

Brickwork.....	29,188.00
Setting cut stone.....	600.00
Paving, sewers, drains, cisterns etc.....	1,266.00
Plastering.....	11,000.00
Deafening.....	320.00
Carpenter work.....	31,500.00
Tinner's work.....	3,000.00
Plumbing.....	3,000.00
Glazing and painting.....	2,100.00
Range and setting.....	700.00
Cast iron.....	1,800.00
Wrought iron.....	784.00
Gas fitting and apparatus.....	3,500.00
Heating apparatus.....	12,464.00

\$134,135.00

ESTIMATED COST OF WEST WING.

Excavation.....	\$ 300.00
Dimension stone in footings.....	1,500.00
1,300 perch of rubble stone at ten dollars.....	13,000.00
130,000 brick in basement at fourteen dollars.....	1,820.00
245,000 brick in first story at fifteen dollars.....	3,675.00
215,000 brick in second story at sixteen dollars.....	3,440.00
180,000 brick in third story at seventeen dollars.....	3,060.00
35,000 brick in paving, sewers, etc., at fifteen dollars..	525.00
Cisterns, drainage, pipe, etc.....	500.00
7,700 yards of plastering at sixty cents.....	4,620.00
Cut stone.....	7,000.00
Carpenter work.....	13,000.00
Tin work.....	1,200.00
Painting and glazing.....	1,500.00
Gas and plumbing.....	6,000.00
Wrought and cast iron.....	2,000.00
Setting cut stone.....	500.00
Heating apparatus.....	5,500.00

Total..... \$69,680.00

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1868 AND 1869.

DES MOINES: C

F. M. MILLS, STATE PRINTER.

1870.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Mt. PLEASANT, December 3, 1869. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF IOWA,

SIR:—I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency, on
behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the
Insane, their Fifth Biennial Report, with the report of the Superin-
tendent, and accompanying documents.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. L. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MATURIN L. FISHER, PRESIDENT.....	Farmersburg.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, SECRETARY.....	Mt. Pleasant.
M. T. WILLIAMS.....	Oskaloosa.
A. W. McCLURE.....	Mt. Pleasant.
LUKE PALMER.....	Burlington.
GEO. ACHESON.....	Fairfield.
BENJAMIN CRABBE.....	Washington.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, TREASURER.....	

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.....	Superintendent.
H. M. BASSETT, M. D.....	1st Assistant Physician.
GEORGE W. DUDLEY, M. D.....	2d Assistant Physician.
MRS. MARTHA W. RANNEY.....	Matron.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 3, 1869. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, SAMUEL MERRILL, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
OF IOWA.

The Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, have the honor of submitting to your excellency, their Fifth Biennial Report, with accompanying documents; in doing which they desire to express their gratitude to the Supreme Being for the general prosperity vouchsafed to the institution under their care, in common with the people of the State and nation.

Since our last report, made to your predecessor, one of our number, as the board was then constituted—Honorable John R. Needham—has departed this life. In noticing this afflictive dispensation, we desire, in memory of our agreeable association with him, in official and private capacity, to testify our high appreciation of him as a man and a citizen. Promoted by his fellow citizens to high official positions, which he ably and worthily filled, he set an example of integrity and faithfulness to duty, worthy of imitation by all. As a member of this board, he was faithful in his attendance upon its meetings, even under the pressure of severe bodily affliction, and always wise in counsel. We deplore his departure as a public and private loss.

Pursuant to chapter 109, of the Acts of the General Assembly, the board, at their meeting in June following, fixed the compensation of the superintendent and other officers and employees of the hospital, and caused the same to be certified to the auditor of State. Some changes since made have been certified in like manner.

During the past two years, regular quarterly meetings of the board have been held, at which times they have, in a body, visited and inspected all of the apartments and wards of the hospital, together with its various operative departments. In so doing, we have endeavored to make ourselves as familiar as possible with its actual condition and management, and the necessities and treatment of the patients. Monthly visits of like character, have been made by a committee of the board appointed for the purpose. A record has been constantly kept of all such visitations.

The resident officers of the hospital remain the same as at the date of our last report: Mark Ranney, M. D., superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., first assistant physician; George W. Dudley, M. D., second assistant physician; and Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, matron. Of their ability, devotion, and faithfulness, in the discharge of the duties of their respective positions, we feel that we can speak with the same confidence as heretofore. While it is doubtless impossible to conduct the multifarious and complicated affairs of such an institution for a series of years, and make no mistakes, and do nothing that shall furnish ground of complaint or criticism, we feel that the management of this institution has been such, and is such, that we can commend it to the full confidence of the public, and assure those more particularly interested, that their friends, committed to its care, have been and will be, dealt with, watched over and provided for in accordance with the dictates of enlightened humanity.

For information in detail, touching the management of the institution, the improvements made, its present financial and sanitary condition, and the provisions for its contemplated needs deemed essential, we refer to the able report of Doctor Ranney and the exhibits and documents herewith submitted.

By act of the General Assembly above cited, the sum of \$28,450 was appropriated for the purchase of additional lands for the use of the hospital, and for other purposes expressed therein. All of the above amount has been expended excepting \$3,578.55, \$2,700 of which remain yet undrawn. The amount expended for each particular purpose, is shown by exhibit appended to this report. We regard the purchases and improvements so made as of much value,

and the outlay therefor judicious. The title to one of the parcels of land, the purchase of which was contemplated, was found to be imperfect, and the purchase has not yet been effected. For the parcels purchased, deeds have been taken in proper form and duly recorded.

In our last biennial report, we called attention to the fact, that, at no distant day, additional accommodations would be needed for the insane of the State; and we urged the necessity of immediate measures for supplying what seemed to be a rapidly approaching want, suggesting what appeared to us to be advisable in the premises. The pressure upon the capacities of this institution, then anticipated, has been fully realized, and the want far transcends existing accommodations.

At the risk of being thought importunate in this matter, we beg to call attention to some of the facts stated in the superintendent's report.

Taking as a basis the fact, that within the past two years, seventy-six applications for admission to the hospital have been refused, on the ground of want of room; and that for the same reason, and within the same time, forty-five patients, who were fit subjects for continued hospital care, have been discharged therefrom, to make room for recent cases, we conclude there must now be in the State, not less than one hundred and twenty of this unfortunate class, who are suffering, many of them in jails, poorhouses, and other unsuitable places, much greater privations and hardships, than if they were in such an institution as this.

In addition to the above, we note another fact, a fact which much surprises us, as it must also surprise others, that within a period of little more than two years, nearly two hundred persons, resident within the State, have committed, or attempted to commit suicide; and that in behalf of only three of these have applications for admission to the hospital been made.

It will scarcely be questioned that nearly all, if not all, of those who have thus taken, or attempted to take, their own lives, were disordered in mind, and that many of them, under wise hospital treatment, might have been saved to themselves and their friends. We are sure that many, in like condition of mind, have been so saved, some of whom have come under our own observation.

The startling fact, that so many cases of this character have come to light within this State, in so brief a space of time, indicates clearly to our minds, that there is far more danger, that persons afflicted with mental disorders from which they might be relieved by skillful treatment in an institution of this kind, shall be kept out of it from want of information, or from other considerations in the minds of their immediate friends, than that those who are sane, shall be subjected to improper confinement on the plea of insanity.

If provision had been made at the last legislature, for the enlargement of this institution, in accordance with our recommendation, the additional accommodations it would have afforded would doubtless now be in readiness. In the present situation, besides the large number of insane in the State, who cannot be admitted to its advantages, the hospital in our care has in it from fifty to one hundred more than it can accommodate to advantage. We therefore most respectfully urge that the needed accommodations be provided in the briefest possible time.

Our experience and observation lead us to suggest the propriety of the revision and amendment of the Statutes of the State in regard to the care and treatment of the insane, and their legal rights and status, both in and out of hospitals provided for them.

As the matter stands, the law upon the subject is embraced in several acts, passed at different times, and thought to be more or less defective. Some portions of which acts are regarded as of doubtful force, leaving it uncertain, in some cases, what the rights and duties of parties may be. It is deemed advisable that one act, comprising all of the provisions of existing acts on the subject, thought to be suitable, with such other provisions as experience has shown to be wise and proper, shall take the place of statutes now in force relating thereto.

In this connection, we would call attention to the consideration, that during the present century, and especially within the past few years, as mental science has been improved, and the laws of the human mind are better understood, and as the benevolent tendencies of the age have swept within their curements this most unfortunate class of the human family, demanding in their behalf a humane consideration and care commensurate, in some degree,

with the weight of their misfortune. What was once deemed a proper method of treatment in their case, and what were once thought suitable provisions of laws in regard to them, are now, in many respects, seen to be either wanting in humanity, or otherwise imperfectly adapted to their condition, or inconsistent with the rights and obligations, respectively, of the sane and the insane.

This subject has especially engaged the attention of a body known as the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, which has been in existence, and held annual sessions for over twenty years. This association, from the position of its individual member, being painfully conscious of the imperfection of existing laws in many of the States, and regarding it as eminently proper that they should indicate, for the benefit of all intrusted in a matter of such importance, the results of their extensive experience and observation, at their session in 1863, appointed a committee to inquire and report as to the legislation requisite in the case.

As the result of such action, and after the subject had been before the association for several years, at its annual meeting held in Boston, in June, 1868, after careful consideration, and protracted and thorough discussion, a project for a law of such character, was unanimously agreed upon, and recommended for adoption in the States whose existing laws do not satisfactorily provide for the important ends contemplated.

We are happy to say, that to a considerable extent, our own laws are in accordance with the proposed plan, which, however, embraces numerous provisions not found in the statutes, some or all of which may well find a place therein.

As the project referred to embodies, on this subject, the wisdom of a class of our citizens of high culture and a wide range of experience and observation, in the line of their specialty, we deem it advisable to append the same to our report.

In this connection, the board would express the hope, that in any modification of our laws in regard to the treatment of the insane, there will be no material change in the provisions now

existing, touching the supply of funds for defraying the current expenses of the hospital. These operate most satisfactorily, and we should deprecate any change that may result in embarrassment or delay in procuring the needed funds.

We take pleasure, as heretofore, in acknowledging the indebtedness of this institution to the auditor and treasurer of State, for their promptness and special pains in furnishing and forwarding funds on our call therefor.

In pursuance of former practice, deemed advantageous, by appointment of the board, one of their number—A. W. McClure, M. D.,—in connection with the superintendent attended the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, held in the city of Boston, in June, 1868; and in going and returning, visited several such institutions, with a view of obtaining valuable information touching the advantages and disadvantages, and the management and practical workings of different institutions of the kind, and of making available, as opportunity may offer, any improvements that may have been ascertained and tested, in the provisions for and treatment of the insane. On his return, Doctor McClure made to the board, for their entire satisfaction and information, a very interesting and valuable report of his visit and observations.

The board, substantially concurring with the superintendent, in his views of the needs of this institution, would respectfully ask that appropriations be made in its behalf as follows:

For barn.....	\$ 5,000.00
For chimney.....	10,000.00
For improvement of boiler-house.....	3,000.00
For settling reservoir and filter.....	6,500.00
For steam boilers.....	4,500.00
For fencing and improving grounds.....	2,500.00
For contingencies.....	2,500.00

As in former periods, so in the one just closed, the deliberations of the board and their intercourse with the resident officers of the institution, have been conducted with uniform harmony. The plans

adopted and carried into effect, have tended in a high degree, we trust, to promote its prosperity, and render it subservient to the beneficent purposes of its establishment.

Claiming nothing in its behalf that we believe undeserved, and asking nothing for its support that we deem unnecessary, we commend it to the confidence of all who are interested in its success and prosperity.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
B. CRABBE,
M. T. WILLIAMS,
GEO. ACHESON,
LUKE PALMER,
MARTIN L. EDWARDS,
A. W. McCLURE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, }
November 1, 1869. }

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

GENTLEMEN:—Another biennial period in the history of the hospital has passed under circumstances of much satisfaction and general prosperity. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good, no epidemic has visited the institution and there has been but little acute disease of any kind. The severe grades of dysentery and diarrhoea which have been so prevalent and fatal in the hospital in former years, have been unknown here during this period; and we have almost ceased to apprehend the existence of any pestilential influence that may give rise to sickness and death among us. Still, I believe all has not been done that can be done to guard against unforeseen conditions unfavorable to health, and to surround us with the best attainable hygienic influences.

Before the date of the last report the number of patients under care exceeded the architectural capacity of the hospital. The number continued to increase, and for several months we have had under care about one hundred more than the proper number. During the period seventy-six patients have been refused admission; and forty-five of the most quiet and harmless patients, believed to be incurable, have been removed by their friends at our request, or discharged by order of your board. All of these persons were proper subjects of hospital care, and would have been received or retained, if there had been possible room; but as they appeared incurable, and the room they would occupy was needed for those patients whose prospects for recovery or improvement

appeared to be more favorable, there seemed to be no other course left for us to pursue.

The first object of this and all similar institutions recovery, cannot be carried out in the best manner, or the highest degree of success reached, by receiving more than the proper number; but the greatest good to the greatest number may permit such a course until the needed accommodations can be provided and no longer. It is a fact sufficiently obvious upon slight reflection, and well established by the experience of a half century, that every patient in the institution of the kind beyond the proper number occasions a great amount of inconvenience, and is a drawback upon the comfort and welfare of the whole. In no other way, however, could we provide for so many patients for whom such relief and care was imperatively demanded.

Believing the design of the corporate is scarcely less fulfilled in taking care of the chronic insane than in aiding the restoration of others, no patient has been refused admission, and no one discharged for the reason alone that they were incurable, troublesome, repulsive or approaching death.

A majority of those received into the hospital had been insane not exceeding one year: but many cases of longer standing have been admitted, among them the epileptic, the paralytic and the hopelessly demented, who had become more or less violent and uncontrollable, and perhaps dangerous elsewhere; and, as a class, have required the most unremitting, watchful attention to prevent those accidents to which a crowded hospital for the insane is always exposed.

When the number of inmates had reached four hundred several months ago, and patients continued to be sent without discrimination, often from a great distance, and usually without previous notice, under circumstances leaving no alternative but admission, a circular was issued requesting previous application, except under the most pressing circumstances. This request has been cheerfully complied with, and the number of patients reduced from four hundred and eighteen, the highest reached, to three hundred and ninety-eight at this date.

Since the opening of the hospital fourteen hundred and twenty-five

patients have been admitted, of whom seven hundred and forty-one were men, and six hundred and eighty-four were women. Ten hundred and twenty-seven—five hundred and thirty-three men, and four hundred and ninety-four women—have been discharged; leaving three hundred and ninety-eight under treatment at the present time.

At the date of the last report there were in the hospital three hundred and forty-four patients—one hundred and sixty-nine men, and one hundred and seventy-five women. During the two years there have been admitted two hundred and thirteen men, and one hundred and eighty-seven women—in all four hundred; and there have been discharged three hundred and forty-six—one hundred and seventy-four men, and one hundred and seventy-two women, leaving in the hospital at the date of this report, three hundred and ninety-eight patients; of whom two hundred and eight are men and one hundred and ninety are women.

Of those discharged there were regarded as recovered, one hundred and eighty-seven—eighty-eight men and ninety-nine women. Thirty-one—fifteen men and sixteen women—were more or less improved. Forty-one—eighteen men and twenty-three women—appeared unimproved; and there have died fifty-three men and thirty-four women—or eighty-seven in all.

The following tables containing some matters of interest, embrace the principal statistical results, and are believed to be as accurate as the means of information within our reach will make them:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the hospital at the date of last report, October 31, 1867..	169	175	344
Admitted to October 31, 1869.....	213	187	400
Total number under care since last report	382	362	744

DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Recovered.....	88	99	187
Improved.....	15	16	31
Unimproved.....	18	23	41
Died.....	53	34	87

Total discharged since last report..... 174 172 346

Total number admitted since the opening of the hospital.....	741	684	1425
Total number discharged since the opening of the hospital.....	533	494	1027

Remaining in the hospital, October 31, 1869 208 190 398

* Recent cases admitted.....	349	332	681
† Chronic cases admitted.....	339	309	648
Unknown.....	53	43	96

Total..... 741 684 1425

Total recovered to October 31, 1860..... 240 239 479

Per cent of recoveries on recent cases admitted, 70.33.

Per cent of recoveries on all (1425) cases admitted, 33.61.

DAILY AVERAGE—1867 and 1868.

DAILY AVERAGE—1868 and 1869.

November, 1869.....	342.13	November, 1868.....	377.53
December, 1867.....	344.83	December, 1868.....	378.77
January, 1868.....	350.09	January, 1869.....	384.48
February, 1868.....	359.03	February, 1869.....	388.50
March, 1868.....	368.12	March, 1869.....	397.41
April, 1868.....	377.06	April, 1869.....	401.20
May, 1868.....	366.16	May, 1869.....	404.87
June, 1868.....	357.43	June, 1869.....	406.86
July, 1868.....	366.41	July, 1869.....	411.29
August, 1868.....	366.61	August, 1869.....	414.90
September, 1868.....	376.50	September, 1869.....	411.26
October, 1868.....	376.61	October, 1869.....	406.41
For the year.....	362.62	For the year.....	398.70
For the period.....	398.70		

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Domestic duties.....	606
Farmers.....	401

* When the insanity is of less than one year's duration, the case is called "recent."

† When of one year, or more than one year's duration, it is called "chronic."

Merchants.....	16
Laborers.....	105
Carpenters.....	12
Teachers.....	17
Students.....	4
Masons.....	3
Millwrights.....	4
Civil officers.....	1
Hatter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	9
Seamstresses.....	5
Gardener.....	1
Apothecary.....	1
Colliers.....	3
Preachers.....	4
Tailors.....	6
Plasterers.....	3
No employment.....	85
Barber.....	1
Sailors.....	2
Soldiers.....	6
Physicians.....	4
Chair-maker.....	1
Accountant.....	1
Hair-braider.....	1
Potter.....	1
Shoemakers.....	7
Clerks.....	9
Lawyers.....	4
Machinists.....	2
Hunter.....	1
Wheelwright.....	1
Artist.....	1
Painters.....	2
Surveyor.....	1
Printer.....	1
Broom-maker.....	1

Agents.....	5
Actress.....	1
Ship steward.....	1
Confectioners.....	2
Miners.....	4
Traders.....	2
Teamster.....	1
Auctioneer.....	1
Tinners.....	2
Brick-maker.....	1
Newsboy.....	1
Coopers.....	2
Grocers.....	2
Musician.....	1
Butchers.....	2
Nurse.....	1
Cabinet-maker.....	1
Harness-makers.....	2
Saddler.....	1
Servant.....	1
Speculator.....	1
Stage driver.....	1
Watch-maker.....	1
Unascertained.....	57
Total.....	1425

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Iowa.....	73
Illinois.....	49
Indiana.....	118
Ohio.....	260
Pennsylvania.....	120
Kentucky.....	43
New York.....	100
Vermont.....	16
Missouri.....	17

Massachusetts.....	22
North Carolina.....	15
South Carolina.....	4
Delaware.....	3
New Jersey.....	3
Virginia.....	31
Maryland.....	16
New Hampshire.....	6
Maine.....	15
Tennessee.....	12
Connecticut.....	8
Rhode Island.....	2
Michigan.....	6
Wisconsin.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Canada.....	17
Holland.....	3
Switzerland.....	8
Germany.....	114
Denmark.....	1
Prussia.....	20
Baden.....	5
Bavaria.....	5
Austria.....	1
Kingdom of the Netherlands.....	3
Norway.....	12
England.....	36
Scotland.....	11
Ireland.....	132
Wales.....	3
France.....	10
Portugal.....	1
Sweden.....	11
Bohemia.....	7
Hesse Cassel.....	1

Hanover.....	2
Westphalia.....	1
Unknown.....	78
Total.....	1425

SEX AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Unmarried.....	397	191	588
Married.....	300	418	718
Widowers.....	28	28
Widows.....	65	65
Unascertained.....	16	7	23
Divorced.....	3	3
Total.....	741	684	1425

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Less than 15 years of age.....	24
Between 15 and 20.....	116
Between 20 and 30.....	443
Between 30 and 40.....	379
Between 40 and 50.....	245
Between 50 and 60.....	121
Between 60 and 70.....	51
Between 70 and 80.....	12
Between 80 and 90.....	1
Unknown.....	33
Total.....	1425

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

Less than twelve month's duration.....	681
From one to two years.....	142
From two to three years.....	96
From three to five years.....	126
From five to ten years.....	121
From ten to twenty years.....	99

Unknown.....	160
Total.....	1425

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Connected with general ill health.....	146
Puerperal condition	64
Disappointments	23
Sun-stroke	9
Epilepsy	123
Injuries of the head.....	19
Excessive study.....	9
Hereditary	38
Vaccination	1
Concussion	1
Spiritualism	8
Bodily injuries.....	11
Business anxieties.....	30
Jealousy ..	6
Exposure to cold.....	8
Fright	5
Masturbation	68
Political excitement.....	2
Meningeal inflammation.....	2
Domestic troubles.....	72
Religious excitement	59
Ill treatment.....	11
Blindness	1
Use of tobacco.....	1
Uterine disease	18
Novel-reading	1
War excitement.....	8
Over exertion.....	28
Spermatorrhoea.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	2
Loss of infant.....	1
Constitutional	5

Typhoid fever	10
Disordered menstruation.....	22
Change of life.....	10
Pecuniary anxieties	12
Intemperance.....	61
Disease of the brain	2
Paralysis.....	3
Hemiplegia	5
Apoplexy	2
Hysteria	3
Measles	1
Senile dementia.....	4
Original defect	8
Disappointed affections	12
Loss of health in military service.....	20
No satisfactory cause assigned	469
Total.....	1425

PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Adams.....	2
Allamakee.....	19
Appanoose.....	13
Benton	17
Black Hawk.....	14
Boone.....	3
Bremer.....	7
Buchanan.....	8
Butler.....	6
Carroll.....	3
Cass.....	1
Cedar.....	25
Cerro Gordo.....	3
Chickasaw.....	7
Clarke.....	4
Clayton.....	21
Clinton.....	30

Dallas.....	5
Davis.....	30
Decatur.....	11
Delaware.....	13
Des Moines.....	53
Dubuque.....	69
Fayette.....	17
Floyd.....	5
Franklin.....	2
Fremont.....	2
Greene.....	2
Grundy.....	2
Guthrie.....	3
Hardin.....	12
Harrison.....	3
Henry.....	42
Howard.....	5
Iowa.....	14
Jackson.....	31
Jasper.....	26
Jefferson.....	50
Johnson.....	28
Jones.....	20
Kookuk.....	34
Lee.....	90
Linn.....	39
Louisa.....	23
Lucas.....	16
Madison.....	13
Mahaska.....	25
Marion.....	37
Marshall.....	12
Mills.....	12
Mitchell.....	2
Monona.....	2
Monroe.....	24

Montgomery.....	5
Muscatine.....	23
Page.....	10
Pocahontas.....	1
Polk.....	42
Pottawattamie.....	9
Poweshiek.....	10
Ringgold.....	4
Scott.....	55
Shelby.....	1
Story.....	8
Tama.....	11
Taylor.....	7
Union.....	2
Van Buren.....	39
Wapello.....	36
Warren.....	10
Washington.....	42
Webster.....	4
Winnebago.....	1
Wayne.....	10
Winneshiek.....	22
Woodbury.....	2
Worth.....	1
Wright.....	1
From elsewhere.....	112
Total.....	1425
Public patients admitted.....	1086
Private patients admitted.....	339

The proportion of deaths to the number under care has been less than in previous years. The principal causes of death have been exhaustion from chronic insanity, exhaustion from acute mania, consumption and epilepsy. Fifty-seven of the eighty-seven deaths appeared to be due to these four causes. The deaths from epilepsy,

twenty-three in number, were unexpected and unlooked for till within a few hours of their occurrence, and there seems to be no reason why death should occur just at that time. Such a large mortality from this one cause, I can but consider purely accidental. With the exception of eight cases of acute mania, accompanied with some typhoid symptoms, aggravated by long journeys to reach the hospital, the deaths which have occurred have been in patients with constitutions and minds enfeebled or broken down, by the gradual undermining influences of chronic insanity.

The tables of causes of insanity and its duration are doubtless imperfect, but little effort apparently being made to obtain the desired information by the parties sending patients to the hospital. This is found to be the case more often with the public than with private patients. It would seem that in a matter usually regarded as of the first importance, careful inquiry would be made, and the more complete information attainable sent with the patient. If the importance of such information were fully appreciated, I doubt not more precise and accurate inquiries would become the rule, rather than the exception, which is now the case.

A larger number have recovered than during any previous period since the opening of the hospital. It is gratifying to find that from year to year patients are sent to the hospital with less delay. The proportion of recoveries among those who come under treatment within one year from the commencement of their disorder is found to be 70.83 per cent; while estimated on the whole number of admissions it is found to be only 33.61 per cent. These figures confirm the well established views of all hospital directors of the importance of early treatment. Those sent to the hospital within one year of the commencement of their disorder, are less than one half of all admitted. If the same proportion of recoveries had been realized in the remainder as in the former class more than four hundred others would probably have recovered and become useful members of society instead of swelling the burden that rests so heavily on most communities for the support of the insane and the poor. The importance of early treatment is recognized in all disorders of the nervous system, and in none more than in that disorder which gives rise to insanity.

That form of mental derangement called melancholia, characterized by sadness, despondency, and gloomy anticipations of the future should be treated in accordance with the above views. In the popular mind melancholy seems not to be regarded as insanity till too late perhaps, a fatal propensity to self-destruction is manifested. Of this class we have admitted sixty-five, all of whom have been inclined to suicide. Under appropriate treatment this form of insanity appears to be as curable as many others. Twenty-two of the sixty-five cases have recovered, and twenty-four others present appearances favorable for recovery. Others, it is believed, would recover if they had been sent to the hospital with less delay.

From minutes kept in the hospital, it appears that since the 1st, of August, 1867, a period of twenty-seven months, one hundred and twenty-one persons, resident in the State, have committed suicide; fifty-four attempted suicide, but were discovered and prevented; and thirteen others disappeared under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that they had committed suicide. In many of the fifty-four cases rescued from immediate death it was stated in the newspapers that death would probably ensue. Only three of these cases were brought to the hospital, one of whom has recovered, one is convalescent, but the other died of wounds self-inflicted. In many of the above cases the cause was said to be "temporary insanity." It was doubtless insanity without qualification, only "temporary" in the sense that life was terminated before the condition of the mind and health which led to the fatal act came to be regarded as a well known form of mental disease.

Melancholy arises from a cerebral malady, and is characterized by depression, low spirits, ill health, and feelings of an oppressive character. It is sometimes sudden in its invasion, but generally gradual in its approach, and preceded by various symptoms of bodily disorder. The subject of it loses his enjoyment of life, feels unequal to his ordinary duties and pursuits, and in domestic or public relations is more silent than in health, and less vivacious. Trifling circumstances are regarded as of unfavorable omen, and all his thoughts and expectations are of a gloomy nature. The operations of the

mind being limited in extent, and not freely expressed, the real state of the mind may not be readily ascertained. Still the person may be able to attend to his ordinary duties so well, buying and selling with his accustomed shrewdness, as not to attract observation beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. As the disorder advances, dread apprehensions, fear of poverty, a sense of sinfulness and unworthiness, and great distress fire the mind and reign supreme over the enfeebled will and judgment. Symptoms of disordered health, slight at first, have at length become prominent, in deranged digestion and perversion of many of the physical functions. Melancholia may be indicated by every shade, from the mildest depression, in which there is no perceptible disorder of the intellect, through the distress and misery which seeks relief in suicide, to complete torpor of the mental faculties. The symptoms are sometimes so confined to perversion of the feelings that insanity is not thought of, and the person so afflicted is said to have a "fit of the blues." But by whatever name such a condition of mind may be called, it should always be borne in mind that the unfortunate subject of it is never safe from an inclination or an impulse to commit suicide. In the least expected moment the fatal act is accomplished. Nothing but the most unremitting vigilance, such as can be no where else so well carried out as in a hospital for the insane, will afford any reasonable degree of safety. The fact that the disposition to suicide is developed so early in the course of melancholia, before the disorder is regarded as insanity, should lead to early and efficient action.

FURTHER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

The over-crowded condition of the hospital during the past year, and the rapidly increasing needs of the community, lead me to refer to the suggestions in my last report touching provisions for the insane. Further accommodations were then much needed, and the need of them is much greater at this time. The insane of the State are accumulating in poorhouses and jails, and many are still with their families or friends, who are, in some instances unable to meet this additional demand upon their slender resources. The full accommodations of another institution of the size of this, are required now;

and, besides, as soon as such additions to this hospital as were recommended in the report referred to, can be made, they will afford no more room than will be readily filled, while such an addition will be attended by all the good results of improved classification.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made by the last legislature for various purposes, have been expended by your board, or under your direction. A detailed statement of these expenditures, will be found among the exhibits appended to this report.

The land which has been purchased—forty acres on the west and eighty acres on the south side of the former premises—is a most valuable addition to the farm. A portion of the former tract has been under cultivation during the past season, and fair crops obtained, which have added somewhat to the products of the farm, and the latter has afforded good pasturage for the cows, and increased the supply of milk. I believe we can use more land to advantage, and would respectfully request that the balance on that account be expended for land before another season.

The appropriation for furniture has been expended in the purchase of bedding, table furniture, chairs and settees to accommodate the increasing number of patients.

Drakes' apparatus has been introduced for lighting the hospital with gasoline (naphtha) and has been in successful operation during the past year. The wards are pleasantly lighted for the first time since the opening of the hospital. Since its introduction we feel that the danger attending the use of kerosene in the wards is wholly removed. The apparatus has been placed in a building constructed for the purpose, detached from other buildings, to which only the engineer or his assistants have access. From the apparatus the gas is conducted under ground, to the basement, and then distributed to various parts of the hospital.

The hospital was already piped for gas, but the pipes were so carelessly laid as to form numerous traps, and extensive alterations were required to remedy this defect. Some of the pipes were of insufficient size, and where this was found to be the case they have

been replaced with pipes of larger size. Some changes are still required to complete the work, but the unexpended balance of appropriation will be sufficient for the purpose. The needed expenditure for fencing has been made, and some trees and shrubbery set out; but a systematic improvement of the grounds has been deferred in the hope that a suitable survey of the grounds can be made, and some plan prepared under the direction of a competent person may be adopted. I feel this is a matter of so much importance that I hope a plan may be adopted without delay, so that ere long landscape gardening and ornamental planting may make these grounds as attractive as art can make them. A beautiful portion of Forest Home Cemetery was purchased for the sum appropriated, and the remains of those heretofore buried on these premises transferred to the new grounds. The expense of re-interment has been defrayed out of current expenses.

A store-room forty feet square, with ironing-room above, have been erected in the vacant space between the rear centre building and the engine-house. The material used was cut stone, of the same kind and quality as that used in the construction of the hospital, and the appearance is that of a uniform design completed. The store-room, into which general supplies are received, is laid with stone flags and contains a well, which furnishes a good supply of drinking water, and a coal room for supplying the kitchen range and the grates in the offices and parlors in the centre building. The coal room is supplied directly from the wagons as the coal is hauled from the depot and is a great convenience, as it saves one handling of the coal used, besides the labor of wheeling it by hand a considerable distance. The laying of the floor in the ironing-room has been delayed till the material is thoroughly seasoned. The unexpended balance on this account will be sufficient to complete the work.

Arrangements are being perfected to use the refuse gasoline which remains after lighting the house at night, for heating irons in the new ironing-room. This will enable us to dispense with the coal heater now in use, and relieve us of one danger from fire.

The appropriation for painting has been expended in painting the outside of the windows and window guards, the barn, several of the wards and rooms in the centre building. The sum expended has

somewhat exceeded the appropriation, but no more work has been done than has seemed necessary.

The contingent fund has been expended in the purchase of a new steam boiler to re-place one that was no longer safe, and for seven hundred and fifty feet of fire-hose. The expenditures charged to this account somewhat exceed the appropriation. The new boiler proves to be an excellent investment, effecting a saving of about five dollars a day in fuel. With the amount of hose now on hand and the large supply of water we always intend to have, I do not see how a fire on the premises can do much damage.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The cost of the necessary repairs in every institution of the kind, is annually large. Many of the insane display a marked propensity to deface the building, or destroy furniture and fixtures, which no vigilance can wholly prevent. Without such outlay for repairs, such deterioration of building and fixtures would go on as soon to give rise to unfavorable criticism. All that has been regarded as really necessary has been done, while a due regard for economy has been practiced.

Besides the ordinary repairs for keeping the building and fixtures from deterioration, some needed repairs and improvements have been made, under sanction of your board, which I think will prove to be valuable.

The greater part of the basement has been paved with brick, laid in mortar, or covered with a cement composed of lime, sand, and coal ashes. In those portions most exposed to wear, brick have been used, and both seem to effectually prevent exhalations of earth moisture, which kept the basement damp, and was unfavorable to health.

A large and well lighted and ventilated bath-room has been constructed in the basement, convenient of access from different portions of the east wing, which takes the place of and affords better facilities for bathing, than were afforded by the nine bathing-rooms, which have since been disused for that purpose. This room is arranged for eleven bathing tubs, and will soon be supplied with its full number. This arrangement, besides saving time in bathing, and doing away with

the moist odors that were found to prevail to some extent, and were inseparable from bathing in the wards, affords convenience for shaving, and sending soiled clothes to the wash-house, and has given three additional sleeping-rooms, at a less cost than the same amount of sleeping-room could be obtained in any other way.

Three bath-rooms are still retained in the wards for the use of feeble patients, and convenience in bathing those inclined to filthy habits. The construction of this bath-room was a necessary preliminary step to other needed improvements. In the original arrangement, six rooms, ten by twelve feet in dimension, were divided into compartments for a water-closet, a bathing-room, and a lavatory. All these rooms, besides being inconveniently small, and ill lighted and ventilated, were so poorly constructed that any liquid, dirty or clean, would run down from upper to lower story and these into the basement. Filth had accumulated in the spaces between the floors and ceiling, beyond the reach of any ordinary process of cleaning, and it had become impossible to keep these places in a satisfactory condition. A portion of the partition walls between these and adjoining rooms were of lath and plaster, and were in a very dilapidated condition. These partitions and the floors have been taken out from basement to attic, and brick partition walls, containing such ventilating flues as are desirable, built up. Slate floors resting on brick arches supported by iron girders substituted for the old wooden floor new six inch soil pipes terminating in improved traps, with double soil branches, put up in place of the old four inch pipe which was too small and had become so far closed by connections as to give rise from time to times to much inconvenience. The work was done with great care and proves to be substantial, and about all that could be desired, giving us spacious, well lighted and ventilated water-closets and lavatories in place of conveniences of this kind that could not be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Several lath and plaster walls, separating wards three and four, seven and eight, and eleven and twelve, affording no barrier to violent patients, have been removed, and replaced with brick walls from foundation to attic. This occasion was taken to introduce some improvements, including a new stairway. The change is found to be very satisfactory.

The need of rooms properly warmed in winter, for such patients as divest themselves of their clothing, during the acute stage of their disorder, led me to take down some partition walls in wards four, eight and twelve, of each wing, and build them up anew, introducing suitable warm air and ventilating flues. Under these rooms, Gold's radiators have been placed, with very satisfactory results. Further improvements of this kind are needed as soon as the necessary means can be provided.

There being no communication between the wings and the basement, the three stairways in the east wing have been continued to the basement—one for entrance to the bath-room, one for access to a new drying-room, built to take the place of those badly constructed drying-rooms in the wards, (which are now abandoned), and one for general purposes.

A new ice-house has been built, twenty-four feet square by sixteen feet deep, ten feet below and six feet above ground, conveniently located in the bank, just south of the hospital. Below the surface of the ground, the walls are of heavy stone masonry, above of brick, and double, with an air space between. The floor is of stone flags. Inside the walls and roof is a lining of sawdust. On one side is a covered stairway, descending to a room eight feet square and nine feet high, with walls of brick, projecting into the ice-room. When the usual supply of ice has been stored, this room is nearly surrounded and covered with ice. This room, built rather as an experiment, was found to be so useful in preserving food, butter, meat, and milk, in the hot weather, and not being large enough for all purposes for which such a room is desirable, an additional room has been constructed, embodying the well known principles that heated air ascends, and cold air descends, and that cold above a close room will keep its temperature uniform.

This room is twenty feet square, with walls, floor and roof like the ice-house, six feet from the floor, grained arches, with two feet rise, rest on the outer walls and a central pier. The arches are constructed of selected brick, laid in hydraulic cement, and are kept from spreading by iron rods. Their strength is sufficient to support seventy-five tons of ice. Above the arches is a cement floor, having a slight inclination to one corner, from which the water from the melting ice is

carried off in a curved pipe. In this room butter and eggs keep well through the summer, milk keeps sweet till it is used, and fresh meat can be thoroughly cooled before it is cooked. We have kept fresh meat perfectly sweet for ten days in this room during the past summer; and our former difficulties in keeping food sweet in the summer have been entirely overcome.

The barn, which was built rather cheaply out of timber of too small dimension for the purpose, was found to be spreading and liable to fall down. It has been drawn together, and is now securely held with iron bolts and clamps. The basement, originally made under a portion of the barn, has been extended under the whole area, and the ditch wall, on which the barn rested, converted into a bank wall and the whole thoroughly drained. This basement now affords an excellent shelter for a considerable portion of our stock.

Water has been brought to the stock-yard from the reservoir to supply the deficiency which sometimes occurs in both summer and winter.

The great difficulty we have heretofore experienced in wet weather, in drying the large number of articles that daily pass through the wash-room, increasing as the number of patients and employes increased, has been in a great degree overcome by laying pipes in the attic over the ironing-room, through which the exhausted steam from the engine makes its escape. There is a considerable drawback in the necessity for carrying so many wet clothes up two flights of stairs; but the drying is pretty well and easily done, however inclement the weather may be.

The Worthington pump used for returning condensed steam to the boilers has been connected with the large cistern in the rear of the hospital, and fittings added to it for the attachment of hose. The pump for supplying the tanks in the attic has been previously fitted for the same purpose. We can now, if a fire should be discovered, in a very short time throw water with two powerful pumps sufficient to deluge any portion of the premises.

Copper tea and coffee boilers of improved construction, with steam chambers, have been set in the kitchen in place of boilers for the same purposes, which were heated over the range. Besides furnishing us with a better quality of tea and coffee, and being more

satisfactory in many respects, it is believed their use is attended with a large saving of fuel. The cost of these boilers was somewhat greater than those of different construction formerly in use, but their greater durability and diminished cost for repairs is unquestionable.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The three old steam boilers now in use are regarded as unsafe, and should be replaced by new boilers of more approved construction. Our experience with the new boiler before mentioned, is so satisfactory, and I am so fully convinced of its great superiority over those we have in use that I would recommend the change on the score of economy alone. But safety is a higher consideration and seems to admit of no delay.

I would recommend that the building in which the boilers are placed, which is a one story building, be raised one story. This will give some room which is much needed for engineer's and carpenter's machinery, storing lumber and materials used in the necessary repairs and improvements from year to year, and enable us to use the powers of the large engine which has hitherto been only partially used. If this improvement is made the small engine now used for driving engineer's and carpenter's machinery at some disadvantage, may be so placed as to be available for all purposes, if at any time the large engine should need repairs. As it has been in use for more than eight years without any repairs, some occasion of the kind seems to be a probable and not very remote contingency. Whenever the occasion occurs, under present arrangements therefor, all washing and ironing machinery must stand still and subject us to great inconvenience.

The present boiler chimney is of insufficient height and unsuitable construction for all the purposes for which it is needed. There is reason to believe the top may need costly repairs before long. It is necessary that we should use the chimney for ventilating the water-closets, and consequently it is charged with foul odors as well as heavy smoke, which if not carried high enough and far away become exceedingly offensive. As it now is, when the wind

is in a southerly direction, the foul odors and smoke not being carried high enough to pass over the building, are brought into the wards to such a degree as to be often a great annoyance and discomfort to the patients, and perhaps injurious to health. I would recommend the building of a new chimney, to be about one hundred and twenty-five feet high, with an iron smoke flue in the center, to give ventilating power. Such a structure will, I am sure, prevent the discomforts we have suffered from smoke and foul odors, and at the same time enable us to improve imperfect ventilation of some of the wards.

Experience during the past two years proves that our supply of water is not sufficient to meet all exigencies. When the present works were projected it was not supposed we would find it necessary to provide for so many patients as we have had under care during the past two years, nor was it believed it would be necessary at times to supply the stock from the same source. The works are in good condition, and this method of obtaining water has been generally satisfactory; but it often happens that it is very turbid and unfit for use without filtering. This is particularly the case in dry seasons, when we must pump the water after rains before it has had time to settle. I would therefore recommend that a settling reservoir be constructed at the branch, near the present pump house, with filtering apparatus, to remove from the water the organic and vegetable matter it often contains.

In my last report I recommended a new barn. Our needs are still the same. Our present barn will not afford storage for the products of the farm, or shelter for but a portion of the stock. Exposed to the weather, produce deteriorates, and without suitable shelter, milk, a necessary article of daily consumption, cannot be economically produced.

Plans and approximate estimates for these improvements will be laid before you for your consideration.

A moderate expenditure is needed every year for repairing the wards and rooms, and for the grounds and fencing; and I would respectfully suggest that in the future, as in the past, the means necessary for these purposes be provided from some other source than current expenses.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden continue to increase in productiveness, and afford a large supply of hay and grain for the stock, and vegetables for household consumption. Estimated at their market value in this city, the products of the farm and garden in 1868, amounted to \$3,775.86, and in 1869 to \$4,407.23. These sums do not include the milk produced, about 115,000 quarts; nor pork, about 16,347 pounds, which has been raised on the place.

The work of clearing the land of useless timber, and underbrush, and bringing it under cultivation has been continued, and now all of the original farm is productive. The total amount of land reclaimed is about eighty acres. A good deal of work is done on the farm and in the garden by the patients under the guidance of the farmer, the gardener, and their attendants. They have also assisted largely in making walks, and roads, and quarrying the rock used in their construction, and also in the improvements before described.

CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Religious services on Sunday afternoon or evening have been held in the chapel as usual. An assembly of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients and employes are usually present.

These services have been chiefly conducted in a very acceptable and useful manner by Rev. E. Gunn, Rev. E. H. Kern, and Rev. J. W. Pickett. Rev. Mr. Lane, Rev. Mr. Crane, Rev. Mr. Sutton, Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Dugdale, Rev. Dr. Holmes, Rev. Miss Chapin, and M. L. Edwards, E. Vancise and J. Teesdale, Esqrs., have also officiated. In the absence of clergymen the superintendent has conducted the exercises.

The value of chapel exercises, as they have been conducted, is unquestionable. The troubled and anxious have been soothed, the downcast uplifted, the irritable appeased, and hope inspired in hearts where all had been gloom and sadness before. Independently of the healthy religious and moral influence that may be imparted during these services, great benefit is often derived by individuals from the inducements which are there supplied for self-control.

The attendance is for the most part voluntary, but sometimes persuasion is used to induce some patient to attend whose mental inertia would if some stimulus is not applied, keep them alike indifferent to religious services, useful labor or any of the means provided to promote their welfare.

LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

Some additions have been made to the library, and it is becoming more valuable every year. It continues to be used with pleasure and profit by both patients and employees. The weekly social assemblies have been kept up, and the holidays observed as usual.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have been kindly furnished by the editors and proprietors of many of the newspapers published in this State, with copies of their publications. Some have also been generously sent from abroad. For all these favors I return my cordial thanks. The following papers have been received, and I would respectfully request, in behalf of the household, the same favors in the future: Iowa State Register; Burlington Hawkeye, daily; Davenport Gazette, daily; Gate City, Iowa City Republican, State Press, Oska-loosa Herald, Muscatine Journal, Muscatine Courier, Sioux City Journal, Bremer County Phoenix, Montgomery Republican, Adair County Register, Bellevue Journal, Mt. Pleasant Journal, Free Press, Vinton Eagle, Delaware County Union, Anamosa Eureka, Le Claire Register, Pella Blade, Lyons Mirror, Mitchell County Press, Der Iowa Tribune, Fairfield Ledger, Iowa Homestead, Clayton County Journal, Albia Union, Washington County Press, Der Demokrat, Dubuque National Demokrat, Lansing Mirror, Fort Madison Plain Dealer, Indianola Journal, Keosauqua Republican, DeWitt Observer, Buchanan County Bulletin, Clark County Journal, Ottumwa Democratic Mercury, Waverly Republican, Independence Conservative, Sigourney News, American Churchman, Chicago; Friends Review, Philadelphia; Thursday Spectator, Boston; Ladies Repository, Cincinnati; New Covenant, Chicago; Liberal Christian, New York.

Hon. John B. Drayer, and P. N. Bowman, Esq., have given very interesting addresses to the patients on the 4th of July.

From Miss Jannette B. Needbury, we have received a stereoscope and numerous beautiful and interesting stereoscopic views. From John S. Pierson, Esq., a stereoscope, a large and choice collection of stereoscopic views, and forty volumes of well selected books for patients' use. From Miss D. L. Dix, fifty tune and hymn books for chapel exercises. From Rev. Francis Welch an excellent map of the United States. From Mrs. A. M. Butterfield a valuable and beautiful case of Iowa birds. From the *Journal* and *Free Press* offices in this city, and the *Hawkeye* office in Burlington, large packages of exchanges.

The Messrs. Weber, senior and junior, Stowe, Wise, and Pryder have continued to furnish music for our social assemblies.

Miss Lizzie Brown, supervisor of the female department, left us a short time ago after a valuable service of more than seven years. Many of those who were employed at the date of the last report are still here and doing good service. To these and to most of the employees, I am under obligations for valuable service rendered the institution.

Dr. Bassett has conducted the affairs of the hospital successfully whenever I have been absent; and Dr. Dudley has, besides performing the duties of his office acceptably, opened and conducted a school which has been of great benefit to some patients, and promises to be a valuable part of the moral treatment, as well as of permanent value to patients.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many courtesies, and the aid and co-operation I have received from you, and inviting the favor of Providence, I enter upon another period which I hope will not be less successful than any past period has been.

MARK RANNEY,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S EXHIBIT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
Mt. PLEASANT, December, 1869. }

LANDS AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

*Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1867, to
November 1, 1869.*

RECEIPTS.

Cash from Auditor of State \$257.50

EXPENDITURES.

Land \$8,500.00
\$8,500.00

Furniture—

Bedding \$2,014.29
Feathers 273.20
Carpets 248.50
Lumber 209.85
Chairs and chamber furniture 396.55
3,142.39

Gas-house and apparatus—

Lime and sand 150.22
Lumber 86.37
Labor 774.79
Fittings 439.59
Gas apparatus 960.00
Sundries 116.02
Freight 93.80
Casting 144.75
Burners and fixtures 1,016.80
Stone and brick 111.76
3,894.20

Fencing and Improving Grounds—

Posts and rails \$530.25
Labor 42.50
Trees, shrubbery, plants and seeds 208.80
Sundries 29.00
\$810.55

Cemetery Lot 500.00
500.00

Ironing and Store Rooms—

Lumber 513.36
Lime and sand 116.30
Tools 9.25
Labor 1672.65
Dressed ashlar 832.37
Roofing 390.35
3,534.28

Painting—

Labor 1146.81
Paints and oils 580.03
1,726.84

Contingencies—

Labor 407.00
Boiler 1300.00
Fire hose 942.50
Sundries 113.69
2,763.19
24,871.45

Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1869 878.55
\$25,750.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from balance.....	\$ 3,240.34
Cash from auditor of State.....	79,500.00
Cash from private patients.....	15,485.02
Cash from articles sold.....	1,656.33—\$99,881.69

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$ 3,146.03
Wages.....	20,737.73
Provisions.....	21,587.25
Fuel.....	7,011.91
Lights.....	690.41
Furniture and furnishing.....	6,988.09
Drugs and medicines.....	1,577.47
Freights.....	2,432.65
Postage and stationery.....	474.89
Library and diversions.....	348.18
Clothing and dry goods.....	6,476.55
Contingencies.....	2,393.66
Farm.....	1,929.44
Stores.....	11,167.53
Repairs and improvements.....	3,323.71—90,285.48
Balance Nov. 1, 1868.....	9,596.21

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Superintendent's Exhibit of receipts and expenditures from November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from balance	\$ 9,596.21
Cash from Auditor of State	74,000.00
Cash from private patients	14,501.44

Cash from articles sold.....	\$1,998.44
Cash from land and improvement fund....	56.25
	— \$100,152.34

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$ 3,576.84
Wages.....	23,968.43
Provisions	23,402.48
Fuel	4,203.16
Lights	1,193.97
Furniture and furnishing.....	4,284.09
Drugs and medicines	1,700.73
Freights.....	3,319.04
Postage and stationery.....	448.12
Library and diversions.....	249.39
Clothing and dry goods.....	6,930.11
Contingencies	2,957.63
Farm.....	2,904.94
Stoves	11,703.41
Repairs and improvements.....	6,606.45— 97,448.79
Balance November 1, 1869	2,703.53

Exhibit of accounts with Patients, showing balances due to and from them.

Amount due from private patients—

Available	\$3,978.34
Unavailable.....	639.43
	— 4,617.77

Amount overpaid by private patients 56.30

Excess of amounts due..... \$4,561.47

Exhibit of Supplies, etc., on hand, at their estimated value.

32 milch cows	\$1,440.00
1 calf.....	40.00

6 heifers.....	\$ 90.00	
48 hogs.....	960.00	
16 old sows.....	288.00	
73 shoats.....	365.00	
1 boar.....	40.00	
6 fat hogs.....	180.00	
178 sheep.....	437.50	
120 beef cattle.....	7,409.48	
9 horses and 6 mules.....	2,320.00	
3 yoke of work oxen.....	350.00	
Farm wagons, carts, and implements.....	1,008.05	
Harness.....	265.00	
Carriages.....	825.00	
Carpenters' machinery.....	505.00	
Corn, oats, and prairie hay (not raised on farm).....	1,138.55	
200 flour barrels.....	110.00	
100,000 brick and sills.....	650.00	
Sorghum.....	591.13	
Sugar.....	2,250.00	
Tea and coffee.....	300.00	
Coal.....	1,087.50	
Wood.....	1,170.00	
Gas and steam pipe fixtures.....	2,274.23	
7,812 lbs. butter, (average price paid, 19c). ..	1,484.28	
Lumber.....	1,276.75	
Clothing and furnishing goods.....	2,500.00	
		<u>\$31,355.47</u>

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the above exhibit shows a large amount of supplies on hand, which accounts for the increased expenditures for current expense of 1869. In making such purchases, regard has been had to the state of the market and to improvement in the quality of the supplies.

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MT. PLEASANT, Dec. 1869. }

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868.

Nov. 1, 1867.	Balance at date	\$ 3,240.34
Nov. 1, 1868.	Receipts to date	96,641.35 — \$99,881.69
Nov. 1, 1868.	Payments to date.....	90,285.48
	Balance November 1, 1868.....	<u>9,596.21</u>

November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869.

Nov. 1, 1868.	Balance at date.....	\$ 9,596.21
Nov. 1, 1869.	Receipts to date.....	90,556.13 — 100,152.34
Nov. 1, 1869.	Payments to date	97,448.79
	Balance November 1, 1869.....	<u>\$2,703.55</u>

Land and Improvement Fund.

NOV. 1, 1867 TO NOV. 1, 1869.

Nov. 1, 1869.	Receipts to date.....	25,750.00
Nov. 1, 1869.	Payments to date.....	24,871.45
	Balance, Nov. 1, 1869.....	<u>\$ 878.55</u>

The foregoing is a true exhibit.

M. L. EDWARDS, *Treasurer.*

Iowa Hospital for the insane, Mt. Pleasant, Dec. 1869.

PROJECT OF THE LAW

For regulating the legal relations of the insane, recommended by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments calculated to secure their rights and also the rights of those entrusted with their care, or connected with them by ties of relation, or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice, and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State whose existing laws do not already, satisfactorily provide for these great ends.

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives, or friends, in case they have no guardians; but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate, or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signer.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquiry, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves, or others, or require hospital care and treatment, while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one, or more, reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, by order of any high judicial officer, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing, of any respectable person, that a certain

person is insane and that the welfare of himself, or of others, requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint, immediately, a commission, who shall inquire into and report upon, the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided for in the last section, shall be composed of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquiry they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquiry is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed, by some respectable person, to any high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than four persons, one of whom, at least, shall be a physician, and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and, without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated, in regard to the same party, oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this

act, may be removed therefrom by the party who placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act, may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons, whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority, the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement, in writing, to any high judicial officer, by some friend of the party, that a certain party, placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge; or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his further confinement unnecessary, the judge shall make suitable inquiry into the merits of the case, and according to its result, may, or may not, order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane, may be removed therefrom, by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid further responsibility.

13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit, unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result, directly, or indirectly of insanity.

14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and for settling this issue one of the judges of the court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a commission, consisting of not less than three, nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one, at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the judge, with their opinions respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him

insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the judge shall order him to be placed in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed, shall report to the judge respecting his mental condition, previous to the next term of court and if such report is not satisfactory, the judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry, in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit, on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict; and the court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement, for safe keeping, or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

16. If any judge of the highest court having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the court may, in its discretion, appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit: *Provided, always,* That in case of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged, unless by the unanimous consent of the superintendent and the managers of the hospital, and the court before which he was tried.

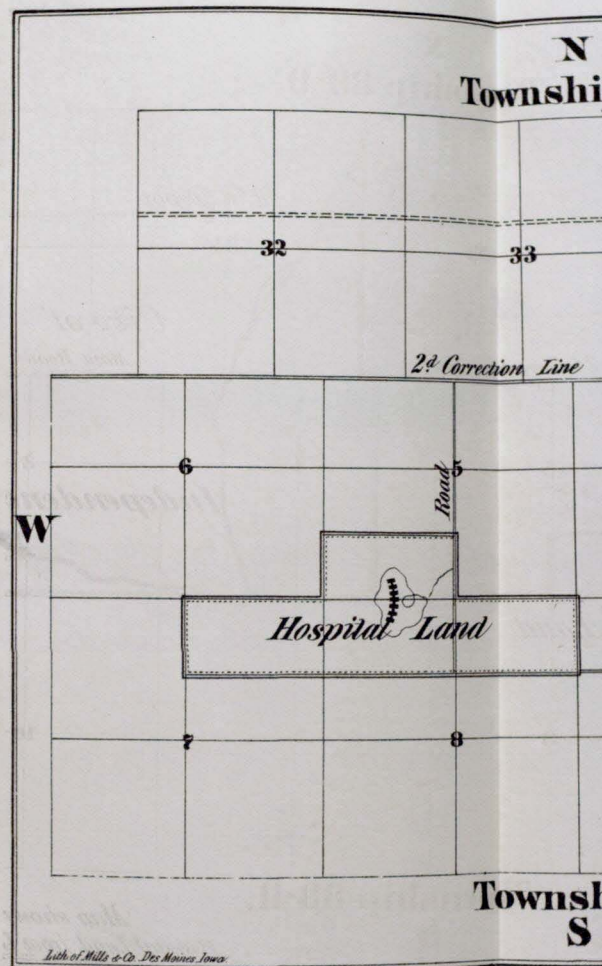
17. If it shall be made to appear to any judge of the supreme judicial court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care, or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain them.

18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the judge of probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who, after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large, and if under restraint, to those having charge of him; but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading, or personal attendance, would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

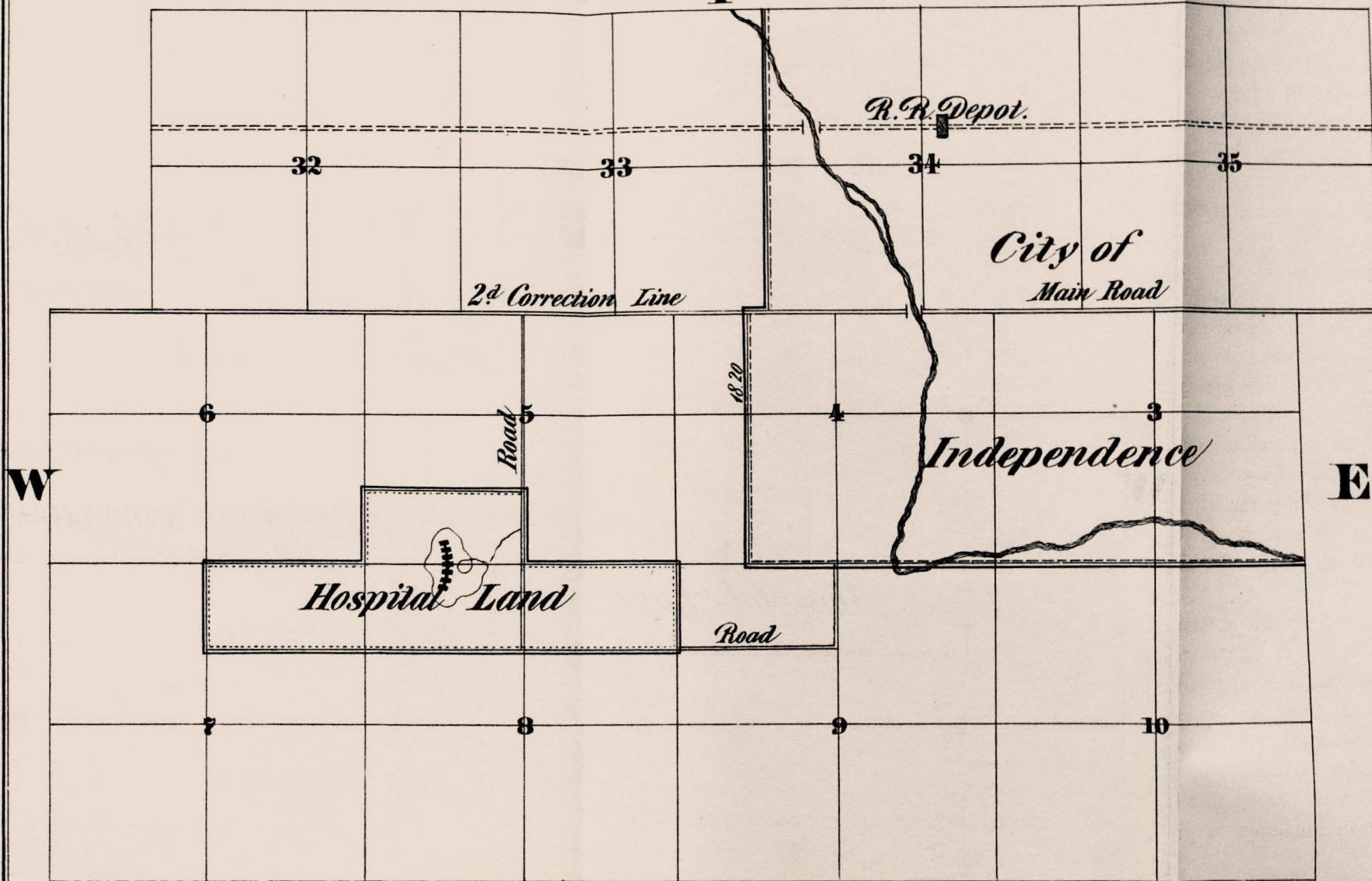
19. Insane persons shall be made responsible, in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person, or property of others; reference being had in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance which, in a criminal suit, would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown, either that such acts were for articles of necessity, or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment and that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering and calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law, calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them.



N
Township 89-9



Township 88-II.

*Map showing the distance of
Hospital Land from Independence, Iowa.*