	667	Gatchell & Martin	Blacksmith work and iron.....	7.90
	668	D. L. Thompson	Sash cord.....	123.51
	669	J. D. Seeburger	Cement.....	120.57
	670	O. Olson	Freight and switching.....	245.67
	671	Menckam & Wright	Architect's services.....	199.57
	672	C. B. & Q. R. Co.	Freight and switching.....	165.81
	673	Wm. Foster	Sand.....	6.00
	674	F. M. Cooper	Treasurer's commission.....	20.17
July 1	675	Pay roll's No. 32 and 33.	General labor.....	4,372.34
	676	Ben. Segner	Incidental expenses.....	27.60