ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT

MT. PLEASANT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS OF 1880 AND 1881.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, October 1, 1881.

To His Excellency, John H. Gear, Governor of the State of Iowa:

Sir.—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, their eleventh biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent, and statistical and other exhibits, showing the operations of the period, and the present condition of the institution.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Kulp, Secretary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, October 5, 1881.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN H. GEAR, Governor of Iowa:

The Board of Trustees herewith present their eleventh biennial report in accordance with the laws of the State, accompanied by the biennial report of the Medical Superintendent, and also the exhibits of the Steward and Treasurer.

All the regular meetings of the Board have been held during the biennial period at the proper stated time, and some member of the visiting committee of the Board has, also, made regular monthly visits to the Hospital. These latter visits are made at no stated time, and always without any previous knowledge of the resident officers of the Hospital.

Whenever the Board held its regular quarterly meeting it would, in a body, not only visit all the wards, but also inspect the storeroom and the stores kept therein; also examined the food and the method of its preparation for the patients, visit the wards while the patients were at their meals, and have always found the food substantial, of a wholesome quality, and of sufficient quantity.

In view of the recent great and disastrous fires occurring in hospitals for the insane in different parts of the country, we have had under consideration the subject of making the Hospital more secure against the danger of fire. We find that it will probably be impossisible to make the front center building entirely fire-proof, as the rear center now is, owing to the weak condition of the outside and foundation walls. We fear they would not be sufficiently strong to carry the additional weight iron beams and brick arches would put upon them. The inner walls are strong enough of themselves, but they, like the outer walls, have no proper foundation to carry the increased weight involved in fire-proof structures.

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in the center building sometime during the coming year. From past experience in doing such work the probable cost will be eleven hundred dollars, and we recommend that amount be appropriated.

The great utility of wire mattresses over every other form of bed, in hospitals for the insane, has been settled by general or at least very wide experience. A large number of our old bedsteads are no longer fit for use, and should be replaced by something better. We would recommend that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be appropriated for this purpose.

A room, which will be only a convenient addition to the carpenter's shop, is needed wherein to store and keep the dry lumber of all kinds constantly needed for various purposes. It has long been needed. It will cost about four hundred and fifty dollars for which amount we recommend an appropriation.

For general repairs that will be needed and ought to be made during the biennial period—among which may be mentioned extensive repairs of floors, new plastering, new doors, new locks, new flagging of kitchen and passageway between basement, rotunda and market hall, renewal of much heating apparatus, new window guards, all of which show the result of twenty years of hard usage, together with new washing machinery, new roofing and some enlargement of both the ice-house and cold-room for keeping butter and meat—we would recommend, after a careful estimate, nine thousand dollars.

The Board have had oversight of the work that has been done by means of the appropriations made by the Eighteenth General Assembly, carefully inspecting the work as a Board, or through its committee on improvements, authorizing and scrutinizing the expenditures, and they are prepared to report that the work has been well done, the expenditures wisely and prudently made, the facilities for carrying on the appropriate work of the Hospital increased, and the general welfare of the patients notably promoted thereby.

For ten thousand dollars—five thousand dollars of which was appropriated by the Sixteenth General Assembly—there has been replaced twelve hundred and seventy-two linear feet of the sub-basement wall—a portion of it from the foundation twelve or fifteen feet below the water-table. This work, requiring great care and good judgment, has been carried on in a commendable manner, we believe, by those having it in charge.

The work, as has been before described, is the variety known as rockfaced broken range work, well bonded, and every stone well bedded.

We recommend, therefore, that instead of attempting to change the center building to correspond with the rear center, that studding partitions between the rotunda and the wings be replaced with substantial brick walls to the attic, and that supplementary iron doors be hung in the passageways to be in readiness for use to prevent a spread of fire. This would only be completing some work begun six years ago, and will cost about five thousand dollars, for which amount an appropriation is asked.

We find that the method of heating and ventilating the Hospital as adopted when it was planned, is radically defective. It is simply impossible to heat different stories by means of a common hot-air chamber in the basement equally and satisfactorily. One or the other story will surely at some time rob the others of their due proportion of air for warmth and ventilation, and it takes much time and gives no end of trouble to regulate the proper ingress and egress of air in the wards: and as the flues for the ingress of air are in the walls near the floor. while the flues for egress are near the ceiling, the heated air when most wanted in the wards, rushes up into the attics. If these upper flues are stopped in winter to retain the air for warmth, the ventilation is insufficient to maintain health; and further, as the lower flues for the delivery of warm or fresh air are near the floor, they are often used by thoughtless and ill mannered patients for a convenient spittoon, or place to dispose of any rubbish, which cannot fail to contaminate the air all have to breathe.

It is, also, beyond question that under the present method of heating and ventilating in the first and second sections of each wing, a far larger amount of air is heated than is needed for proper warmth and adequate ventilation under a different system of heating and ventilation. Consequently, the outlay for a change in the system to that adopted in the third and fourth sections several years ago, and which has worked most satisfactorily to the present time, would only be in the line of true economy. We recommend that the amount of eight thousand and five hundred dollars be appropriated to make such changes in six wards of the east wings.

The remaining six associate dormitories should be supplied with water-closets as the other twenty-four have been. The advantages of this arrangement over the common chamber utensils—its unqestionable importance—seems to us to call for an immediate appropriation to complete the changes that were begun several years ago. We also find that it will be necessary to overhaul and repair the water-closets

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And while it is substantial the effect is also pleasing and in harmony with the superstructure above it.

The completion of this work of replacing the sub-basement and foundation wall, it will be conceded by any one after critically examining their condition, is a work that should be delayed no longer. If practicable, it should be done next year. There is evidence that portions are giving away in a dangerously rapid manner, while the many inconveniences attending the prosecution of the work make it desirable that it should be done with the least delay.

About eight hundred feet remain to be replaced, and it is the portion that can but cost the most per lineal foot, partly because the remaining work must be done under disadvantages not attending the work already done and partly because both material and labor will be worth more than at the time the work was begun. The door-steps also, which are an intergral part, will have to be renewed with the sub-basement wall. And the steps alone which did not enter into the original estimate of Messrs Piquenard and Finkbine, will add about one thousand dollars to the cost of the work; therefore, if the replacement can be completed for the estimated sum of eight thousand and five hundred dollars it will, including the eight sets of steps, forty-eight in all, but little exceed the estimate of the gentlemen above mentioned who were called in consultation before the work was entered upon. We recommend that the above amount be appropriated.

The sum appropriated for a blacksmith shop and a storage-room for tools, piping, fittings and so forth, both new and second hand, being insufficient to provide what is desirable, not only in the present but in the future also, and more and more from period to period has not been drawn from the treasury. It is estimated that an additional appropriation will be necessary to construct a building such as is needed of six hundred dollars and we recommend an appropriation of such a sum.

A division of the west wing airing court connected with the women's wards has been made as authorized by the appropriation act. It has been constructed in the same substantial manner as the inclosing fence. Connected with it for a portion of its extent are awning roofs or sun-shades, over platforms which have been supplied with comfortable settees, and afford very agreeable places of resort for many patients during many hours of all pleasant days. It is evident to us that this change has been attended with all the advantages and benefits to patients that was claimed for it as the ground upon which the appropriations are the superior of the superior was all the superior with the superior was a superior with the superior was all the sup

priation was asked for; and being desirous of conferring the same benefits to the inmates of the east wing, we would respectfully ask for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars for this purpose.

Telephone communication between the Superintendent's office and the engineer and carpenter at their respective places in the engineroom and carpenter's shop, and between the Matron's rooms and domestics departments is very much needed, and we think can be had for about five hundred dollars, which sum we recommend be appropriated for this purpose.

With the sum appropriated for a smoke and meat-house, a substantial brick building about sixty-two by twenty-three feet and one story high has been built, containing ample storage room for salt fish and cured meats, a room for smoking meat and two rooms about eight by ten feet, one for laborers, and one for patient's tools; and underneath the whole is a basement or cellar for the storage of root crops. This building has been constructed on the place of two old, unsuitable, much decayed and unsightly wooden structures hitherto used for this purpose, but the tool-rooms and root cellar are useful additions to former coveniences.

The sum appropriated for the enlargement of filter and repair of reservoir was found to be only not quite enough for the repair of one -the lower-reservoir, and was used for that purpose. The lower reservoir has never held water very well-the seepage through loose and seamed rock under the outer or raised embankment having proved unexpectedly great notwithstanding an inner puddle wall put in to prevent it—and latterly the bank had become the habitation of minks and muskrats which greatly added to the difficulty of holding water, so that there was danger in any season of unusual drought of entire failure of water supply. To remedy this defect an excavation was made in the bank about fifteen feet deep down to what appeared to be solid rock, all the loose and seamed rock from one to two feet deep was removed and in this excavation a substantial stone wall laid in hydraulic cement was built up to the top water line. This wall was about five hundred feet long, and has been successful in accomplishing the desired result to the extent that this measure was carried out. Since the reservoir was again filled the seepage has been so small there has been no further inconvenience nor anxiety on account of insufficient supply of water for the ordinary purposes of the Hospital.

Six dormitories in wards number two, six and ten of the men's wing have been supplied with water-closets and effectually ventilated by

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means of the chimney shaft, out of the appropriation for that purpose. The great advantages of this improvement over the old system of common chamber utensils in an associate dormitory cannot be questioned.

A well ventilated drying-room in the basement of the men's wing similar to the one arranged in the opposite wing several years ago, a want much felt during several years past, has been constructed for the sum appropriated, and is in daily use for the purposes for which it was intended.

The sum appropriated for hose and couplings was used as far as it would go for that purpose, and the hose has been kept attached for several months to the special water pipes leading from the pumps in the engine-room to each ward and rotunda. This system, so far as it goes will, we believe, if the supply of water continues adequate, be an efficient means with which to combat a fire at its outset, and prevent its rapid progress or a general conflagration.

With the appropriation for wire mattresses and iron bedsteads, one hundred and four wire bottoms for adjustment to existing wooden bedsteads, which had been constructed in the Hospital workshops, were purchased, together with sixteen iron bedsteads and mattresses, giving one hundred and twenty beds of this kind, and we deem the improvement a very important one.

The appropriation for general repairs and contingent fund has been expended for a great number and variety of purposes, and, as we believe wisely and well. Some of the larger items of expenditure were repainting the roof of the main building, wings, rear-center and enginehouse, all the cornices, cupolas, window-sash and guards, four wards and several other rooms, the barns and slaughter-house, with two coats; replacing illy constructed floors and partition walls and rearrangement of rooms in the rear of the rotunda under the chapel-advantage being taken of the occasion to make this part, also, practically fireproof; refinishing three rooms in the third section of each wing for sick or visiting rooms, and making a passageway to them from the stairway hall between the the second and third sections of each wing; the introduction of a low burning jet of gas behind strong and thick glass, into and for the lighting of each dormitory and its water-closet at night, and the complete renovation and remaking of all the mattresses throughout the Hospital. The lighting of the dormitories and water-closets we commend as especially worthy of imitation, as affording facilities for preventing disturbances among some patients associated together in the night and safeguards against the suicidal inclinations or tendencies of many others. Numerous other minor repairs and the labor required to make them, filled out the balance of the sum appropriated.

Altogether the improvements for which appropriations have been made from time to time have been numerous and somewhat expensive, but it can be shown that they have all been needed and have been valuable. The Hospital was but poorly equipped for its work when it was opened for the reception of patients, and all the additions that have since been made were wanting then, but none the less necessary for the fulfillment of the objects for which it was founded. This, however, is not exceptional experience. It is not to be supposed everything could be provided at the beginning, so that ten or twenty years could elapse without occasions for new demands arising, nor was the State as financially strong as now, and so some things could be postponed till a more favorable time should come. In the meantime the world has moved, society and the progress of the arts and sciences are making new demands, and that we may keep abreast of the times or at least not far in the rear, after careful consideration we feel it our duty to ask appropriations for the foregoing specific purposes and which are here recapitulated:

For replacing studding partitions between the rotundas and wings with fire-proof walls and iron doors	\$5,000.00
For changing of system of heating and ventilating in six wards in	
the east wing	8,500.00
For new water-closets in six dormitories and renewing those in the	
center building	1,100.00
For wire mattresses and iron bedsteads	1,500.00
For addition to carpenter's shop for storing dry lumber	500.00
For general repair and contingent fund	9,000.00
For completing the replacement of sub-basement wall	8,500.00
For additional appropriation for blacksmith shop	600.00
For division of men's airing court	750.00
For teleplicnes	500.00
Total	\$35,950,00

The only unusual occurrence to interfere with the very general harmonious workings of the affairs of the Hospital during the biennial period and the only one for many years calculated to impair public confidence or give rise to public distrust, we feel it our duty to allude to briefly.

In successive numbers of one of the newspapers of Mount Pleasant,

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during the month of June of the present year, there were published grave charges of gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Hospital, including neglect and even inhuman treatment of patients. The members of the Board were individually notified of the published charges by the Superintendent before their quarterly meeting in July. who requested that the Board would make a thorough investigation into their foundation and all the facts in the case. Before the meeting of the Board, a newspaper published at Fairfield had, in one of its issues, put forth an article substantially repeating what had been published in Mount Pleasant, and adding many more charges based on what it declared its belief to be good authority. Both papers asserted the charges were based on evidence in their possession which they would willingly produce and lay before any tribunal or organized investigation, and produce witnesses. Believing it to be our duty to inquire into the matter, and certainly not feeling willing to let anything so injuriously affecting the interests and reputation of the Hospital pass unnoticed, we invited the editors of both papers to submit their evidence and produce any witnesses who would substantiate the charges that had been made public. After waiting a sufficient time without any response having been made, the Board proceeded to make such an investigation as it could by the examination of the officers and many employes and patients as to the truth of the complaints before us of neglect and ill treatment, and by inspection of food, stores, and the manner of cooking and distribution of food. Our familiarity with the working of the Hospital through months and years of service, we believed peculiarly fitted us for making a thorough investigation and reaching correct conclusions.

The result of our inquiry was the conviction that the charges were groundless. The Board is fully convinced that at no time in the history of the Hospital has everything been in better condition than now.

It is apparent to those who have given much attention to the facts, that hospital accommodation in our State is quite inadequate to the demands of the public. More room should be provided without delay. We would call attention to some remarks made by the Superintendent in his accompanying report upon this subject.

Section 1419 of the Code provides for the removal of patients who have no legal settlement in the State if the Trustees see fit and proper. There are a number of patients in the Hospital who ought to be removed to their homes and settlement in distant States, and every year removals might be made at a great saving to the State; but no provis-

ion has been made for the payment of the expenses necessary to make such removal, and we have not felt authorized to pay such expenses from the current expense fund. We know of no way to carry out the provisions of that section, and suggest such further legislation as will make that section of the law effective by providing for payment from the State treasury on properly authenticated bills for such expenses.

Since the date of our last report we have made requisitions on the Auditor of State, for one hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-eight dollars. Covering the same period October 1st, 1879, to October 1st, 1881 (believed to correspond to the period that will be embraced in the Auditor of State's report of transactions with the Hospital), the Superintendent has rendered certified abstracts of county dues to the amount of one hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents, and certified bills of expenses of patients chargeable to the State, amounting to twenty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-three cents making a total of one hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirteen cents.

Requisitions on the Auditor of State	\$166,048.00
Bills of county dues rendered	123,427.70
Bills of expenses of State patients	27,441.43

The requisitions were based on sixteen dollars per capita of public patients in the hospital on the 15th of the month, for the first three months, fifteen dollars for the second three months, and fourteen dollars for the remaining eighteen months. The expenses of public patients has been computed in the bills rendered at twelve dollars a month for board with a charge at cost for the clothing furnished.

Appended to this report, will be found the biennial report of the Superintendent with its accompanying statistical tables; balance sheets on current expense and appropriation accounts; Treasurer's report; account of farm products; work done in the sewing-room; a complete list of vouchers, and an inventory of the property belonging to the Hospital.

T. WHITING.

D. A. Hurst. L. E. Fellows.

JOHN CONAWAY.

J. H. KULP.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—I have the honor as well as the pleasure to present to you the eleventh beinnial report of the Superintendent of the Hospital under your care, to which is appended the usual statistical tables which possess some value and interest, financial statements, list of the products of the farm and garden, memorandum of work done in the sewing-room, schedule of all the vouchers of the biennial period, and an inventory of the property belonging to the Hospital, prepared by the Steward.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The sum appropriated for sundry purposes named in the act, chapter 91, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, has been a great benefit to the Hospital, in repairing defects and providing some needed things in which we were deficient, and making needed repairs.

The replacing of the sub-basement wall has been carried on the extent of the means afforded, and past one place where a dangerous settling and cracking and spreading of the walls above had taken place, at which point it was deemed necessary to run six heavy iron rods through the building for support and protection before it would be safe to undertake the removal and replacement of the old sub-basement wall. So far as the work has been done under my personal supervision and direction I believe it has been most thoroughly done.

The sum appropriated for the enlargement of filter and repair of reservoirs only sufficed to put the lower reservoir in such repair that it would hold water reasonably well. The filter remains to be enlarged, as it ought to be to make the surface water we have to use as free from impurities as it should be, and the upper reservoir must be repaired at a considerable cost at no distant day, to protect the bank and puddle wall behind it. The rock wall lining the inner bank of the upper reservoir, and which is necessary to protect the bank from the

combined action of the water and frost, has become much displaced by the action of ice in the winter, and unless it is repaired within a reasonable time, serious damage to the reservoir will be the inevitable result. When the repair is made, some new and better rock must be procured to replace the broken rock which has been a good deal disintegrated by frost. The material of which this wall was constructed was not as good as can be obtained now, though it was the only available material at the time the reservoir was constructed and has withstood the action of the frost reasonably well for fifteen years.

The airing court connected with the west wing, the wing for women, has been divided, and has proved a most beneficient arrangement. The result shows most conclusively that classification of patients while out of doors is as essential to their comfort and welfare as it is while they are within the wards.

Water-closets have been introduced into six associate dormitories, a good ventilation at the same time being secured, and the result is more than satisfactory. In none of the dormitories where this improvement has been introduced is any of the trouble and annoyance now experienced that is the inevitable attendant upon the association of patients together in the night without such conveniences, and no associate dormitories should be without them.

A good smoke and meat and fish-house, with root cellar underneath has been built, and all this new room is found to be both useful and convenient places really needed for all those purposes, the want of which has been seriously felt.

The sum appropriated for a blacksmith shop and place for storage of fittings old and new, piping, old iron, tools, etc., was not drawn because quite insufficient to provide what is really needed.

The appropriations for other purposes have been expended in a strictly legitimate manner as I have reported to you from time to time and all will be of decided benefit in affording in the future essential conveniences, additional comfort, and protection.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

Every institution of this kind, as well, indeed, as most or all other public institutions, needs from time to time alterations, modifications, renewals, and repairs, to keep them up with the march of improvement that is a part of the progress of the times. Especially is this the case if the original plan is defective, or the construction has been

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carried on with less regard to durability and perfection than economy of expenditures. This was emphatically the case here, and probably was a necessity of the time. No one probably wishes to see the public institutions of the State fall behind those of a like character in adjoining States, if in anything promoting the objects to be obtained the latter have taken steps in advance that may be available here, Therefore, to promote the welfare of patients, afford additional protection against the possible calamity of fire to which these buildings are more exposed than almost any others, provide some additional and needed room in the administrative department, secure the building from the effects of decay, make needful repairs, and facilitate administrative work, appropriations for the following purposes, are suggested and recommended:

- 1. Replacement of studding partitions between the rotundas of the center building and each wing, with substantial brick walls and iron fire-doors on the plan that has been begun and partially carried out.
- 2. Change of the mode of heating and ventilation in the first and second sections of each wing from fan propulsion, with upward and attic ventilation, to combined fan propulsion and downward chimney or aspirative ventilation, as has been very successfully done in the third and fourth sections of each wing.
- New water-closets in the remaining associate dormitories and reconstruction of those in the center building, with suitable ventilation.
- 4. Division of men's airing court in a manner similar to that introduced into the women's airing court.
- 5. Pavilions or summer-houses in the airing courts of both wings to enable the patients to get outdoor exercise at times when the ground is wet or muddy, or covered with snow, and thus relieve the tediousness of long confinement in the house at such times.
- 6. Supply of the Hospital with wire mattresses for the present wooden bedsteads, and iron bedsteads, to supply the present deficiency.
- 7. Enlargement of the filter for the better water supply which is needed for the better protection of the health of the household of patients and employes; and repair of the lining protection wall of the upper reservoir which has been much disarranged and injured by the action of frost and ice.
- 8. An addition to the carpenter's shop for storing and preservation of lumber needed for necessary repairs from time to time.
 - 9. Addition to the present barn for storing hay and straw, stabling

and shelter for stock, and protection for farm wagons and other farm implements from undue exposure to weather.

- 10. A new pump at the lower pump-house. The one at present in use was a low priced pump, but has been adequate to pump all the water used for fifteen years, and it is showing such effect of wear from long use that it must be renewed within a few years at farthest.
- Completion of the work of renewing or replacement of the sub-basement wall, with new door steps and flagging around them.
- 12. General repairs and contingencies for the biennial period. The purposes for which an appropriation under this head should be requested include new flooring of several wards and rooms, extensive renewals of plastering in several wards, new flagging of kitchen and hall between basement rotunda and market hall, new food car, ventilation and warming of infirmary rooms, renewing of washing machinery, renewing of much of the heating apparatus, painting, etc.

If this seems to be a formidable catalogue of deficiencies and wants, I can only say, they are all needed and should be sooner or later provided; and it is left to your judgment and intimate knowledge of the condition of the Hospital to say what shall be recommended for action now, and what deferred for future consideration. No one familiar with the history of the Hospital can but be impressed with the fact that the great number of alterations and improvements that have been made chiefly during the past sixteen years, have been of great advantage, converting it from a poorly furnished and scantily equipped Hospital to one far better provided with means for efficient administration, and better calculated to secure the highest measure of good to those for whom the Hospital was established. I believe it may be said that-and this is claiming a high degree of credit-no one of the many alterations, modifications, improvements or repairs of importance, has failed to fulfill expectations with regard to them, while some have proved to be more valuable than it was anticipated they would be. I can but hope, therefore, the same degree of liberality will be continued in the future that has prevailed in the past.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The biennial period just closed has not been checkered with any of those accidents or incidents of startling character to which all hospitals for the insane are peculiarly exposed in spite of human vigilance—fire, epidemic, homicide or suicide—and the legitimate work of every

institution of the kind has been carried on with but little interruption. and I think I may claim a fair degree of success. The movement of the population has been large-only twice before in the history of the Hospital have the number of admissions been greater, while the territory from which the patients have been sent, has been smaller than during any full period-and the Hospital has been most inconveniently overcrowded from the beginning of the period till its close. The disadvantages, the real evils of overcrowding are very great, greater than it is easy to represent them to be, far more serious than it is possible, probably, for any one unacquainted with hospital work to conceive them to be, and if shortcoming is to be set down against us in any particular this fact may be strongly pleaded in extenuation. Overcrowding can only be attended with inconvenience, discomfort and annovlance of one kind and another to the household of patients, in turn giving rise to irritability, dissatisfaction and discontent, that inevitably makes the insane condition-that most unhappy and pitiable of all human conditions-still more miserable. The fact must not be disguised that few or none of the readers of this report would long be subjected to the discomforts the insane in this Hospital have been daily subjected to for years past without making loud complaints of a great wrong; and the people of a great State should not and need not do wrong to the insane. They should not wrong the insane who need the State's protecting care, because it is not either necessary or good public policy; neither can it be said that the State is not able to be both just and generous to her suffering population. Nevertheless, as a choice of evils-between an overcrowded hospital under efficient organization and supervision, and the average poor-house or county receptacle with their historic neglect and attending sufferings-the former is to be preferred to the latter. And therefore we have sought to take care of the largest number possible compatible with proper hygienic conditions, discharging as few as possible when these conditions have been obviously transcended, well knowing there are scarcely a half-dozen places outside the Hospital where insane persons can be cared for in a humane manner. And those, with one exception, are of only limited capacity. So when it has been proposed to discharge some unfortunate incurable patients to make needed room for those seeking admission the cry of protest that has come up on the ground of humanity from various quarters has been so deep toned as to almost forbid a like proceeding again, however imperative the necessity, or strong the reasons for such a step might appear to be. An imperative demand for room,

however, has seemed to make it necessary from time to time to discharge from the Hospital those deemed incurable, precisely in accordance with the provisions of the Code, to make room for those whose disorder appeared to be of such recent date as to afford fair grounds for the expectation of favorable results, and those who have never partaken of the benefits of hospital care, the poor in particular, who were equally entitled to it with others. In this way one hundred and sixty-five have been discharged, as you doubtless remember, by your action at your stated meetings chiefly, and occasionally in the intervals between those meetings, by the concurrent action of two members and the Superintendent, while many others have been removed by friends who desired to try to take care of them, and yet we close the period with sixty-two more patients under care than there were in the beginning. In discharging the incurable where their discharge was not sought by their friends, it has been our endeavor so far as practicable to select those who could probably be most easily taken care of elsewhere, and those of this class who have been in the Hospital for the longest period. A large majority of those discharged upon your order have remained away, being cared for in the county receptacles, while a large proportion of those removed on trial by their friends have been returned. This well illustrates the fact, that, while families and individuals can meet and bear the burden of ordinary sickness as a general rule, the misfortune of insanity is such a calamity, with such different elements of wide and deep significancy and far reaching import, that public aid must be generally invoked. The disability in insanity is not only total, as a rule, but it is so protracted, also, the burden it entails can only be easily borne by the rich; and hence it was well said by one of the distinguished moralists and philanthropists of this century, the insane should be considered the "wards of the State." In such case if the defective one can be taken care of the rest of the family may so prosper that its ties shall not be broken asunder, while the care or cost of support of the unproductive member, may bring in its train untold suffering and privations, with effects that may not be extinguished in one generation.

Although there has been an average of nearly two hundred more patients in the Hospital during the biennial period than it was designed to accommodate—which means that two must often sleep in a room none too large for one and all the associate dormitories are similarly crowded, while many must sleep on pallets on the corridor floor—a glance at the statistical tables will show that a fair ratio of recoveries

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have been witnessed, and that a good many more have derived improvement of a more or less permanent character-some in such a degree as to be regarded as essentially well, or able to display capacity again at least for self support. The results, while perhaps commensurate with the facilities afforded, still reduced, or rendered of less effect as they have been by overcrowding and other obstacles, have not been, it should be understood, what they might and probably would have been under other circumstances. It seems to me there is no one obstacle to successful treatment of insanity so potent as overcrowding, or more influential in increasing the proportion and ratio of the incurable insane, to the population at large. If a large proportion of cases of insanity are cured while curable, as will result if proper provision for treatment exists and these are wisely resorted to, the ratio of insanity to the population will diminish, while under opposite conditions it will increase, as the fact seems to be. The wise course to be pursued, therefore, can but be apparent to almost everybody, and scarcely needs to be more specifically pointed out. Will the power with whom responsibility in this matter must rest, arise and take action, with the golden rule for its guide? And what public censure may not be meted out to it if suitable philanthropic action is much longer delayed?

From the foregoing it must not be inferred that in all other respects the course of hospital life has run smoothly and without friction, or any other interruption to its proper functions which its officers ought to be allowed to carry on with untrammeled freedom for the benefit of the insane and the advancement of science. While the work that has been done here during the last twenty years, has, when fairly analyzed, been found to compare favorably with results attained in like institutions in other parts of the civilized world, and has been generally satisfactory to the representative men who have been selected by the legislature to perform the functions of Trustees, neither the institution nor its superior officers have wholly escaped detraction and calumny. The representatives of that "abounding class" who are generally dissatisfied with existing affairs—having too little to otherwise profitably occupy their time and attention, afflicted with the chimera that they have a philanthropic or political mission to perform, or that there are existing abuses they are alone adequate to reform go groping about for or stand ready to seize upon, regardless of its source, whatever may inculpate institutions or the men and women who stand in official relations to them-are found in this region as well as elsewhere. It is the misfortune of every public institution to

be sometime afflicted with the unworthy conduct of some employe. To the great credit of the service it should and may truthfully be said unworthy conduct on the part of employes here has been the exception and not the rule. When persons have merited and received discharge from employment they sometimes harbor feelings of resentment -hope a time for revenge may come-and sometimes even threaten it by way of compensation and satisfaction. Of such employes, in spite of efforts to make careful selection, this Hospital has had its full share, though perhaps not a greater share than most public institutions, or hospitals for the insane; and whenever the persons employed in responsible positions here have been found guilty of drunkenness or other gross violation of good conduct, they have been peremptorily discharged. One result has been a repetition here of experience in other States from time to time. Circumstances favoring, gross and serious charges of mismanagement based on the misrepresentations of a class of these persons-one of whom had been discharged for discovered abuse of patients, another for drunkenness and other improper conduct, and others who had been discharged for sufficient cause or had left with a grievance-were, a few months ago, set affoat and widely diffused through the community. A full investigation must be had and was promptly demanded. The result you know, and it is believed is also widely known. Although the fullest opportunities were afforded the promulgators of the charges to adduce testimony for their support, which at first they were reluctant to embrace—that seeming not to be the object in view--not a single serious charge was sustained. While the annoyance arising from this affair was for a time very great, the nearly complete vindication which followed is a pretty large compensation.

POPULAR DISTRUST OF HOSPITALS.

This experience suggests for consideration briefly the grounds or groundlessness, and the scources of the sensitiveness and distrust there is in the popular mind respecting institutions for the care of the insane. That it exists, is too well known to dispute, and it is equally certain that it is continually working to the prejudice of the welfare of many, and yearly keeping some patients from the acknowledged benefits of hospital treatment till they are beyond the stage of relief. If this distrust is groundless or not strongly grounded, as I believe, it ought to be made known, and anything that can be done to remove or abate it will not be time spent in vain.

Not a little of the popular distrust and tendency to criticise without knowledge springs, no doubt, from the fact that some degree of isolation and seclusion has by a consensus of opinion, in the professional mind, at least, been deemed both necessary and proper in the care as well as the treatment of the insane, and this is but following general usages and common sense which obtains in the management and treatment of diseases in general. Nowhere in the civilized world is it thought prudent to admit indiscriminately the general public to the sick room, or even the family circle without restriction. . The same is more than equally true with regard to the insane. No other one of the whole catalogue of disorders and ailments that afflict the human family is attended with so much sensitiveness to a thousand influences, any one of which, though seemingly insignificant in itself, may, perhaps, be potent for harm. It is less true, undoubtedly, with the chronic and incurable insane, than with cases in the more recent stages, and especially the more demonstrative condition of mental disorder under its different forms. You no doubt well remember that not unfrequently your presence as a Board in some of the wards chiefly occupied by the chronic insane, in pursuance of official duty, has been a scource of excitement, and given rise to noise and confusion where before there had existed a comparative calm. It is certain and only natural that it should be still worse were the public, admitted to a full run through the wards, and therefore the welfare of patients is sought to be promoted, one of the saddest of human afflictions shielded from the gaze of cold, unsympathizing curiosity, and system and harmony secured by the adoption and enforcing of wholesome rules regulating the admission of visitors. Nothing could be more abhorrent to the better feelings of humanity or the spirit of true philanthropy than to make an exhibition for the gratification of simple curiosity of the wild conduct and mental vagaries of the insane; and just such an exhibition is only what ninty-nine hundredths of the visitors to hospitals for the insane care to see. The general public, however, are freely admitted to several of the wards, enough to afford some idea of classification and general management, while persons possessing an intelligent desire to become acquainted with the principles of treatment and management, or who have in view efforts for the amelioration of the

insane in general, are not unfrequently taken through all parts of the

Hospital, to whom everything is explained in detail. This, when it is

remembered that the Hospital is visited statedly and irregularly at

least once a month by the Board or its committee, and as often by the

State Visiting Committee, might reasonably be expected to be satisfactory. But it appears not to be so-not wholly so, at least. Apparently there is a feeling, not associated with much delicacy, and not quite morally just, which assumes that because indiscriminate visiting through all the wards is not allowed, there is something mysterious and hidden that is corrupt and bad, and would be disclosed and prevented by a different system that would permit the public freer access to the wards of the insane. There is no better foundation for such notions than faithlessness in common honesty and general good character to which it may reasonably be assumed the officers and employes of the Hospital may lay claim equally with the rest of the world. And that it is not true the records of your visits from month to month for years past is a strong attestation. Moreover, of scarcely less importance than any other testimony, is the impression made upon casual visitors of discriminating judgment from the general aspect of affairs which cannot be set up in forced order for their special cognizance, and those impressions have been well nigh universally favorable.

It is well known by those who have had much to do with insane persons, or much acquaintance with the phenomena of mental disease, that there is no trait more common among them than great disregard of veracity. The affective or moral nature is always disturbed in some degree, and often more profoundly than the intellectual nature. With a considerable number this disregard of veracity is almost total. In many of the insane epileptics this untruthfulness reaches its highest development, while anything this class may say that springs out of or runs in current harmony with their disordered impulses and inclinations must be considered with many grains of allowance. The large class that have more or less fixed or delusive ideas, or ideas that have no foundation of an outward objective existence, and the equally large class that have hallucinations, or disordered subjective sensations, are singularly liable to the insane untruthfullness. The impression made upon their minds by actual occurrences is sometimes as wrong as their disordered subjective sensations are. And these morbid impressions often grow and strengthen with lapse of time, till they may become genuine delusions. Nothing, many times, is less to be trusted than the statements of such persons, and always their statements must be most carefully and impartially weighed before they are received. Almost all the insane during some period of their disorder, while not intending to be untruthful, perhaps, exaggerate and color many

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things they utter. They see things in a light colored by their disordered cerebral condition, and what they hear often produces a very different impression upon their sensorium from those impressions received in health. And some of these errors are like enough never corrected. Others of the insane may generally be pretty truthful about matters not specially pertaining to themselves, but will not hesitate at any assertion however wide of the truth, that may aid, they suppose, the realization of their fancies or desires.

The insane, as a class, oppose any restraint upon the freedom of their will, they remain in the Hospital reluctantly, and they wander from their homes unless watched. It is needless to elucidate the reasons for this characteristic here; it is sufficient for my purpose to state the fact. There is also a tendency in the public mind to believe or be strongly impressed by what is related as a personal narrative, or a leaf out of personal experience, and especially is this true of a family circle where one of the circle is the narrator. It is also a natural tendency to more attentively listen to and be strongly impressed by whatever is somehow outside of common experience; and the wider the divergence from the experiences of everyday life the stronger is the interest felt and the deeper the impression derived from it. Now if an insane person who feels that he has without cause, or at least without adequate cause, been deprived of his liberty and restrained in the Hospital; remembering that in consequence of the obstinacy or will, unreasonableness, perverted feelings and irritability-characteristic of almost all cases of insanity in some degree—he has been the victim of force necessarily applied, yet without resulting hurt ascertainable after a few hours, relates in a plausible way the event or events as he desires to have them appear, or as they are impressed on his mind from the standpoint that he is alone right and others all wrong, or colored or positively exaggerated as the insane are prone to color and exaggerate, it is scarcely in common human nature to listen without a feeling, if not conviction, that wrong or abuse has been perpetrated. Such plain and sometimes pathetic statements are peculiarly liable to lead to the belief that they must rest upon some foundation of wrong-doing or oppression that needs prompt correction. But it must be remembered at the same time, that patients in the Hospital often speak in as exaggerated terms of abuse and ill treatment before reaching the institution as they ever do afterwards of their ill treatment while in it. And other patients upon admission not unfrequently present unmistakable evidences of force having been applied with a severity, I venture to assert, never

witnessed in the Hospital, unless under accidental or most exceptionable circumstances.

The morbid impressions and morbid tendencies above alluded to occurring in the course of curable disorder are usually wholly, or in great part, corrected if recovery is the result, while they may remain fixed and a source of continual grievance during long years of the continnance of chronic and incurable mental disease.

The insane are prone to use words in speaking of personal experience or reciting personal observations singularly calculated to produce a wrong impression and arouse sympathy. If they have been brought into the Hospital by force, perhaps after having been grossly deceived all the way, or, if for excitement, or boisterous, uncontrollable conduct, they are moved by force from one ward to another, no matter how gently and without hurt the force is applied, they say they have been "dragged in," or "dragged along"; and if on one of these occasions the patient has been through his struggles brought to the floor he says he has been "jammed down," or perhaps that he has been "choked," when nothing of the kind has happened. Again patients often unreasoningly refuse to bathe, change their clothing, come into the wards after exercise abroad, and to take food at proper times and in proper quantities; and if only proper steps are taken to compel compliance with these necessary requirements they are very apt to say they were "jumped on," with violence. Such language conveys an impression as it really has a meaning, about as far as possible from the real facts. It is difficult, it is true, to only apply the precise force necessary for such purposes, and it is not asserted that it is never unnecessarily great, but it can be abundantly shown by the testimony of persons of the highest moral worth that, except on occasions of great emergency, the endeavor as well as the fact is that force applied is in proportion to results required and deemed necessary and proper.

Frequently in the course of a case of incurable mental disorder, and from time to time in the course of chronic mental disorder—notable examples of the latter class being in the Hospital at the present time, and at all times—there arise states of extreme dissatisfaction, usually of a subjective character, at the most but slightly objective in origin, followed by excessive irritability and explosions of wrathful misrepresentation, passing off altogether in the former class with the re-establishment of health, and in the latter in the course of the variations and changes ever attendant upon that condition, and in either case usually apologized for sooner or later in expressions of wonder that

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they could have swerved so far from their more natural condition. To listen to a person in one of these conditions is to hear everything represented to be the worst possible to be conceived, while to listen to the same person in the other condition is to hear the same thing represented with quite a rosy tint.

With a large portion of those who fortunately recover from an attack of insanity, without regard as a rule to the severity of the disorder they have passed through, while they remember their disordered feelings, they generally look upon them in their true light. And with this large army of recovered patients in every State, every hospital for the insane may rest its reputation.

REMEDY FOR ERRONEOUS POPULAR FEELING.

The general condition of any particular hospital as embodied in its features of arrangement, its furnishing and general equipment, its facilities for labor, its means for amusement, recreation or instruction, in other words the scale of liberty or parsimony upon which it is conducted will have not a little to do with the reputation it can maintain after a few years. While it is new and a novelty in any locality it will be popular if its head is a wise one; but by the time all the village gossips have accumulated a little magazine of tales of conflicts and scenes that have by natural growth become blood-curdling horrors, it will require some surer foundation than novelty upon which to secure repose.

A narrow economy will only result, and can only result, in making a hospital in spite of the best intentions and the most laborious devotion of its officers and employes, a rather dreary place of enforced residence that too many will naturally enough look back upon with feelings of repulsion. And whatever is attended with such effects cannot best promote the first object of such institutions—recovery of the curable—or the second object, the reasonable welfare and enjoyment of the unfortunate incurable. While a due regard for economy should be a leading light in the construction and management of hospitals for the insane nothing should be withheld that ought to be provided to best attain the ends to be sought. If a few more wards are needed to prevent the annoyance, discomfort and discontent inseparable from deficient classification, if a few hundred dollars more expended in construction will add increased cheerfulness to apartments, if a like sum expended in furniture adds greatly to phsyical comfort, a like sum ex-

pended for pictures or other works of art will afford pleasure to the eye and taste at every turn, a like sum invested in a library afford a useful way of spending what would otherwise be dreary, wasted hours, and an increased medical staff and a higher order of attendants, though involving increased expenditures, tend to increased personal comfort and welfare, would any one willingly withhold them?

All these things which will always conduce to contentment, satisfaction and improvement in a high degree in almost all patients, a large portion of hospitals are painfully deficient in—ours among the rest in some degree.

Happily a good deal has been done here in the past fifteen years to add to the cheerfulness of the wards and the comfort of patients,—in architectural changes, the introduction of better furniture, provisions for more ample means for amusement and instruction, to which the officers give much time and effort, and the purchase of pictures and books,—though a good deal more money might be judiciously expended in the same direction with at least this result, to lead a majority of the patients after leaving its roof to recur with greater pleasure and satisfaction to their hospital life.

Therefore, instead of efforts to see for what minimum sum these institutions can be carried on and maintain an existence regardless of reputation and standing, let the leading idea be: What scale of expenditure short of outright extravagance will produce the best results? Also let the public resolve to take less heed of the calumnious and perverted statements of the exceptionally disobedient employes and morbidly dissatisfied and deluded patients, and be more reasonably impressed by the recorded observation and public utterances of those who have had the best opportunities to know how hospitals are conducted, trustees, visiting committees, etc.,—who must be as disinterested as any persons can be, and following, a more correct sentiment will surely prevail. Also let the public give more aid and support in philanthropically efficacious ways and charitable measures, and criticise not so swiftly on no higher grounds than questionable testimony. Then there will be displayed less of the asperity that is yearly inaugurating investigations—now here, now there—into the baseless or groundless charges, the most important effect having been to throw obstacles in the way of resort to hospitals during the early and only curative period in the treatment of insanity. Then, while no Utopia in hospital conditions may be reached, a public tone and sentiment with regard to them may become possible that will allay distrust, elevate the service,

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induce early resort for treatment, promote recovery, and prevent a large number from drifting into incurable insanity from year to year that so largely increases human misery and adds something to the public burdens.

EMPLOYES -- ATTENDANTS.

Perhaps no more difficult or responsible executive duty devolves upon the Superintendent than the selection of employes upon whose good or ill qualities and conduct a great deal of success or failure really depends. The character of the class designated attendants, to whose care especially the insane are committed, have large influence in maintaining the reputation of a hospital and determining its success. The duties of an attendant are so peculiar, their work and mode of life are so different from anything pertaining to any other situation, that it is almost surprising so large a portion succeed so well and so few fail, or retire on account of finding the employment uncongenial to their taste and temper.

As public policy goes chiefly in the line of strict economy, the Superintendent cannot secure the services of any person possessing qualities much above the common, for lengthened service at any rate, for the duties that are often the most perplexing and trying one is ever called upon to perform, for a compensation such persons can scarcely fail to obtain almost anywhere.

The public seem to expect almost impossible combinations of philanthropy, virtue, patience, discretion and judgment without ever once thinking of an adequate compensation for such qualifications in hospital employes, and are swift to apply censure and reproach when they find it is not altogether so. Is it to be supposed all the virtues embodied are to be secured in young men for twenty-five dollars and in young women for fifteen dollars a month? This, with a slight annual increase is about all that can be afforded for the important services of attendants out of the sum that has recently been allowed for support, or in the language of the statute, current expenses. The fact is, the attendants we can employ are only very respectable young men and women from the community at large, selected with as much care as circumstances will permit. They share in some degree the good and bad qualities of those who compose the circle of their sphere in life, sometimes losing their equilibrium of temper under the extraordinary provocations to which they are often exposed, and sometimes they are

guilty of infractions of the code of rules. They represent fairly the best element of the community next to the highest, and to their just praise be it said in some instances the highest, in devotion to duty to those assigned to their care. They are not at once transformed into anything better by becoming attendants upon the insane, but they often do perform services—true, philanthropic and Christian services—that deserve more sympathetic consideration from the public, and a far higher reward than the pecuniary compensation they receive.

Many of those who have been employed here in different capacities have been persons of good acquirements whose school training and experience in school teaching has been enriched by judicious reading and considerable acquaintance with the world, and they have thus been able with credit to themselves and pleasure to their audience to take prominent parts in the weekly evening exercises of the winter known as the "literary" evening. Their experience in school keeping and the trials of patience connected there with have sometimes seemed to have peculiarly fitted them for this work. It has not been proved, however, that the higher culture is necessary to make a good attendant. There have been some attendants who performed their duties with a kind of intuitive perception of their nature and scope in the very best manner, whose education in the schools or whose proficiency in school learning have been notably deficient. But given other good qualities, patience, equilibrium of temper, calmness and presicence in emergencies, fertility of resources, a quick understanding and unswerving integrity, all desirable qualities in an attendant, -a fair or good education is a valuable addition.

To the best persons we can obtain for this service the dearest interests of many a stricken family are committed, and if their duty is well performed their services are scarcely adequately requited. It is a fact established by long experience that the persons who make the best and most reliable attendants, and the ablest assistants in the care of the insane, are persons possessing qualities that will command at least as good compensation in almost any other sphere, and they remain as a rule for the shortest periods because they can obtain the most congenial employment elsewhere. Yet it is true that many most excellent and trustworthy attendants continue in their situations many years and perform a praiseworthy service—a real service in the interest of humanity that few undertake or have the opportunity to perform.

The duties of an attendant begin at the ringing of the bell in the early morning upon the retirement of the watch, varying with the sea-

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son of the year, and they are continuous through the day till the watch takes charge of the wings at about nine o'clock in the evening. They are therefore on duty fifteen or sixteen hours a day, except for a few hours each week when absence from ward duty is permitted. These "permits" are so systemized that the wards are not at any time left alone, though sometimes one attendant overlooks or has charge temporarily of two adjacent wards. At least this amount of relaxation from duty and care is found to be best calculated to preserve a physical and mental condition most conducive to the best performance of the duties with which they are entrusted. Besides the work attendants have to perform strictly in the nature of housekeeping, in many wards incessant attention is required to control excitement, to cheer the melancholy and depressed, to watch the suicidal, or to ward off or guard against numerous impulses, destructive and violent inclinations to which a considerable portion of the insane are subject from time to time. And so the days go on from early morning till bedtime in the evening. With the exception of two or three wards occupied by the most quiet or convalescent patients the attendants have to bear with no inconsiderable amount of irritability, dissatisfaction, unreasoning willfulness, and perhaps vituperation or wanton abuse, the common accompaniment of brain disorder, from those they are trying to take care of while guided by the principles of a truly Christian spirit. A casual visitor passing through a few or even all the wards, and seeing for the time no extraordinary demonstration, noting things in general in good order, and attendants and most patients nicely or tidily dressed may suppose, as was once clearly expressed by a visitor, that attendants especially, and officers, have situations that are a "soft thing." A single day's acquaintance with actual experience in some of the wards could but be followed by a very different impression. It must be understood that the duties of attendants are often exceedingly annoying, wearing, and harassing; and it is only the best and most happily constituted persons selected from respectable circles in the community at large that can perform them for any length of time acceptably, and with credit to themselves. And do they do so, is it asked? In answer I must, out of the abundance of experience, declare my belief that they do. Exceptions occur undoubtedly. Human nature is sometimes fallible, and the heart is not always quite right under all circumstances. If through short-coming they sometimes disappoint expectations it seems to be the exception rather than the rule, and should in no sense be taken to discredit the worth and integrity of attendants as a class, nor be set down as evidence that the present system of caring for the insane is a failure.

Instead of being loaded with censure and reproach, as attendants, especially, too often are by unreflecting persons, they more often deserve, and should receive warm acknowledgements and encouragement from a generous and benefited community. Of a truth it may be said their warmest friends are often those patients whose recovery may in part be ascribed to their salutary care, while their worst enemies are those who compose the minority of the insane who never helped themselves or others, and are scarcely satisfied for anything done for or with them however kind and well intended. While in the foregoing the qualifications of attendants as a more important class, having duties of a higher order of responsibility, have chiefly been considered, I would by no means overlook the good influence that may be and often is exerted by employes in other departments, as they come in contact with the patients under care, as all must do in some degree from the highest to the lowest. Finally, I can but feel that if attendants were paid a higher compensation than can at present be afforded, higher qualifications and more satisfactory service would become the almost invariable rule.

THE INCURABLE INSANE.

With seventeen or eighteen hundred insane persons in the State, a number steadily increasing in ratio with the population, and hospital room for only about one half that number, the consideration of the question of how to provide adequately for all the insane? cannot be much longer postponed. In fact the policy of the State with regar l to this matter must or should be settled now and the needful provisions for this class of the population be made with convenient dispatch. Doubtless fairly adequate provisions exist for the recovery of the curable and the improvement of the incurable to the extent of the capacity of the present hospitals; but the comfort and welfare of the large class of incurable insane outside of the hospitals should be steadily kept in view. Unless under organized and efficient supervision the incurable insane and the insane poor have ever been exposed to and have suffered innumerable privations and gross neglect, that is avoided in public hospitals and asylums. Whenever these institutions are not provided for them, poor-houses or county receptacles have been and will be, where their diet, clothing, and lodging are generally of the poorest descrip-

tion, the means of occupation or exercise in the open air most limited, means of recreation and amusement wholly unknown, means for suitable ventilation wholly unprovided for, in which life is divested of any attraction that can make its continuance desirable. This is no fancy picture, it is strictly true of what may be seen within our boundaries, and it should be met with an appropriate remedy at once—State care instead of county care of the insane. It is not a little surprising upon first thought that the public, the self appointed "protectors" and philanthropists, and legislators guard with such jealous care and stringent rules the insane while in well organized hospitals, and wholly abandon them to any fate, without a single consideration, the moment they find a lodgment in some poor-house, or are subjected to the pinchings of poverty in some indigent family still too proud to resort to the poor-house. But similar inconsistencies we need not go far to find.

It is believed and broadly asserted in some quarters that the incurable insane can be more cheaply maintained in poor-houses than in well appointed hospitals, and doubtless this is true, especially where the above picture of poor-house life is true; but if the counties build commodious and commendable accommodations for their insane as a few, to their praise be it said, have done, the cost in the end will not be much less; and if they are cared for as well as can be under such circumstances still it is not the best. In these receptacles little can be done that is done in great measure every day in well appointed hospitals and asylums to prevent or retard mental decay and its inevitable degradation.

It is a favorite notion in many quarters, chiefly outside of professional circles, that the incurable insane should be cared for in an asylum prepared especially for them. The grounds upon which this notion is based are, that it would be more economical, and that the presence of the incurable insane in the same institution with the recent and hopeful cases is detrimental to the latter. I believe there is not much force in either of these reasons. If the incurable insane are collected in separate institutions, large or small, in order that they shall be properly cared for when sick, or wild, or destructive and violent, as they are as liable to be as the more recent cases, skillful physicians, and an efficient corps of other officers and attendants, are as much required in the one case as in the other. They require as much and as good food as other persons sane or insane. And they are not strictly paupers, for though they may not be reckoned among

the productive classes, a considerable number at least possess property that pays its proportion of taxes for general purposes. No inconsiderable number of the so-called incurable insane are even more sensible of and sensitive to their situations and surroundings than many of the recent and curable cases, especially during some portion of the period of their disorder. Many others require more care and study and skill for their best management, and if they should be cut off from the rational enjoyments provided for them in ordinary hospitals, or from the care and skillful attention they there receive they would receive less than the commonest sentiment of humanity would demand for them. In other words, it is not practicable to take care of the incurable insane any cheaper in separate institutions unless they are there systematically deprived of a great deal they can enjoy in large measure and are benefited by, which is best calculated to maintain a quiet and tranquil deportment, and which makes the distinction that will exist between the hospital and an asylum or receptacle.

Without the means for maintaining an efficient classification the presence of some classes of the incurable insane may injuriously affect cases of disorder in a more recent stage. Where suitable means for classification exist any ill effects are by no means obvious. I am prepared to assert that more beneficial influence is exerted by a considerable number of the chronic and incurable insane than it is apparent any portion exert an influence that is injurious. There are some disorderly, violent, ill talking, dirty patients among the chronic and demented insane that may give a mild shock to anybody unfamiliar and first coming in contact with them; and few persons can ever become quite insensible to the painful phenomena of an epileptic fit. All this can be avoided easily enough in every hospital, and should be among all classes of the insane, for, as said above many persons in a state of incurable insanity are as sensitive to all their surroundings, if not more so, than many of the other class. Moreover while sensitive to their surroundings and capable of appreciating most of the things that contribute to the enjoyment of life, a large proportion preserve many of the habits and manners that are those of rational people which, in their daily associations with patients of more recent disorder, are not without their good and lasting influence. Again it must be remembered that the incurable insane comprise the great majority of the whole, nine-tenths, probably, at least, and perhaps the ratio is really higher, and if a separate institution is built for them and they are to be rigidly separated from recent and perhaps curable

disorder the present hospitals will be practically emptied, and only in part used. Nor would it be easy, even if it could be in any sense called just, to select a portion of the insane and say these shall go into the receptacle where the comforts of life shall be so curtailed or withheld that they will cost the public a few cents a week less than they now do, while those with scarcely better claims shall remain to have all the advantages springing from the principles of management upon which hospitals are now conducted.

Every geographical district should, therefore, in my opinion, have accommodations for all the insane of the district to the extent that one organization can maintain efficient management, provided such district shall not be so large as to make the transfer of patients from home to the hospital attended with too great expense, or the fatigue of the journey from the most remote portions too exhausting to certain cases in delicate health, and finally not so large as to be an insurmountable obstacle to the poor who, equally with the rich, may from time to time desire, and should, as all ought to, visit their friends in their affliction. With a large central receptacle for the chronic insane, from this dearly prized privilege the friends of many of the insane from the boundaries of the State would be practically debarred.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

Some of the foregoing considerations lead directly to the subject of the enlargement of this Hospital. The reasons for such action that need to be presented are few but forcible. The Hospital has had for several years from two hundred to three hundred more patients under care than it was designed to properly accommodate, in other words more than it has had room for. The reasons for permitting this overcrowding have been before stated in this and preceding reports, to which may here be added a keen desire on the part of some individuals. in which I strongly share, that the poor-house policy for caring for the insane so prevalent and pernicious in some of the older States shall not gain a foothold here. 'If we have been able to take creditable care of such numbers, five or six hundred in such limited accommodations, and attain fair results, notwithstanding the well known obstacles and hinderances of overcrowding to which there is nearly universal consent among alienist physicians, how much better results in recoveries and general satisfaction may not be attained with more room and better accommodations for the same number? And cannot a much larger number even be properly cared for and suitably treated in all the ways known to promote recovery or permanent improvement if the obstacles arising from limited room and overcrowding are removed? This Hospital, like a majority in this country, is deficient in means for classification, and it is time this deficiency here should be remedied. Indeed I can hardly name one of the two or three scores of hospitals of which I have some personal knowledge that would not be improved by enlargement to afford better means for classification. We, as hospital directors, are not, however, responsible for this as is sometimes charged, our advice in such matters being as a rule either not sought or entirely ignored. With all the defects that may be pointed out, however, in different hospitals, I can call to mind but one where medical opinion and common sense have been so far set aside as to provide a ward for patients in the fifth story!

The prevailing tendency of late years in England and to some extent in this country has been to enlarge existing hospitals instead of founding new ones; and this tendency appears to be based on experience. By the conservative or timid this enlargement is felt to have been carried quite beyond the bounds of propriety or reason. Within a dozen years in England, while several hospitals have been enlarged, two have been established for nearly two thousand patients each. These latter, it is true, receive more chronic and incurable patients than of the class deemed curable, but they nevertheless do receive recent cases and treat them successfully and discharge them cured. Of these institutions a recent authority has said: "The general arrangements are satisfactory * *. Looking at the establishment as a whole there is not much to criticise. We think the committees * * deserve credit for economizing the rate-paver's money by securing the largest returns for their expenditure, no less than by avoiding unnecessary delay." What more emphatic language of praise could be truthfully applied to any smaller public hospital? While not prepared to advocate hospitals in this State at present of such proportions as those just alluded to, perhaps to this complexion matters will come at length. And not without reason. Then there may be departments for all the principal forms of insanity, departments for the different forms of mania, departments for the different forms of melancholia, etc., instead of bringing the different forms of insanity together in the same ward as we now do, with an expert at the head of each department giving his time to the study and investigation of all the phenomena and the best modes of treatment of each of these forms or classes of mental

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disease, while a single executive head shall exercise the functions he now does, except to have the intimate personal knowledge of each patient that is now expected of him. Some departure from the present system in this direction it is believed would be for the advancement of science, for the promotion of the welfare of the insane in general, and perhaps tend to diminish the ratio of the insane by increasing recoveries, and the diffusion of more exact knowledge of the causes of insanity through the community whereby this dire calamity may be more often prevented.

It is better perhaps, to come down to examples nearer home that may afford lessons for instruction, and examples for imitation. Without invidious distinction it may be mentioned that the hospital for the insane at Jacksonville, Illinois, has within a few years been enlarged from a capacity of about four hundred to accommodate about seven hundred patients, by adding wings and wards. Having visited it several times, before and since the enlargement, I can confirm the conclusions of its superintendent that the increased means for classification has greatly facilitated administration, given rise to increased quiet and tranquility and order in the wards, and in almost every way promoted recovery. From being not much if not any better than second rate it has, largely through this addition, been raised to a first rank among the hospitals of the country. Several other hospitals, east and west, can speak of similar additions and improvements followed by similar results. Precisely the same results may be attained here by a similar addition of wards, in effect only completing the original plan by enlarging six small wards now too small for separate use, and therefore practically forming a part of six other wards, whereby we may have twelve classes of each sex instead of only nine as at present. This moderate addition to the present number of wards can but be of great benefit in every light in which the matter can be viewed. First of all, it will afford for those patients who, so long as the present accommodations are so far overtaxed, must sleep on pallets on the corridor floors, rooms and airy dormitories and beds on bedsteads more in accordance with what are universally esteemed the commonest necessaries and comforts of life for the sane or insane. Such an enlargement by extension of certain wards is entirely practicable, and it is believed it can be done for the very smallest expenditure, that a given number of rooms for patients can be provided with, as no addition to the administrative department will be required. Now, as upon every principle of right, justice and humanity, more room should be provided

for the insane population of the State without any more delay; the first work should be to complete the present hospitals and make them as perfect as they can be, and afford them every proper facility for the work they have to do. The extension proposed will only provide the same number of wards on each of our three stories that there are in the plan of the Hospital at Independence and will provide the least number of wards and classes that in my opinion any hospital should have, that receives all varieties of mental affections, those arising from epilepsy, paralysis, etc., as well as from other causes.

After this great improvement has been made, from which alone better results may be confidently expected, still further room can be provided on these premises for the chronic insane especially, if it is desired to make separate provision for them, and it may not be undesirable if done in this way, by the erection of separate inexpensive structures for each sex. Such buildings could be under the special care of an assistant, who would attend to all details of care and management under the general oversight of the Superintendent. In this way every important objection that has been raised against the association of the recent and chronic insane under one roof would be done away with, and the most complete classification desirable could then readily be made. There should be an independent system of heating and ventilating in such separate buildings, so arranged as not to require the employment of skilled labor at large compensation for its management; and each building should have arrangements for its daily cooking of food, while the bread required could be made in the central bakery. So, too, the washing and ironing would be done in the departments already existing for that work. Therefore, almost all that would have to be provided would be room for patients to lodge and live in, without new expensive administrative departments, which usually cost from one-seventh to one-sixth of the whole outlay. Finally, sooner or later there should be provided separate structures for convalescent patients, and perhaps some others of the more quiet and undemonstrative class, who desire and may have, as they can pay for superior accommodations to those provided strictly for public patients, to whom greatly increased liberty could be granted with great benefit to them, without violence to the feelings of others; very worthy persons who, under existing arrangements, feel aggrieved if they cannot be allowed all the privileges that it may be desirable and important to afford some patients to promote their comfort and recovery. In this way it seems to me all varieties

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and classes of mental derangement can be provided for in the best manner, with the best results, and a more perfectly arranged and equipped hospital, or hospital and asylum combined, organized than is now existing on this continent. It would also, probably, be followed by another very desirable result, to which too little consideration has been given, the retention for longer periods of medical men best qualified for the professional work in hospitals for the insane. As it has been, the inducements have not been sufficient to retain, with few exceptions, the services of well trained and well qualified assistant physicians for any period beyond a very few years, which has had the effect to throw too much labor and responsibility upon the Superintendent, and without doubt has retarded the progress of science in the specialty of psychological medicine. Under a more comprehensive system it is clear to see a higher grade of professional service could be easily secured and retained; and there is perhaps no other single matter pertaining to the organization and management of hospitals at the present time, more to be desired than this improvement in the qualifications and permanence of the medical staff.

Within a few years there has been a good deal of clack and clamor in some quarters about the expense of maintaining the insane, and the great cost of the palatial structures reared for their care. It has not been altogether groundless, and it is doubtless wise to carefully consider if all has been so wisely done as to afford good examples for repetition. Some needlessly expensive structures have been reared and no doubt rendered more expensive by the unwise selection of both location and building material, and the adoption of a needlessly ornamental style of architecture. For these things legislatures, and building commissioners, and ambitious architects are more responsible than hospital directors. The experience of the latter leads them to look upon interior arrangements as of far more importance than exterior decoration, and the best interior arrangements cost no more than those that are too often but illy adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. Some of the best, and at the same time only moderately expensive hospitals in the country, are the fruit almost exclusively of practical experience; and it can scarcely be said that a single hospital director is largely responsible for a single one of the dozen follies that have been committed in rearing costly edifices, occupied so largely by indigent or poor people. Those grand piles of brick and stone we meet with now and then in hospitals and other public buildings, we can but look upon with some degree of pride and satisfaction, at least till the days of reckoning

come; and the former, it must be admitted, cover the embodiment of many excellent practical arrangements; but the real point to be considered is, wherefore so much outlay for that which gives no additional personal comfort, and cures not? Still one would not sacrifice taste altogether, nor is it necessary. A simple break of outlines and inexpensive grouping, may be as pleasant as the most ornate and ambitious architecture. And, therefore, cut stone and costly elaborate ornamental architecture for exteriors may, and should, be dispensed with in our hospital structures, however appropriate and much to be desired such things may be in other public buildings.

A danger just now seems to be from a reaction from expensive structures to extreme cheapness in building, and we hear of an expenditure of four or five hundred dollars ahead of the number provided for, being sufficient to build suitable structures for the insane, particularly for those deemed incurable, as if almost anything however cheap were good enough for them. With proper deference to opinion in such matters, I cannot believe it is true that such a moderate expenditure is quite sufficient. The State must build in a substantial manner for its insane as for other purposes; it cannot afford to do otherwise, it need spend nothing for meretricious ornament alone, but its structures must have the real qualities about them that will bear use and wear and tear. Certain things are also necessary to be incorporated in the construction of hospitals-arrangements for heating and ventilating, etc., not commonly supposed to be necessary in the habitations of the community at large, not of the same kind at least, and these must add something to the cost of all such structures. However, whatever may be the scale of the expenditure determined to be sufficient for the object, that should be begun soon and carried on with all proper dispatch, the cost of carrying out the plan proposed above will not, I feel sure, be greater than that of any other plan I can think of. And it may be asserted that the cost of caring for eight hundred or one thousand patients, will be somewhat less a head than for one-half that number: and the room that is now imperatively needed could be provided in this way, sooner than in any other way that seems practicable.

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INSANITY, ITS HISTORY AND NATURE.

The mental condition known as insanity has afflicted the world from very remote historical times. The frequent references to it in the Jewish Scripture, shows that the Hebrew race must have been acquainted with abnormal mental conditions as a reality, and one to be sometimes assumed or feigned. The legendary, poetical, dramatic and philosophical literature of the Greeks, is equally illustrative of the existence of insanity being known to them, from the rise till the decline of their history as a nation. By them it was first considered from the scientific or medical point of view, some of its forms recognized and described, and also the fact that it could be and had been feigned. It was also considered by the Greek physicians as a disease to be treated by moral agencies, and remedies addressed to physical conditions, and from them the treatment of the present day has been derived in part. Its antiquity has been established beyond a doubt, but whether it has been universal among non-historical people is not so clearly made out. There is reason to suppose from the reports of travelers that insanity has not been very common among the uncivilized people of the world, and less frequently met with than it is now-a-days among people and nations intervening between the civilization of antiquity and the present time. It was this generally accepted view of the comparative freedom of uncivilized peoples from the scourge of insanity, perhaps, that led Dr. Johnson to seem to doubt if modern civilization and refinement is altogether a blessing when he wrote: "Of all the uncertainties of our present state, the most dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reason."

The question of the liability or exemption from insanity of the uncivilized nations of antiquity or the uncivilized people of ancient or modern times cannot at present be determined, and may never be. Much light may be thrown upon the matter, however, and establish probabilities by researches that may be set on foot in the present day; that it has been more widely spread and universal and frequent prior to the last few centuries than has been commonly supposed, seems not improbable. It is only within a century or two since the days of executing persons for witchcraft that insanity as a disease has attracted much attention, and only within the present century has scientific inquiry attempted to elucidate its phenomena and classify its forms. The lack of interest in the fact of its frequency or infrequency, or the ratio of its proportion to population, from want of

knowledge of its real nature, as well as the wide-spread destitution in former times of the modern spirit of philanthropy, and social and political economy, must naturally have prevented that recognition of the insane condition, if even it existed in numerical prominence, as of sufficient importance to furnish reliable information to travelers, or for transmission to posterity. The ratio of population to territory was much lower a few centuries since compared with the present time, and travelers saw fewer people than they now do while traveling, and only the brighest or most superficial aspect of things-rarely the darker aspect involved in this subject. No one object has probably engaged the attention of travelers in a less degree than the question of mental derangement among the people of the countries visited, and nobody among the visited has felt any interest in imparting, even if they could, which is doubtful, the necessary reliable information. If mental derangement has afflicted uncivilized people and races in types and forms like those of the present day, a large proportion must have perished in its early stages, wanting the protective care now bestowed upon it, while the duration of life of those who survived the period of development, and its acute stages, must have been much shortened through the influence of numerous attending circumstances. This would inevitably reduce the ratio to the population as compared with the present time; hence, less of mental disease, if existent, could be seen by a traveler. And if under the organization that has availed for the census statistics of recent past decades throughout the civilized world, immeasurably superior as they have been to any means at arriving at facts in former times, the results have been so far short of reality, as it is well known they have been to determine the number or proportion of the insane in any country or race. How much reliance can be placed on the recorded observations of travelers? The proportion of the inferior to the superior, the dependents or slaves to the affluent or ruling classes, was far greater than the proportion of the illiterate and indigent to the cultured and the wealthy classes of the present time; and it is among the former classes to-day that a large proportion of the mental alienation and mental degeneration and decay is to be seen and is to be found. The proportion of illiteracy and low mental power and poverty among the inmates of hospitals seems to be larger than in the population at large, though no means exist for an accurate comparison. The apparent low grade of intellect in so many hospital patients, or of the insane in general, may in part, perhaps, be attributed to the overshadowing and deteriorating effect of

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chronic insanity, which is the condition of the great mass of the insane. It is no doubt true, in part, if not absolutely true, that a good mental development through culture conjoined with a due care for the preservation of bodily health is a safeguard against the invasion of mental disease. And, therefore, the more civilized a people may become the the less of insanity or brain disease should appear among them. And, therefore, also, there should at least be a high proportion of persons suffering from mental affections in the uncivilized people of the world. And from examples of the present time, we can but see that mental decadence in the lower strata of society, which is a variety of mental affection, is common enough that formerly, most likely, would not have been looked upon as a disease, or a result of disease, as it is at the present time. To say then,

"Nor best, nor wisest are exempt from thee— Folly, Folly's only free,"—

is only to utter a partial truth. Neither the best nor wisest are exempt from a liability from insanity; neither is folly free. Really, the more nearly opposite of the poet's conception is more in accordance with fact; the converse of the statement is more nearly in accordance with general observation. Nor does it seem to have been founded in fact in any age or time that great wit or genius has any necessary or ascertained relation to insanity; speculation or the poetic license alone has discovered any companionship between them. On the contrary, it is too often too true that the illiterate, the coarse natured, the undeveloped who are, perhaps, incapable of much development, by reason of ancestral inheritance,

"The clown, the child of nature, without guile,"-

all of whom, unhappily, have abounded in all ages and climes, and must form a large numerical part of the uncivilized communities and the inhabitants of modern times, till great social changes have taken place, "have no great journey to go to get past their confines" of mental integrity. And in former times, and even to-day, among semi-civilized people, and uncivilized people of greater degree, a large number classed as insane in the light of modern research, are not so considered, only the exceptionally wild and raving being held to be the subjects of disease. In fact, this tendency to enlarge the boundaries of the realm of morbid mental conditions and include more cases of peculiar and exceptional deportment is one of the causes,

doubtless, of the seeming or real increase of insanity during the present century. It is only a natural outgrowth, however, of advancing knowledge and the new demands of advancing civilization and changing social conditions.

It seems, therefore, to be possibly not quite true that insanity is quite so exclusively a source of "modern civilization" as it has been represented to be. If the lower grades of the world's people are to-day more liable to abnormal mental conditions from abnormal cerebral conditions and low development, and deranged states of health as they seem to be, it is not improbable the same relative class have been proportionally so from high antiquity. The struggle for life or maintenance, and for social[equality or position, may not and probably could not have operated so powerfully as a causative agent to produce mental disorder in former times as at the present time; but it may well be considered to have been more than balanced by that more widely prevailing and powerful factor, a stagnant mental life.

No little effort has been put forth to describe insanity, to tell in what it consists exactly, in other words to define it. Learned judges, physicians, philosophers and poets, have written of insanity to an extent almost embarrassing and somewhat perplexing, but scarcely any two have agreed upon a limited compass of language that would define the thing itself. Metaphysical speculations that have been more or less associated with considerations of morbid mental phenomena have perhaps given rise to confusion and prevented the understanding and agreement all would gladly see established. No very clear comprehension of what should be embodied under the term insanity can obtain without some knowledge of what constitutes healthy mental action. The qualities, physiology and function of the organ of the mind—the brain—must also be carefully considered in the inquiry. To-day, whatever the opinions entertained may be of the nature of mind, its dependence upon a material organization for its manifestations in this life is not questioned. This organ is endowed with the wonderful property, among others, of giving rise to the processes we call thought, the exercise of the intellect, and the phenomena we call consciousness, emotion and will. It has functions and properties of its own that in different individuals will give rise to the collective mental phenomena forming individual character or characteristics, so long as those functions and properties are not interfered with by sympathy with abnormal conditions of other organs, accidents, and abnormal conditions within itself. This condition of mind we recog[B9.

1882.1 REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. through the presence and as the result of organic or functional disease of the brain. This perverted action that constitutes insanity and differs from all normal traits of individuals also means a prolonged departure from mental characteristics known to be habitual and natural. It is at the same time not much under the control of the individual will-at most only momentarily. The perverted operations of the mind are to be distinguished again from those of health in being more subjective than objective, sometimes almost completely subjective, while in health both the subjective and objective relations of thought and feeling and will are in harmonious relations with each other. Disease has destroyed this relation in some mysterious way and set up a new realm of mental action in which it reigns more or less supreme. The thoughts and acts of the insane therefore are from no adequate external cause, except to a partial extent in partial mental derangement. And if there is partial reaction to external stimulus it is momentary and evanescent. And to the extent that the mind in insanity is controlled by objective influences the effect is disproportioned to the cause. The mind in insanity is depressed or perverted for long periods by trifling circumstances never known to produce such results in persons reputed to be sane. We may be elated far above our normal feelings or greatly depressed by good or ill fortune, gains or losses, the realization or crushing of deeply cherished hopes, but it is not a morbid condition so long as such states are under the control of the will, and have not been overcome by a subjective power that crowds out all other healthy mental action. If the person who has been known to display a quiet deportment, an even tenor of way, conservative views, a cautious judgment, regulated by reason and reflection, becomes hilarious or boisterous, unusually restless and active, speculative and visionary, inclined to plunge into trade or speculation to the hazard of his property, or has become persistently sad, and is tormented with many forebodings, has become unequal to accustomed avocations, and sees only ruin and want in the future; or has become irritable and irascible, penurious or prodigal, suspicious or jealous, or displays baseless and excessive fondness or unreasoning aversion, without adequate change in his surroundings and external circumstances, his mental integrity may well be suspected. And if this changed state is continued over weeks and months the fact of the existence of insanity must be considered as established. Besides the foregoing symptoms of insanity there are other special symptoms often present,

sometimes dim and obscure at first, frequently changing, and liable to

nize as we see it displayed year after year in orderly and uniform sequence, from youth onward, as the normal condition of an individual -a sound or healthy state of mind. Of course, in this view congenital defects and non-development of a striking character are left out. Mental organizations, their powers, qualities and range, are as diverse as they are numerous; and they may be strengthened and improved by judicious care and use, perverted and vitiated by error and vice, or debilitated by neglect, without the occurrence of insanity considered in the character of disease. They are also subject to violent perturbations from outward circumstances or internal stimuli that closely resemble in some of their features abnormal mental action or insanity, without really being such a condition. The resemblance is never so close, however, as to long deceive, for such normal perturbations, if we may so call them, are quite in harmony with some objective cause, and are of comparatively short duration. How then shall insanity be defined and described and clearly distinguished from healthy mental conditions? Numerous attempts have been made to define insanity in a brief formula of words without such success as to prevent continued efforts in the same direction. It is perhaps impossible to give a definition of insanity that will be satisfactory in its psychological, legal and medical aspects without incumbering it with many particular restrictions. It is therefore to be only well and truly defined by describing and classifying the disturbances which the mental faculties undergo in the change from sanity to insanity. Such expansive requirements cannot be comprehended within the limits of a definition. All authors have uttered words of caution against mistaking natural traits, that sometimes stand out in sharp contrast to the general usages of mankind, with insanity, for what is a natural trait in adults is not evidence of disordered mental action. It is an old adage that anger is a brief madness, and it is not untrue used in a limited sense, but it does not imply the existence of insanity in either the medical or legal sense. There are many persons whose eccentric ways, manners, and turn of thought, and opinion, seem to separate them as widely from their fellow men, as we find to be the fact with regard to many of the unequivocally insane, yet they only exhibit qualities that spring from their natural mental endowment and organization, and insane they are not in a pathological sense; weak they may be judged by some standards, but not insane.

Insanity or unsoundness of mind, both in its medical and legal sense, means perverted action of thought, the feelings, and the will,

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be overlooked, namely, delusive fancies of the existence of things having no foundation in fact, perverted action of the senses in sights. sounds, tastes, and smells, that have no existence external to the individual, usually gradually becoming more and more pronounced till they cannot be overlooked, and when recognized are strong, corroborative proof of insanity. Sometimes insanity at its outset is displayed by symptoms too obscure to be easily recognized, and proceeds with such slow movement as to be scarcely suspected till it has existed for a long period; while again the onset is in other cases rapid, without warning, like a flash out of a clear sky. In both cases the result is not likely to be favorable, for the former is probably attended by slow, incurable organic changes in the brain structure, and the latter by processes of an inflammatory nature, perhaps, that strike at the very principle of life. Again insanity or mental unsoundness sometimes seems to begin as a state of mental decay or gradually increasing degeneracy without striking evidence of primary disorder in the form of melancholia or mania, and proceeds to dementia or general feebleness of mind which is the termination of all forms of insanity that are

not cured and do not early end in death. Such is a brief outline of the essential conditions and symptoms of insanity, and the distinction between normal and abnormal conditions of mind. The fundamental conditions are, as announced by Dr. Combe a half century ago, a prolonged perversion of the operations of the intellectual faculties and the emotional faculties, attended by a loss of control of and either an enfeebled or extreme force of the will. The emotional faculties are no less liable to derangement, or to display disordered action than the intellectual. Indeed the intellectual faculties can hardly be deranged without the accompaniment or derangement of the emotional faculties-the feelings, moral sentiments and propensities-while the latter sometimes seem to present extraordinary deviations from normal conditions without much if any appreciable affection of the intellect. These cases we sometimes meet with are a true insanity as recognized by a long line of illustrious alienist physicians, and are not at all difficult to recognize by the student of mental physiology and morbid psychology, however puzzling to the unprofessional looker-on, or to the legal profession. Emotional or affective insanity may be sneered at by newspaper scribblers, but it has an existence, nevertheless, that may be recognized without difficulty; and the public need have no apprehension that any guilty person will escape proper punishment, through the plea of emotional insanity, upon the testimony of a suitably qualified expert.

The basis of all such derangement is disordered action of the functions of the brain. It is true we still read of examples of post-mortem discovery-of extensive diseases of the brain without appreciable affection of the mind-"extensive cerebral disorganization," with no mental symptoms during life "to excite a suspicion that such a thing existed." Such an assertion is so utterly opposed to all my experience and to what is known of cerebral and mental physiology, I am almost ready to say, "I cannot believe it." It would in fact be nothing less than absurd to maintain that in "extensive cerebral disorganization" the mind has lost none of its original power! To suppose such a thing possible is to abandon the almost universally accepted ground that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that its integrity is essential to the integrity of the mind. The fact is, probably, that in the cases cited to show the presence of cerebral disease without mental lesion the latter was not discovered because it was not thought of and no proper inquiry was instituted to see whether or not it existed. Actual insanity of a demonstrative form may not have existed, but that no degree of mental power, judgment or common sense had not been lost is not probable.

It is now satisfactorily established that cerebral and mental derangement stand in the relation of cause and effect. The primary trouble may be outside of and remote from the central nervous mass, but not till that has been affected by disordered action is the equilibrium of the mind affected. The abnormal cerebral conditions which unsettle the mind and give rise to the condition we call insanity are not so satisfactorily made out as to be settled, for the very intricacy and delicacy and high organization of the structure of the brain interposes almost insuperable obstacles to pathological research. Enough, however, has been made out to warrant the inference that in all cases of insanity there is an alteration of material conditions-an alteration of the condition of cerebral matter. Precisely what that alteration is we may not find out, but there seems no mystery greater than pertains to other disordered physical conditions, and it is perhaps sufficient to know, and it should incline the human family to sobriety and wisdom, that a high organization suitable for the exalted function of mental manifestation is an unstable condition permitting of fearfully easy alteration or modification of cerebral matter, with the dire consequences we see on every hand.

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HOSPITAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

In my previous reports I have briefly considered some of the causes of insanity, and in the hope that something I may say on this important topic may not be without some good effect and possibly save some from falling into this dread affliction, I take the occasion to offer some further considerations of the same subject.

The more extended my experience the more strongly have I been impressed with the apparent fact that insanity is to a large extent the result of ignorance, and the reckless violation of the commonest rules of health, and laws of heredity, and is, therefore, in a high degree a preventable disease. It also seems to be more frequent proportionally among the indigent and poor, than among the affluent and well-to-do classes in society-more frequent among the uneducated than among the well educated.

The struggle for maintenance arising out of the complex and costly style of living of the latter part as compared with the more simple habits and mode of life of the first half of the present century, is necessarily exhaustive of the physical forces, unless most wisely conducted. And that it is not wisely conducted in a vast number of instances the proof is abundant on every hand. The inherent forces and powers of endurance of the human system are not sufficient to enable mankind to toil on as they do day after day and year after year. from daybreak till nightfall, perhaps seriously encroaching upon the hours of sleep, hazarding all sorts of exposures, taking little thought of the imperative necessity of suitable rest for repair, or of proper food for replenishing the incessant waste going on, without bringing to view unmistakable evidence of a disturbance of the harmony of the physical functions incompatible with the maintenance of health. If to this sketch of imprudence so frequently met with there is added the well-nigh universal habit of constant use of tobacco to excess, and the less frequent, though not less injurious use of alcoholic liquors in men, and maternity in women, the danger to health is far more serious. No one can look upon the agricultural, laboring and trading classes of our country as they are to be seen in their homes, or in the streets and public places, without seeing evidence of all this in their shrunken, worn or haggard expression, palid features, bent attitudes and inelastic movements. And it is from these toilers and the more unlearned among them that the large proportions of the inmates of the Hospital come. Nor is this all. The struggles, hardships, and

poverty or indigence that are the lot of so many are incompatible with much of that social enjoyment and happiness so necessary to the well being of the human family. Each in turn gives rise to or aggravates the other, and thus becomes the source of so much of the unhappiness, suffering, misery and disease to be seen on every hand. And how much of this is unnecessary? A little less severe unremitting toil unrelieved by proper periods of rest and recreation; a little more care to avoid undue and needless exposure to extremes of heat and cold, and other vicissitudes of climate; a little more time devoted to mental culture, social enjoyment, and the amenities of life; a little less spent for the frivolities of adornment which so quickly perish and pass away, and a little more given to substantial realities that promote general and individual welfare; with a general practice of temperance, and abstinence from stimulants, narcotics, and sensual indulgence-as unnecessary as injurious to both body and mind-will be all sufficient to notably diminish disease and suffering and correspondingly promote health, enjoyment and prosperity within a period of a generation. Then if this is maintained for several successive generations, what momentous results may not follow in improved conditions of the race and social conditions in general?

A good deal is heard now-a-days of the effect of modern civilization and its attending conditions of friction, mental strain through competitive efforts to attain position, influence or power, as a direct cause of no inconsiderable part of the mental and nervous infirmity that unquestionably abounds, or is recognized as such, in some higher ratio than in former centuries. This may appear to be the fact, but it is not necessarily so, and it does not appear to be quite practically so. Undoubtedly mental work may be carried on in such a way as to operate as a strain and injury to both nervous system and mind. Not however, is the injury often inflicted if any due care is taken to preserve or maintain general health. Those persons-students, or professional or public men, or women-who perform the greatest amount of intellectual work, or carry along the greatest burdens of care seldom become insane if they wisely preserve the needful conditions of health. The judicious exercise of the mind-the severest mental toil from year to year-only increase the capacity for effective work, and refines its quality, if wise attention to physical conditions is given. It is not the brain workers that are most liable to be conspicuous in our hospitals if they but exercise a fair degree of common sense. They have no exemption, perhaps, from the ills and ailments that 1B9.

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human life has implanted in its constitution, through inheritance or otherwise, but they probably do have as they should have more wisdom for the rational conduct of life, and therefore greater exemption from disease. On the contrary, those whose nervous and mental constitutions have not been well endowed by inheritance, or have not been effectively developed and given integrity in established ways, or have been vitiated and weakened by injudicious toil and exposures, or contaminated by vices and intemperance, easily fall into a state of insanity with a strong tendency to mental and physical decay, from a thousand circumstances in life that otherwise would be harmless in effect.

Observation seems to show that, as a very general rule, the poor and indigent classes and the offspring of the poor and indigent—coupled as such conditions generally are with ignorance, or at most, very limited mental development—are more liable to be affected with the nervous disorder that unsettles the mind. They are more subject to the hazards of toil, exposures, hardships and privations, while they have less ability to avoid the attending dangers. Of foresight and reflection for their aid they have a minimum. If reverses come, severer toil accompanied by increased privations, is the only prospect before them. As toil and want and privations come in succession, or hand in hand, it is no wonder that limited mental, and exhausted or enfeebled physical resources should at length succumb, and physical and mental disordered health follow.

The marital unions of the poor and indigent are usually made without any due regard to possible or probable future results. Little or no reflection is exercised, while the governing influence of sentiment or impulses is in the ascendant. Thus temperaments and mental qualities the most incongruous and least fitted for co-operative success are allied. Any consideration of needful pecuniary conditions is quite ignored. Immediate gratification of inclinations and desires are paramount, regardless of the grim spectre, not difficult to be discerned if looked for, attending upon the future. To such, want and privation, and sickness and alienation too easily and surely come, followed by the life of suffering beyond. These results easily become an acquired condition to be transmitted by hereditary descent, giving rise to neuroses of one form or another, and especially insanity, peopling the hospitals and poor-houses and prisons, if, happily, they do not result in family extinction!

The hereditary character of a large proportion of the insanity taken care of in the hospitals of the country is not a little startling,

and doubtless has attracted and is attracting far less attention than the real importance of the matter deserves. Nearly or quite onethird of the admissions to this Hospital have a history showing insanity among ancestral or collateral relatives. It does not seem to be widely understood, or appreciated as it should be, that nervous disorders, and especially that brain disorder that gives rise to insanity, are especially liable to be transmitted. It cannot be duly appreciated, or the possible consequences would surely be more often avoided. Little heeding the results of experience and scientific research persons are forming unions where such a morbid neurotic taint exists as will surely reappear in insanity or some dire nervous affliction, in the immediate or next generation, with all its possible calamities. The transmission of consumption is not more certain or terrible, nor are the consequences more easily avoidable. A public interest is involved in this matter; and this should, perhaps, lead to inquiry as to whether it would not be quite right to interfere for the benefit of the community, and the benefit of posterity by appropriate legislation.

To summarize briefly from this brief sketch of some of the causes of insanity it may be said that a large proportion of the patients treated here have as a potent element and factor among causative agents, indigence or poverty inherited or acquired, with the attendant low mental power, general illiteracy, hardships and privations, and the ill health that naturally follow in their train, to which may be added hereditary element second to no other cause in the irresistible influence it possesses to interfere with harmonious and normal mental action. Surely, then, an increase and diffusion of knowledge in the community ought and will diminish the number of cases of insanity, and, indeed, of other diseases, arising from year to year and adding so much to the public burdens.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

A comparison of the table of movement of the population with the same table for the preceding biennial period, will disclose results not quite as favorable for the former as appears in the latter. Indeed, the recoveries have tended to decline numerically for a decade. A more decided decline, however, appears to have been witnessed within the last two or three years. At the same time the number discharged as improved, has increased almost in the proportion that the number discharged as recovered has diminished. The explanation for this is to

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be found in the popular distrust of hospitals for the insane, greatly augmented during the past two or three years by the agitation of a few persons who style themselves protectors of the insane, and who have attempted to form a national organization, without being able to show they have a right to exist under any such name. This is said not without warrant from occasional disclosures from the friends of patients, who have only reluctantly resorted to the hospital with fear and trembling after all other measures had failed, and not till the most hopeful curative period had long been passed. From the same ground of apprehension and distrust others have been removed during the progress of convalescence before recovery was realized, or partially in compliance with the uneasiness that attends certain stages of convalescence.

It is only a trite saying for thousands of times repeated, that insanity is only certainly curable when appropriate treatment is adopted in the early stages-within the first few months. When patients are placed under hospital treatment within six months after the earliest indications of insanity appear a very large proportion recover. From this period the probability of recovery is in rapidly descending ratio till after a period of two years the probability of recovery is at a minimum. A few will recover at home or elsewhere than in a hospital, but a large majority, experience is conclusive to show, will not. The modern hospital affords facilities for treatment, and care and attention, nothing but ample wealth can provide elsewhere, the assertions of a few agitators to the contrary notwithstanding. And even if wealth can provide everything demanded in medical attendance and care, it may then be better that the patient be removed from home to come under restraining and controlling influences that are or may be all important and can be better applied and enforced anywhere than in the patient's home. The records of every hospital throughout the civilized world will confirm this statement. This and every public hospital for the insane is largely inhabited by patients presenting the sad spectacle of chronic insanity for want of suitable treatment during the early and only curative period.

When hospital treatment has been decided upon, and the patient has been committed to its care, no impatience or distrust on account of slow progress or the non-realization of expectations within a given period should be allowed to interfere with the treatment there pursued. While a few recover within a period of two or three months, a larger number will not recover within a period of ten or twelve months, and

some excellent recoveries are not reached within a period of two or three years. The capricious removal of patients during convalescence is frequently about as unfortunate in their results as is the delay in so many instances in resorting to the hospital. A score or more of patients now under care, in a state of incurable insanity, could be pointed out as examples of such results. Removed while there was every prospect before them of complete restoration, they seemed to get along so tolerably well as to appear to justify the step taken; but in one to five years a revival of disordered mental conditions showed but too clearly the nervous affection was only temporarily relieved, not cured. With the exercise of a little more patience and confidence on the part of their friends all or nearly all, in human probability, might to-day be in the enjoyment of health and freedom, and no longer a charge upon public support.

It may be noticed that six of the admissions are reported as not insane. One of these cases was admitted near the close of the last biennial period, and the question of his true condition was not then determined. This patient, therefore, enters into all the tables of that period as insane. He turned out to be a case of chronic intemperance as was suspected from the very first; hence the apparent discrepancy between the total number discharged as not insane, and the number as reported in some tables.

Of the ten cases reported as not insane from the beginning three were convicts from the Penitentiary, five were persons under arrest charged with crime, and two were cases of intemperance. The three convicts escaped before there was time to effect their return after their feigned insanity was detected. This result suggests some provisions for more careful inquiry into the mental condition of convicts before they are sent to the Hospital. The five persons under arrest who have been sent to the Hospital in simulated insanity were all returned for trial.

INSANE CONVICTS.

I deem it my duty to again call public attention to the law which directs that insane convicts shall be sent to the hospitals for the insane. Every year's experience goes to show that this is a most unwise and improper practice. It is not right that good moral and Christian people, because they are so unfortunate as to be insane, should be brought in contact with criminals, of the basest sort, perhaps, as they are liable to be and sometimes must be as hospitals are arranged, and

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while they are so overcrowded as they have been for years past. Several of those who have been sent here from time to time, and some under care at the present time, have had and do display tendencies and inclinations of the most vicious and murderous kind. It is beyond question that these convicts often exert an injurious influence over other patients; so far as they have any determining power of will they prefer to do so than to do right; and it seems most unjust that respect-ble people should be subjected to it. It is therefore respectfully suggested and urgently recommended that suitable provisions for the insane convicts be made while the new penitentiary is in the process of construction.

HOSPITAL LIFE-AMUSEMENTS.

Notwithstanding so much has been published from time to time about hospital life and management, a general misapprehension and ignorance seems to prevail with regard to the conditions of life within them. It appears to be not unfrequently believed that patients are simply shut up, or kept under close surveillance not unlike prisoners, . with few or no sources of enjoyment, or anything to relieve the tediousness of a general monotonous existence. This is really very far from the actual fact. A hospital for the insane is in general a very busy place, from the time of rising in the morning till nearly bedtime at night. In the morning active preparations are made for breakfast—all patients who cannot attend to the matter themselves being made clean and presentable. After breakfast beds are made, rooms and corridors are swept, and all needful cleaning done so that medical visits may be made not later than nine o'clock. Before these regular visits the medical officers have made special visits to such patients as are sick and need special care and attention. In all this work of the early morning the assistance of all patients who are able is invited and usually received. During the forenoon many patients go out to assist on the farm, in the garden, in the ironing and sewing rooms, while others go into the airing courts for exercise and recreation, the women often taking their fancy or other work with them, and both sexes, books or newspapers. In the afternoon the same work and exercise is going on out of doors; and it often happens that in pleasant weather scarcely more than a score or two of patients will be found in either wing during some part of the day. While all are encouraged to engage in some active labor nearly every day if their physical condition will permit, care is exercised that labor shall not

be severe nor under unsuitable conditions, for without doubt one of the effects of insanity is to reduce very largely the physical capacity for labor.

The evenings during the whole year are occupied in part with reading and the various in-door games. In pleasant weather in all seasons patients are frequently taken, in the wagon provided for them, beyond the limits of the grounds, and in the winter the most, possible, is made of every snow-fall that affords sleighing. During the year the notable days-New Year's, Washington's birthday, May Day, fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Forefather's Day, and Christmas-are noticed in some way appropriate to the occasions. On Sunday afternoon religious exercises in the chapel are conducted by the chaplain with few exceptions through the year, one feature of which is singing by the hospital choir. Tuesday and Friday evenings, for about seven months, are devoted to stereopticon exhibitions of photographic views of places, scenery, public buildings, and works of art, by means of the oxy-calcium light, accompanied by an explanatory lecture; and Sunday evenings in the winter-often the most tedious of any to the inmates of hospitals—are occasionally relieved by the exhibition of views of Palestine and scriptural and Christian history. On Wednesday evening a social dance, kept up through the greater part of the year, is as much enjoyed by patients and employes as anything. During the winter for four or five months each Thursday evening is devoted to "literary" exercises, consisting of lectures, essays, reading of select prose and poetry, declamations, and glee singing, in which patients, employes, and officers take part. Thus the time passes so pleasantly with many that they long look back upon their residence in the hospital with almost unmingled pleasure.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The value of the products of the farm and garden, as will be seen by a glance at the products for 1879 and 1880, has given a good return for the labor bestowed upon them. The products are of really more value than the estimated price attached to them. The importance of a good supply of fresh vegetables cannot be over-estimated. It would not be possible to obtain in this market such an excellent supply as our garden affords. It is rare that two kinds of vegetables are not supplied to patients' tables every day, and not unfrequently three, and even four kinds are supplied. In garden work many patients find the most congenial employment, that is not unlike true recreation.

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For two or three years past some varieties of products have fallen below our expectations, owing to extreme drought, or excessive rainfall, or the ravages of insects, but as a rule we have been able to supply ourselves with all vegetables except potatoes, which, within the period named, have yielded only from one-half to two-thirds crop.

A visitation of hog cholera last year entailed a serious loss, the only one of the kind of much importance in the history of the hospital.

The crop of the present year has not been fully gathered and measured, but will be a fair one.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

It is with much pleasure I can acknowledge the receipt of the following newspapers, which have been gratuitously sent to the Hospital, for the use of patients, by their editors and publishers during the biennial period: Muscatine Weekly Journal; The Standard (Chicago); Ottumwa Democrat; DeWitt Observer; Gate City; Iowa Tribune; State Press; Henry County Press; Mount Pleasant Journal; Marysville Miner; Monona Gazette.

Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, through Mr. L. L. Whittemore, have given three volumes, and Mr. O. V. Dotson one volume, for the library.

Mr. R. H. Tyler has given an engraving for one of the wards.

Mr. A. Comstock, of Colorado, and Dr. Arnold, of Florida, have presented the garden and greenhouse with valuable shrubs and plants, all of which were gratefully accepted.

Miss Helen Potter and her troupe gave one of their interesting entertainments, and Miss Garmo, a reading, before an audience of patients, all of which was very much enjoyed.

IN CONCLUSION,

I have to sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for the support and aid your frequent counsel, watchful care, and cordial interest in the Hospital and the welfare of its inmates has afforded me.

Invoking the favor and guidance of an overruling Providence, and hoping for the assistance that a liberal policy extended to the institution will afford, I commend it to the confidence and support of the people of the State.

MARK RANNEY.

Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, October 1st, 1881.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at beginning o	f the period		267	215	482
Number at beginning o	the period		326	219	545
Admitted in the period			593	434	1,027
Total present in the period	riod			46	111
Discharged Recovered		**********	(100)	43	104
Improved		*********	155	65	164
Stationery			66	32	98
Died			5	1	6
The same of the contract of th				187	485
1 to the movie	d		296		554
Remaining at the end of	f the period		297	247	994
Remaining at the end of Average present during	the period		279.66	218.78	498.44
Average present during	the period				

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted Discharged—Recovered Improved Stationary Died	2597 789 372 571 559	2001 631 303 449 370	4598 1420 675 1020 929 10
Not insane	2300	1754	4054

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE PERIOD.

	WHEN	ADMI	TTED.	WHEN	ATTA	CKED.
AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	4		4	18	3	16
5 to 20	19 43	16 36	35 79	15 41	. 18	33 71
80 to 25 25 to 30	51	30	81	44	38	82
0 to 35	57	37	94	45	33	78
5 to 40	35	21	56	30	15	45
0 to 45	39	20	59	19	20	39
5 to 50	18	14	32	16	16	32
0 to 60	31	32	63	18	20	38
0 to 70	21	8	29	17	9	26
0 to 80	5	5	10	3	2	5
0 and over						
Jnknown	3		3	61	14	75
Vot insane				4	1	5
Total	326	219	545	326	219	545

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	WHEN	ADMI	TTED.	WHEN	ATTA	CKED.		
AGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Under 15	32	171	49	124	66	190		
15 to 20	185	146	331	238	216	454		
20 to 25	428	299	727	387	316	703		
25 to 30	362	327	689	320	334	654		
30 to 35	343	315	658	283	286	569		
35 to 40	314	244	558	221	183	404		
40 to 45	241	196	437	156	136	292		
45 to 50	192	153	345	125	108	233		
50 to 60	265	187	452	169	107	276		
60 to 70	130	57	187	78	29	107		
70 to 80	36	21	57	20	9	29		
80 and over	7	1	8	2		2		
Unknown	62	38	100	466	210	676		
Not insane				8	1	9		
Total	2597	2001	4598	2597	2001	4598		

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE FROM THE
	WITHIN
	PERIOD. BEGINNING.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Males. Females. Males. Females. Females.
NATIVITY.	% TE 1 8 E 1
***************************************	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
	Males. Total. Males Femal Femal Total.
	2 2 49
	2 2 4 20 30 90
Maine	1 1 10 10 20
	. 6 2 0 20 20 84
New Hampshire Vermont	1 2 3 30 41 5
Vermont Massachusetts	6 6
Massachusetts	1 1 2 15 10 25
	16 10 26 176 139 315
Connecticut New York	1 1 1 18 8 26
New York New Jersey	90 17 46 216 151 367
New Jersey	1 2 3
Pennsylvania	3 1 4 26 11 37
Delaware	0 4 00 47 110
Maryland	0 0 11 10 0 97
Virginia	1 1 6 0
North Carolina	2 1 3
South Carolina	
Georgia	1 1 1 1
Georgia Alabama Mississippi	2 1 3
Mississippi Louisiana	2 1
Louisiana	11
LouisianaArkansas	40 00 100 100 051
Arkansas	21 18 09 102 100 900
OhioIndiana	19 13 32 00 110
Indiana Illinois	4 2 0 02 00 10
Illinois Kentucky	2 2 4 25 23 48
Kentucky Tennessee	4 7 11 43 27 70
Tennessee Missouri	3 1 4 15 7 22
Missouri Michigan	5 1 6 15 10 25
Michigan Wisconsin	66 49 115 286 219 505
Wisconsin Lowa	1 1 1 2
Iowa Minnesota	1 1
Minnesota Nebraska	1 1 2 2
Nebraska Kansas	1 1 4 1 5
Kansas	1 2 2
Kansas California District of Columbia	1
District of Columbia	
May Meyico	0 5 7
Canada	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Nova Scotia New Brunswick	46 291 202 493
New Brunswick. Great Britain.	29 11 40 401 201
Great Britain	
MANNE	

TABLE V-CONTINUED.

	WITHIN PERIOR					
NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Germany	1 2		1 .			
Austria	1		40			
Frussia	3	3	1	1		
Holland	1					
Denmark	2	1	2 2	2		
NOFWAV	2		2	11		14
weden		1	1	2:		42
rance	10	7	17			87
Portugal	4	1	5			25
				1		1
				1 2		2
witzerland	3	2	5	22	16	38
				6		7
F	1		1	16		30
lew South Wales			-	1	2.5	30
Inknown	2		2	60		1.00
	-		2	60	49	109
Total	326	010	- 1-	2000		
	020	219	045	2597	2001	1598

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

		N TH ERIO			OM T	
RESIDENCE,		38.			· Se	
*	les.	emales.	al.	les.	emales	aj.
	Mal	Fei	Total.	Males	Fer	Total.
State at large	54	13	67	274	69	343
Adams	1 2	1 4	6	13	7 13	20
Allamakee	-	*	0	13	20	33
Appanoose	8	8	16	41	32	73
Audubon	1	1	2	4	4	8
Benton				17	19	36
Black Hawk				14	13	27
				12	12	24
				10	11	21
Buchanan				7	5	12
Buena Vista				1		1
Butler				- 4	5	9
Calhoun				1		1
				7	2	9
Cass	6	4	10	13	13	26
Cedar	6	6	12	33	45	78
Cerro Gordo				5		5
Cherokee				2	1	3
Chickasaw				8	7	15
Clarke	6	4	10	24	10	34
Clay				3	1	4
Clayton	****	***		27	17	44
Clinton				49 10	44	93 15
Crawford		· · · · i	3	26	10	36
Dallas	5	2	7	45	25	70
Decatur	1	4	5	27	26	53
Delaware	1	- 1		13	7	20
Des Moines	12	6	18	96	96	192
Dickinson				2	1	3
Dubuque				47	53	100
Emmet				2	1	3
				16	14	30
Floyd				6	5	11
Franklin				2	4	6
Fremont	1	8	9	11	23	34
Greene		***		8	13	21
Grundy					2	2
Guthrie	3	1	4	14	10	24
Hamilton		1	1	1	6	7
Hardin				7	9	16
Harrison	4	3	7	22	22	44
Henry	12	- 8	20	81	69	150
Howard				1	6	7
Humboldt		**		2		2
Iowa	5	3	8	37	31	68

TABLE VI-CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE.		N TH			OM GINN	THE UNG.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jackson				21		
Jasper Jefferson	10	16	25	6:		
Johnson	13	6				
Jones				1		
Keokuk	9	6	15	60		
Kossuth						
Lee	12	17	29	120		
Louisa	4	4	8	29 37		
Lucas	5	5	10	26		
Lyon					i	
Madison	5	3	8	41	24	
Mahaska	10	6	16	53		
Marion Marshall	8	5	13	75		
Mills	5		5	26 35		
Mitchell				2		
Monona				7	7	
Monroe	2	2	4	39		
Montgomery	2	2	4	22	10	
Muscatine O'Brien	10	5	15	54	41	
Page	11	2	13	31	1	
Palo Alto		. 2	10		13	
Pocahontas				2	3	
Polk	14	11	25	75	78	153
Pottawattamie	5	10	15	43	42	85
Poweshiek	7	2	9	22	28	50
Scott	2 13	11	3	8	8	16
Shelby	2	1	24	64	84	148 13
Story				7	7	14
Tama	1		1	12	6	18
Taylor	4		4	19	13	32
Van Buren	6	1	7	13	8	21
Wapello	4	8	8	57 69	55	112
Warren	5	1	6	40	55 21	61
Washington	5	1	6	69	41	110
Wayne	3	4	7	15	17	32
Webster				5	5	10
Winneshiek	C. 40 a.				1	1
Woodbury				20	12	32
Worth				5		5
Wright				2		2
From elsewhere				73	52	125
Total	326	910	E 45		2001	1200
	920	219	949.7	1,667	2001	4998

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

Gardeners 2 2 9 Grain dealers 1 1 Grocers 5 5 Gunsmiths 2 1 Harness-makers 5 2 Hotel-keepers 1 1 8 Hunters 2 Iron-moulders 2 Lewelers 2 Lewelers 2			N TH ERIO			OM T	
Agents			es.	_		es.	
Agents		les.	nal	E E	es.	nal	al.
Apothecaries. A 1 1 A 1 ists		Ma	Fer	Lot	Ma	Fer	Pot
Attists Attorneys Bakers Bakers Barbers Barbers Barbers Barbers Barbers Barbers Basket-makers Barbers Basket-makers Barbers Book-binders Bridge-builders Broom-makers Bridge-builders Broom-makers Broom						1	1
Attorneys Bankers Bankers Bankers Bankers Bankers Barbers Brewers Brew							
Bakers Barbers Book And Barbers Book Barbers Book Barbers Book Barbers Book Barbers Book Barbers Bridge-builders Broom-makers Broom-makers Broom-makers Broom-makers Broom-makers Barbers Barb							
Bankers 4 4 9 Barbers 4 4 9 Basket-makers 1 1 Blacksmiths 3 3 28 Book-binders 1 1 1 Book-binders - 1 1 Book-binders - 1 1 Book-binders - 1 1 Brewers 2 2 4 Brewers 2 2 4 Brewers 2 2 4 Brewers 2 2 4 Broom-makers 1 1 8 Cabiers 5 5 6 Cabiers 1 1 5 Carpenters 1 1 5 Cashiers 1 1 5 Cashiers 6 6 6 39 Chair-makers 1 1 5 Clerks 6 6 6 39 Clerks 6 6 6 39							
Barbers Barket-makers Blasket-makers Blacksmiths Book binders Book binders Book keepers Bridge-builders Brewers Bridge-builders Broom-makers Broom-makers Blacketers Bl							
Basket-makers 1 8 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 9 9 8 8 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 <		****		;			
Blacksmiths 3 3 28 Boiler-makers 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4		4			
Boiler-makers							
Book binders 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		3					2
Book keepers 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 <t< td=""><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		1		1			
Brewers. 2 2 4 4 Bridge-builders 2 2 4 4 Bridge-builders 3 1 1 Broom-makers 2 2 2 4 4 Bridge-builders 3 5 5 Butchers 4 1 1 1 8 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 5 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 5 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 5 Sathert-makers 2 2 5 Sathert-makers 3 1 1 5 Sathert-makers 4 5 Sathert-makers 4 5 Sathert-makers 4 5 Sathert-makers 5 Sathert-makers 6 6 6 8 39 Sathert-makers 7 2 2 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 2 2 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 1 2 2 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 1 2 2 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 Sathert-makers 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
Bridge-builders Broom-makers Butchers B							
3700m-makers		2		2			
Butchers 1 5 aabinet-makers 1 1 8 Carpenters 10 10 57 ashiers 1 1 57 bashiers 1 1 1 barrenakers 1 1 1 lerks 6 6 39 bolliers 4 4 confectioners 2 2 cooks 1 1 5 coopers 4 4 Dentists 2 20 20 Pentists 2 20 20 20 Pungrists 2 20 20 1754 pt Purgrists 1 1 2 2 ditors 1 1 2 2 ditors 1 1 4 4 Dengineers 1 1 4 4 Ingravers 1 1 4 4 Tarmers 1 1 4 4 Ingravers 2 2 1 1 aarners 1 1 1 1 1 aarners 1 1 1 1 1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							
Description							
Carpenters							
Jashiers 1 Lair-makers 1 Jigar-makers 1 Jerks 6 Jolliers 4 Jonfectioners 2 Jooks 1 1 Joopers 4 Jentists 2 2 Joomestic duties 208 208 1754 l' Jomestic duties 208 208 1754 l' Druggists 2 2 2 Giltors 1 1 2 2 Engravers 1 1 4 2 Engravers 1 1 4 2 Farmers 151 151 151 1210 1 aardeers 2 2 9 1 riain dealers 1 1 8 1 riocers 5 1 1 8 Junsmiths 2 2 2 Iat-braiders 5 1 1 8 Interess-makers 1 1 8 Interess-makers 2 2 2 Iotel-keepers 1 1 8 Interess-makers 2 2 2 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>							1
Dair-makers 1 1 Sigar-makers 1 1 Olliers 4 2 Oonfectioners 2 2 Ooopers 4 4 Oopers 4 4 Dentists 2 2 Omestic duties 208 208 .1754 tr Druggists 2 2 Editors 1 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 1 4 Armers 1				10			
Jigar makers 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
Clerks	icar-makers					****	
Dolliers 4 Confectioners 2 Cooks 1 1 5 Doopers 4 Dentists 208 208 1754 Pougsists 2 2 Editors 1 1 2 Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 4 Farmers 151 151 1210 1 Farmers 1 1 5 1 Farmers 2 2 9 1 Farineers 2 2 9 1 Farineers 2 2 9 1 Harness-makers 2 2 1 Harness-makers 2 2 1 Hat-braiders 2 2 1 Hotel-keepers 1 1 8 Hutters 2 2 ron-moulders 2 2 Laborers 76 76 51s Lawyers 2 2 9	lerks			6			1
Confectioners 2 Cooks 1 1 5 Loopers 4 4 Dentists 2 2 Domestic duties 208 208 765 Druggists 2 2 Engineers 1 1 2 Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 4 Farmers 15 151 1210 1 Farmers 2 2 9 Irain dealers 1 1 3 Frocers 5 5 3 Gunsmiths 2 2 Harbersalders 5 4 Hutters 2 ron-moulders 2 2 lewelers 76 76 518 Laborers 76 76 518 Lawrers 2 2 9	olliers						1
Cooks 1 1 5 Coopers 4 4 Dentists 208 28 Dentists 208 1754 µ Druggists 1 1 2 Editors 1 1 2 Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 4 Farmers 151 151 1210 1 Farmers 2 2 9 1 Train dealers 1 1 1 Frocers 5 5 1 Gunsmiths 2 2 Hartiess-makers 2 2 Hat-braiders 2 2 Hotel-keepers 1 1 8 Hutters 2 2 ron-moulders 2 2 ewelers 2 2 Laborers 76 76 51s Lawyers 2 2 9	onfectioners						
Dopers 4 Dentists 2 Domestic duties 208 Druggists 2 Citions 1 Engineers 1 Engravers 1 Farmers 151 Istilization 1 Farmers 1 Inain dealers 2 Irain dealers 1 Insmitts 2 Iarness-makers 5 Harbersadders 5 Hotel-keepers 1 Inters 2 ron-moulders 2 ewelers 76 Aaborers 76 Eawners 2 Indicates 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 5 3 6 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 <td>ooks</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	ooks			1			
Dentists 208 20 20 1754 lt Druggists 2 2 2 Engineers 1 1 4 4 Engravers 1 1 1 1 4 Farmers 151 151 l210 1 1 Fardeners 2 2 9 1	ooners						
Domestic duties. 208 208 1754 l' Druggists. 2 208 1754 l' Editors. 1 1 2 2 Engineers. 1 1 4 1 Engravers. 1 1 1 4 Farmers. 151 151 1210 1 Fardeners. 2 2 9 1 Frocers. 5 5 Junsmiths. 2 2 Harness-makers. 5 6 Hat-braiders. 1 1 8 Hotel-keepers. 1 1 8 Hunters. 2 2 ron-moulders. 2 2 ewelers. 76 76 518 Laborers. 76 76 518 Lawyers. 2 2 9	entists				2		
Druggists 1 1 2 Editors 1 1 2 Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 4 Farmers 151 151 1210 1 Fardeners 2 2 9 Frain dealers 1 1 3 Focers 5 5 3 Gunsmiths 2 2 Harbraiders 5 4 4 Hotel-keepers 1 1 8 Hunters 2 2 ron-moulders 2 2 lewelers 76 76 518 Laborers 76 76 518 Lawrors 2 2 9	omestic duties		208	208		1754	175
Editors 1 1 2 Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 151 151 1210 1 Farmers 2 2 9 1	rnggists				2		
Engineers 1 1 4 Engravers 1 1 Farners 151 151 1210 1 Farners 2 2 9 Frain dealers 1 1 Frocers 5 5 Gunsmiths 2 2 Harriess-makers 5 5 Hat-braiders 2 2 Hunters 2 2 ron-moulders 2 2 ewelers 76 76 518 aborers 76 76 518 aundresses 2 2 9	ditors	1		1	2		
Engravers 151 151 1210 1 Farmers 151 151 1210 1 Frain dealers 2 2 9 Frain dealers	ngineers	1		1	4		
Farmers 151 151 1210 1 Iardeners 2 2 9 Grain dealers	noravers				1		
Jardeners 2 2 9 Frain dealers - 1 1 Frozers 5 5 5 Junsmiths 2 2 Hartness-makers 5 2 Jat-braiders 2 2 Jotel-keepers 1 1 8 Junters 2 2 ron-moulders 2 2 ewelers 2 2 aaborers 76 76 518 aavorers 2 2 9 awyers 2 2 9	armers	151		151	1210		12
Frain dealers. 1 procers. 5 quasmiths. 2 Harbraiders. 5 Idel-keepers. 1 1 Hunters. 2 ron-moulders. 2 ewelers. 2 aborers. 76 76 Jambress. 1 aundresses. 2 9 awyers. 2 2	ardeners	2		2	9		1
Trocers	rain dealers				1		
Junsmiths 2 Harness-makers 5 Hat-braiders 2 Iotel-keepers 1 1 8 Iunters 2 ron-moulders 2 ewelers 2 aborers 76 76 518 aundresses 2 9 awyers 2 2 9	rocers				5		
Harness-makers. 5 Lat-braiders. 2 Iotel-keepers. 1 1 8 Iunters. 2 ron-moulders. 2 2 ewelers. 76 76 518 .aborers. 76 76 518 .aundresses. 2 2 9 awvers. 2 2 9	unsmiths				2		15
Motel-keepers.	arness-makers				5		
Motel-keepers.	at-braiders			***		2	
ron-moulders 2 2 2 2 3 Lawrers 2 2 2 9 Lawrers 2 2 2 9	otel-keepers	1		1			
ron-moulders 2 2 2 2 3 Lawrers 2 2 2 9 Lawrers 2 2 2 9	nnters						100
	ron-moulders			****			
Laundresses	ewelers						1
awvers 2 9	aborers	76		76	518		5
awvers 2 9	aundresses					1	1
9 3 9	awvers	2					
Machinists		0	THE PARTY OF	1 2	0	25500	

1882.]

TABLE VII-CONTINUED.

		_				
1-10/7		N TI			C MO.	
	P	ERIO	D.	BEG	INN	NG.
		-				
			100			
		emales.			emales	
	00	ਕ	-:	or.	ਕ	-:
	le	8	ta	le	8	Ę
	Males.	e	Total.	Males.	6	2
	~	-			-	
Mechanics				1		1
Merchants	2		2	32		32
Millers	2		2	.6		6
Milliners					8	- 8
Millwrights				5	,	5
Miners	5		5	21		21
Musicians				3		3
No occupation	22	5	27	255	139	394
Not ascertained				46	19	65
Nurserymen				1		1
Painters	1		1	5		5
Peddlers				6		6
Photographers				3		3
Physicians	3		3	11		11
Plasterers			1			10
Pork-packers			-1	1		1
Potters				. 0		2
Preachers	· · · i		1	16		16
Printers	1		2	8		
	2		2			8
Saddlers			;	5	****	5
Sailors	1		1	0		6
Salesmen	1		1			4
Saloon-keepers	1		1	6		6
Seamstresses		1	1		15	15
Servants					28	28
Ship-stewards				1		1
Shoe-makers	3		3	24		24
Silversmith				1		1
Soldiers				3		3
Speculators				2		2
Stage-drivers				1		1
Stock dealers				3		3
Students	2	1	3	18	1	19
Surveyors				1		1
Tailors				17		17
Teachers	4	4	8	19	32	51
Teamsters	î		1	7		7
Telegraph operators			4			4
Tinners				6		6
Traders	4		4			13
Wagon-makers			4			4
Watch-makers				1		1
Weavers				3	1	4
				1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1
Matal	000	010	- 1-	0=0=	2001	1500
Total	326	219	545	2591	2001	4008

out or the street

TABLE VIII. CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN TI	HE PER	IOD.		FROM THE BE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Single	171 140	56 144	227 284	1337 1128	659	1996 2269	
Widowed	10	15	25 6	87 16	170 22	257 38	
Divorced	3		3	29	9	38	
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	4598	

TABLE IX.

A COLUMN	IN T	HE PER	RIOD.		M THE	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Commissioners of Insanity By judges of the Circuit Court	317	219		1726 + 65	46	2982 111
By clerks of the Circuit Court By judges of the County Court				36 490	26 462	62 952
By judges of the District Court By friends				14 174 33	169	14 343 33
By Governor's order From other States and Territories				- 59	42	101
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	4598

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED—OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.				FROM THE			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
By the State alone	272	13 206	67 478	271 2089 179 58	68 1722 169 42	3811 348 100		
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	- 4598		

1892.1

TABLE XI.

SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

		THIN T			M THE	
CAUSES.		les.			les.	
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	rotal.
Abortion					31	- 2
Apoplexy				4	3	- 7
Blindness				3	1	4
Podily injuries	1000000000	Contraction of the		13	3	16
Business anxieties	. 6		6	44	3	47
Business anxieties		7	7		44	4
Concussion	. 1		1	4		4
Connected with general ill health	. 26	34	60	144	186	330
Constitutional	. 8	4	12	61	48	109
Disappointed affections Disappointment	. 5	5	10	21	29	50
Disappointment		1	1	11	12	23
Disease of the brain				1		
Disordered menstruation			2		93	9:
Domestic trouble	. 9			56	111	16
Epilepsy	. 20	4			88	31
Excessive study Exposure to cold	. 1		1	9	2	1
Exposure to cold				5	2	,
Fright	. 2	7	9	12	21	3
Fright. Grief, loss of friends, etc Hemiplegia	. 2	13	15		71	8
Hemiplegia				3	6	
Heredity Hysteria	. 2	3	5	85	89	174
Hysteria					5	2
Ill treatment			13	74	19	78
Injuries of the head Intemperance	11	5		228	28	256
Jealousy	. 32	9	91	3	3	200
Lastation protracted					7	
Lactation, protracted Loss of health in military service				29	1	20
Loss of property	9	1	3	26	9	3
Loss of property Loss of sleep Masturbation	9		2	3	1	
Masturbation	26		26	242	6	24
Measles				2	1	
Meningeal inflammation					î	
No satisfactory cause assigned Nostalgia	. 119	70	189	898	618	1510
Nostalgia		2		2	6	1
Not insane	. 4	1	5	8	1	
Not insane					1	
Original defect	. 5	2	7	25	9	3.
Over-exertion	. 7	6	13	79	32	11
Original defect. Over-exertion Paralysis				6	3	4
Pecuniary anxiety	. 1		1	35	7	4:
Political excitement				4		1
Poverty, hardships, etc Puerperal condition	. 7	12	19		28	4
Puerperal condition		18	18		255	25
Religious excitement	. 8	4	12	83	59	143
Scarlet fever		:		2	2	
Scrofula					1	
Senility	. 2	1	3	17	5	2

TABLE XI-CONTINUED.

		THIN T		FROM THE BE			
CAUSES.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
permatorrhea piritualism unstroke yphills yphoid fever se of tobacco Iterine disease accination enereal excesses.	8 3 4	1 1	9 4 4 3	1 5 35 22 20 1 2 6	5 3 5 11 1 49	1 8 2 8 8	

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute	109	61	170	1075		1768 1228
Mania, chronic	17	5	22			
Mania, puerperal		12	12		183	
Mania homicidal				15		1
Melancholia, acute	60		117			
Melancholia, chronic	15	16	31		103	
Dementia, acute	33	5	38		47	
Dementia, chronic		9	4	19	3	2
Dementia, senile	- 4			1		
Dipsomania	1		1	1	1	
Not insane	4	1	5	8	1	
NOT HISAHE	_	_		_	-	-
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	459

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING		
	Males.	Females.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic. A poplectic Paralytic. Suicidal. Homicidal. Heredity.	6 16 7		34 7 42 9 49	260 9 26 131 66	104 6 8 156 20	364 15 34 287 86
Chorea. None. Not insane. Total.	243 4 326	1 155 1	1	1833	4	4

TABLE XIV.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK IN THOSE ADMITTED,

NUMBER.		N TI			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
First	Males.	Females.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
First. Second Third Fourth	25	29 10	54 21	258	3 1369	3142	
SixthSeventh	3	3 1 	1	21	3		
"Several" Unknown Not insane	9 4 41	4	13 50 5	140	130		
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	4598	

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.				THE ING.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one month	54	35	89	398	251	649
One to three months	54	39	93	412		801
Three to six months	34	21	55			467
Six to nine months	17	21	38	174		
Nine to twelve months	5	11	16	55		119
Twelve to eighteen months	18	13	31	162		285
Eighteen months to two years	14	4	18	52		108
Two to three years	18	17	35	141	121	262
Three to four years	8	8	16	98	74	172
Four to five years	4	10	14	65		120
Five to ten years	22	19	41	146		276
Ten to fifteen years	5	2	7	72		109
Fifteen to twenty years	4	4	8	41	22	63
Twenty to twenty-five years	1	1	2	16	7	23
Twenty-nve to thirty years	1		1	7	2 5	9
Over thirty years	1		1	10		15
Unknown	62	13	75	506	255	
Not insane	4	1	5	8	1	9
	-	-	_	-		-
Total	326	219	545	2597	2001	4598

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES, FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT EACH AGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under fifteen		9		8.87	13.63	10.58
Fifteen to twenty		87	193		40.27	42.51
Twenty to twenty-five	155	138		40.05	43.67	41.6
Twenty-five to thirty	118	114	232	36.87	34.18	35.4
Thirty to thirty-five	97	91	188	34.27	31.81	33.0
Thirty-five to forty	52	58	110	23.52	31.69	27.2
Forty to forty-five	57	39	96	36 53	28.67	32.8
Forty-five to fifty	39	23	62	31.20	21.29	26.60
Fifty to sixty	61	27	88	36.09	25.23	31.88
Sixty to seventy	10	4	14	. 12.82	13.79	13.08
Seventy to eighty	3	4 2	5	15.00	22.22	17.2
Unknown		39	119	17.16	18.57	17.60
Total	789	631	1420			

1882].

TABLE XVII.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM BEGINNING.

	NU	ЈМВІ	ER.	AFTER	NT RECO EACH PI DURATIO	ERIOD
DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month	235	134		59.04		
One to three months	202			49.02	52.69	50.81
Three to six months	104	98	202	44.44	42.06	43.25
Six to nine months	66	61	127	37.93	34.65	36.28
Nine to twelve months	15	23	38	27.27	35.93	31.93
Twelve to eighteen months	32	31		13.58	25.20	22.10
Eighteen to twenty-four months	5	10	15	9.61	17.85	13.88
Two to three years	7	5	12	4.96	4.13	4.58
Three to four years	6	4	10	6.12	5.40	5.81
Four to five years	3 2	1	4	4.61	1.81	3.33
Five to ten years	2	3	5	1.36	2.30	1.81
Over ten years	1		1	.68		.45
Unknown	111	56	167	21.93	21.96	21.94
Total	789	631	1420			

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Juder one month Juder one month Juder to two months Two to three months Three to six months Six to nine months Nine to twelve months. Viewlve to eighteen months Eighteen to twenty-four months	70 70 Wales.	Emales. Females.	122 128 128 129 129
One to two months. Ewo to three months. Three to six months. Six to nine months. Vine to twelve months.	27 50 70 239	5 31 52	32 81 122
two to three months. Firee to six months. Six to nine months. Vine to twelve months.	70 239	52	122
Twelve to eighteen months			
	160 93 84	137 65 91	297 158 175
Three to four years	29 27 5	21 30 7	50 57 12
Cour to five years	1 4	3	3 7

TABLE XIX.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

	NUM	BER RI ERED.	ECOV-
	DURATION.	8	
	gi,	ale	ij.
	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month			2
1 to 2 months		2 2	34
2 to 3 months			58
3 to 6 months			264
6 to 9 months			302
9 to 12 months			185
12 to 18 months			208
	4		96
2 to 3 years			70
4 to 5 years		2 3	24 5
			17
Unknown			155
		-	
Total		631	1420

 ${\bf TABLE~XX}.$ Form of disease of those recovered from the beginning.

		ER RE	cov-	PER C ERE FOR	D OF	RECOV- EACE
FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute		342 25	932 71	54.88 6.67	49.70	52.86
Melancholia, acute		149	279		42.93	
Melancholia, chronic		16	. 27	11.00	15.53	
Mania, puerperal		94	94		51.36	51.36
Mania, epileptic	6	3	9	3.03	3.37	3.12
Mania, homicidal	3		3	20.00		20 0
Dementia, acute	3	1	4	15.00	20.00	
Dipsomania		1	1		100.00	50.0
Total	789	631	1420			

$\begin{array}{c} \text{TABLE XXI.} \\ \text{causes of disease of those recovered from the beginning.} \end{array}$

	-	-		1	-	
	NT	UMBE	P			ECOV-
		OVE			ED OF	
	ILEC	OTE	LLJ.	CLASS	ADM	TTED.
CASES OR CLASSES OF CAUSES.	-	1	-			-
CASES OR CLASSES OF CAUSES.		00			55	
	ni.	emales.		vi.	emales	
	le	i ii	7	Je	l ä	五
	Males.	Fel	Total.	Males	E e	Total
V V	-					
Connected with ill health	49	76	125	34.02		37.87 40.80
Heredity	36		71	42.35	39.32	43.01
Disordered menstruation		40 27	40		43.01	50.70
Religious excitement	45		72	54.21	66,66	48.93
Business anxieties	21	2	23	47.72 38.57	29.57	29.41
Grief, loss of friends, etc	4	21	25	24.79	33.33	25.00
Masturbation	60		62			
Novel reading		1	1	07.50	100.00	100.00 29.34
Domestic trouble	21	28	49	37.50	25.22	45.48
Puerperal condition		116	116	10000	45.48	55.17
Loss of health in military service	16		16	55.17	57.14	38.09
Pecuniary anxiety	12	8	16	34.28	27.58	36.00
Disappointed affections	10		18			100.00
Spermatorrhea	1			100.00	91 05	47.74
Over exertion	43	10	58	54.43	31.25	100.00
War excitement	3	1.0.0	3	100.00		25.00
Loss of sleep	1		1	33.33	50,00	36,36
Excessive study	3	1	4			38.67
Intemperance	87	12	99		42.85	22.85
Loss of property	6	2	8	23.07	44.44	32.25
Γyphoid fever	6	4	10	30.00	36,36	
Meningeal inflammation		1	1		100.00	100.00
Senility	1		1	5.88	20.00	4.54
Hysteria		3	8		60.00	60.00
Epilepsy	4	3	7	1.76	3.40	30.76
Injury of the head	24		24	32.43		50.10
Vaccination	1		1	50.00	100 00	
Excessive use of tobacco	1	1	2	100.00		100.00 57.79
Constitutional	42	21	63	68.85	48.75	28.57
Uterine disease		14	14		28.57	30.00
Spiritualism	2	1	3	40.00	20.00	27.27
Fright	4	5	9	33.33	23.80	30.43
Disappointment	4	3	7	36.36	25.00	
Change of life		14	14	07 00	31.81	31.81
Ill treatment	1	7	8		36.84	34.78 5.88
Original defect	2		2	8.00		50.00
Political excitement	2		2	50.00	50.00	42.85
Exposure to cold	2	1	3	40.00		28.94
Sunstroke	11		11	31.42	90.00	18.51
Syphilis	4	1	5	18.18		31.25
Bodily injuries	2	8	5		100.00	14.28
Lactation, protracted		1	1		14.28 33.33	11.11
Paralysis		1	1	70.00		33,33
Measles	1		1	50.00	17 05	18.18
Poverty, hardship, etc	3		. 8	18.75	17.85	25.00
Blindness	1 -1		1	33.33		25.00

TABLE XXI-CONTINUED.

		UMB	ER RED.	ERE	D OF	RECOV- EACH ITTED.
CAUSES OF CLASSES OF CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nostralgia Jeatousy Concussion Disease of brain Veneral excesses No satisfactory cause assigned	1 1 1 1 2 247	3 1 153	4 1 1 1 3 400	25.00 100.00	100.00	50.00 16.66 25.00 100.00 42.85
Total	789	631	1420			

TABLE XXII. NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

		UMB)		ERE	DOFE	ECOV-
COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	8	6	14	32.00	35.29	33,33
New Hampshire		2	6	40,00	20.00	30,00
Vermont	6	5	11	21.42	22.72	22.00
Massachusetts	11	6	17		28.37	31.48
Rhode Island		2	2		33,33	33,33
Connecticut	2	2 2 37	4	18.33	20.00	16.00
New York	* 49	37	86		26.61	27.30
New Jersey		3	8	27.77	27.50	30.76
Pennsylvania	64	56	120	29.62	37.08	32.69
Maryland	6	3	9	28.07	27.27	24.32
Virginia	16	17	33	25,39	36.17	30.00
North Carolina	8	2	10		22.22	37.03
South Carolina	2		2	50.00		22.22
Alabama	1		1			25.00
Louisiana	1		î	50,00		33,33
Arkansas	î		1	100,00		100,00
Ohio	139	135	274			35.08
Indiana	63	55	118		34.59	30.76
			71			34.97
Illinois	.32	39	71	34.40	35.45	34.9

1882.J

TABLE XXII—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.		UMB: COVE	ER RED.	ER	ED OF	RECOV- EACH ITTED.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kentucky. Tennessee Missouri. Michigan Wisconsin. Iowa. Minnesota. District of Columbia. New Mexico. Canada. Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Norway Sweden Holland Belgium Bohemia France. Portugal Switzerland Netherlands. Germany. Austria Prossia. Denmark England Ireland Scotland Wales. Unknown.	116 8 8 111 6 5 5 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		29 15 16 8 8 14 198 12 1 10 23 4 1 16 6 5 11 1 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	35.80 32.00 32.00 33.33 38.81 100.00 44.11 24.00 31.03	34.21 30.43 18.51 28.57 90.00 39.72 100.00 40.00 20.00 23.52 17.24 50.00 21.42 14.28	29.00 31.25 22.85 36.36 56.00 39.20 50.00
Total	789	631 1	120			

TABLE XXIII.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

		N TH ERIO			OM T	
CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Fotal.
Chronic insanity Exhaustion from acute mania	6	9 3		100	79 26	17
Typho-mania				7	6	1
Acute delirious mania Melancholia with abstinence from food	0	1	3	12 14	12 11	2
Softening of the brain	Acres !	0.00		3		-
Congestion of the brain	10000	:		8	2	10
Organic disease of the brain				2		
General paralysis Apoplexy				13	3	10
Hemiplegia	5	3	8	34	18	5
Epilepsy	19		16	103	1	
Puerperal mania			10	105	41 6	14
Suicide	- 1			9	7	1
Consumption Congestion of lungs	12	5	17	105	96	20
Congestion of lungs	1		1	2	2	
Abscess of lung				3		
Bronchitis Typhoid fever				1		
Intermittent fever					-2	
Congestive fever				1	1	
Dysentery and diarrhoa	1	1	0	26	25	5
Cholera morbus				1	1	
Chronic gastritis Chronic hepatic disease	1		1	2	3	
Chronic hepatic disease				1	1	
Strangulated hernia					2	
Diabetes				····i	1	
Dropsy	****			1 0	2	
Disease of the heart	1		1	4	4	
Uterine hemorrhage	Same	and the same			1	
Uterine disease					î	
Erysipelas	1	1	2	5	2	
Syphilis Senility	3		3	9		
Accident	5	1	6	19	6	2
Enteritis				1	1	
Scrofula		****		1		
Pneumonia				î		
Obscure brain disease	1		1	6	2	
Paraplegia				2		
Cancer		2	2	1	2	
Paralysis Perebro-spinal meningitis	2		2	5		
Pleurisy	****				1	
Angematosis				3		
Anæmatosis Injuries received before admission				1		
Pericarditis				î		
Rubeola		4	4	1		

TABLE XXIII-CONTINUED.

				PERIO			OM T	
	CAUSES.	1	Males.	Females,	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Empyemia General decay Chronic meningit Periencephalitis Acute laryngitis	is	······························	!		1 1 1 1 1 1	1		1 1 1 1
eneral ill health Inknown Total			1		1 1 98		970	1

TABLE XXIV.

AGES AT DEATH.

Twenty to twenty-five 3 4 7 52 40 92 Twenty to twenty-five 3 4 7 52 40 92 Twenty to twenty-five 4 5 9 70 40 92 Thirty to thirty-five 5 4 9 57 60 117 Thirty to thirty-five 5 4 9 57 60 117 Forty to forty-five 8 2 10 53 38 91 Forty-five to fifty 5 1 6 53 24 77 Sixty to seventy 11 7 18 6 75 31 220 Seventy to eighty 3 1 4 22 9 31 Eighty to ninety 4 4 4 Unknown 15 11 26 Total				N TH ERIO			OM '	
Onder lifteen			Males.	Tr.	Fotal.	Males.	Females.	Fotal.
Twenty-five to thirty	Under fifteen					5		8
Thirty to thirty-five 5 4 9 70 49 110 Thirty-five to forty 5 4 9 57 60 117 Thirty-five to forty 13 3 16 84 51 135 Forty to forty-five 8 2 10 53 38 91 Forty-five to fifty 5 1 6 53 24 77 Fifty to sixty 11 7 18 67 53 120 Seventy to eighty 8 2 10 52 19 71 Eighty to ninety 3 1 4 2 9 31 Total				3	9			
Thirty-five to forty 5 4 9 57 60 117 Forty to forty-five 8 2 10 53 38 91 Forty to forty-five 8 2 10 53 38 91 Fifty to sixty 5 1 6 53 24 77 Sixty to seventy 11 7 18 67 53 120 Seventy to eighty 3 1 4 22 9 31 Eighty to ninety 4 4 4 Unknown 15 11 26				4	7			
Forty to forty-five				5	9			
Forty-five to fifty				4				
Pifty to sixty			10					
Sixty to seventy. 11 7 18 67 53 120 Sixty to seventy 8 2 10 52 19 71 Eighty to ninety 3 1 4 22 9 31 Unknown. 15 11 26 Total.			0	21				
Seventy to eighty 8 2 10 52 19 71 Seventy to eighty 3 1 4 22 9 31 Eighty to ninety 4 4 4 Unknown 15 11 26			11	1				
Seventy to eighty 3 1 4 22 9 31 Eighty to ninety 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4				4				
Unknown 4 4 4 Total 5 11 26	Seventy to eighty		0	2	- 4			
Total. 15 11 26				1	4		9	31
Total.	Unknown	• •						4
Total						15	11	26
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Total	ľ	66	32	98	559	awa!	

TABLE XXV.

RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

Of all admitted	PER CENT.		Males.	Females.	Total.
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TABLE XXVI.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM THE BEGINNING.

	SIC	M AD ON I	NTO	FRO	OM T	
	Males.	Eemales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month		51	128	22	19	41
One to two months	32	29	61	14		29
Two to three months.	32	15	47	11	6	17
Three to six months	72	36	108	24	25	49
Six to nine months	47	20	67	19	24	43
Nine to twelve months	41	26	67	20	16	36
Twelve to eighteen months		29	78	52	25	77
Eighteen to twenty-four months	42	21	63	29	18	47
Two to three years	60	48	108	46	34	80
Three to four years	34	28	62	32	20	52
Four to five years	22	18	40	26	14	40
Five to ten years	43	31	77	74	55	129
Ten to twenty years		15	23	79	39	118
Over twenty years				19	7	26
Unknown	* * *			92	53	145
Total	559	370	929	559	370	929

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE PERIOD.

	AGE.		Males	emales	tal.
* *			Ma	Fe	To
Jnder fifteen				1	
ifteen to twenty				10 12	2
wenty to twenty-five.				25 20	
wenty-five to thirty				43 36	1
Chirty to thirty-five		**********		56 38	
Chirty-five to forty				33 28	
Forty to forty-five				41 32	
orty-five to fifty				29 21	
Fifty to sixty				21 41	
sixty to seventy				23 14	
seventy to eighty				7 4	
Eighty to ninety				1	,
Inknown			and the said	7 1	1

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD -DURATION OF DISEASE.

Under one month	PITA	THE		SINC	E TH	E AT-
One to two months	les.	es.				
One to two months	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Three to six months Twelve to eighteen months Eighteen to twenty-four months Two to three years Three to five years Five to ten years Ten to fifteen years Tento fifteen to twenty vears Twenty-five to thirty years Twenty-five to thirty years Thirty to forty years Over forty years	42 27 37 8 3	11 8 30 24 28 25 32 37 32 6 4	28 25 67 55 70 52 74 64 69 14 7	2 3 19 19 21 10 31 34	2 2 4 15 19 18 13 25 50 36 14 10 2 1 2	3 4 7 3 4 3 8 3 9 2 3 5 6 8 4 7 3 3 0 1 8 7 3 3 3
Unknown				88	34	122

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS.

1879 AND 1880.	1880 AND 1881.
October, 18,9	October, 1880
November, 1879 483,50	November, 1880483.43
December, 1879491.09	December, 1880487.57
January, 1880 501.54	January, 1881
February, 1880517.00	February, 1881498.31
March, 1880527,93	March, 1881504.47
April, 1880522.00	April, 1881511.48
May, 1880479,25	May, 1881
June, 1880477.90	June, 1881497.10
July, 1880476,67	July, 1881514.57
August, 1880482.83	August, 1881527.09
September, 1880	September, 1881536.60

Daily average for the period, 498.44.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Steward's exhibit of current expense fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 8	3, 1879.	Auditor of State	\$ 22,384.00
Jan. 8	, 1880.	Auditor of State	21,870.00
Jan. 8	3, 1880.	Collections	852.37
April 7	, 1880.	Auditor of State	21,504.00
April 7	7, 1880.	Collections	1,535.29
May 27	, 1880.	Collections	151.35
May 27		Collections	700.00
July 6	3, 1880.	Collections	1,300.00
July 7	7, 1880.	Auditor of State	18,902.00
Aug.	5, 1880.	Collections	687,89
1	Balance.		\$ 89,886.90 2,795.88
			\$ 92,682.78

EXPENDITURES.

Bills of tenth biennial period, paid by M. L. Edwards, retiring	
Treasurer\$	3,595.67
Bills of tenth biennial period, paid by C. V. Arnold	5,884.36
Meats and fish	8,099.54
Breadstuffs	4,567.55
Coffee and tea	1,819.38
Fruit and vegetables	1,067.43
Sugar and sirup	3,196.68
Groceries	1,255.52
Butter	4,267.63
Cheese and eggs	240.14
Medical supplies	2,810.93
Mortuary expenses	126.23
Postage and stationery	704.10
Dry goods and clothing	5,344.61
Furniture and furnishing	748.59
Hardware and queensware	994.96
Farm	743.78
11	

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82	
Express and exchange	2.15
Contingencies	994.83
Contingencies	376.95
Visiting Committee	307.64
Painters' supplies	825.80
Feed	
Fuel	
Tights	10.644,6
Salaries and wages	02,040.10
Library and diversions	673.73
Repairs	2,092.24
Interest	41.40
	\$ 92.682.78

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

C. V. Arlold, Treasurer, in account with current expense fund Iowa Hospital Insane.

1879).	Dr.	
Oct.	21.	To received from State on requisition	22,384.00
1880).		
June	17.	To received from State on requisition	21,870.00
June	30.	To received from Steward	852.37
April	14.	To received from State on requisition	21,504.00
May	3.	To received from Steward	1,535.29
May	17.	To received from Steward	151.35
May	26.	To received from Superintendent	700.00
July	6.	To received from Superintendent	1,300.00
July	14.	To received from State on requisition	18,902.00
Aug.	5.	To received from Steward	687.89
Oct.	5.	To received from Superintendent	358.00
Oct.	21.	To received from Steward	491.69
Oct.	25.	To received from State on requisition	19,900.00
1881			
Jan.	10.	To received from State on requisition	20,384.00
Jan.	6.	To received from Steward	1,333.95
Jan.	18.	To received from Superintendent	100.00
April	8.	To received from Steward	1,008.88
April	11.	To received from State on requisition	20,774.00
June	25.	To received from Superintendent	810.00
July	7.	To received from Steward	668.14
July	13.	To received from State on requisition	20,330.00
Sept.	30.	To received from Steward	1,238.88

\$ 177,284.44

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18	79.	CR.	
Oct.	30.	By paid M. L. Edwards, ex Treasurer on settlement	₿ 3,595.€
		By paid vouchers for September 1879	5,884.3
		By paid vouchers for October, 1879	6,913.1
		By paid vouchers for November, 1879	6,976.3
		By paid vouchers for December, 1879	8,877.0
		By paid vouchers for January, 1880	5,744.2
		By paid vouchers for February, 1880	6,832.6
		By paid vouchers for March, 1880	9,234.2
		By paid vouchers for April, 1880	7,234.38
		By paid vouchers for May, 1880	4,563.9;
		By paid vouchers for June, 1880	5,040.9
		By paid vouchers for July, 1880	6,906.78
		By paid vouchers for August, 1880	4,965.93
		by paid vouchers for September 1880	9,913.18
		by paid vouchers for October, 1880	5,779.37
		by paid vouchers for November 1880	7,121.36
		by paid vouchers for December 1880	9,901.35
		by paid vouchers for January, 1881	5,575.36
		By paid vouchers for February 1881	10,699.06
		by paid vouchers for March, 1881	7,624.01
		by paid vouchers for April, 1881	6,797.99
		by paid vouchers for May, 1881	5,800.13
		by paid vouchers for June, 1881	5,173.32
		paid vouchers for July, 1881	7,735.89
		by paid vouchers for August 1881	8,120.11
		By paid vouchers for September, 1881	4,193 16
			4,195.10
	Bala	sunce\$	177,203.89 80.55
		8	177,284.44

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Names, compensation, and kind of service of the employes in the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, September 30, 1881.

NAME.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT
Mark Ranney	Superintendent, salary	\$ 2,800.0
I. M. Bassett	First assistant physician salary	1,000.0
. P. Brubaker	Second assistant physician, salary	800.0
M. Bell	Second assistant physician, salary Third assistant physician, salary	600.0
. W. Henderson	Steward, salary Matron, salary	1,000.0
dartha W. Ranney	Matron, salary	400.0
		420.0
orrin J. Lawrence	Book-keeper, salary	420.0
. Sutton	Farmer, salary	420.0
ohn Thomas	Engineer, salary	720.0
'at. O'Connell	Fireman, salary	480.0
ohn Hart	Fireman, wages per month	27.0
Vilbur Connell	Fireman, wages per month	26.0
red G. Ackerman	Baker, wages per month	40.0
lenry Rouse	Butcher, wages per month	40.0
wan J. Nelson	'ar-man, wages per month	23.0
eter E. Lingren	Kitchen-man, wages per month	22.0
ictior Nelson	Washerman, wages per month	23.0
ohn Durk	Coachman, wages per month	20.0
Alfred Swanson	Milkman, wages per month	21.0
Villiam Malone		23.0
Villiam Baldwin	l'eamster, wages per month	20.0
ohn Hurley		20.0
	Teamster, wages per month	20.0
t. II. Stearns	Teamster, wages per month	20.0
onn Loudermik	Teamster, wages per month	28.5
lenry Plummer	Watchman, wages per month	33.0
rank A. Braderick	Supervisor, wages per month	27.0
	Asst. supervisor, wages per month Attendant, wages per month	24.0
	Attendant, wages per month	28.0
	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
I Vuony	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
II Doomon	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
D Detson	Attendant, wages per month	26.0
Crawford	Attendant, wages per month	24.0
T Simmons	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
H Tyler	Attendant, wages per month	26.0
E Boach	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
net Wassal	Attendant, wages per month	25.0
B Johnston	Attendant, wages per month	24.0
E Alton	Attendant, wages per month	24.0
Valter Jones	Attendant, wages per month	24.0
W Thacker	Florist, wages per month	25.0
imothy Mount	Carpenter, wages per day	2.5
eo Golden	Carpenter, wages per day	2.0
E Ferris	Carpenter, wages per day	2.0
ames Wilson	Painter, wages per day	2.2
G Heinbaugh	Gardener, wages per day	2.0
II Fonton	Common laborer, wages per day	1.5

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OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES-CONTINUED.

NAME.	SERVICE.	AMOUN
ohn McLaughlin	Common laborer, wages per day	\$ 1.
files Tropolius	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
imon Cochrin	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
fika Eagan	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
latrial Higgins	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
runk McCormick	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
rank Ethore	Common laborer, wages per day	1.
fana Tropo	Supervisor, wages per month	25.
leno Trope	Watch girl, wages per month	20.
Property Control of the Control of t	Attendant, wages per month	17.
amina Brown	Attendant, wages per month	14.
latilda Fichther	Attendant, wages per month	16.
nna M. Cresswell	Attendant, wages per month	
aura Johnson	Attendant, wages per month	14.
sadora Iliff	Attendant, wages per month	17.
Iattie Spafford	Attendant, wages per month	15.
fary Johnson	Attendant, wages per month	16.
Rosa Smith	Attendant, wages per month	15.
Bell Chalfant	Organist, wages per day	2.
Illa Matthews	Assistant supervisor, wages per month	17.
Mollie Cox	Attendant, wages per month	15.
I. Hamilton	Attendant, wages per month	14.
ivotto Wahara	Attendant, wages per month	16.
one Cildebouse	Attendant, wages per month	15.
	Attendant, wages per month	16.
Zoto Eigher	Attendant, wages per month	17.
		19.
Berthe Oleson	Attendant, wages per month	14.
Cena Hale		20.
una Smith	Attendant, wages per month	
	Attendant, wages per month	14.
	Attendant, wages per month	16.
dary Coddington	Kitchen manager, wages per month	20.
	Cook, wages per month	15.
Becy Hurley	Kitchen girl, wages per month	11.
Lillie Cammack	Kitchen girl, wages per month	11.
Cate Beyerle	Kitchen girl, wages per month	11.
Amanda Nelson		11.
otta Allsup	Kitchen girl, wages per month	11.
Iilda Johnson	Kitchen girl, wages per month	11.
each Lyons	Washerwoman, wages per month	12.
Emma Holt	Washerwoman, wages per month	11.
da Anderson	Washerwoman, wages per month	11.
Etta Simmons	Assistant baker, wages per month	12.
lara Nelson	House girl, wages per month	11.
Tattie Carroll	House girl, wages per month	11.
Carrie Samuelson	House girl, wages per month	11.
Elizabeth Thomson	Ironer, wages per month	14.
Phena Swanson	Ironer, wages per month	11.
losie Maxwell	Ironer, wages per month	10.
Blanche Frazier	Ironer, wages per month	10.
Annie E. Blower	Seamstress, wages per month	18.
Sarah Moran	Seamstress, wages per month	
Maggie Calhoun	Cook wages per month	11.
manda Patarson	Cook, wages per month	13.
Januah M Doub	Waitress, wages per month	10.
James E Eurole	Waitress, wages per month	10.
dary E. Philic.	Waitress, wages per month	10.
Jene Carron	House girl mages non month	11

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Steward's exhibit of current expense fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

1880.	RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 6.	Auditor of State	19,900.00
000	Collections	849,69
1881.		
Jan. 6.	Auditor of State	20,384.00
	Collections	1,433.95
April 7.	Auditor of State	20,774.00
	Collections	1,008.88
July 7.	Auditor of State	20,330.00
	Collections	1,478.14
Sept. 30.	Collections	1,238.88
	8	87,897.54
Balance u	mpaid October 1, 1880	2,795.88
	d fish	10,379.16
Breadstu	ffs	4,286.15
Fruit and	d vegetables	1,177.58
Coffee an	d tea	1,061.59
Sugar and	d sirup	2,723.25
Groceries		1,958.20
Butter		3,811.38
Cheese ar	nd eggs	294.82
Mortuary	expenses	202.03
Medical s	supplies	2,263.76
Postage a	and stationery	649.55
	s and clothing	5,777.04
	and diversions	654.05
	e and furnishing	979.48
		152.66
	e aud queensware	2,379.43
Freight a	and express	159.11
Continge	ncies	459.84
Painter's	supplies	49.02
Farm		2,043.67
		1,052.34
		9,018.96
Lights	,	3,328.25
Salaries :	and wages	29,226.44
		87,316.99
Bala	nce	80.50

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

C. V. Arnold, Treasurer, in account with improvement, or special appropriation fund, Iowa Hospital for Insane.

RECEIPTS.

1879.			
Oct. 30.	Received of M. L. Edwards, ex Treasurer	691.23	
1880.			
April 26.	Received from State on requisition	3,100.00	
July 14.	Received from State on requisition	3,900.00	
	Received from State on requisition		
1881.			
April 11.	Received from State on requisition	3,800.00	
July 10,	Received from State on requisition	4,200.00	
Sept. 30.	Received from Steward to correct order No. 15,		
	May, 1880	42.50	17,233.73

		May, 1880
		EXPENDITURES.
1880).	
Jan.	1.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date \$ 458.51
June	30.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date 1,788.00
Sept.	30.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date 5,196.21
Dec.	31.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date. 4,034.91
1881	1.	
Mar.	31.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date. 2,501.69
Sept.	30.	By vouchers paid for quarter ending at date 3,254.41 \$17,233.73
		Respectfully submitted.

C. V. ARNOLD, Treasurer.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Eighteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa.

FOR COMPLETING SUB-BASEMENT. Receints

Keceipis.			
From Auditor of State, at sundry times		8	5,000.00
Expenditures.			
Ashlar rock\$	661.59		
Water-table rock	138.65		
Steps and sills	105.84		
Flagging	376.00		
Lime and cement	318.15		
Stay rods and tools	226.58		
Labor	3,149.40		
Lumber	23,79	_	
The second secon		\$	5,000.00
FOR BLACKSMITH SHOP.			
Appropriation, \$500, has not been drawn.			
FOR SMOKE AND MEAT HOUSE.			
Receipts.			
From Auditor of State, at sundry times	\$	5	1,500.00
Expenditures.			
Brick\$	407.31		
Sand	12.91		
Lime	24.79		

Window and door sills and caps

Lumber and labor.....

218.49

49,90

104.05 682.55

\$ 1,500.00

\$ 2,500.00

1882.]

FOR ENLARGEMENT OF FILTER AND REPAIRS OF RESERVOIR.

Receipts.

From Auditor of State at sundry times	\$ 2,500.00
Expenditures,	
Building rock\$ 522.74	
Sand 32.00	
Lime	
Cement	
Labor	
Balance unexpended	\$ 2,498.99

FOR DIVISION OF AIRING COURTS AND PARTITIONS.

Receipts.

From Auditor of State at sundry times		8	600.00
Expenditures.			
Lumber\$	228.99		

		4	00.00
Labor	207.02		600.00
Nails	17.55		
Cement	19.37		
Paint	128.07		
Lumber	228.99		

WATER-CLOSETS FOR DORMITORIES AND AIRING COURTS.

Receipts.

From Auditor of State at sundry times	8	600.00
Balance overdrawn	8	3.59

Expenditures.

Oval hoppers, urinals, etc	255.61	
Lime and brick	173.95	
Labor	274.03	
		\$ 603.59

FOR DRYING ROOMS IN BASEMENT.

Expenditures.		
66	3.45 5.36	400,00
FOR HOSE AND COUPLING.		
Receipts.		
f State	\$	400.00
Expenditures.		
ngs		400.00
	\$ 18 66 316 FOR HOSE AND COUPLING. Receipts. f State Expenditures. ngs. \$ 38	\$ 18.19 66.45 315.36 \$ FOR HOSE AND COUPLING. Receipts. f State. Expenditures. ngs. \$ 383.69

FOR WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

Receipts.

From Auditor of State	 	8	500.00
From Auditor of State	 	-	

Expenditures.

A 100.00

493.65

500.00

Wire mattresses and bedsteads Freight	25,45
Balance unexpended	

FOR GENERAL REPAIRS AND CONTINGENCIES.

Receipts.

From Auditor of State at sundry times			
Balance overdue		\$	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
			3.77
Lumber		\$	5,003.77
LumberGlass	560.58		
Glass	24.50		
Belting Curbing	33.66		
Curbing. Lime, cement and placeton position	16.00		
Lime, cement and plaster paris	117.00		
Labor	556.47		
Trait ware	2,305.88		
	1,389.51	_	
From special appropriations by the Seventeenth General		\$	5,003.77
balance at commencement of bigger			
period		\$	691.23
Expenditures.			
By vouchers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, quarter ending November 30, 1870			
ber 30, 1879	458.51		
By voucher No. 1, quarter ending March 31, 1881 By vouchers No. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, quarter ending	22.50		
August 31, 1881	210.22		
	_	\$	691.23

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

The following exhibit shows the expenditures of the special appropriation fund in detail, from October 1, 1879, to October 1, 1881; to whom, and for what purposes moneys were expended.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1879.		M. F. Ell.	(2) (2) (2) (3) (4)	
October	1	M. L. Edwards	Salary	
October	2	Sharp & Smith	Laboratory	137.79
October	3	Time bill, October	Salaries and wages	290.37
October	4	Time-bill, November	Salaries and wages	19.00
November .	1	Sharp & Smith	Laboratory	22.50
November .	2	Time-bill, March	Salaries and wages	106.67
November . 1880.	3	Time-bill, April	Salaries and wages	429.18
May	4	Jno. Rukgaber	Curbing	16.00
May	5	Rand Lumber Co	Lumber	13.25
May	6	Hitchcock & Walker	Belting	33,66
May	7	B. F. Ross & Bros	Lumber	13.89
May	8	Geo. W. Pitkin & Co	Paint	353,15
May	9	Milwaukee Cement Co	Cement	19.37
May	10	B. F. Ross & Bros	Lumber	185.71
May	11	Rand Lumber Co	Lumber	89,38
May	12	John Rukgaber	Window-sill	3.00
May	13	Milwaukee Cement Co	Cement	86,88
May	14	Jno. Rukgaber	Rock	4.90
May	15	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co	Freight	14.55
May	16	Time-bill, May	Salaries and wages	403,41
June	1	Pat O'Connor	Building rock	58.29
June	2	Pancost & Maule	Hose and coupling	377.30
June	3	Fieldhouse, Dutcher & B.	Pipe fixtures	40,42
June	4	E. Whitely	Kettles	638.00
June	5	Pat O'Connor	Building rock	6.53
July	6	Pat O'Connor	Ashlar rock	70.24
July	7	Time-bill, June	Wages	655,33
July	8	Pat O'Connor	Building rock	144.25
July		B. F. Ross & Bros	Lumber	9.63
July		Geo. Cobb	Lime	24.79
July	11	Jno. Cutridge	Sand	12.91
July	12	Pancost & Maule	Hardware	113.00
July	13	Griffith, Barket & McC	Hardware	9.80
July	14	Pat O'Connor	Ashlar rock	46.48
July	15	P. T. Twinting	Plaster paris	31.50
July	16	Newbold, Houseman & Co.	Lime and stucco	13.00
July	17	Jno. Dawson	Sand	18.19
July	18	Jno. Rukgaber	Building rock	185.76
July	19	Jno. Rukgaber	Building rock	125,50
July	20	Time-bill, July	Wages	651.47
August	21	Pat O'Connor	Building rock	51.47
August	1 22	Pat O'Connor	Building rack	106.72

1882.]

DATE. ON WHAT ACCOUNT. AMOUNT. TO WHOM PAID. 1880. 53.45 August 262.33 August 25 P. T. Twinting Plaster paris 2.25 August 7.75 August 27 P. O'Connor. Bailding rock...... 18.41 August 28 B. F. Ross & Bro Lumber. 168.69 August ... 17.44 August 38.66 August 10.32 31 Crane Bros. & Co Hardware August 32 Hitchcock & Walker Cylinder for washer. 65.00 August 33 D. B. Stevens Brick 124.30 August 34 Adam Gruber..... Blacksmithing..... 19.80 August ... 88.41 August 81.73 August 80.60 August 771.49 August .. 8.66 September .. September. 2 Donahue & McCosh..... Cement. 112.00 September. 3 Charles P. Orr..... Sand 32.00 4 John Rukgaber Cut stone September .. 198.35 5 Donahue & McCosh..... Cement.... September .. 155.00 6 D. B. Stevens Brick 283.01 September .. 7 C., B. & Q. R. Co Freight. September .. 17.00 September .. 1.104.15 September .. 32.80 September .. 10 B. F. Ross & Bro Lumber.... 14.00 11 George W. Pitkin & Co... Paint..... September. 66.78 September .. 12 B. F. Ross & Bro Lumber 369,34 September .. 13 Time-bill, October Wages 833.65 November. 27.14 November .. 113.00 16 John Rukgaber Building rock November .. 130.58 November. 17 Time-bill, November.... Wages..... 537.45 1 Morris, Tasker & Co.... Oval hoppers...... 2 Donahue, McCosh & Co... Lime...... December .. 7.65 December .. 121.40 1881. January ... 438,67 January ... 11.75 January ... 5 B. F. Ross & Bro..... Lumber...... 6 Fieldhouse, Dutcher & B Hardware...... 48.00 January ... 10.66 7 B. F. Ross & Bro. Lumber 8 John Rukgaber Flagging ... 9 Holbrook & Co. Lumber ... January ... 23.79 January ... 376.00 January ... 25.25 January ... 84.81 January ... 14.95 January ... 157.50 January ... 321.22 January ... 14 Adam Gruber..... Blacksmithing 26,35 January ... 15 Donahue & McCosh..... Stay-rods...... 73.10 16 Leedham & Baugh Lumber. 17 Time-bill, January, 1881 Wages 18 Peter Faucett. Repairs on boiler 19 Pancost & Maule Hardware January ... 15.75 January ... 278.97 January ... 18.75 January ... 85.54

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	N WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT,
1881.	1		an node	8 21.04
January	. 20	Donahue & McCosh St	ay-rous	38.72
January				11.75
January	. 22	Donahue, McCosh & Co F		14.35
January	92	H D Walker Z		94.16
February.			reight	181.56
February.	2.5	Time-bill, February	ages	54.53
March				
March	- 6	Rovee & Hopping S	tay-rods	10000000
March				
	1		labastine	
March				
March	32/	T Diam G	lagg	1
March	00	To I McCook & Co IS	tucco	• 0000000
March			umber	1
March		D & Hanning G	rindstone	-
March		Toyce to HoCoch	Iardware	11.44
March		Donailue to medeni	Vhros	. 220.01
March		mi Lill Asseil	Vages	. 041.00
March	200	m' 1:11 Mar	Vages	- 410110
March		a D & O D D Co	Preight	. 1.00
March	1		Wire mattress, etc	400.20
March	1		Ashlar, etc	. 00.01
June			Work on stay-rods	. 11.00
June		2 Comstock Control	stox-rods	0.04
June			Wages	391.47
June			Steps, etc	102.84
June			Ashlar rock	48,30
June			Wages	415.13
June			Freight	22.24
June		8 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co	Urinals, etc	-33.94
June	1.0		Wages	206.57
June		10 Time-bill, August	Wages	12.50
June		11 James W. Queen & Co	Table	00.00
June			Books	A 4 (COMPANY)
June			Laboratory	
June		14 R. & J. Beck 15 Time-bill, September	Wages	

1882.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

The following exhibit shows the expenditures of the current expense fund, in detail, from October 1, 1879, to October 1, 1881; to whom and for what purposes money was expended.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	OUNT.
1879.		6.35
October	1 American Express Co., freight and express \$	3.75
October	2 A. T. Lutes, corn	12.12
October	3 I. S. Hough, butter	5.61
October	4 C. T. Stevenson, corn	4.55
October	5 R. R. Boal, corn 6 C. Beckler, butter.	18.24
October	7 H. N. Crane, stationery	14.77
October	8 J. L. Laughlin, meats	383 23
October	9 R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	3.75
October	10 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	5.70
October	11 S. Harter, blacksmithing	14.50
October	12 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	17.90
October	13 Mt. Pleasant post-office, postage	30.00
October	14 Thomas Giblin, fruit and vegetables	8.00
October	15 Edward Burns, fruit and vegetables	18.33
October	16 Thomas Giblin, corn	4 00
October	17 B. C. Kauffman, sorghum	131.65
October	18 Thomas Giblin, wood	46.41
October	19 M. McHugh, potatoes	10.33
October	20.J. H. Skipton, potatoes	9.73
October	21 M. S. Bowers, corn	10.15
October	22 W. A. Cobb, corn	42.77
October	23 Franklin Lester, hardware	4.00
October	24 L. P. Mills, fruit and vegetables	13.52
October	25 W. W. Brown & Bros., coal	241.61
October	26 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	143.19
October	97 Johnson & Davison, ice	30 25
October	28 H. T. Bird, furniture and furnishing	40.50
October	29 F. E. Hobart, brooms	6.00
October	30C F Spearman, fuel	130.00
October	31 American Express Co., freight and expenses.	5.95
October	32 Joseph Savage, feed	3.75
October	33 George-Cobb, lime	8.75
October	35 W. A. Gillespie, sorghum	186.17
October	36 Chicago Carpet Co., furniture and furnishing.	9.80
October	37 G. C. Cook & Co., tea	29.12
October	34 Brown & Beeson, pump fixtures	11.25
October	38 Ottumwa Starch Co., starch	10.40
October	39 John Blaul, groceries	303 28
October	40 Pilger Bros, coffee and tea	357.68
October	41 Delayhae & Purdy, medical supplies	53.25
October	42 R. H. Heath, oatmeal	5.00
October	43 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco	23.04

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHA	T ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1879.		1	
October	44 Farwell, Miller & Co., rice		\$ 17.88
October	45 Knowles & Cloyes, tea		79.04
October	46 Bowman & Kauffman, fuel	*****	6.95
October	47 J. W. Williams, feed		83.94
October	48 William Blom, groceries		84.27
October	49 Parke, Davis & Co., drugs		46.73
October	50 Pancost & Maule, hardware		69.40 43.75
October	51 Donahue, McCosh & Co., stucco. 52 Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries.		188,66
October	53 Thomas Giblin, feed		4.65
October	54 E. D. Golden, fruit and vegetable	pg	4.75
October	55 E. R. Squibb, medical supplies	213	59.70
October	56 American Express Co., freight an	nd express	4.00
October	57 Royce & Hopping, hardware		8.00
October	58 F. E. Hobart, brooms		16.00
October	59 L. Ketcham & Brothers, flour a	and feed	628.71
October	60 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing		6.95
October	61 Risk & Bryan, bran		8.30
October	62 J. M. W. Jones & Co., stationery 63 William Brown & Brothers, fuel		4.20
October	63 William Brown & Brothers, fuel		401.96
October	64 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.	R.Co., freight	238.91
October	65 Male employes, wages		1,339.73
October	66 Female employes, wages		615.42
October	67 Day laborers, wages		532.90
November.	1 T. E. Stevens, butter		41.90
November.	2 Tilden & Co., medical supplies		27.25
November.	3 M. Walker & Son, iron cable		60.00
November . November .	4 Robert Young & Co., books 5 S. B. Olney, Visiting Committee		23,00
November.	6 T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Commit	too	38.20
November.	7 R. C. Wells, blacksmithing		18.00
November.	8 Royce & Hopping, hardware		1.50 285.00
November.	9 H. M. Bassett, contingencies		22.95
November.	10 Mt. Pleasant Gas Company, ligh		293.70
November.	11 S. Waters, butter and eggs		13.50
November.	12 William Timmerman & Co., clot		11.45
November.	13 Houseman & Buchanan, butter.		287.34
November.	14 P. T. Twinting, groceries		287.06
November.	15 R. M. Martin, clothing, etc		21.38
November.	16 Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods, e	te	433.45
November.	17 Humphrey & Eshelman, dry goo	ds, etc	9.75
November.	18 P. Summers, groceries		13.00
November.	19 George A. Talley, repairs		33.15
November.	20 Mt. Pleasant post-office, statione	гу	32.00
November.	21 George H. Spahr, clothing		56.50
November.	22 B. H. Crane, hardware	log	32.22
November.	24 Fred. Freeman, beeves	105	61.70
November.	25 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco		869.23
November.	26 L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee	26	23.04
November.	27 J. W. Williams, feed		44.00
November.	28 Dan, Risser, dry goods and clothin	nor I	14.03 110.35
November.	29 Thomas Giblin, feed		5,50
November.	30 L. H. Fenton, labor		2.00
10			2.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

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DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1879.	31 D. B. Stevens, brick.	8 16.50
November .	31 D. B. Stevens, brick. 32 J. Kinsella, turkeys.	17.16
November.		11.20
November.		
November .		
November .	ne C D Dutnam's Sons library and diversions	0.10
November .	or Leasanh D Stout fond	12.01
November .		
November .	on Dillon Winzer & Co groceries	90.11
November .		
November.		
November .	42 D. A. Stewart & Co., oil	33.08
November .	42 D. A. Stewart & Co., oil. 43 Charles D. Stevens, fee.	9.50 42.75
November .		
November.	45 Timothy Healey, turkeys 46 Ned. Burns, turkeys	16.80
November .		11.40
November.	40 Tildon & Co drugs	21.60
November .	49 Edward L. Wilson, library and diversions	105.50
November .	50 American Eusee Company Hous	. 8.00
November . November .	51 W H Willeford, feed,	. 55.32
November .		
November .	Es C P McCollum feed	. 13.11
November .		
November .	55 J R Burnham, oil	0.20
November .	56.1 C Sturges team WOLK	. 1.00
November .	57 Sol. Hewitt, groceries	. 95.74 16.85
November .	58 J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	3.50
November .		
November .		34.30
November .	go II N Crane stationery	
November	82 George H Snahr dry goods and clothing	. 127.25
November	84 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	. 20.01
November	65 S. N. Thompson, queensware	. 19.10
November	66 Arnold & Lyon, brushes	. 5.00
November	. 67 C., B. & Q. R. Co., freight	. 133.72
November	. 68 Male employes, wages	1,365.98
November	. 69 Female employes, wages	635.10
November		1,146.96
December.		
December.		
December.		2.50
December.		. 16.25
December.		7.09
December.	7 I. S. Hough, butter	6.90
December.	. 8 American Express Co., express	9.15
December.	9 R. M. Ambler, meats	9.78
December.		15.34
December.	11 J. D. Orn, feed	
December.		17.15
December.		
December.	Introjec & Hopping, nardware	***************************************

			_	
DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AN	IOUNT.
1879.				00.00
December	15	Van Cise & Co., brushes	S	28.22
December	16	S. W. Garvin & Co., dry goods		40.43
December	17	S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods		7.67
December	18	B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber		30.50
December	19	Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights		362.10 2.70
December	20	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	-	35.00
December	21	American Store Stool Co., book-case Edward R. Squibb, medical supplies		75.66
December	22	American Express Co., express		3.05
December	20	L. F. Willard, harness fixtures		15.75
December	95	H. Fuller, groceries		9.80
December.	26	L. W. Taylor & Co., flour and feed		403.49
December	27	L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed		57.20
December	28	P. T. Twinting, groceries		40.80
December	29	B. H. Crane, hardware		11.30
December	30	Mt. Pleasant Journal, exchanges		4.25
December	31	Penn & Holwick, dry goods		12.25
December	29	I F Sargent stationery		7.30
December	33	Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries	-	165.20
December	34	Romyn Hitchcock, library		1.00
December	35	S. Waters, butter		14.49
December	36	William Brown & Bros., fuel		468.57
December		W. H. Willeford, feed		19.20
December		A. Short, apples		13.35
December	39	S. Less, napkins		6.50
December	40	Bell Chalfant, diversions		16.00
December	41	T. P. Moorhead, butter		3.37
December	42	C. L. McLaren, dry goods		3.00
December	43	B. Hoffman, beer		94.05
December	44	L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee T. E. Stevens, butter		22.00
December	45	T. E. Stevens, butter		12.70
December	46	Armstrong & Clark, flour		280.00
December	41	Thomas Knox, hogs		120.15
December				15.50
December		Sol. Cavenee, butter	-	5.10 34.00
December	51	Mark Ranney, telegrams, etc		37.60
December		A. L. Jameson, coal	-	9.90
December		R. & J. Beck, medical supplies		20.00
December	54	T. P. Moorhead, butter and meat		6.60
December	55	H. C. Brown, butter and meat	-	14.67
December		C. Bechler, butter and meat		59.67
December	57	R. S. Cummings, potatoes	1	9.17
December	58	William Edgar, feed		6.98
December	59	S. Waters, butter and eggs	1	13.83
December	60	R. C. Cummings, vegetables		12.90
December	61	Samuel Craton, contingencies		7.00
December	62	J. L. Laughlin, vegetables		10.00
December	63	Officers' salaries		1,650.00
December	64	Male employes, wages		1,383.41
December	65	Female employes, wages		636.29
December	66	Day laborers, wages		362.26
December	67	Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight.		193.35

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

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DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	A	MOUNT.
1880.				00.00
January	1	C. Beckler, butter	\$	26.82
January	2	William Brown & Bros., fuel		413.99
January	3	Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights		400.80
January	4	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing		10.40 345.15
January	5	R. R. Grant, hogs		116.64
January	6	R. Waugh, hogs		8.05
January	1	Van Cise & Throop, printing		20.00
January	0	Mount Pleasant Gas Co., pipe fixtures		11.14
January	10	Sol. Hewitt, groceries		51.48
January	11	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing		2 25
January	19	B. H. Crane, hardware		24.95
January	13	P. T. Twinting, groceries		129.57
January	14	Newbold & Houseman, groceries		193.49
January	15	Mount Pleasant post-office, postage		62.50
January	16	L. P. Mills, fruit		2.85
January	17	H. N. Crane, stationery		13.65
January	18	E. L. Penn & Co., dry goods and clothing		10.45
January	19	Penn & Holwick, dry goods and clothing		7.71
January	20	B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber		26.25
January	21	S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods		17.99
January	22	W. M. Warwick, dry goods		7.40
January		II. A. Zuhn, blacksmithing		5.05
January		Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries		285.13
January	25	H. Weinrich & Co., vinegar		7.84
January	26	George H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies		56.85 6.00
January	21	J. W. Reedy, hardware		4.00
January		P. C. Tiffany, stationery		10.55
January	30	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware		159.99
January	31	Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, hardware		16.83
January	32	Acres, Blackmar & Co., clothing book		8.00
January	33	Geo, W. Pitkin & Co., paint		22.79
January	34	Geo. W. Pitkin & Co., paint		20.00
January	35	A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods		33.13
January	36	M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco		57.60
January	37	W. L. Brooks, sawdust		9.50
January	38	J. Moore, feed		8.35
January		Bell Chalfant, library and diversions		4.00
January	40	Dan. Risser, shoemaking		77.40
January	41	Thomas Giblin, wood		86.62
January	42	T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee		18.00 73.85
January	44	H. Fuller, butter		4.90
January	45	G. A. Talley, blacksmithing		14.10
January	46	T. H. Nevin & Co. putty		5.50
January	47	T. H. Nevin & Co., putty Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods		356.21
January	48	Crane Bros., hardware		28.55
January	49	Edwin Hunt's Sons & Co., hardware		7.75
January	50	Clark & Loveday, fish		67.12
January	51	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight		22553
January	52	Male employes, wages		1,338.82
January	53	Female employes, wages		651.45
January	54	Day laborers, wages		168.27

	1	
DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		
February	1 L. M. Ramsey & Co., hardware	
February	2 Edward R. Squibb, medical supplies	. 176.90
February	S Yale Lock Manufacturing Co., hardware	148.78
February	4 Brambill, Deane & Co., hardware	7.75
February	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	16.98
February		52.60
February	7 L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	11.00
February	9 S. Waters, butter	12.84
February	10 A. Kudobe & Co., flour.	14.50 120.00
February	11 Fred Burns, eggs	
February	12 C. Becklen, butter	22.32
February	13 J. S. Ferguson, tub	1.55
February	14 Royce & Hopping, hardware	182.30
February	15 J. D. Bartlett, feed	8.11
February	16 William Campbell, hogs	101.37
February	17 James Campbell, hogs	71.79
February	18 Parke, Davis & Co., medical supplies	7.07
February	19 Tilden & Co., medical supplies	13.95
February.	20 P. Summer, groceries 21 Edward L. Wilson, lantern pictures	22.69
February	21 Edward L. Wilson, lantern pictures	126.75
February	22 Charles, Gossage & Co., spread	3.00
February.	23 William M. Culley & Co., glassware	38.87
February	24 McNab & Johnston, fish	
February	25 R. H. Heath, breadstuffs	5.00
February	26 Cummings & Wadleigh, coal	
February	27 H. T. Bird, mortuary expenses 28 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	32,50
February	29 Royce & Hopping, hardware	159.83
February	30 Leedham & Baugh, furniture and furnishing.	252.90
February	31 Fehse & Robertson, tobacco	32.50
February	32 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	2.16
February	33 Pancost & Maule, hardware	1.55 135.36
February	44 Hawkeye Co., exchanges	13.00
February	35 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	143.21
February	36 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	414.60
February	37 Crane Bros. & Co., hardware	135.18
February	38 Sharp & Smith, medical supplies	1.00
February	39 American Express Co., express	9.30
February	40 Tribune Co., library and diversions	12.00
February	41 Wm. Brown & Bros., coal	777.83
February	42 J. L. Laughlin, butter	11.47
February	43 Hitchcock & Walker, belting	57.48
February.	44 J. H. Whitney, discount	32.67
February	45 William Timmerman & Co., shoes, etc 46 Kiser Pierson, breadstuffs	9.45
February	47 E. R. Squibb, medical supplies.	5.00
February	48 Sallsbury & Clime spittoons	200.64
February	49 Shaw, Kendall & Co., faucet	22.69
February	DULL E. Stevens Dutter	10.00
February	51 F1X & Postiewait, coal	25.90
February	52 Bowen & Moore, whisky	52.00
February	35 A. Kudobe & Co., Hour and feed	103.12 142.00
February	54 H. C. Brown, butter	142.00
		14.50

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CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		
ebruary	55 L. Greyble, straw	\$ 7.70
ebruary	56 Magnus Nelson, feed	71.20
ebruary	57 C. Beckler, butter	17.4
ebruary	58 Victor Peterson, fuel	13.60
February	59 Chicago Medical Gazette Co., library	2.00
ebruary	60 Samuel Waters, butter	9.18
ebruary	61 W. S. Wright, farm	2.00
ebruary	62 T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.0
ebruary	65 Male employes, wages	1,304.33
Pebruary	64 Female employes, wages	611.9
ebruary	65 Day laborers, wages	50.5
ebruary	66 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	153.9
ebruary	67 C. V. Arnold, salaries and wages	111.9
March	1 William Edgar, straw	14.5
March	2 George Flam, straw	3.6
March	3 William Presnell, straw	9.18
March	4 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing.	5.6
March	5 R. C. Wells, blacksmithing.	2.60
March		4.18
	6 Green Lee, straw	
March		8.6
March	8 William Edgar, straw	13.70
March	9 Bowman & Kauffman, seed	5.30
March	10 James Davis, razors	7.7
March	11 Sol. Hewitt, meats and fishes	4.4
March	12 Ned. Burns, straw	5.65
March	13 Sharp & Smith, medical supplies	5.69
March	14 Green Lee, straw	3.55
March	15 Dan. Risser, shoes, slippers, etc	76.50
March	16 Lewis H. Fenton, digging graves	6.00
March	17 Pilger Bros., groceries	355.3
March	18 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	6.30
March	19 R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	3.63
March	20 T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.0
Iarch	21 W. T. Shelton, butter	19.0
March	22 Richard Waugh, butter	4.2
farch	23 N. C. Wright, vegetables	5.9
Jarch	24 S. Waters, butter	6.1:
March	25 T. P. Moorhead, butter and meat	37.8
darch	26 Mount Pleasant post-office, postage	94.8
Jarch	27 T. P. Moorhead, butter	9.50
Iarch	28 Mark Ranney, interest	3.8
Jarch	29 S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods	13.3
March	30 P. Jericho, plastering hair	23,50
Jarch	31 J. L. Laughlin, butter	7.38
farch	32 D. M. Ferry & Co., garden seeds	20.65
farch	33 G. A. Talley, blacksmithing	17.63
farch	34 H. M. Bassett, contingencies	49.7
farch	35 C. F. Spearman, beeves	192.5
larch	39 C. L. Spellman & Co., pens	8.0
Iarch	37 F. E. Hobart, brooms	27.7
Jarch	38 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	48.49
farch	39 Royce & Hopping, hardware	22.9

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT	ACCOUNT. AMOUNT.
1880.		
March	41 Hawkeye Co., exchanges	\$ 13.0
March	42 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and fee	d
March	43 P. T. Twinting, groceries	40.
March	44 Robinson Bros., dry goods	2.3
March	45 Richard Waugh, butter	2.
March	46 T. Miltonberger & Co., dry goods	
March	47 Clark & Loveday, fish	92.5
March	48 McNabb & Johnston, fish	
March	49 Sibley, Dudley & Co., coffee	109.
March	50 J. J. Parker, chairs	
March	51 J. R. Buchanan & Co., oil	41.5
March	52 Crane Bros., hardware	
March	53 O. H. P. Buchanan, beeves	
March	54 William Blom, caustic soda	
March	55 C. P. Squires, medical supplies	
March	56 Barstow & Whitelaw, caustic sod	
March	57 Penn & Holwick, printing	
March	59 Farwell, Miller & Co., groceries	
March	60 Geo. W. Pitkin & Co., paint	
March	61 J. M. W. Jones & Co., stationery .	
March	62 Delahay & Purdy, alcohol	
March	63 Jno. Blaul, groceries	
March	58 Rand Lumber Co., lumber	
March	64 Parker, Davis & Co., medical supp	olies 45.0
March	65 Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries 66 Kraner, Hoffman & Co., medical s	127.
March	66 Kraner, Hoffman & Co., medical s	supplies 91.
March	67 Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries	
March	68 Russell & Irwin, hardware	23.
March	69 Edward R. Squibb, medical suppli	ies
March	70 W. P. Young, steers	1,019.
March	71 Pilger Bros., groceries	68.5
March	72 Henry A. Worthington, hardware	26,
March	73 L. M. Rumsey & Co., hardware	
March	74 Tilden & Co., medical supplies	
March	75 L. H. Farr, cows	280.0
March	76 George H. Schafer & Co., medical	supplies 83.
March	77 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, ha	ardware 68.
March	78 James Metzgar, butter	
March	79 Van Voast & Andrews, queenswa	
March	80 H. A. Zhun, blacksmithing	
March	81 Officers' salaries	1,600,0
March	82 Day laborers, wages	78.
March	83 Male employes, wages	
March	84 Female employes, wages	636.1
March	85 Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. C	Co., freight 125.
	1 J. R. Backus, butter	
April	2 H. C. Lea's Sons & Co., library and	d diversions. 5.
April	3 Kiser & Pierson, oatmeal	5,
April	4 Knowles & Cloyes, groceries	77.
April	5 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	
April	6 Borden, Selleck & Co., hardware.	25.0
April	7 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, ha	ardware 22:
April	8 William F. Lehew, groceries	
April	9 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and fee	d 154.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM	OUNT.
188.		1	
April	10 Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries	. 8	67.1
April	11 Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights		325,5
April	12 Mount Pleasant Journal, library		15.0
April	13 Mount Pleasant post-office, postage		32.7
April	14 Lewis H. Fenton, mortuary expenses		2.5
April	15 B. C. Kauffman, sorghum		61.0
April	16 William P. Shelton, butter		37.8
April	17 B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber		
April	18 W. S. McLaren, blacksmithing		23.1
April			4.1
April	19 R. R. Grant, butter		32.1
	20 J. D. Bartlett, wood		18.7
April	21 American Express Co., express	2	9.9
April	22 John Linch, potatoes	*	8.3
April	23 Daniel Campbell, butter		14.9
April	24 Bell Chalfant, library and diversons		26.0
April	25 F. E. Hobart, brooms		17.5
April	26 Γ. P. Moorhead, butter		11.13
April	27 American Express Co., express		8.6
April	28 John Metzgar, butter		70.2
April	29 J. W. Henderson, sundries		173.8
April	30 J. C. Wallace, butter		44.7
April	31 A. Kudobe & Co., flour and feed		196.0
April	32 H. W. Crane, stationery		43.5
April	33 Fix & Postlewait, coal		235.2
April	34 National State Bank, exchange		4.5
Aprii	35 S. B. Olney, Visiting Committee		34.20
April	36 W. W. Black, sheep		19.6
April	37 James Metzgar, butter		16.0
April	38 Wm. Brown & Bros., fuel	.1	575.8
April	39 H. C. Brown, butter		3.00
April	40 I. F. Moorhead, butter		12.20
April	41 S. Waters, butter		6.1
April	42 C. Beckler, butter		41.0
April	45 O. V. Stough, library and diversions		119.5
April	44 Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods		621.9
pril	45 C. V. Arnoid, salary		113.6
April	46 Jacob Shopbell, steers		160.80
April	47 American Express Co., freight and express		5.25
April	48 Van Cise & Co., medical supplies.		43.43
April	49 F. Summers, groceries		181 6
April	50 Crane Bros. hardwar o		56.19
April	51 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour		462.30
April	52 Geo. H. Spahr, clothing		82.63
April	55 S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods		70.78
pril	54 Geo. L. Talbot, boots and shoes		11.00
pril	55 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco		11.55
pril	56 James L. Laughlin, butter		3,60
pril	57 L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee		22.00
pril	58 E. L. Penn & Co., boots and shoes		4.30
pril	59 William Timmerman & Co., shoes, slippers, etc.		11.50
pril	60 J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	1	77.72
pril	61 John M. Hanson, beeves	1 -	57.21
	62 John Van & Co., hardware.	1	
pril			55.62

	. 1		
DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.	24 25-1		8 1,100.82
April			631.91
April	65 Female employes, wag 66 Chicago, Burlington &	Oningy P R Co freight	215.96
May	1 A marican Express Con	mpany, express	1.25
May	20 H P Buchanan bu	tter	5.64
May	3.S Waters butter		5.70
May	4 P. T. Twinting, grocer	ies	101.85
May	5 Jacob Shopbell, beeves		549.00
May	6 Richard Waugh, butte	r	14.60
May	7 Henry Brown, butter.		14.60
May	8 A. Kudobe & Co., meal		14.30
May	9 Charles Miltonberger,	butter	4.54
May	10 T. P. Moorhead, butte		10.50
May	11 W. M. Goolden, sheep.		321.00
May	12 Richard Waugh, butte	T	8.40
May	13 L. H. Fenton, mortuar	y expenses	6.50 6.60
May	14 Richard Waugh, butte	E	60,90
May May	15 A. Kudobe & Co., flour 16 F. F. Hobart, brooms.		20.50
May	17 W. M. Warwick, dry g		18.75
May	18 Free Press, printing		18.00
May	19 R. Eshelman, clothing		62.73
May	20 T. E. Stevens, butter.		40.40
May	21 J. C. Whitford, manur	е	1.00
May	22 T. P. Moorhead, butte		8.20
May			49.77
May	24 Mt. Pleasant Gas Com	pany, lights	237.90
May	25 James Metzgar, butter		21.85
May	26 R. C. Wells, blacksmit	hing	1.50
May		thing	4.03
May	28 S. Harter, blacksmithin		11,91
May	29 B. H. Crane, hardware		21.15
May	30 A. E. Williams, blacks		2.2
May	31 S. W. Garwin, dry good		79.69 14.00
May	32 Mt. Pleasant Journal, 33 Rukgaber, McGregor &	& Paines bardware	14.90
May	34 L. F. Willard, harness		30.25
May	35 A. Kudobe & Co., flour		135.34
May	36 H. C. Brown, butter		14.78
May	37 T. P. Moorhead, butter		7.95
May	38 H. L. Farr, wood		27.13
May	39 Thomas Buchanan, bu		2.24
May	40 L. S. Kincaid, Visiting	Committee	22.00
May	41 L. M. Grav, dry goods.		6.73
May	42 C. V. Arnold, interest	and exchange	9,17
May	43 L. W. Taylor, flour		286.72
May	44 R. A. Wallace, butter.		6.88
May	45 Thomas Knox, cattle		51.90
May	46 John G. Rudde, sundri	es	6.30
May	47 T. P. Moorhead, butte 48 L. Ketch im & Brothei	ea flour	18.44
May	49 Male employes, wages		109.64
May	50 Female employes, wages		1,041.92 615.91

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.			
May	52	Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight	\$ 14.52
June		F. E. Hobart, brooms	10.00
June		McLaren & Phillips, repairing	11.05
June		Daniel Risser, slippers	143.05
June		Charles Miltonberger, butter	6.15
June	5	H. N. Crane, stationery	18.13
June	6	John C. Wallace, butter and eggs	8.46
June		H. A. Zuhn, blacksmithing	10.00
June	8	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	5.65
June	9	Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	199.80
June		T. E. Stevens, butter	31.10
June		R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	3.65
June	12	H. Farley, hogs	93.60
June		John C. Wallace, butter and eggs	10.20
June		James McDonald, fruit	2.37
June		William Falkner, sorghum	14.33
June	16	Franklin Lester, roast pans	11.00
June	11	Sharp & Smith, syringe	2.50
June		American Fusee Co., matches	9.00
June		Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies	7.80
June	91	Lewis II. Fenton, mortuary expenses	6.00
June	99	A. Kudobe & Co., feed	22.17 556.12
June	92	Ottumwa Starch Co., starch	5.20
June	2.0	H. W. Maynard, fruit	8.00
June	25	T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.00
June	26	Charles Miltonberger, butter	4.50
June	27	S. Waters, butter	19.72
June	28	William Falkner, lumber	27.99
June	29	T. P. Moorhead, butter	12.04
June	30	Thomas Buchanan, butter	6.01
June	31	Albert Jones, farm	9.53
June	32	Harry Pyle, contingencies	1.50
June	33	M. S. Claypool, hogs	55.44
June	34	H. H. Reynolds, team work	4.65
June	85	Templin & Woods, dry goods	16.69
June	30	Bell Chalfant, contingencies	18.00
June	91	Male employes, wages	1,061.55
June	90	Female employes, wages	616.92
June	40	Day laborers, wages	371.17
June	41	Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight	1,488.33 113.58
July	1	Edward R. Squibb, medical supplies	302.28
July	2	Perry Bros., varnish	18.80
July	3	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	290.80
July	4	L. P. Mills, groceries	34.31
July	5	P. Summers, butter	18.96
July	6	A. Kudobe & Co., feed	15.96
July	7	Milton Sutton, fruit	4.25
July	8	O. F. A. Falkner, potatoes	4.65
July	9	D. A. Stewart & Co., oil	29.07
July	10	R. A. Wallace, butter and eggs	10.44
July	11	C. Bechler, butter and eggs	34.50
July	12	H. M. Maynard, fruit	1.62

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		William Drawn & Draw fuel	s 343.08
July	13	William Brown & Bros., fuel	120.70
July	14	Armstrong & Clark, flour	23.04
July	15	M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco	11.05
July	16	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	69.26
July	17	Howe & Sutton, groceries	50.00
July	18	William Blom, soap	107.82
July	19	John Blaul, coffee	19.00
July	20	Crane Bros, cotton waste	5.00
July	21	H. R. Heath, meal	72.81
July	22	Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	37.00
July	23	Parker, Davis & Co., drugs	32.97
July	24	G. C. Cook & Co., groceries	122.69
July	25	Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries	406,37
July	26	Pilger Bros., groceries	11.00
July	24	John Eshelman, dry goods	7.40
July	28	P. Jericho, hair pillows	70.50
July	29	Geo. H. Spahr, dry goods and clothing	74.28
July	30	Kramer & Hoffman, beer	44.00
July	31	McNab & Johnston, fish	6.00
July	32	L. H. Fenton, mortuary expense	23.69
July	33	S. Harter & Co., blacksmithing	8.65
July	34	W. Timmerman & Co., shoes. etc	42.06
July	35	A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods	1.25
July	36	L. Eshelman, clothing	27.38
Tuly	37	B. H. Crane, hardware	17.55
uly	38	L. F. Willard, harness fixtures	481.57
uly	39	P. T. Twinting, groceries	13.13
uly	40	Van Voast & Andrews, hardware and queensw.	27.85
uly		J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	171.30
uly	42	Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	
uly	43	Charles Snider, medical supplies	12.95
uly	44	S. N. Thompson, fruit jars	21.50
uly	45	Mt. Pleasant post-office, stationery	2.50
uly	46	P. C. Tiffany, tape L. Ketcham & Co., flour and feed	48.72
fuly	41	C. Retcham & Co., nour and feed	14.90
July	48	Geo. LTalbot, shoes, etc	376.38
July	49	Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	143.25
July	50	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	4.80
July July	51	J. F. Sargent, stationery	5.00
	52	W. S. McClaren, hardware	3.20
July			10.00
July	94	T. E. Hobart, brooms	14.55
July	50	E. L. Penn & Co., slippers, shoes, etc	3.00
July	50	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	7.85
July	91	H. M. Crane, stationery	13.71
July	50	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	34.75
July	99	H. R. Heath, oatmeal	10.00
July	00	H. Hunter, dry goods	9.82
July	01	A. Potter, currants	3.00
July	02	M. M. Meseman, potatoos	3.00
July		M. M. Messman, potatoes	1.50
July July	0.)	American Express Co., transportation National State Bank, exchange	2.93

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		
July	67 William Gladden, hay-rake	400
July		
July		
July	TOTAL IV. II CALII. ONUMEN	
July	71 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco.	10.00
July	72 Mount Pleasant Journal, printing	23.0
July	73 Tilden & Co., medical supplies.	6.50
July	74 Hawkeye Co., exchanges.	27.2
July	75 Fred. G. Ackerman, baker	13.00
July	78 Fuller & Fuller algebra	4.8
July	76 Fuller & Fuller, alcohol	47.88
July	77 T. E. Stevens, butter	33.50
July	TOTOTALK & LOVEIIAV IISD	
July		
July	ou a monografication	400 00
Inly		
July		
July	os bowman & Kaumman coal	1 440 00
July	Oxford Dulkel W. Will larv nardware	014
July	Donaine & McCosh hardware	4 00
July	ools. Waters, Duller	00 14
July	of H. C. Drown, Differ	12.74
July	oo i nomas E. Moore, whisky	00 00
[uly	or Day laborers, wages	99.00
[uly	90 Maie employes, wages	
uly	VILL CHIMIC CHIDIOVES, WAGES	1,075.46
uly	92 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	641.81
August	1 C. V. Arnold, salary	28.13
August	2 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	134.95
August	olv. v. Allinin exchange	
August	4 Charles Snider, paint brushes.	5.00
August	5 Newbold & Houseman groceries	18.50
August	5 Newbold & Houseman, groceries	142.40
ugust	6 Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights	169.50
August		1.60
August	8 P. T. Twinting, groceries	121.08
August	9 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	424.94
lugust	10 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	3.30
lugust	11 W. J. Hackney, potatoes. 12 S. Harter & Co., blacksmithing.	1.48
lugust	13 Charles Miltonbourger bett	4.15
ugust	13 Charles Miltonberger, butter	6.00
ugust	14 John Blaul, sugar	154.10
ugust	15 Bell Chalfaut, diversions	8.00
ugust	16 Sharp & Smith, stomach pump, etc	7.65
ugust	17 Jno. M. Hanson, vinegar	2.40
ugust	18 Ino. M. Becker, beeves	336.68
ugust	17 GOO, 11. DUUISIII. DOLALORS	2.45
ugust	20 Western Union Telegraph Co massages	4.92
ugust	ZIL. M. Fidgeon sneen	42.12
ugust	22 O. F. A. Falkner, potatoes 23 I. M. Pidgeon, sheep	19.89
Hornet	of IT m. Pidgeon, sheep	30.24
ugust		19.65
ugust	25 It. N. Crane, stationery	9.80
ugust	25 II. N. Crane, stationery. 26 B. F. Ross & Bro., lumber .	64.00
ugust	21 " Intam C. Wallers, meions	6.36
ugust	28 D. H. Barr, potatoes	2.37

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		•	
August	29	O. F. A. Falkener, potatoes	\$ 11.30
August	30	Leedhall & Baugh, Dicture frames	00.5
August	311	J. L. Laughlin, butter	10.80
August	32	r. r. Parrott, potatoes	4 11
August	00	n. G. Moorhead, polatoes	9 04
August	34	J. H. HDION, DOLATORS	11.14
August	30	Charles P Orr wood	00 01
August	30	Mt. Pleasant Journal, exchanges etc	0.1
August	36	F. T. Parrott, potatoes.	* 0.00
August	38	C. R. Miltonberger, butter	0 12
August	39	J. H. Shipton, potatoes	7.80
August	40	Dan Risser, shoes and slippers	105 0
August	41	L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	4.00
August	42	S. Waters, butter and eggs	16 9
August	45	W. H. Slaughts, froning boards	9.00
August	44	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	900 0
August	45	Kankin & Dodge, ice	87 9
August	40	A. I. Slewart, & Co. dry goods	14 30
Angust	47	H. T. Bird. lumber. J. W. Edgar, apples	60.00
August	48	J. W. Edgar, apples	4.00
August	49	S. M. Pyle, brushes.	4.50
August	50	H. G. Moorhead, potatoes	10.20
August	511	William Walters malone	F .)
August	52	Thomas Short, beeves	209.6
August	53	Thomas Short, beeves American Journal of Insanity, library	5.0
August			
August	55	Acres & Blackmar, cash book. T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	6.7
August	56	T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.0
August	51	John Baldozier, sheep	31.49
August	581	L. Ahraham sheep	94 9
August	59	H. A. Zuhn, blacksmithing	18.8
August	60	Winters & O'Hare, butter	9.7
August	61	R. Eshelman, clothing	15.00
August	62	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	1.10
August	63	Day laborers, wages,	313 0
August	641	Male employes, wages	1 083 8
August	65	Female employes, wages	638.2
August	66	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. freight	169 0
August	1	B. C. Kauffman, sorghum	37.8
August	2	John Gunden, sorghum	11.8
August	3	S. H. Reesman, butter	11.9
August	4	Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries.	184 8
August	5	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	2.6
August	в	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing. D. L. Morse, blacksmithing.	7.3
August		Geo. H. Schaler & Co., medical supplies	19 9
August	8	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	26.2
August	9	W. H. Schliet, tobacco	115
August	10	Geo. H. Rudisill, groceries	31.3
August	111	P. T. Twinting, groceries	61.2
August	12	William Blom, groceries	34.6
August	13	Clark & Loveday, fish	26.8
August	14	D. M. Ferry & Co. seeds	15
August	15	Battle & Co., medical supplies	8.0
August	10	McNab & Johnston, fish	20.6

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		i
August	17 Clark & Loveday, fish	\$ 24.14
August	18 J. Burnham & Co., oil	56.28
August	18 J. Burnham & Co., oil	34.20
August	20 J. L. Laughlin, beeves	452.32
August	21 William Brown & Bros., coal	416.92
August	22 T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.00
August	23 T. Watkins, sorghum	15.11
August	24 H. Reesman, butter	17.60
August	25 C. Beckler, butter	26.48
August	26 A. W. Ohirger, cider	12.00
August	27 M. Mulligan, potatoes. 28 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco.	17.89
August	28 M. J. Taylor & Co., tobacco	23.04
August	29 S. Waters, butter	16.29
August	30 National State Bank, exchange	2.15
August	31 Kriechbaum & Worth, spice	1.98
Angust	32 Jno. Blaul, groceries	205.27
August	33 Mills & Co. groceries	12.00
August	34 Gould, Armour & Co., sirup	35.72
August	35 Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights	177.00
August	36 L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	6.50
August	37 Hawkeye Co., library	10.00
August	38 A. Miltonberger, butter	9.07
August	39 M. L. Murray, chair	2.50
August	40 Mount Pleasant post-office, stamps	15.00
August	41 Ottum wa Starch Co. starch	5.90
August	42 L. Ketcham & Bros., feed	32.11
August	43 William F. Lehew, groceries	5.60
August	44 T. E. Stevens, butter	32.80
August	45 Mapes & Lewis, flour	56.70
August	46 Edward R. Squibb, medical supplies	443.96
August	47 Pilger Bros., groceries	109.04
August	48 Charles Miltonberger, butter.,	
August	49 P. Summers, salt	9.60
August	50 Rankin & Dodge, ice	63.72
August	51 F. S. Farrr, sheep. 52 Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries	24.91
August	52 Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries	130.96
Angust	53 J. L. Wingate, hardware	4.65
August	54 J. W. Thompson, oats.	14.90
August	55 F. Skipton, potatoes	6.88
August	56 J. W. Edgar, apples.	2.80
August	57 J. W. Thompson, straw	10.84
August	58 Thomas Giblin, wood.	71.96
August	59 Sam. Chaney, contingencies	7.00
August	60 William Loomis, sheep	148.18
August	61 Day laborers, wages	340.81
August	62 Male employes, wages	
August	63 Female employes, wages	633.87
August	64 Officer's salaries 65 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	1,449.99
August	88 I Sutton contingencies	
August	66 J. Sutton, contingencies	1.98
August	67 J. F. Watkins, sorghum	17.50
August	68 John Beck, wood	27.62
August	69 Thomas Giblin, wood 70 S. H. Reesman, butter	46.37
	TOIN AL LICCOMAN. DULLEI	17.16

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.	1	1 W 01	
August		A. W. Olinger, cider	
August	72	John Becker, beeves	211.28
August	(3	E. Burns, potatoes	15.73
August:	74	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	1.60
August		E. Burns, wood	16.25
August		Dan. Risser, shoes and slippers	
August	70	E. L. Wilson, library and diversions	9.00
August		S. N. Thompson, hardware and queensware	
August	19	E. L. Penn & Co., dry goods	6.25
August	91	Templin & Woods, prints	10.40
August	01	S. Harter & Co., blacksmithing	11.45
August	62	Howe & Sutton, groceries	60.71
August	81	Newbold, Houseman & Co., butter	273.52
August	85	C. P. Squires & Co., medical supplies	6.00
August		Van Voast & Andrews, queensware, etc	
August		Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	
August	88	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	21.70
August	89	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	
August	90	Bowman & Kauffman, coal	
August	91	T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	43,00
August	92	Bell. Tollerton & Co., groceries	577.58
August	93	John Blaul, groceries	23.65
August	94	Sharp & Smith, medical supplies	.50
September.	95	J. M. W. Jones & Co., stationery	3.75
September.	96	Knowles, Cloyes & Co., tea	115.39
September.	97	McNab & Johnston, fish. Kraner & Hoffman, beer.	27.75
September.	98	Kraner & Hoffman, beer	61.11
September.	100	Clark & Loveday, fish	26.38 53.95
September.	100	State Register, exchanges	50.00
September.	101	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	46.47
September.	102	L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	449.43
September .	103	Geo. H. Spahr, clothing	139.00
September.	105	Mt. Pleasant Journal, exchanges, etc	76,60
September.	106	P. T. Twinting, groceries	177.35
September.	107	H. T. Bird, bureau	12.00
September .	108	H N Crane stationery	20.51
September .	100	Griffith Burkert & McClary, hardware	37.57
September .	110	Ross Virden & Sons, groceries	5.80
September.	111	Ross Virden & Sons, groceries	14.40
September.	1112	J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	00.30
September.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Thomas Giblin, Wood	1.01
September.	2	J. W. Henderson, sundries	152.31
September.	3	S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods Frank Skipton, vegetables	37.69 12.33
September.	4	Daniel L. Morse, blacksmithing	9.35
September .	0	Charles P. Orr, sand	12.60
September .	7	M T Boyens eider	1 15.00
September.	9	S Waters butter	16.20
September .	9	S. Waters, butter W. H. Davis, oats	15.27
September.	1 10	R. R. Grant, butter	30.10
	1000	A NELL - Land Latter	4.80
September.	11	A. Miltonberger, butter	183.07

[B9.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

HOSPITAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.			
October	13	C. Miltonberger, butter	3.22
October	14	A. W. Olinger, straw	7.20
October	15	W. H. Willeford, potatoes	19.58
October	16	B. C. Kauffman, sorghum	162.20
October	17	Mt. Pleasant Gas Co. lights	310.80
October	18	S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods	8.67
October	19	R. Eshelman, clothing	67.75
October	20	F. E. Hobart, brooms	15.50
October	21	W. S. McLaren, blacksmithing	1.70
October	22	Fuller & Fuller, medical supplies	143.71
October	23	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	116.59
October	24	Hawkeve Co., exchanges	13.00
October	25	Russell & Erwin keys	45.00
October	26	Acres, Blackmar & Co., division book	20.00
October	27	J. W. Thompson, potatoes	36.12
October	28	W. T. Hughes, beeves	645.20
October	29	Joseph Summers, contingencies	5.00
October	30	G. W. Meeker, corn	7.18
October	31	Dan Risser, shoes and slippers	98.00
October	32	L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee	22.00
October	38	Industrial World, library	3.00
October	34	E. Burns, potatoes	17.55
October	35	A. J. Harden, contingencies	20.00
October	36	M. W. Farber, apples	6.05
October	37	G. W. Meeker, corn J. Orr, sand	6.81
October	38	J. Orr, sand	35.76
October	38	L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	4.50
October	40	C. Beckler, butter	30.09
October	41	George Kildu, charcoal	11.32
October	42	Samuel Byers, corn	6.35
October	4:	E. P. Garrison, wardrobes	220.00
October	44	O. H. P. Buchanan, sheep	95.15
October	4	Charles L. Wilson, wood	127.45
October	4	John Winters, sorghum	68.02
October	4	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	4.29
October	48	Daniel Hurley, wood	151.75
October	41	S. waters, butter	23.80
October		L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	92.26
October		David S. Tappan, apples	3.90
October		Geo. H. Rudisill, butter	29.70
October		William Warwick, prints	11.00
October		Howe & Sutton, groceries	86.12
October	50	Winters & O'Hare, groceries	28.05
October	00	Mt. Pleasant post-office, postage	134.97
October	B	P. Summers, salt and chickens	48.30
October	1 50	McNab & Johnston, fish	10.20
October	B	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.	23.15 72.47
October		Day laborers, wages	455.48
October	B	2 Male employes, wages	1,079.83
October	6	R Female employes, wages	626.39
November		George Kildu, charcoal	10.68
November	100	William Skipton, butter	26.20
November		P. T. Twinting, groceries	53.58
			00.00

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		T 11 00 0 11 11	
November .		Kudobe & Co., flour and feed	
November .	5		12.60
November .	7	John Gavin, potatoes	19.25
November .		Edward Burns, corn	6.50
November .	9	C. Hurly, wood	2.00 111.77
November .	10	B. H. Crane, hardware	76.39
November .		Bell Chalfant, diversions	22.00
November .	12	O. V. Stough, diversions	45.00
November .	13	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	167.20
November .	14	S. F. Miller, contingent	16.00
November .	15	Shields & Tomlinson, flour	80.00
November .	16	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	305.99
November .	17	William F. Hughes, beeves	1,367.10
November .	18	William Timmerman & Co., shoes, etc	24.35
November .		Benjamin King, butter and apples	18.31
November .	20	William Skipton, butter	6.40
November .	90	Geo. Cobb, lime	123.95 26.56
November .	92	Ned. Burns, corn	6.05
November .	24	J. P. Bangum, threshing	36.18
November .	25	A. J. Kaelson, potatoes	7.00
November .	26	Fulton & Lamborn, potatoes	226.34
November .	27	D. B. Cable, sorghum	91.10
November .	28	D. B. Cable, sorghum	3.90
November.	29	William Brown & Brothers, coal	316.75
November .	30	Pilger Brothers, groceries	48.25
November .	, 31	L. F. Willard, harness fixtures	55.70
November .	32	A. W. Olinger, hogs and cider	45.16
November .	94	E. R. Squibb, medical supplies	134.56 219.04
November .	95	McNab & Johnston, fish	23.25
November .	36	Jno. Davis & Co., hose	15.00
November	37	D. A. Stewart & Co., oil	37.96
November .	38	Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries	204.15
November ·	39	William Brown & Brothers, coal	175.00
November .	40	John Matthews, turkeys	14.40
November .	41	Thomas E. Hare, cows	70.00
November .	42	Simon Peck, turkeys	4.60
November .	43	Winters & O'Hare, groceries	45.97
November .	44	W. A. Coulter, cider	6.00
November .	40	Louis H. Fenton, contingencies E. Kauffman, apples and cider	2.50
November .	40	O. H. P. Buchanan, butter	6.10 4.00
November .	48	S. Lewis, flour	188.50
November .	49	T. E. Stevens, butter	55.28
November .	50	J. H. Wallbank, shoemaking	17.40
November .	51	C. Hurley, turkeys	26.60
November .	52	Thomas Powers turkeys	6.15
November .	53	John Nichols, library and diversions	4.00
November .	54	W. F. Lehew, butter	5.44
November .	55	W. P. Saunders, manure	2.00
November .	56	Unicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight	185.13

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
	V _o	1
1880.	58 Male employes, wages	\$ 1,063.50
November .	59 Female employes, wages	631.95
November	1 H C Brown hogs	186.23
December	9 H N Crane stationery	19.82
December.	2 H. N. Crane, stationery 3 Charles A. Wilson, wood	10.12
December.	4 C D Wood wood	2.31
December	5 S. C. Abraham, butter	12.40
December	6 J. F. Forbs, cow	40.00
December.	7 William Skinton butter	7.80
December	8 J. J. Logan, wood	32.94
December	9 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	26.75
December	10 Winters & O'Hare, groceries	27.66
December	11 Frank McCabe, wood	6.18
December	12 A. Miltonberger, butter	5.20
December.	13 Griffith, Burket & McClary, hardware	12.50
December.	14 B. H. Crane, hardware	39.85
December	15 T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	183.90
December	16 Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights	343.50 6.56
December	17 P. C. Tiffany, stationery 18 P. Jericho, harness fixtures	20.00
December	19 H. A. Zuhn, blacksmithing	8.90
December	20 W. M. Warnick, dry goods	11.85
December.	21 Howe & Sutton, groceries	49.12
December	22 R. M. Martin, dry goods	5.00
December	23 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	181.95
December	241.1 Parker & Son dry goods	21.02
December	25 R. C. Wells blacksmithing	3.05
December	26 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	9.05
December	27 C. Beckler, butter	36.86
December	28 Louis Clouse contingencies	5.05
December	20 Rell Tollerton & Co groceries	30.96
December	208 T Hills sheen	194.76
December	910 Ruchanan hitter	4.20
December	29 A Gruber blacksmithing	24,95
December	33 Isaac Bausman, wood	36.56
December	34 Sanford Boyd, wood	38.93
December	35 D. M. Campbell, butter	5.50
December		52.50
December	38 William Brown & Bros., coal	315.96
December	20 T P Moorhead hogs	88.40
December	39 T. P. Moorhead, hogs	18.00
December	AllC P Squires drugs	05.20
December	49 F. Leedham, wood	12.00
December.	49 L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee	22.00
December.	44 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	1.14
December.	As Charles Gossage & Co., dry goods	2.63
December.	ARIC C Swan butter	9.90
December.	47 Penn & Holwick, dry goods	9.41
December.	48 T P Moorhead, hogs	141.68
December.	1 40 C V Arnold exchange	2.50
December.	Fold C Heinbough hogg	
December.	. 51 S. W. Garvin, dry goods	29.46
December.	. 52 A. Kudobe & Co., Teed	11.00

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMO	OUNT.
1880.				1
December	53	B. C. Kauffman, butter	\$	10.30
December	54	William Skipton, butter		6.00
December	55	L. J. Willits, hogs		67.62
December	56	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods		221.90
December	57	F. E. Hobart, brooms		8.00
December	58	R. Eshelman, dry goods		86.00
December	59	P. T. Twinting, groceries		85.12
December	60	Geo. H. Spahr, clothing		67.00
December	61	J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies		24.67
December	62	Mt. Pleasant post-office, postage		15.00
December	63	Richard Waugh, corn		46.03
December	64	L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses		2.00
December		Stephen Willeford, wood		34.26
December	00	Thomas Knox, butter		10.30
December	01	E. Shafer, wood		107.20 11.37
December	80	J. D. Bartlett, corn		137.97
December	70	Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries		90.43
December	71	B. F. Ross, lumber		27.45
December	79	Dan Risser, slippers and shoes		157.60
December.	79	William Boyd, wood		65.67
December.	74	James Quinn, wood		36.22
December.	75	A. G. Courtney, butter		9.21
December.	78	T E Stevens butter		25.00
December	77	Peter Ensminger, chickens		1.75
December	781	William Wangh, butter		12.30
December	79	H. C. Brown, turkeys		17.14
December	201	S Lewis flour		68.75
December	81	W. P. Young, butter		10.30
December	82	W. P. Young, butter C. F. Miller, wood		18.50
December	83	J. P. Bangum, threshing		2.00
December	84	E. R. Squibb, medical supplies		85.66
December	85	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages		3.12
December	86	McNeil & Higgins, groceries		24.05
December	87	H. S. Harvey, apples		5.60
December	88	William Howe, wood		30.00
December	89	F. R. Strong, brooms J. W. Henderson, sundries		2.62
December	90	James Quinn, wood		100.11 15.73
December	91	William Skipton, butter		11.05
December.	92	Mt. Pleasant post-office, stationery, etc		42.20
December	90	William F. Lehew, butter		22.73
December	05	S. B. Olney. Visiting Committee		34.20
December	98	S. McNeil & Co., bed		3.00
December	97	A T Stewart & Co., dry goods		340.80
December	98	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods		44.28
December	99	William Blom, soda		34.04
December	100	American Fusee Co., matches		9.00
December	101	Ottumwa Starch Co., starch		5.20
December	102	Pilger Bros., groceries		94.16
December	103	Pilger Bros., groceries Fuller & Fuller, medical supplies		7.86
December	104	Clark & Loveday, fish		106.35
December	105	Clark & Loveday, fish		433.11
December	108	Charles Miltonberger, butter		3.60

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1880.		
December	107 D. B. Washburn & Co., sink bowls	
December.	108 John Rodgers, straw	29.2
December	109 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	86.0
December	110 C. Beckler, butter	26.5
December	111 H. T. Bird, furniture	36.0
December	112 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	7.2
December	113 J. F. Sargent, stationery	16.3
December	114 W. H. Schliep, tobacco	20.9
December	115 E. P. Garrison, book cases	120.0
December	116 S. W. Garvin, dry goods	61.4
December	117 Templin & Woods, dry goods	12.6
December	118 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	99.9
December	119 Griffith, Burket & McClary, hardware	18.8
December	120 George H. Spahr, clothing	81.7
December	121 Penn & Holwick, dry goods	58.7
December.	122 Officers' salaries	1,450.0
December	123 Day laborers, wages	449.4
December	124 Male employes, wages	1,085.0
December	125 Female employes wages	646.6
December	125 Female employes, wages	182.3
1881.	120 Chicago, Darinigton & Quincy 16. Co., 1161gnt.	102.0
anuary	1 John Blaul, groceries	001.0
anuary	2 Thomas Knox, butter	
		3.8
anuary	3 Ben. King, butter	
anuary	4 Pat. Slattery, ice	6.0
anuary	6 Charles Weith, ice	7.2
anuary		
anuary	7 M. T. Bevins, ice	
anuary	8 Geo. Moore, sawdust	
anuary	9 Richard Waugh, hogs	67.5
January	10 T. P. Moorhead, hogs	
anuary	11 James McGuire, ice	57.6
fanuary	12 Pat O'Connor, ice	95.6
lanuary	13 William Skipton, butter	
lanuary	14 William Loomis, wood	64.6
anuary	15 William Howe, wood	
anuary	16 Andrew Karlson, hog	
anuary	17 James McDonald, hogs	46.9
anuary	18 C. D. Wood, ice	15.3
anuary	19 William Brown & Bros., coal	785.7
anuary	20 C. F. Sherman, wood	51.7
lanuary	21 Frank McCabe, wood	7.0
January	22 Henry C. Lea's Sons & Co., library	
January	23 William Gladden, hardware	8.4
January	24 American Express Co., express	3.5
January	25 P. Jericho, plastering hair	2.2
January	26 Winters & O'Hare, butter	16.4
January	27 Wyman & Rand, tacks and gimp	6.7
January	28 Harter & Thomas, blacksmithing	6.1
January	29 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	414.9
January	30 Mark Ranney, sundries	21.4
January	31 Michael O'Connor, ice	16.5
January	32 A. Miltonberger, butter	4.4
January	33 B. C. Kauffman, butter	8.0

- Y		
DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.		
January	34 American Express Co., express	\$ 4.10
January	35 Russell & Erwin, keys	10.98
January	36 E. Ketcham, beer	18 40
January	37 R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	4 95
January	38 Newbold, Houseman & Co., groceries	68.87
January	39 John G. Budde, groceries	14.50
January	40 G. A. Tally, blacksmithing	27.70
January	41 P. T. Twinting, groceries	
January	42 Jno. Lirar, use of grindstone	1.50
January	43 E. L. Penn & Co., shoes.	5.00
January	44 T. E. Stevens, butter	28.68
January January	45 O. C. Stough, diversions	
January	46 A. Kudobe & Co., flour and feed	
January	47 E. Hormel, repairs	8.00
January	49 Daniel M. Campbell, wood	14.07
January	50 Bell Chalfant, diversions	24.00
January	51 B. C. Kauffman, butter	
January	52 R. R. Grant, butter	
January	53 L. Ketcham & Bros., coal	51.78
January	54 S. C. Abraham, butter	
January	55 John Cosgrove, wood	
January	56 J. S. Montgomery, apples	
January	57 C. D. Wood, team work	
January	58 James McGuire, ice	1.9
January	59 J. D. Forbes, wood	80.06
January	60 Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods	
January	61 William Blom, groceries	
January	62 Franklin Lester, covers for range	
January	63 F. E. Hobart, brooms	
January	64 Van Cise & Co., medical supplies	
January	65 William Skipton, butter	1,076.00
January January	67 Female employes, wages	656.41
January		
January	68 Day laborers, wages	t 348.46
February	1 James 'Metzgar, pigs	63.00
February	1 James Metzgar, pigs	18.00
February	3 A. W. Faulkner, lumber	7.49
February	4 Thomas Hare, hogs	459.5
February	5 A. Kudobe & Co., flour	118.80
February	6 C. H. Hughes, library	5.00
February	7 Thomas Knox, butter	
February	8 Kraner & Hoffman, hops	
February	9 James R. Calhoun, wood	76.50
February	10 T. E. Stevens, butter	12.19
February	11 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	111.00
February	12 M. W. Farher tube	111.25
February	12 C. V. Arnold, salary 13 M. W. Farber, tubs. 14 L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	143.44
February	15 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	124.98
February	16 Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	
February	17 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	379.80
reminary		

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON W	WHAT ACCOUNT. AMOUN	IT.
1881.		s	52.52
February	19 Clark & Loveday, fish		38.88
February	20 C. Beckler, butter	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
February	21 M. W. Wilson, wood		6.5
February	22 O.P. Kibben, pigs		12.8
February	23 Jno. H. Wallbank, shoemak	ing	11.20
February	24 W. M. Brown & Bros., coal		
February	25 Flora Chalfant, wages		8.00
February	26 Bell, Tollerton & Co., grocer	1es 2	13.75
February	27 John Blaul, groceries		
February	28 Knowles & Cloyes, tea 29 Edward R. Squibb, medical	lion 06	53.8
February	29 Edward R. Squibb, medical	supplies	33,66
February	30 D. B. Washburn & Co., bow	IS TOF SIRK	5.00
February	31 Marshall, Field & Co., dry g	00ds	8.3
February	32 A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goo		15.7
February	33 J. L. Ross, beeves 34 Dr. G. W. Robinson, medica	1,18	31.2
February	34 Dr. G. W. Robinson, medica	i supplies	2.00
February	35 P. M. Bird, difference in mu	le trade	10.00
February	36 James Montgomery, apples.		6.00
February	37 John Montgomery, apples		2.8
February	38 Mount Pleasant Brewing Co		12.50
February	39 Joseph Campbell, hogs	2	20.7
February	40 W. W. Blacker, wood		31.8
February	41 J. M. W. Jones & Co., station	iery	17.0
February	42 Van Voast & Andrews, gro	ceries	13.7
February	43 S. N. Thompson, queensware	3	15.00
February	44 B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber.		14.30
February .	45 Gould & Armour, groceries.	10	38.9
February	46 J. D. Bartlett, wood	***************************************	15.60 16.80
February	47 Dan. Risser, shoes, slippers,	etc	52.50
February	48 L. L. Berry, wood	and atationary	
February	49 Mt. Pleasant post-office, star	nps and stationery	$\frac{36.10}{22.50}$
February February	50 Shield & Tomlinson, graham 51 G. A. Talley, use of team	1 nour	54.9
February	52 C. Beckler, butter		13.0
February	53 Harter & Thomas, blacksmit		7.4
February	54 D. L. Langston, labor		3.3
February	55 H A Zhun blacksmithing		8.0
February	55 H. A. Zhun, blacksmithing. 56 L. P. Mills, groceries		21.3
February	57 Thomas E. Moore, whisky		99.0
February	58 L. F. Willard, harness fixtu	rog	13.8
February	59 Wm. Timmerman & Co., she	nes and slinners	17.8
February	60 H. N. Crane, stationery		24.7
February	61 R. Eshelman, clothing		10.0
February	62 J. W. Satterthwait, medical	gnnnling	59.00
February	63 B. H. Crane, hardware	supplies	35.5
February	64 P. T. Twinting, groceries.		18.4
February	65 Griffith, Burket & McClary,	hardware	4.50
February	66 S. & A. Saunders, dry goods	marawaro	32.9
February	67 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing		8.3
February	68 Templin & Woods, dry good	2	16.3
February	69 T. Miltonberger & Co., cloth	ing	37.00
February	70 George H. Spahr, clothing .	g	81.90
February	71 W. H. Schliep, tobacco		11.5
February	72 C. P. Squires, medical suppl		31.2

DATE,	Voucher	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.			s 385.7
February	73	L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	74.2
February	74	Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	20.8
February	75	Van Cise & Throop, hardware	8.0
February	76	P. Melcher & Son, marble	125.0
February	77	J. A. Fay & Son, scroll saw	19.2
February	78	Ottumwa Starch Co., starch	
February	79	Berry Bros., painters' supplies	41.5
February	80	William Hoyt & Co., fish	3.6
February	81	S. W. Garvin, prints	59.8
February	82	John Blaul, groceries	3.7
February	83	S. N. Thompson, crockery	
February	84	M. W. Farber, coopering	36.4
February	85	Van Voast & Andrews, queensware	79.6
February	86	Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	9.2
February	87	Tilden & Co., medical supplies	49.1
February	88	Fuller & Fuller, medical supplies	
February	89	Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	18.0
February	90	T. W. Fawcett, Visiting Committee	1.1
February	91	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	31.6
February	92	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	751.3
February		William Brown & Bros., coal	255.8
February	94	Day laborers, wages	
February	95	Male employes, wages	1,082.3 645.9
February	96	Female employes, wages	265.1
February	97	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	16.9
February	98	Pilger Bros., groceries	12.7
March	1	Free Press, printing and exchanges	4.9
March	2	Mt. Pleasant Journal, printing and exchanges.	130.0
March	3	C. V. Arnold, salary	
March	4	P. Summers, groceries Mt. Pleasant Brewing Co., beer	16.0
March	9	Western Union Telegraph Co., peer	.9
March	0	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	18.4
March			48.8
March	8	H. N. Crane, stationery	
March	10	Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	53.5
March	10	To Mile alegan slathing	131.5
March	11	T. Miltonberger, clothing	10.9
March	12	Whitebreast Coal & Mining Co., coal	120.7
March		J. W. Hawkins, straw	12.8
March	14	Van Cise & Throop, hardware	32.0
March		Harter & Thomas, blacksmithing	10.8
March	10	L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	355.2
March	10	Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	15.4
March	10	J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	10.0
March March	19	B. H. Crane, hardware	12.5
		L. F. Willard, harness fixtures	
March	21	Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, hardware	137.9
March			
March	20	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	47.7
March	24	Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	
March	25	George H. Shafer & Co., drugs	36.8
March March		A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods	

CTRRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

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DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.		
March	29 F. M. Mitchell, mules	
March	30 W. H. Schliep, tobacco	. 21.65
March	31 Albert Jones, team work	9 50
March	32 S. C. Abraham, butter	. 7.80
March	33 McNab & Johnston, fish	41.90
March	34 Miller Gilbert, wood	31.06
March	35 First National Bank, exchange	8.00
March	' 36 Lewis H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	9.50
March	37 A. Short, apples	4.75
March	38 B. F. Colby, blackboard 39 Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	2.25
March	39 Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	25.84
March	40 Dr. S. B. Olney, Visiting Committee	34.20
March	41 Edison Recording Alarm Gauge Co., charts	4.00
March	42 Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries	152.9-
March	43 J. F. Sargent, stationery	3.90
March	44 Mt. Pleasant post-office, stamps	15.00
March	45 William F. Lehew, oil barrel.	1.00
March	46 Templin & Woods, dry goods	9.90
March	47 P. T. Twinting, groceries	10.00
March	48 J. D. Forbs, wood	10.68
March	49 William M. Warrick, dry goods	. 154.24
March	50 P. C. Kauffman butter	. 8.43
March	50 B. C. Kauffman, butter	. 10.20
March	51 P. Summers, groceries. 52 J. L. Ross, beeves.	. 43.00
March	53 Officers' salaries	. 1,130.05
March	54 Day laborers, wages	. 1,450.00
March	55 Mala amployees mages	. 269.86
March	55 Male employes, wages. 56 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. Co., freight	. 1,072.9
March	57 Female employees and Quincy R. Co., freight	. 154.8
April	57 Female employes, wages	639.9
April	1 State Register, exchanges	. 35.50
April	2 Charles Snider & Co., medical supplies	. 15.13
April	3 J. O. Higgins, blacksmithing	. 4.50
April	4 J. Parker & Son, dry goods	6.9
	5 C. V. Arnold, exchange	6.43
April	6 W. Timmerman & Co., shoes and slippers	. 16.20
April	7 Eagle Odorless Apparatus Co., garbage barrel	s 36.00
April	8 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	. 294.30
	9 Winters & O'Hare, eggs	. 3.60
April	10 B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber	. 27.38
	11 Hawkeye Co., exchanges	. 26.00
April	12 Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	. 29.75
April	13 R. Eshelman, clothing. 14 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	17.23
April	14 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	. 1.71
April	19 Kenog, Johnson & Buss, hardware	4.50
April	16 W. S. Garvin, dry goods	152.47
April	17 Van Voast & Andrews, hardware and queensy	v 45.95
April	18 H. W. Crane flour	0.00
April	19/11. Dever, seeds	90.50
April		
April	21 C. Beckler, butter	. 29.00
April	21 C. Beckler, butter 22 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware.	62.60
April	25 I. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	106.75
April April April	23 T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	106.75

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.			2 101.45
April	26	Dan Risser, shoes, slippers, etc	\$ 101.45
April	27	J. W. W. Jones & Co., stationery	3.75 84.26
April	28	William Blom, soap and soda	28.50
April	29	Geo. H. Spahr, clothing	7.50
April	30	Sharp & Smith, syringe and fixtures	33,65
April	99	Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden, hardware	50.14
April	92	Pilger Bros., groceries	234.62
April	34	W. H. Schliep, tobacco	14.50
April	35	W. Brown & Bros., coal	473.52
April	36	T. P. Moorehead, wood	30.60
April	37	P. T. Twinting, groceries	75.79
April	38	F. E. Hobart, brooms	14.75
April	39	Wyman & Rand, tacks	2.30
April	40	Acres, Blackmar & Co., case book	7.75
April	41	Royce & Hopping, hardware	5.13
April		H. W. Brown, wood	37.50
April		L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	2,50
April	45	W. W. Blacker, wood	309.18
April	44	Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	435,19
April	46	Royce & Hopping, hardware	45.45
April	47	S. C. Abraham, butter	13.40
April		McNab & Johnston, fish	41.75
April		William A. Edgar, mule	125.00 52.25
April	51	S. Lewis, flour	18.00
April	59	Fairbanks Scale Co., postal balance	5.40
April		H. C. Thomas, manure	1.25
April		Acres, Blackmar & Co., stationery	9.20
April		J. D. Bartlett, fence posts	38.00
April		Mt. Pleasant post-office, postage	33.00
April	57	F. E. Hobart, brooms	6.75
April		William Skipton, butter	29.60
April	59	O. V. Stough, diversions	66.00
April	60	B. C. Kauffman, butter	
April		Henry Avery, vinegar	13.25
April		Thomas Knox, butter	12.70
April		Van Voast & Andrews, queensware	12.15
April	64	Day laborers, wages	352.20
April		Male employes, wages	1,099.85
April April		Female employes, wages	636.00
May		C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight H. A. Zhun, blacksmithing	101.28 21.50
May	9	P. Jericho, plastering hair	3.30
May	3	R. C. Wells, blacksmithing	4.25
May		P. Summers, groceries	36.34
May		Fix & Postlewait, coal	78.00
May	6	J. H. Wallbank, shoemaking	4.20
May	7	Charles Willits, butter	3.25
May	8	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	13.65
May	9.	J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies	14.18
May	10	Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	92.32
	11	A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods	207.46
May May		Van Cise & Throop, hardware	

1882.]

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CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.		
May		S 72.78
May	14 Kraner, Hoffman & Co., hops	8.40
May	15 Mt. Pleasant Journal, exchanges	5,20
Мау	16 Gould, Draper & Co., groceries	13.4
May	17 Howe & Sutton, groceries	13.2
May	18 F. E. Hobart, brooms	6,7
day	19 Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	210.9
day	20 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	193.7
day	21 Geo. H. Spahr, clothing	69.6
Iay	22 R. Eshelman, clothing	38.4
May	23 C. Beckler, butter	14.79
Iay	24 H. C. Brown, butter	8.3
1ay	25 J. F. Forbes, mules	275.0
Iay	26 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	248.1
May	27 Templin & Woods, dry goods	7,3
Iay	28 J. M. W. Jones & Co., blank books	3.7
Iay	29 P. T. Twinting, groceries	108.5
Aay	30 L. Ketchum & Bros., flour and feed	474.6
day	31 W. P. Young, butter	19.5
1ay	32 J. W. Tracy, potatoes	17.20
May	33 W. B. Connor, butter	18.0
May	34 Mt. Pleasant Brewing Co., beer	8.0
fay	35 T. E. Stevens, butter	50.50
day	36 Glenny & Gladden, hardware	24.8
day	37 Juo. C. Antrobus, straw	39.4
day	38 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	2.0
May	39 A. W. Falkner, lumber	6.4
day	40 C. L. McLaren, print	4.80
day	41 S. C. Abraham, butter	19.30
Iay	42 J. L. Bartlett, apples	4.7
Iay	43 William Loomis, wood	37.9
Iay	44 S. B. Olney, Visiting Committee	34.20
Iay	45 Sharp & Smith, surgeons' instruments	5.2
Iay	46 Ross Virden & Son, groceries	90.6
lay	47 C. H. Peters, manure	3.0
Iay	48 John Blaul, groceries	99.5
Iay	49 Lewis H. Fenton, mortuary expenses	7.0
Iay	50 Bell Chalfant, diversions	26.0
Iay	51 D. Wallace, sheep	125.7
1ay	52 H. C. Brown, butter	10.9
lay	53 E. R. Squibb, medical supplies	16.10
lay	54 T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	22.5
Iay	55 Clark & Loveday, fish	51.0
Iay	56 William Skipton, butter and eggs	19.9
fay	57 Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	51.5
lay	58 A. Hews & Co., flower-pots	27.0
fay	59 George O. Greusel & Co., eggs	18.9
	60 W. M. Warwick, dry goods	7.4
Iay		
Iay	61 J. F. Sargent, stationerv	
Iay Iay Iay	61 J. F. Sargent, stationery 62 J. D. Brown, coal	154.70
fay fay fay fay	61 J. F. Sargent, stationery. 62 J. D. Brown, coal. 63 Jno. Antrobus, straw.	154.70 31.1
day	61 J. F. Sargent, stationery. 62 J. D. Brown, coal 63 Jno. Antrobus, straw 64 Romyn Hitchcock, library and diversions.	5.00 154.70 31.17 1.00
May May May May May May May	61]J. F. Sargent, stationery. 62]J. D. Brown, coal. 63]Jno. Antrobus, straw 64]Romyn Hitchcock, library and diversions. 65[Dan. Risser, shoes and slippers.	154.70 31.1

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AM	OUNT.
1881.			Q	10.13
May	67	J. W. Hankins, straw	40	14.30
Iay	68	L. M. Gray, hats and trimming		12.7
Iay				10.8
Iay				21.2
lay	71	Perry Morrison, butter		1.2
Iay	72	P. Saunders, manure		7.0
Iay	73	A. Hoover, wood		4.70
Iay	74	G. A. Talley, blacksmithing.		32.00
Iay	75	Geo. H. Schafer & Co. medical supplies		27.50
day	76	Isaac W. Bangs & Co., refrigerator.		11.29
day	77	Geo. H. Teter, dry goods		11.70
Iay	78	Male employes, wages		1,101.5
Aay	19	Female employes, wages		623.00
Iay			-	385.46
Iay	81	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight		96.08
Iay	82	S. M. Pyle, medical supplies		20.20
une	1	Shields & Tomlinson, graham flour		22.23
une				52.90
une				29.43
une				62.40
une	0	Ino Plant graceries		357.39
une	0	H. W. Austin & Co., mower		85.0
une	0	Duffen & Boyd hardware		22.7
une	0	Marshall Field & Co dry goods		94.9
une				64.50
une				12.30
une	12	Houseman & Buchanan, groceries		344.6
une	1 12	P T Twinting groceries		120.10
une	1.4	Mt Pleasant Gas Co lights		188.40
une	1.5	W Timmerman & Co., slippers and snoes		3.0
une	16	Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, nardware		18.1
une	17	T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing		66.7
une	18	Daniel Mallery, sheep Crane Brothers & Co., hardware		31.6
une	19	Crane Brothers & Co., hardware		6.3
une	20	Charles Green, horse		160.0
une	21	John Antrobus, straw		31.8
une	22	Geo. H. Rudisill. butter. Bowman & Kauffman, coal		2.3
une	23	Bowman & Kaumman, coal		20.2
une	24	Ross Virden & Sons, butter	1	6.5
une	20	Flora Chalfant, copying		22.0
une	20	U. L. Phillips, blacksmithing	1	4.4
une	90	Lewis H. Fenton, digging graves		6.0
une	20	Perry Morrison, butter		21.9
Tune	20	F. S. Farr, butter		5.5
June	21	Clark & Loveday fish		25.0
Tune	90	C. H. Martin, sand		11.8
fune	99	J. J. Hall, beeves		686.3
une	9.4	William Loomis, sheep		30.3
June	25	B. C. Kauffman, butter		20.3
June	36	D. A. Stewart & Co., oll		39.0
June	37	Edward R. Squibb, medical		207.2
June	1 00	L. S. Kincade, Visiting Committee		22.0

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1882.]

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.		1
June	39 Daniel Mallery, sheep	\$ 15.45
June	40 Burlington Vinegar and Pickle Works, pickl	es 6.63
June	41 S. N. Thompson, queensware	
June	42 C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	92.5
June	43 Day laborers, wages	
June	44 Male employes, wages	
June	45 Female employes, wages	
July	1 W. H. Schliep, tobacco.	
July	2 J. M. W. Jones & Co., stationery	21.30
July		
July	3 J. L. Wingate, repairing 4 L. Ketchum & Bros., flour and feed	
July	5 Poll Tollorton & Co. gracerica	221.50
July	5 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	419.8
July	6 R. L. Massey, flour	56.0
	7 Templin & Woods, dry goods	
July	8 H. N. Crane, binding books	115.2
July	9 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	192.3
July	10 J. D. Brown, coal	383.5
July	11 Dan. Risser, shoes and slippers	103.00
July	12 S. C. Abraham, butter and eggs	40.0
July	13 American Journal of Insanity, library	5.00
July	14 J. L. Ross, sheep	210.99
July	15 Richard Waugh, butter	13.69
July	16 S. B. Wyse, butter and eggs	21.4
July	17 Thomas Knox, butter	16.10
July	18 Jno. Nichols, library	4.00
July	19 Joseph Orr, sand	19 90
July	20 Biklen, Winzer & Co., groceries	282.74
July	21 r leidhouse, Dutcher & Belden, hardware	46.9
July	22 Jno. Antrobus, mowing	3.00
July	23 Howe & Sutton, groceries	99 9
July	24 Clark & Loveday, fish. 25 G. M. Munger & Co., hardware.	25.00
July	25 G. M. Munger & Co., hardware	27.50
July	26 Winters & O'Hare, groceries	12 45
July	27 W. F. Nixon, butter	25.4
July	28 Hawkeye Co., exchanges, etc	23.00
July	29 R. Eshelman, clothing	32.50
July	30 Geo. W. McAdam, postage	3886
July	31 A. E. Williams, blacksmithing	6.30
July	32 J. A. Roth, butter	19 16
July	33 Bell Chalfant, diversions	20.00
July	34 E. Pennington & Son, type writer	92.50
July	35 Daniel Mallery, sheep	36.13
July	36 E. Ross, butter	34.95
July	37 C. L. Spellman, pens	4.50
July	38 S. C. Abraham, butter and eggs	17.17
Tuly	39 L.S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee	30.50
uly	40 S. McPherson, contingencies	5.00
Tuly	41 Thomas Knox, butter	10.00
Tuly	42 Samuel Green, beeves	16.60
Tuly	43 Pancost & Maule, urinals	847.00
uly	44 Day laborers, wages	27.00
July	45 Male employes, wages	
July	46 Female employes, wages	
uly	47 Officers' salaries	
	at Omicors salaries	1,933.32

DATE.	Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.			
July		C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	
August		Geo. H. Spahr, clothing	50.2
August	2	Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	188.2
August	3	T. Miltonberger & Co., clothing	61.8
August	4	D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	13.€
August	9	H. N. Crane, stationery	10.0
August	0	R. Eshelman, clothing	8.0
August	1	F. E. Hobart, brooms	9.0
August	8	Louis H. Fenton, digging graves	6.0
August	9	Nelson Cornick, lumber	153.5
August	10	A. Foreman, sheep	10.9
August	11	Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	59.6
August	12	Mount Pleasant post-office, postage, stationery	42.9
August	13	American Fusee Co., matches	9.0
August	14	B. C. Kauffman, butter	11.0
August	15	W. F. Nixon, butter	27.8
August	16	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	8.7
August	17	L. Ketcham & Bros., flour and feed	363.3
August	18	J. T. Price, flour and feed	60.0
August	19	Peter Fawcett, work on boiler	74.9
August	20	Charles Prince, blacksmithing	10.0
August	21	Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights	173.7
August	22	Mount Pleasant Gas Co., lights Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	61.1
August	23	C. V. Arnold, salary	131.9
August	24	U. L. Phillips, blacksmithing	28.0
August	2.	P. Summers, salt	10.2
August	26	J. D. Brown, coal	104.5
August	27	Perry Morrison, butter	55.0
August	28	S. B. Wyse, butter	27.9
August	29	Geo. Bartlett board	8.0
August	30	Clark & Loveday, fish	25 5
August	31	r uller & Fuller, medical supplies	50.8
August	32	William Blom, soap and soda	84.1
August	33	J. D. McNah & Co fish	24.2
August	34	Jno. Blaul, groceries	176.0
August	35	Jno. Blaul, groceries. Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies	21.0
August	30	Daniel Mallery sneep	23.0
August	37	John Van & Co., range castings	16.8
August	00	J. L. Goe, team work	5.2
August	39	Acres, Blackmar & Co books	15.7
August	40	C. J. Clarke, straw. J. A. Roth, butter	3.0
August	41	J. A. Roth, butter	6.4
August	42	P. L. Rolli Sheep	17.2
August	43	5. D. Olney, Visiting Committee	78.2
August			1.1
August	45	P. T. Twinting, groceries Shields & Tomlinson, graham flour	123.1
August	46	Shields & Tomlinson, graham flour	53 (
August	47	L. F. Willard, harness, etc.	
August			36.7
August	49	A. Kudobe & Co. butter	17.8
August			27.7
August	911	Mathida Fichilier, rethrning nationt	8.9
August	52	Sibley, Dudley & Co groceries	10.1 292.8
August		Ottumwa Starch Co., starch.	

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881.		
August	54 J. D. McNab & Co., fish	\$ 25.45
August	55 W. F. Nixon, butter and eggs	11.91
August	56 Acres, Blackmar & Co., case book	6.75
August	57 Tilden & Co., medical supplies	22.00
August	58 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries	46.95
August	59 Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods	114.78
August	60 Thomas Knox, butter	11.10
August	61 Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies	21.40
August	62 J. W. Henderson, sundries	238.99
August	63 Daniel Helphrey, beeves and sheep	343.06
August	64 William Lee, sheep	125.44
August	65 William Honsman, melons	24.46
August	66 J. H. Forbs, butter	12.41
August	67 Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	1.68
August	68 Officers' salaries	483.32
August	69 J. H. Wallbank, shoes, etc	22.80
August	70 S & A D Saundons day goods	
August	70 S. & A. B. Saunders, dry goods	9.00
	71 W. F. Lehew, groceries	4.21
August	72 Geo. H. Spahr, clothing	37.75
August	73 Ross, Virden & Son, groceries	26.71
August	74 R. Eshelman, clothing	35.00
August	75 F. E. Hobart, brooms	12.50
August	76 O. V. Stough, diversions	50.00
August	77 William Timmerman & Co., shoes	5.75
August	78 Van Cise & Co., brushes	4.20
August	79 Rukgaber, McGregor & Baines, hardware	47.35
August	80 Houseman & Buchanan, groceries	79.99
August	81 L. Ketchum & Bros., flour and feed	486.75
August	82 B. H. Crane, hardware	40.20
August	83 J. D. Brown, coal	211.18
August	84 H. W. Crane, stationery	41.65
August	85 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing	5.90
August	86 Geo. H. Teter, dry goods	13.50
August	87 J. R. Davison, contingencies	36.40
August	88 G. A. Talley, blacksmithing	20.20
August	89 Male employes, wages	1,168.69
August	90 Female employes, wages	646.20
August	91 Day laborers, wages 92 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. Co., freight.	615.72
August	92 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. Co., freight.	91.53
September.	1 Van Voast & Andrews, dishes, etc	63.37
September.	2 Mt. Pleasant Scale Works, repairing	10.95
September.	3 Howe & Sutton, groceries	85.03
September.	4 Mt. Pleasant Journal, stationery and printing	3.30
September.	5 Acres, Blackmar & Co., covering book	.75
September.	6 M. J. Taylor, & Co., tobacco	60.00
September.	7 Shields & Tomlinson, breadstuffs	82,40
September.	8 S. W. Garvin, print	8.64
September.	9 Templin & Woods, dry goods	16.82
September.	9 Templin & Woods, dry goods 10 T. Miltonberger & Co., dry goods.	22,50
September.	11 B. F. Ross & Bros., lumber	96,50
September .	12 J. L. Loveday, fish	24.38
September .	13 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	198.00
	13 Mt. Pleasant Gas Co., lights	198.00 14.72

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT	. A1	MOUNT.
1881.		-	1.50
September .	16 W. D. Albee, timber	\$	1.50
September .	17 W. H. Schliep, tobacco		13.88
September .	18 B. F. Ross & Brothers, lumber		2.50
September .	19 Glenny & Gladden, hardware		21.07
September.	20 E. Davis, sheep		35.20
September .	21 P. T. Twinting, groceries		102.35
September.	99 H A Zuhn blacksmithing		45.05
September.	23 Dan. Risser, slippers		130.55
September.	94 James Whitford manure		20.00 8.50
September .	25 L. H. Fenton, mortuary expenses		15.75
September .	26 Hiram Taylor, wood		
September.	27 E. Ross, butter		21.10 34.88
September.	28 Perry Morrison, butter		9.92
September.	29 J. A. Roth, butter		8.00
September.	30 G. H. Pilkington, contingencies		68.27
September .	31 B. C. Kuffman, butter and sorghum		29.28
September.	32 S. B. Wyse, butter and sorghum		12,50
September.	33 James A. Farris, wood		13,68
September .	34 A. Kudobe, butter		19.65
September .	35 J. D. McNab & Co., fish		1.50
September .	36 H. B. Bryant & Son, stationery		11.52
September .	37 T. H. Nevin & Co., putty		102.74
September.	38 E. R. Squibb, medical supplies		20.60
September.	39 Geo. H. Schafer & Co., medical supplies		113.46
September .	40 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries		132.24
September.	41 Gould, Draper & Co., groceries		101.93
September .	42 Jno. Blaul, groceries		66.98
September .	43 A. T. Stewart & Co., dry goods		3.05
September .	44 American Express Company, express		37.38
September .	45 S. C. Abraham, butter and eggs		605.52
September .	46 S. L. Steele, beeves 47 Jno. Rukgaber, flagging.		55.70
September -	48 Mt. Pleasant post-office, stamps		29.00
September -	49 Harter & Thomas, blacksmithing		155.00
September .	50 J. L. Mott & Co., hardware		59.00
September . September .	51 William M. Warwick, dry goods		7.75
September .	52 Jno. Gunden, vinegar		6.75
September .	53 J. D. Brown, coal		279.88
September .	54 Templin & Woods, dry goods		4.20
September .	55 B. F. Ross & Brothers, lumber		10.00
September.	56 H. T. Bird, furniture, etc		36,66
September	57 J. R. Powell, oats		20,62
September .	58 Penn & Holwick, dry goods		25.20
September.	59 C. F. Keen, potatoes		78,96
September .	60 J. W. Miller, apples		4.16
September.	61 Jno. H. Wallbank, dry goods		6.85
September .	62 American Express Company, express		2.20
September .	63 R. L. Massey, bran		8.77
September .	64 W. S. Forbes, butter		53,46
September .	65 Mt. Pleasant Gas Company, lights		261.00
September .	66 L. F. Willard, harness fixtures		6.85
September .	67 Mt. Pleasant Journal, library and deversions	S	6.00
September.	68 Van Voast, & Andrews, queensware		6.60
September .	69 L. H. Farr, wood	1772	40.67

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND-CONTINUED.

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DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1881. September	70 Marshall, Field & Co., dry goods. 71 Bell, Tollerton & Co., groceries. 72 Jno. Blaul, sugar. 73 William Blom, soap. 74 Thomas Knox, butter. 75 Jno. G. Budde, fruit, etc. 76 Van Cise & Throop, stationery, etc. 77 J. W. Satterthwait, medical supplies. 78 D. L. Morse, blacksmithing. 79 O. V. Stough, diversions. 80 Howe & Sutton, groceries. 81 Cozier Elliott, chair bottoms. 82 W. R. Hill, ice. 83 T. J. Price, flour. 84 G. A. Talley, blacksmithing. 85 L. S. Kincaid, Visiting Committee.	51.17 31.42 27.50 11.20 25.35 13.60 58.50 6.25 26.00 17.35 15.36 11.35 93.75 7.85

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1879.

Apples, 10 bushels, at 25 cents	\$ 2.50
Asparagus, 336 dozen, at 8 cents	26.88
Beans, Lima, 40 gallons, at 40 cents	16.00
Beans, string, 1341/6 bushels, at 75 cents	100.87
Beets, greens, 36 bushels, at 50 cents	18.00
Beets, 205 bushels, at 50 cents	102.50
Cabbage, 7,539 heads, at 7 cents	527.88
Celery, 980 bunches, at 3 cents	29.46
Cucumbers, 798 dozen, at 10 cents	79.80
Cauliflower, 205 heads, at 2 cents	4.10
Corn, 1,500 bushels, at 25 cents	375.00
Cornstalks, 675 shocks, at 10 cents	67.50
Corn, sweet, 683 dozen years, at 10 cents	68.30
Egg plant, 91 dozen, at 5 cents	4.55
Grapes, 2,055 pounds, at 4 cents	82.20
Hay, 100 tons, at \$5	500.00
Horseradish, 15 dozen bunches, at 8 cents	1.20
Lettuce, 1,735 dozen bunches, at 1 cent	17.35
Milk, 85,650 gallons, at 3 cents	2,569.50
Oats, 1,850 bushels, at 20 cents	370.00
Onions, 23 bushels, at \$1.50	237.00
Potatoes, 2,450 bushels, at 40 cents	980.00
Peppers, 6 dozen, at 10 cents	.60
Parsnips, 250 bushels, at 70 cents	175.00
Peas, 14½ bushels, at \$1.50	21.75
Parsley, 485 bunches, at 1 cent	4.85
Radishes, 620 dozen, at 5 cents	31.00
Raspberries, 54 quarts, at 10 cents	5.40
Rhubarb, 274 dozen bunches, at 5 cents	13.70
Sage, 73 pounds, at 70 cents	51.10
Spinach, 725 dozen bunches, at 1 cent	7.25
Salsify, 2,860 pounds, at ½ cent	14.30
Tomatoes, 416 bushels, at 75 cents	312.00
Turnips, 64 bushels, at 25 cents	16.00
	2000 10
Total	0.055.45

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1880.

Asparagus, 60 dozen stalks, at 8 cents	\$ 4.80
Beans, Lima, 6 bushels, at \$1.60	9.60
Beans, string, 128 bushels, at 50 cents	64.00
Beet greens, 64 bushels, at 50 cents	32.00
Beets, 245 bushels, at 50 cents	122.50
Cabbage, 7,481 heads, at 7 cents	523.67
Currants, 12 bushels, at 40 cents	4.80
Celery, 1,645 bunches, at 3 cents	49.35
Cucumbers, 1,673 dozen, at 10 cents	167.30
Corn, 1,500 bushels, at 35 cents	525.00
Corn, sweet, 1,081 dozen ears, at 10 cents	108.10
Cornstalks, 675 shocks, at 10 cents	67.50
Egg plant, 180 plants, at 5 cents	9.00
Grapes, 4,080 pounds, at 4 cents	163.20
Gooseberries, 34 quarts, at 10 cents	3.40
Hay, 84 tons, at \$5	420.00
Horseradish, 16 dozen, at 15 cents	2.40
Lettuce, 442 dozen heads, at 10 cents	44.20
Milk, 97,000 quarts, at 3 cents	2,910.00
Oats, 1,950 bushels, at 30 cents	585.00
Onions, 192 bushels, at \$1	192.00
Peppers, 5 dozen, at 10 cents	.50
Potatoes, 2,400 bushels, at 40 cents	960.00
Parsnips, 250 bushels, at 70 cents	175.00
Radishes, 290 bunches, at 5 cents	14.50
Raspberries, 97 quarts, at 10 cents	9.70
Rhubarb, 273 dozen stalks, at 5 cents	13.65
Sage, 43 pounds, at 50 cents	21.50
Squash, 2,373 pounds, at 1 cent	23.73
Straw, 10 tons, at \$3	30.00
Turnips, 321 bushels, at 50 cents	160.50
Tomatoes, 342 bushels, at 75 cents	256.50

INVENTORY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

WARD DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Plates, porcelain, 100% dozens, at \$1	\$ 100.17
Plates, tin, 1223 dozens, at \$1,20	15.20
Coffee cups, 49% dozens, at 84 cents	41.72
Saucers, 381/3 dozens, at 84 cents	32.20
Knives, 50 dozens, at \$1	50.00
Forks, 48 dozens, at \$1	48.00
Carving knives, 20, at 50 cents	10.00
Carving forks, 9, at 20 cents	1.80
Meat boards, 28, at 25 cents	7.00
Tin dish pans, 36, at \$1 each	36.00
Castors, 41, at \$1.25	51.25
Salt cellars, 51/2 dozens, at 40 cents	
Sugar bowls, 27, at 20 cents	
Syrup pitchers, 5 dozens, at \$2.40	
Water pitchers, 7¼ dozens, at \$6	
Tumblers, 131/2 dozens, at 65 cents	
Tin cans, 23, at 30 cents	
Jugs, 3 dozens, at \$2.40	
Wooden pails, 9 dozens, at \$2	18.00
Table spreads, 14 ¹ dozens, at \$24	340.00
Table spoons, 59¾ dozens, at 50 cents	29.87
Tea spoons, 15 dozens, at 30 cents	4.50
Tea spoons, German silver, 5 dozen, at \$1.20	1.00
Dish-towels, 94 ¹ dozens, at \$1	94.17
Bread boxes, 19, at \$2	38.00
Spoon-holders 9, at 10 cents	.90
Fly-traps, 3, at 25 cents	.75
Mouse-traps, 3 dozens, at \$1	3.00
Tin dippers, 30, at 12 cents	3.60
Waiters, 11, at 50 cents.	5.50
Vegetable dishes, 37, at 30 cents	11.10
Tureens, 10, at 35 cents	3.50
Dinner bells, 20, at 25 cents	2.50
Chairs, 40 dozens, at \$8.50	340.00
Tables, long, 9, at \$6	54.00
Tables, shorter, 32, at \$4	128.00
, once ou, ou, ac \$4	128.00

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BED ROOM FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

Stands, 64, at \$3\$	192.00		
Stand covers, 123, at 38 cents	36.90		
Chairs, 41, at \$1	41.00		
Bedsteads, 377, at \$3	1,131.00		
Bedsteads, 29, at \$10	290.00		
Bedsteads, iron, 16, at \$8.20	131.20		
Wire mattresses, 104, at \$3.25	338.00		
Husk mattresses, 56, at \$2	112.00		
Hair mattresses, 279, at \$8	2,232.00		
Ticks, 414, at 30 cents	124.20		
Bed-spreads, 470, at 75 cents	352.50		
Matting, 13 yards, at 30 cents	3.90		
Sheets, 162½ dozens at \$3.60	585.30		
Woolen blankets, 1,102, at \$1	1,102.00		
Rubber blankets, 17, at 50 cents	8.50		
Pillow-slipps, 1,021, at ten cents	102.10		
Pillows, 440, at 40 cents	16.00		
Chambers, 218, at 20 cents	43.60		
Chambers, tin, 40, at 40 cents	16.00		
Rocking chairs, 3 at \$1.50	3.50		
Door mats, 17, at 50 cents	8.50		
_		8	6,870.20

HALL FURNITURE.

Settees, plain, 96, at \$10	\$ 960,00
Settees, upholstered, 42, at \$20	840.00
Bureaus, 30, at \$10	
Stands, 21, at \$2	
Barbers' chairs, 6, at \$2	12.00
Water-tanks, 4, at \$3	12.00
Brushes, 86, at 15 cents	12.90
Brooms, 82, at 20 cents	16.40
Mops, 43, at 40 cents	17.20
Spittoons, 52, at 50 cents	26.00
Flower-pots, 32, at 10 cents	3.20
Wardrobes, 19, at \$60	1,140.00
Tin basins, 24, at 20 cents	4.80
Dust-pans, 43, at 10 cents	4.30
Combs, 111, at 5 cents	5,55
Lanterns, 21, at 70 cents	14.70
Clocks, 6, at \$3	18.00
Looking glasses, 72, at 50 cents	36.00
Shears, pairs, 23, at 30 cents	6.90
Shaving-cups, 12, at 20 cents	2.40

Razors, 12, at \$1\$	12.00	
Razor-straps, 12, at 25 cents	0.00	
Step-ladders, 10, at \$5	50.00	
Pictures, 254, at \$1	254.00	
Window-curtains, 358, at 20 cents	71.60	
Carpet, 582 yards, at 50 cents	291.00	
Wash-boards, 16, at 50 cents	8.00	
Maps, 2, at \$1	2.00	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$ 4,167.95
CHARRI EUDNITURE AND EUDNICHING		

CHAPEL FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

Sands, 2, at \$3	6.00	
Chairs, 17, at 75 cents	12.75	
Settees, 38, at \$3	114.00	
Chairs, arm, 6, at \$2	12.00	
Hymn books, 12, at \$1.50	18.00	
Hymn books, 12, at 75 cents	9.00	
Bible, 1, at \$2	2.00	
		\$ 173.75

GOODS IN STORE.

Shirting, yards 554, at 11 cents	60.95
Ticking, yards 450, at 16 cents	72.00
Shirts and drawers, pairs, 8 dozen, at \$7.50	60.00
Shirting, yards 44, at 9 cents	3.96
Spreads, 72, at \$1.25	90.00
Muslin, yards 80, at 11 cents	8.80
Muslin, yards 40, at 12 cents	4.80
Muslin, yards 360, at 10 cents	
Duck cotton, yards 120, at 22 cents	36.00
Duck linen, yards 42, at 25 cents	26.40
Cassimere, yards 53, at 60 cents	10.50
Drilling, yards 40, at 25 cents	31.80
Burlap, yards 60, at 5 cents	10.00
Matches, boxes 2, at \$9	3.00
How scales, 1, at \$17	18.00
Women's shoes, pairs 55, at \$1.75.	17.00
Men's shoes pairs 39 of 29 of	96.25
Men's slippors, pairs 32, at \$2.25	72.00
Men's slippers, pairs 75, at \$1.70	127.50
Crash, yards 400, at 25 cents	100.00
Huckaback, yards 150, at 25	87.50
Spreads, 80, at \$1.25	100.00
Fine shirts, 12, at 60 cents	7.20
Undershirts, 12, at 60 cents	7.20
Drawers, pairs 12, at 60 cents	7.20

134 HOSPITAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT.			[B9.	
	3.20			
Gloves, pairs 32, at 10 cents\$	20.00			
Flannel yards 40, at 50 cents	31.85			
Flannel, yards 91, at 35 cents	15.60			
Men's shoes, pairs 78, at 20 cents	7.00			
Collars, 70, at 10 cents	6.00			
Suspenders, pairs 24, at 25 cents	7.50			
Undervests, 10, at 75 cents	3.00			
Handkerchiefs, dozen 6, at 50 cents	230.10			
Towels, 1,534, at 15 cents	115.50			
Chemise, 154, at 75 cents	18.75			
Bags, 125, at 15 cents	30.00			
Ticks, 100, at 30 cents	340.20			
Ticks, 252, at \$1.35	161.60			
Sheets, 404, at 40 cents	83.55			
Pillow-cases, 557, at 15 cents	7.80			
Ink bottles, 12, at 65 cents	29.25			
Strong dresses, 9, at \$3.25	30,00			
Camisoles, 20, at \$1.50	77.00			
Thread, dozens 140, at 55 cents	16.80			
Table cloths, 28, at 60 cents	2.70			
Lanterns, 8, at 90 cents	26.25			
Buckets, tin 21, at \$1.25	10.50			
Feathers, pounds 21, at 50 cents				
Mirrors, 2, at 75 cents	1.50 61.25			
Skirts, 83, at 75 cents				
Skirts, 25, at \$1.50	37.50			
Blacking, boxes 12, at 5 cents	.60			
Breakfast shawls, 9, at 75 cents	6.75			
Print, yards 276, at 7 cents	19.32			
Robes, 6, at \$1.50	9.00			
Robes, 20, at 40 cents	8.00			
Papers pins, dozens 18, 30 cents	5.40			
Skirting, yards 84, at 12 cents	10.08			
Thread, dozens 21, at 55 cents	11.55			
Combs, dozens 8, at \$1	8.00			
Laces, 5 dozens, at 30 cents	1.50			
Toilet soap, 3 dozens, at 75 cents	2.25			
Handkerchiefs, 21, at 15 cents	3.15			
Needles, two thousand, at \$1.75.	3.50			
Buttons, 5 gross, at 30 cents	1.50			
Gingham, 240 yards, at 12 cents	28.80			
Mats, sugar, etc	134.50	8	2,636.35	
		0	2,000.00	

LOWER DINING ROOM AND KITC	HEN, CENTER BUILDING.
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Coffee and tea pots, 39, at 50 cents\$	19.50
Coffee and tea pots smaller, 30, at 30 cents	9.00
Soup buckets (new), 21, at \$1.25	27.25
Milk buckets (new), 21, at \$1.25	27.25
Soup buckets (old), 21, at 75 cents	15.75
Pie tins, 200, at 10 cents	20.00
Porcelain kettles, 25, at 75 cents	18.75
Dippers, 6, at 25 cents	1.50
Mush pans, 24, at 15 cents	3.60
Tin cups, 40, at 8 cents	3.20
Toast pans, 6, at 50 cents	3.00
Coffee and tea cans, 2, at \$1	2.00
Butter pans, 12, at 20 cents	2.40
Dish pans, 8, at 50 cents	4.00
Lanterns, 2, at \$1.25	2.50
Porridge buckets, 2, at \$1.25.	2.50
Cupboards, 2, at \$6.	12.00
Tin baking pans, 8, at 30 cents	2.40
Tin milk pails, 12, at 65 cents	7.80
Milk strainers, 1, at 40 cents	.40
	20.00
Tables, long, 10, at \$2	2.00
Tin pans large, 1, at \$2	.90
Wooden buckets, 6, at 15 cents	3,50
Wash-tubs, 7, at 50 cents	
Roast pans, 9, at \$2	18.00
Hash mill, 1, at \$10	10.00
Plates, 4% dozen, at 75 cents	3.50
Platters, 3, at 75 cents	2.25
Cups, 2¼ dozens, at 25 cents	.58
Saucers, 3 dozens, at 25 cents	.75
Cream pitchers, 10, at 30 cents	3.00
Tumblers, 9, at 5 cents	.45
Vegetable dishes, 5, at 30 cents	1.50
Sagar box, 1, at 75 cents	.75
Knives and forks, 2 dozen, at \$1.50	3.00
Chairs, 23, at 50 cents	11.50
Sirup cans, 4, at 75 cents	3.00
Castors, 3, at \$1.15	3.75
Spoons, dessert, 31/2 dozens, at 30 cents	1.05
Table-cloths, 6, at \$3	18.00
Towels, 12, at 30 cents	3.60
Window-screens, 4, at 50 cents	2.00
Bells, 1, at 50 cents	.50
Buckets, 1, at 15 cents	.15
	0.00

	1.60	
Vindow-curtains, 8, at 20 cents\$.50	
Meat tray, 1, at 50 cents	.50	
Sieves, 2, at 25 cents	33.00	
Baking pans, 33, at \$1	1.80	
Sugar boxes, 3, at 60 cents	3.00	
Enameled kettles, 3, at \$1	2.00	
Hash bowls, 2, at \$1	1.25	
Rice buckets, 1, at \$1.25	.75	
Lard cans, 1, at 75 cents	3.00	
Water-tanks, 1, at \$3	2.00	
Foast racks, 2, at \$1	2.00	
Potato pans, 2, at \$1	3.00	
Soup cans, 1, at \$3		
Brooms, 6, at 15 cents	.90	
Canned tomatoes, 261, at \$1.25	326.25	
Coffee mill 1 at \$1.25	1.25	
Tip pails, 16, at 50 cents	8.00	
Sieves 3, at 25 cents	.75	
Baskets, 5, at 75 cents	3.75	
Coffee cans. 1. at 25 cents	.25	
Rread boxes, 2, at \$5	10.00	
Pie racks, 26, at 10 cents	2.60	
Car. 1. at \$25	25.00	
Refrigerator, 1, at \$3	3.00	
Crocks, 60, at \$1	60.00	
Garbage barrels (in Market Hall) 6, at \$6	36.00	
Howe scales (in Market Hall) 1, at \$20	20.00	
Large truck (in Market Hall) 1, at \$10	10.00	
Small truck (in Market Hall) 1, at \$3	3.00	
Dough trays, 2, at \$10	20.00	
Buckets, 4, at 20 cents	.80	
Tubs for yeast, 2, at \$1.50	3.00	
Wash tubs, 3, at \$1	3.00	
Dippers, 3, at 40	1.20	
Wooden bowls, 1 at 40 cents	.40	
Dish pans, 1 at \$2	2.00	
Lard cans, 1, at 75 cents	.75	
Flour sacks, 150, at 25 cents.	37.50	
Coffee pans, 10, at 30 cents	3.00	
Bread boxes, 1, at \$2	2.00	
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UPPER KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOMS.

Clocks, 1, at \$3	3.00
Tables, 4, at \$1.50	6.00
Tea and coffee pots, 6, at 87½ cents	5.25
Tea or coffee cans, 2, at 50 cents	1.00
Coffee-mills, 2, at 75 cents	1.50
Stew pans, 3, at 20 cents	.60
Earthen bowls, 5, at 30 cents	1.50
Knives, 8, at 25 cents	2.00
Tin dippers, 6, 15 cents	.90
Large spoons, 5, at 15 cents	.75
Howe scales, 1, at \$1.50	1.50
Egg beater, 1, at 50 cents	.50
Flour can, 1, at \$1.50	1.50
Cooking kettles, 10 at \$1	10.00
Roast pans, 1, at §4.	4.00
Coffee pans, 1, at \$2.	2.00
Spiders, 2, at \$1	2.00
Dish pans, 13, at 50 cents	6.50
Copper kettle, 1, \$1.50.	1.50
Refrigerators, 2, at \$15	30.00
Cracker can, 1, at 75 cents	.75
Sugar boxes, 2, at 50 cents	1.00
Salt cans, 1, at 50 cents	.50
Pie plates, 2¼ dozen, at 75 cents	1.73
Bowls, small, 3 at 10 cents	
Radish grater, 1, at 30 cents.	.30
Tureens, 5, at 50 cents	.30
Cream pitchers, 11, at 25 cents.	2.50
	2.75
Fruit dishes, 3, at 30 cents	.90
Pickle dishes, 4, at 10 cents	.40
Butter dishes, 4, at 20 cents	.80
Sugar bowls, 4, at 40 cents	1.60
Coffee cups and saucers, 1 dozen, at \$1	1.00
Large forks, 17, at 35 cents	5.95
Small forks, 14, at 25 cents	3.50
Dessert spoons, large, 17, at 12½ cents	2.12
Dessert spoons, small, 17, at 10 cents	1.70
Teaspoons, 4½ dozen, at 75 cents	3.38
Castors, 2, at \$1.25	2.50
Butter knives, 2, at 50 cents	1.00
Table knives, 31/3 dozens, at \$2	6.66
Salt cellars, 8, at 15 cents	1.20
Soup plates, 4 1-6 dozens, at \$1	4.16
18	

Carving knives, 3, at \$1.50\$	4.50	
Steels, 2, at 50 cents	1.00	
Tumblers, 23, at 5 cents	1.15	
Extension table, 1, at \$20	20.00	
Extension table, 1, at \$10	10.00	
Table cloths, 4, at \$3	12.00	
Tea plates, 1 dozen, at 80 cents	.80	
Ple plates, 15, at 10 cents	1.50	
Sauce dishes, 5½ dozens, at 25 cents	1.37	
Sirup pitcher, 1, at 75 cents	.75	
Cups, 2½ dozens, at 40 cents	1.00	
Saucers, 1 dozen, at 40 cents	.40	
Chairs, 14, at 75 cents	10.50	
Tin pails, 1, at \$1	1.00	
Teaspoons, 2 dozens, at \$1	2.00	
Dessert spoons, 1 dozen, at \$1.50	1.50	
Dinner knives, 1 dozen, at \$3	3.00	
Dinner forks, 1 dozen, at \$4,	4.00	
Tea knives, 1 dozen, at \$2.50	2.50	
Tea forks, 1 dozen, at \$3	3.00	
Butter knives, 2, at 75 cents	1.50	
Tea cups and saucers, 2 dozens, at 75 cents	1.50	
Breakfast plates, 1 dozen, at \$1	1.00	
Dinner plates, 1 dozen, at \$1.10	1.10	
Goblets, 2 dozens, at 75 cents	. 1.50	
Cream pitchers, 4, at 35 cents	1.40	
Sugar bowls, 3, at 75 cents	2.25	
Tureens, 5, at 75 cents	3.75	
Pickle dishes, 1 dozen, at \$1.50	1.50	
Plates, dessert, 2 dozens, at 75 cents	1.50	
Bread plates, 3, at 30 cents	.90	
Meat plates, 2, at 40 cents	.80	
Castors, 3, at \$2.50	7.50	
Chairs, 1 dozen, at \$9	9.00	
Table cloths, 6, at \$5	30.00	
Platters, 2, at \$1	2.00	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		\$ 277.87

HOSPITAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

GOODS IN MARKET HALL AND LOWER STORE-ROOMS.

	- 1	dis.	1,1111111	
Eggs, 1,100 dozen, at 10 cents	110.00	8	1,177.27	
Butter, 3,250 pounds, at 15 cents	487.50			
Tea, 100 pounds, at 50 cents	50.00			
Soap, 10 boxes, at \$1.60	16.00			
Coffee, 420 pounds, at 14 cents	58.80			
Salt, 5 barrels, at \$1.50	8.00			
Pepper, 60 pounds, at 18 cents	10.80			
Vinegar, 20 barrels, at \$6	120.00			
Sirup, 80 gallons, at 35 cents	28.00			
Sugar (granulated), 300 pounds, at 11 cents	33.00			
Sugar, 2 barrels, at \$27	54.00			
Beans, 2 barrels, at \$10	20,00			
Dried peaches, 300 pounds, at 7 cents	21.00			
Dried apples, 500 pounds, at 7 cents	35.00			
Hominy, 1/2 barrel, at \$5.75	2.85			
Oatmeal, 1 barrel, at \$5.50	5.50			
Farina, 200 pounds, at 5 cents	10.00			
Cracked wheat, 120 pounds, at \$3.50	4.20			
Meal, 200 pounds, at \$1.30	2.60			
Flour, 5,000 pounds, at \$2	100.00			
	400.00			

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

Long screws, 67	\$ 41.25
Bushings, 67	4.58
Plugs, 83	6.10
Expanders, 6	235.00
Nippers, 7	8.15
Hammers, 2	
Monkey wrenches, 3	6.00
Ells, 50, at	
Crosses, 37, at	5.23
Pipe tongs, 10 pairs, at	12.50
Pipe, 633 feet, at	
Valves, 17, at	
Pipe-cutters, 2, at	
Screw-cutters, 3, at	

543.51

\$ 4,611.00

HOSPITAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT. PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

Paint, chemical, 50 gallons, at 86 cents	\$ 43.00		
Oil, 15 gallons, at 80 cents	12.00		
Varnish, 15 gallons, at \$1.75	26.25		
Turpentine, 5 gallons, at 50 cents	2.50		
Paint, liquid, 14 gallons, at \$2	28.00		
Japan, 2 gallons, at \$1.75	3.50		
Asphaltum, 15 gallons, at 50 cents	7.50		
White lead, 150 pounds, at 10½ cents	15,75		
Putty, 525 pounds, at 4½ cents	23.62		
Brandon brown, 100 pounds, at 3½ cents	3,50		
Paint brushes, 6, at \$1.50	9.00		
Glass, 10,000 lights, at	475.00	8	649.62

BUTCHERS' STUFF.

Bereitzie ereri			
Lard, 4 tierces, at \$43.80	174.72		
Hides, 7, at \$7	49.00		
Pelts, 29, at 25 cents	7.25		
Tallow, 2 barrels, at \$18	36.00		
Pork, 3 barrels, at \$30	90.00	c.	356.9
_		Φ	990.9

STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Horses, 5, at \$150\$	750.00	
Mules, 4 span, at \$300	1,200.00	
Cows, 40, at \$30	1,200.00	
Calves, 13 at \$7	91.00	
Bull, 1, at \$40	40.00	
Beeves, 5, at \$65	325.00	
Sheep, 35, at \$4	140.00	
Buggy, 1, at \$75	75.00	
Carriage, 1, at \$150	150.00	
Wagons, 2, at \$100	200.00	
Wagons, 5, at \$50	250.00	
Harnesses, 7, at \$15	105 00	
Harnesses, 2 at \$30	60.00	
Bells, bridles, and saddles	25.00	
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CARPENTER SHOP.

Coffins (cove top), 10, at \$8	80.00	
Coffins (common), 19, at \$3	57.00	
Mortice machine, 1, at \$28	28.00	
Hardware and supplies	120.00	
Turning tools	15,00	
Stove and pipe, 1, at \$10	10.00	
Oak flooring, 4 thousand feet, at \$40	160.00	
Black walnut, 16 thousand feet, at \$33	528.00	
White pine, 3 thousand feet, at \$40	120.00	
White pine, 2½ thousand feet, at \$25	62.50	
Birch, 1 thousand feet, at \$36	30.00	
Yellow pine flooring, 21/2 thousand feet, \$40	100.00	
- The state of the	100.00	\$ 1,310.50
murvos nuncina cumana		
THINGS BEFORE OMITTED.		

Coal, 10 cars, at \$52	520.00		
Wood, 16 cords, at \$5	80.00		
Hay, 100 tons, at \$7	700.00		
Hogs, 50, at \$16.25	812.50		
Corn, 800 bushels, at 50 cents	400.00		
Oats, 900 bushels, at 35 cents	315.00		
_		\$ 2,827.50	

\$ 28,221.27

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ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM DURING 1880.

Dresses	346
Men's shirts	666
Sheets	519
Skirts	51
Towels	550
Night-dresses	35
Drawers, pairs	130
Chemise	265
Pillow-slips	272
Curtains	16
Blinds	39
Robes	39
Aprons	5
Clothes-sacks	132
Handkerchiefs	204
Neckties	22
Camisoles	15
Tight dresses	7
Table cloths	32
Total	345

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM DURING 1881.

Men's shirts	230
Dresses	220
Sheets	335
Towels	1,267
Night-dresses	62
Drawers, pairs	23
Pillow-slips	194
Blinds	93
Aprons	23
Clothes-sacks.	14
Table-cloths	32
Mattress-ticks	43
Suspenders, pairs	135
Bed-ticks	23
Camisoles	4
Robes	12
Tight dresses	5
	3
Men's camisoles	7
Bolster-covers	
Horse-covers	6
Underwaists	22
Chair-covers	2
Pillow-ticks	43
Dress-sacks	14
Chair-covers	2
Ironing-clothes	23
Cracker-covers	3
Total	2 840
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