

REPORT

OF

THE OFFICERS

OF THE

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1864-5.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1866.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MATURIN L. FISHER, PRESIDENT.....	Farmersburg.
MARTIN L. EDWARDS.....	Mt. Pleasant.
JNO. R. NEEDHAM.....	Oskaloosa.
ANDREW McCLURE.....	Mt. Pleasant.
JOS. H. MERRILL.....	Ottumwa.
LUKE PALMER.....	Burlington.
J. M. SHAFFER.....	Fairfield.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MARK RANNEY, M. D.....	Superintendent.
H. M. BASSETT, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
GEORGE JOSSELYN.....	Steward.
MRS. ANNA B. JOSSELYN.....	Matron.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, Wm. M. Stone, Governor of the State of Iowa:

The Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane respectfully submit their Third Biennial Report.

The Trustees have, at length, the satisfaction of reporting that the Hospital is finished, in all its departments, and ready for the reception of its full complement of patients.

It appears from the report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, that, at the date of the last report, there were in the hospital two hundred and sixteen patients; that there have been admitted since, two hundred and sixty-nine; that four hundred and eighty-five have been under treatment; that there are now remaining in the Hospital two hundred and eighty-four. During the same period one hundred and fifty-six were discharged, and fifty-five died. Fifty were discharged as recovered, fifty-nine as improved and thirty-seven as unimproved. The whole number admitted since the opening of the Hospital has been six hundred and eighty-two, and the whole number discharged, three hundred and ninety-eight.

The report of the Treasurer and Steward, which is herewith submitted, exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the support of the Hospital, in detail, for the past two years, from which it appears that the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1864, amounted to.....\$52,615.84

Expenditures..... 53,128.12

Excess of expenditures over receipts..... 512.28

The receipts for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1865, including eleven months, amounted to.....\$64,324.18

Expenditures..... 63,384.87

Excess of receipts over expenditures..... 939.31

At the date of the last report, the price per week charged for the

board and treatment of patients was three dollars. The advance in the cost of provisions and the wages of attendants, compelled the Trustees to increase the charge to four dollars, at their meeting in September, 1864; and at the present meeting they have found it necessary to raise it to four dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

The Act of the Legislature "making further appropriation for the Hospital for the Insane," approved March 22, 1864, appropriated twelve thousand dollars "to extend and repair sewers; for pavement around Hospital, to finish wards, to furnish wards, to construct cisterns, for planting trees and improving grounds, for omnibus, &c., for patients and contingent expenses." In applying this appropriation, the Trustees were embarrassed by the great and unprecedented advance in the prices of materials and labor above what they were when the estimates were made, upon which the appropriation was based. They were further embarrassed by an unexpected demand for large and indispensable contingent expenses. It was discovered that the boilers were much damaged from the use of the impure water, much impregnated with lime and magnesia of the artesian well. To save them from total ruin, it was found necessary to re-set and make extensive repairs upon them, at an expenditure of nearly two thousand dollars. The coal in the coal-house had, several times, been discovered to be on fire. On examination, it was believed that the coal was ignited by contact with a heated flue which passes under it from the boiler to the chimney. It was considered indispensable to construct a new coal house without delay in a safe situation, and at once to remove the coal to it. These unforeseen and unavoidable contingent expenses absorbed a large proportion of the appropriation. As all the purposes of the appropriation could not be answered, the Trustees applied it to provide for the most urgent wants of the institution, as follows:

Finishing, furnishing and painting the unfinished wards.....	\$4,311.74
Repairing and re-setting boilers.....	1,765.40
Additional steam coils and flues.....	654.36
Coal house and cistern.....	4,275.50
Worthington pump.....	600.00

Improvement, and additional cooking apparatus...	268.00
Bell.....	125.00
Total.....	\$12,000.00

No money has been expended for extending the sewers or laying a pavement around the Hospital. The rain running down the sides of the building has so softened the earth, that the wall in many places has settled, thereby doing much damage; and besides the water frequently penetrates under the wall into the basement and becomes stagnant or flows off in the fresh air ducts, vitiating the air passing through them to ventilate the different wards. When the last report was made, it was thought, that a pavement around the building would remedy the difficulty; but, on further examination, it is believed that a pavement would be inadequate to the purpose, and that it will be advisable to dig a drain around the building of sufficient depth to carry off the water. It is estimated that a drain, while it will be more effective, will be less costly than the pavement.

The sewers under the Hospital are so imperfectly constructed, and so frequently get out of repair, the Trustees are satisfied that it will be necessary to abandon them altogether. They pass under the ventilating air chambers, so that the deleterious gas escaping from them are forced into the apartments of the inmates, corrupting the air they breathe and endangering their health. It is believed to be expedient to substitute cast iron pipes for the brick sewers under the Hospital, all uniting in a common sewer at some point exterior to the building. By this arrangement the escape of noxious vapors, from which so much danger is to be apprehended will be prevented. The necessity of this improvement is more urgent from the approach of that dreadful scourge of the human race, the cholera.

The use of the water of the Artesian well has proved so destructive to the boilers and water pipes, that it is necessary to entirely dispense with the use of it in them. In order to have a constant supply of suitable water for washing, and for steam purposes, it will be indispensable to construct another cistern of sufficient capacity to preserve all the water that falls from the roof.

Dr. Patterson, in a communication which accompanies this report, recommends an appropriation for furniture, for repairing and

painting the roof, for painting the casings of the windows, and the wood work of some of the wards, and improving the grounds and shrubbery. In this recommendation, the Trustees entirely concur.

The original plan of the Hospital contemplated its being lighted by gas, and all the gas pipes for the purpose have been laid, but the works for manufacturing gas have not been introduced. In the mean time the building has been lighted by lamps burning kerosene. The danger from lighting by this means, a building occupied by the insane, has occasioned the Trustees much anxiety, but the delay has, in part, been made in order to ascertain the success of a new invention called the "Automatic Gas Apparatus," which, it was represented, would save the very considerable expense of constructing gas works, and, at the same time furnish an abundance of light, at a much less annual cost. From the information which the Trustees have obtained, they are convinced that this apparatus has proved entirely successful, and that it is expedient to introduce it here. The cost of constructing gas works, it is estimated cannot be less than five thousand dollars, while the cost of introducing this apparatus will not exceed eighteen hundred dollars.

The appropriations necessary to make the repairs and improvements recommended, are estimated as follows :

For digging drain.....	\$ 700.00
For cistern and connections.....	2,500.00
For reconstructing sewers.....	2,500.00
For painting and repairing roofs.....	1,800.00
For repainting wards.....	850.00
For furniture.....	2,500.00
For grounds, fencing and shrubbery.....	1,500.00
For apparatus for lighting.....	1,800.00
For contingent expenses.....	1,500.00

15,650.00

The Trustees deem it of the utmost consequence, that a considerable sum should be appropriated for contingent expenses. In an institution so extensive as this, accidents involving the necessity of making unforeseen repairs must inevitably happen, which will, unless provided for, cause serious embarrassment.

The Trustees have to report a serious cause for regret in the re-

tirement of Dr. Patterson from the office of Superintendent. At the commencement of their labors, they were deeply impressed with the idea that the success of the Hospital, in accomplishing the humane design of the Legislature in establishing it, must chiefly depend upon the selection of a Superintendent. With this impression, they thought the widest fields of choice should be open. The names of many eminent physicians of the United States were before them. After much inquiry and deliberation they elected Dr. Patterson with high anticipations as to the results of his administration of the difficult trust to which he was called. The former reports of the Board, and this, show that their anticipations have been fully realized. The talents which fitted him to shine in any profession, he devoted with enthusiasm to the study and practice of medicine. His learning, experience, and skill qualified him for eminence in any department of it, but he paid his particular devotion to those obscure, mysterious, and terrible maladies which assail the reason, and improve or destroy the functions of the soul. They lament that circumstances have forced him to abandon a department of the profession where he had already acquired so much fame and accomplished so much good.

The Trustees have also to lament the resignation of Dr. Dewey, of the office of Assistant Physician. Dr. Dewey entered upon duty with Dr. Patterson, at the opening of the Hospital, and has, at all times, been his faithful, skillful and efficient assistant. He has discharged the various duties of his post to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent and the Trustees. They part with him with regret.

In filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Patterson, the Trustees acted upon the same principle that governed their conduct in electing him. They embraced the widest field of choice. They elected Dr. Mack Ranney, Assistant Physician in the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, Massachusetts. Dr. Ranney has had much experience in the department of medical practice to which he is now called, under Dr. Ray, Superintendent of the Butler Hospital, at Providence, Rhode Island, and under Dr. Tyler, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, and he is most highly recommended by those distinguished physicians.

Dr. Ranney has entered upon duty, and the Trustees have

reason to believe that he will discharge the duties of the office in a manner equal to their high expectations.

The act for the incorporation and government of the Hospital for the Insane, appointed seven Trustees, two for two years, two for four years, and three for six years. The longest term, six years, has not elapsed, yet in this brief space, four of the seven have died, Col. Samuel McFarland, Dr. John D. Elbert, Dr. D. L. McGugin and Mr. Harpin Riggs. The survivors feel, with deep sensibility, this fatal and admonitory incursion of death into their narrow circle: they participate in the grief of the bereaved families of their late associates, and they lament the loss sustained by Iowa, of so many citizens, whose virtues pointed them out for selection for the work of putting in operation this greatest of the charitable institutions of the State. They cannot refrain from paying some tribute, slight indeed, to the memory and the worth of their departed colleagues. Col. McFarland was the youngest member of the Board, yet he had attained the foremost rank among the legislators and politicians of the State. He was the author of the law under which we are now acting, and prepared the code of by-laws by which the institution is now governed. No member of the Board had more weight or influence than he. When his country summoned him to arms, he obeyed her voice with alacrity, and led his regiment to the field of battle, where he fell gallantly fighting at its head.

Dr. Elbert was a pioneer in the settlement of the State; he had been a member of the Territorial Legislature, and President of the Council. His generosity, his kindness of disposition, and his public spirit made him a suitable guardian of an institution of charity; and his cordial good humor made him an agreeable companion in every circle.

Dr. McGugin occupied the highest rank as a physician, and he devoted his fine talents with zeal to the advancement of medical science and to the improvement of medical education. He gave the first impulse to the movement which resulted in the establishment of this magnificent Institution. He made a journey in the winter to the Capital of the State, to deliver an address before the Legislature on the necessity of erecting a Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Riggs was a man of practical and solid sense, and remarkable capacity for the transaction of business. The City of Mount Pleasant and the County of Henry had employed him in various

responsible offices, the duties of which he discharged with exemplary fidelity. It was fortunate for the county to have a citizen so upright and so gifted, and it was creditable to the people to employ him in their service.

MATURIN L. FISHER,
MARTIN L. EDWARDS,
JNO. R. NEEDHAM,
ANDREW W. McCLURE,
JAMES H. MERRILL,
LUKE PALMER,
J. M. SHAFFER.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Nov. 1, 1865.

DR. PATTERSON'S REPORT AND RESIGNATION.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to circumstances connected with the health of my family, and according to notice given you three months ago, I now resign the office of Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, and shall desire to vacate the place on or before the first day of October next.

By request of your Board, before leaving the institution, the following brief statement is respectfully submitted :

The last General Assembly of the State appropriated the sum of \$12,000 for finishing and furnishing wards for patients ; for additional cisterns, for sewerage, and for other necessary improvements and repairs.

This appropriation being insufficient to accomplish all that was desirable and necessary, the money was expended under your general direction for such purposes, and in such manner as seemed to promise most benefit to the institution, as follows :

For finishing four wards,.....	\$ 1,580 00
For painting and paints,.....	1,240 70
For furniture,.....	1,491 04
For repairs and resetting boilers,.....	1,765 40
For additional steam coils and flues,.....	654 36
For coal house and cistern,.....	4,275 50
For Worthington Pump,.....	600 00
For improvements and addition to cooking apparatus,.....	268 00
For bell,.....	125 00
 Total,.....	 \$12,000 00

Many minor improvements are included in the above condensed statement, such as grading and fencing grounds, planting shrubbery, improvements in sewerage, digging additional well, &c., &c.

Many necessary repairs have been made from the Current Expense Fund ; thus, as in former years, unjustly increasing the cost of support. All these extraordinary expenses should be fully met by special appropriations.

All vouchers on account of all expenditures have been examined and approved by a committee of your Board. Bills due the institution, on account of support, are more than equal to outstanding accounts against it.

In regard to the immediate future wants of the institution, I am obliged to report that the past wet season has shown the necessity for constructing an under drain alongside most of the outer walls of the buildings, in order to keep the basement dry and prevent the walls from settling. A pavement around the entire buildings will also be needed to aid in carrying off the surface water, and thus more perfectly protect the foundation walls.

The water from the artesian well being strongly impregnated with lime and other substances, is particularly destructive to the boilers, and the steam and water pipes ; therefore another cistern of great capacity should be added, so as to save all the rainwater that falls on all roofs.

The improvements and extension of sewers mentioned in our last report have been commenced and will need to be completed.

The sulphurous carbon that falls from the top of the smoke stack upon the iron roofing, together with the action of the elements, is already damaging the roofs, threatening rapid destruction unless they are protected by paint, which should be done as soon as possible.

Some of the wards which have been longest occupied by patients, and numerous window casings and other wood-work, greatly need repairing, and all the wards need additional furniture.

The fencing about the grounds, now advanced toward completion, should be finished. The grounds should have additional shrubbery, further extension of walks, roads and grading.

The estimated amount of appropriations needed for these desirable and necessary improvements, is as follows :

For pavements around buildings.....	\$1,000 00
For under-draining.....	600 00
For large cistern and necessary connections.....	1,750 00
For improving and extending sewers.....	2,500 00

For repairing and painting roofs.....	1,800 00
For re-painting wards, &c.....	850 00
For furniture.....	5,000 00
For fencing.....	1,500 00
For grounds and shrubbery.....	1,000 00
	\$16,000 00

For the benefit of those who will succeed me, as well as for the good of the institution, I am moved to say that the salaries of the resident officers are not equal to their labors and great responsibilities. The salary of the Superintendent should not be less than \$2,000 a year. The State of Illinois pays the Superintendent of her Hospital for Insane \$2,500 a year, and does not pay too much.

Five years ago I was elected to the office of Superintendent of this Institution. The statute under which I was elected fixed the term of office at six years, and the salary at \$1,500 a year. At its extra session in 1862, the Legislature reduced this moderate compensation to \$1,200 a year. That this reduction should have been made to take effect during the term for which I had been elected, I feel to be unjust. Having labored to the best of my ability, the State should have fulfilled what was regarded, when I accepted the office, as its part of the contract. This is my only cause of complaint since my connection with the institution, and if the next Legislature think it just, even this may be remedied.

Of all the beings made in God's image, those bereft of reason most need human sympathy and protection. As a rule, it is from their misfortunes, not their faults, that so many stumble and fall, where all of us walk insecurely. For those who cannot plead for themselves, we bespeak a continued generous support from a generous Christian people.

In taking leave of the Trustees I have to thank them for numerous personal kindnesses, and uniform official support. During these first critical years in the history of this Institution, our best efforts have been earnestly engaged, and in common with you all I shall ever feel a warm interest in the continued success of this noble State Charity, which, from its first organization, has shared so largely our labors and sympathies.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. PATTERSON.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Sept. 6, 1865.

DR. RANNEY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—During another biennial period, this Hospital has been quietly and successfully fulfilling its mission to those suffering citizens of the State who have needed its care. The system of moral treatment and general management, so fully described in previous reports, has been carried out with excellent results. The judicious combination of labor and recreation, a proper discipline and regulation of habits, attention to diet, and a due regard for the general laws of health; the avoidance of restraint, as far as possible; the employment of attendants of a high order of general and moral worth; the removal of whatever would tend to excitement and irritation, have been followed by quiet and order in this large household—to such an extent, indeed, that no misfortune of a very serious nature has occurred. So positive, indeed, is this result, and so well known to your Board, as well as to the numerous visitors to the Hospital, that I feel I hardly need mention it here.

By a change in the law, the period embraced in this report is twenty-three months.

Since the opening of the Hospital, six hundred and eighty-two patients have received its care and benefits. Three hundred and ninety-eight have been discharged, leaving two hundred and eighty-four under treatment at this date. At the date of the last report, there were in the Hospital two hundred and sixteen persons; one hundred and seventeen men, and ninety-nine women. Since then there have been received one hundred and twenty-seven men, and one hundred and forty-two women; in all, two hundred and sixty-nine; and there have been discharged ninety-eight men, and one hundred and three women; in all, two hundred and one; leaving in the Hospital, on the 31st October, two hundred and eighty-four—one hundred and forty-six men, and one hundred and thirty-eight women.

Of those discharged, there were regarded as recovered, fifty—nineteen men and thirty-one women; fifty-nine were more or less improved—twenty-eight men, and thirty-one women; and thirty-seven appeared not improved—twenty-four men, and thirteen women. There have died, twenty-seven men, and twenty-eight women—in all, fifty-five. Of these, four died of exhaustion from chronic insanity; three of acute mania; fifteen of diarrhea and dysentery; nine of consumption; ten of epilepsy; four of general paralysis; four of erysipelas; two of apoplexy; and one each of softening of the brain, abscess of the lungs, peritonitis, and diabetes.

The following tables, extracted from the records of the Hospital, will be found to be of interest:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the hospital at the date of last report, Dec. 1, 1863.....	117	99	216
Admitted, to Oct. 30, 1865.....	127	142	269
Total number under care since last report....	244	241	485

DISCHARGED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Recovered,.....	19	31	50
Improved,.....	28	31	59
Unimproved,.....	24	13	37
Died,.....	27	28	55
Total discharged since last report,.....	98	103	201

Total number admitted since the opening of the hospital.....	348	334	682
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Total number discharged since the opening of the hospital.....	202	196	398
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Remaining in the hospital Nov. 1.....	146	138	284
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*Recent cases admitted.....	130	138	268
+Chronic cases admitted.....	199	208	407
Unknown.....	4	3	7
Total.....			682

Total recovered to Nov. 1, 1865.....	73	81	154
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Per cent. of recoveries on all (682) patients admitted, 22.58.

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

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

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Domestic duties.....	279
Farmers.....	192
Merchants.....	9
Laborers.....	32
Carpenters.....	6
Teachers.....	11
Student.....	1
Masons.....	3
Mill-wrights.....	3
Civil officer.....	1
Hatter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2
Seamstresses.....	4
Gardener.....	1
Apothecary.....	1
Colliers.....	3
Preachers.....	3
Tailors.....	2
Plasterer.....	1
No employment.....	29
Barber.....	1
Sailors.....	2
Soldiers.....	6
Physicians.....	2
Chair-maker.....	1
Accountant.....	1
Hat-braider.....	1
Potter.....	1
Shoemakers.....	6
Clerks.....	5
Lawyer.....	1
Machinists.....	2
Hunter.....	1
Wheelwright.....	1
Artist.....	1
Painters.....	2
Surveyor.....	1

Printer	1
Broom-maker	1
Agent.....	2
Actress.....	1
Ship steward	1
Confectioner.....	1
Unascertained	56
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Total	682

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Iowa	24
Illinois.....	23
Indiana	62
Ohio.....	124
Pennsylvania.....	58
Kentucky.....	29
New York.....	44
Vermont.....	5
Missouri.....	9
Massachusetts.....	7
North Carolina.....	8
South Carolina.....	3
Delaware.....	2
New Jersey.....	3
Virginia.....	13
Maryland.....	10
New Hampshire.....	4
Maine.....	4
Tennessee.....	3
Connecticut.....	3
New Brunswick.....	1
Canada.....	7
Holland.....	3
Switzerland.....	5
Germany.....	48
Prussia.....	9
Baden.....	5
Bavaria.....	5

Norway.....	3
England.....	13
Scotland.....	4
Ireland.....	66
Wales.....	2
France.....	3
Sweden.....	3
Bohemia.....	3
Hesse Cassel.....	1
Hanover.....	2
Westphalia.....	1
Unknown.....	60
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Total.....	682

SEX AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	MEN.	WOMEN.
Unmarried.....	182	104
Married.....	139	188
Widowers.....	14	...
Widows.....	..	31
Unascertained.....	15	6
Divorced.....	..	3

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Less than 15 years of age.....	9
Between 15 and 20.....	59
“ 20 and 30.....	218
“ 30 and 40.....	181
“ 40 and 50.....	112
“ 50 and 60.....	64
“ 60 and 70.....	27
“ 70 and 80.....	5
“ 80 and 90.....	1
Unknown.....	6
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Total.....	682

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

Less than twelve months' duration.....	263
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From one to two years.....	71
From two to three years.....	52
From three to five years.....	83
From five to ten years.....	77
From ten to twenty years.....	60
Unknown.....	76
Total.....	682

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

Exhaustion from chronic insanity.....	10
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	4
General paralysis.....	6
Dysentery and diarrhea.....	28
Typho-mania.....	2
Consumption.....	15
Epilepsy.....	12
Congestive Fever.....	1
Softening of the brain.....	2
Typhoid Fever.....	1
Congestion of the brain.....	1
Abscess of lung.....	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1
Diabetis.....	1
Apoplexy.....	2
Erysipelas.....	4
Total of deaths.....	92
Per cent. of deaths on all (682) patients admitted.....	13.34

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Connected with general ill health.....	75
Puerperal condition.....	25
Disappointments.....	19
Sun-stroke.....	2
Epilepsy.....	70
Injuries of the head.....	14

Excessive study.....	7
Hereditary.....	22
Vaccination.....	1
Concussion.....	1
Spiritualism.....	4
Bodily injuries.....	5
Business anxieties.....	17
Jealousy.....	3
Exposure to cold.....	4
Fright.....	5
Masturbation.....	14
Political excitement.....	1
Meningeal inflammation.....	2
Domestic trouble.....	35
Religious excitement.....	29
Ill treatment.....	8
Blindness.....	1
Use of tobacco.....	1
Uterine disease.....	3
Novel reading.....	1
War excitement.....	8
Over exertion.....	12
Spermatorrhœa.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	4
Suppressed menstruation.....	6
Change of life.....	2
Pecuniary anxieties.....	7
Intemperance.....	2
Disease of the brain.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Hysteria.....	1
Apoplexy.....	1
No satisfactory causes assigned.....	265
Total.....	682

PLACES OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL, OCT. 31, 1865.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.	PRIVATE.
Alamakee	1	..
Appanoose	3	..
Benton	2	..
Black Hawk	1
Boone	1	..
Buchanan	1	..
Butler.....	2	..
Cedar	5	3
Cerro Gordo.....	1	..
Chickasaw.....	1	..
Clarke.....	1	..
Clayton	5	1
Clinton	4	..
Dallas	1	..
Davis.....	8	..
Decatur	1	..
Delaware	5	..
Des Moines.....	10	..
Dubuque.....	16	3
Fayette	4	1
Hardin	3	..
Henry	4	..
Howard.....	1	..
Iowa	3	..
Jackson.....	4	..
Jasper	3	1
Jefferson.....	9	..
Johnson	7	..
Jones.....	5	..
Keokuk.....	3	1
Lee	21	..
Linn	6	..
Louisa.....	5	1
Lucas.....	5	..
Madison	1	..
Mahaska	3	..

Marion	5	..
Marshall	3	1
Mills.....	3	..
Mitchell	1	..
Monroe	2	..
Muscatine.....	9	1
Page.....	1	1
Polk.....	5	1
Pottawattamie	1	..
Scott.....	12	1
Story.....	2	..
Tama.....	2	..
Van Buren.....	5	..
Wapello	4	1
Washington	5	1
Wayne	1	..
Winneshiek.....	6	..
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From Iowa.....	222	19
“ Minnesota.....	30	..
“ Nebraska.....	7	1
“ Illinois.....	..	3
“ Indiana.....	..	1
“ Wisconsin.....	..	1
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Total	259	25

The large mortality from diarrhea and dysentery—our great foes—should engage attention, and lead to measures to prevent or diminish it, if possible. That something can be done in this direction I feel sure; and strong reasons exist why there should be no delay. In the production of these disorders, much is due, undoubtedly, to the imperfect construction of sewers and air-ducts,—an evil which experience proves can be remedied by a moderate outlay.

Something should be done to increase our small but well selected library. I deem this a very important matter, and our wants in this respect become every day more pressing. To a large number of our patients the hours of hospital life could hardly be tedious, were they furnished with a proper supply of reading, judiciously

chosen; for pleasant reading brings cheer even to the most inclement weather, and, when night shuts in, the book, the magazine or the newspaper comes to break in upon the monotony that might otherwise prevail.

I would also suggest that measures be taken without delay to substitute gas for our present mode of lighting the Hospital. The cost, it is believed, would be but slightly enhanced, while we should have at command—which is very desirable—a much greater amount of light. However little danger there may be in the use of kerosene in private families, there can be no doubt, I apprehend, of most serious objections to its use in such a family as this.

The weekly, social and other entertainments have been kept up with great regularity, and are a source of incalculable benefit to the household. They are looked forward to with earnest interest, and any interruption is felt to be a great deprivation. Means for making these weekly entertainments still more beneficial, useful, and instructive, are wanting, and it is hoped they will not be withheld.

Religious services continue to be held every Sunday afternoon in our chapel. Rev. Dr. Kern, of the Methodist church, and Rev. Dr. Gunn, of the Baptist church, and Rev. J. W. Picket, of the Congregational church, officiate alternately.

Work of no inconsiderable value is done by many patients; but its chief value lies in the health and vigor that it brings with it. In addition to common employments, considerable fancy work is done by the ladies and their attendants, which, it is hoped, will swell our small but useful "amusement fund."

Employment is found to act beneficially, by recalling the wandering mind from its unrealities to the common relations of life. It is intended that it shall be so limited that it shall not be wearisome, and so judiciously varied as to call into action powers latent or obscured.

I take this occasion to offer a few reflections, which may not be unprofitable, or out of place here.

The history of American institutions for the insane will ever be a matter of interest and pride. Previous to a half century ago, only one or two of these institutions existed in this country. Upon everything pertaining to the disordered intellect, the utmost ignorance and darkness prevailed; and, with the ancients, many believed insanity to arise from some supernatural cause, or to be a

direct judgment for the violation of some human or divine law. Where these false and superstitious notions obtained, the unfortunate victims of this disease were subjected to a treatment from a contemplation of which we gladly turn! But this dark picture, the legitimate result of the rude social systems of those times, is enlivened by the noble efforts and wonderful achievements of two men, whose names have come down to us, and will be transmitted to posterity to mark eras in the history of insanity. Though trammelled and misguided by ignorance and bigotry, St. Vincent de Paul in some degree rescued the insane, in some portions of Europe, from being wholly outcasts, unfit for compassion or sympathy, and looked upon with terror. He proclaimed that humanity and charity, as well as Christianity, demanded protection for the disordered mind. He moved the hearts of the people, and relieved the suffering of multitudes of his fellow-men. For more than a century, to him and the pious monks, his contemporaries and successors, were the insane committed in large numbers; and, though ignorantly, and perhaps barbarously as viewed at this time, they no doubt discharged their trust, in many respects, with great fidelity.

Such was the state of things relative to the insane on the continent of Europe, when the illustrious Pinel appeared. Full of the ardor, enthusiasm and confidence of a reformer, guided by the training of the best schools, and the teachings of science, and liberating a large number in Parisian hospitals from shocking treatment imposed by ignorance and fear, Pinel instituted the modern treatment of the insane,—a rational and humane treatment, which, perhaps, has reached its highest developement in this country.

Long after the advent of this celebrated man, however, and the success, wherever it was introduced, of his system, so marked by kindness and humanity, the condition of the insane, with a few shining exceptions, was almost wholly unalleviated. The Parliamentary inquiry of 1815 revealed what it were painful to dwell upon, but it marked an era in progress; and although great advances have been made, the work of improvement is still going on.

Within a few years of the period first named, several important institutions sprang into existence in this country, and, as their records will show, took a position far in advance of similar institutions abroad,—a position that, perhaps, they have ever since well maintained. Making all proper allowance for a few unfortunate

exceptions, it yet remains indisputably true that nowhere has this branch of the healing art been less trammelled, less incumbered with empiricism, than in this country; and to this fact much of the success attained is unquestionably due.

With the success that has followed treatment has come the call for hospitals in successive new States,—a call which has been promptly met by the erection of structures, each in some or many of its appointment better adapted than preceding ones for the purpose for which it was designed. Cheap and plain buildings have been pulled down to give place to the most commodious establishments, adorned with pleasing architecture without, and embellished with decorative art within, and whatever can most gratify the eye, please the fancy, tend to divert the wandering mind to healthier channels, or relieve it of some of the burden it bears. These institutions are a part of the glory of the nation, prompted by the highest motives, the dictates of humanity, and a wise political economy. They will be for long years a priceless boon to all classes in society, and especially to the suffering poor. From the history of hospitals and asylums throughout the country it can be shown that Iowa has not gone too far, nor been to too great expense in providing for the most afflicted portion of her population, the mentally diseased.

The mystery in which disorders of the mind were shrouded, having been at length dispelled, much of the enlightened treatment of the present time began to prevail,—I mean, of course, in well regulated hospitals,—for the term “enlightened” is sadly inapplicable to the treatment which has prevailed in poor houses and private families. The fact once established, that insanity is the result of a diseased brain, or diseased organism acting upon the brain, the way was clear for rational treatment, so that, at the present day, insanity is as intelligently and successfully treated as most other diseases. It is like other bodily diseases in this respect,—that the earlier treatment is adopted, the more successful will be the result. But, unlike other bodily diseases, it requires, for the highest success, removal of the patient from home and its associations, even isolation, in some cases most complete, perhaps for weeks and months. By removal to the hospital the double advantage is gained of conserving the influence of mind over matter by withdrawing the patient from the prolific sources of his disorder,

and the substitution of new, pleasing, and healthier mental occupation for the vagaries of mental disorder. Under no other circumstances can the mind so successfully free itself from the tendency to unhealthy action. Here the numerous derangements of the physical functions—invariable accompaniments of insanity—can be most successfully treated, and repugnance to treatment, if it exists, best overcome. Here is afforded the first opportunity, perhaps, after the development of disorder, to exert a strong and healthy moral influence. Here the advantage which experience and intimate knowledge give the hospital director is of incalculable benefit. The patient finds in him, at least, a friend who understands and can farthest enter into his feelings, emotions, and beliefs, disordered though they be. Here, during the first remission of the disorder, can often be laid the foundation of recovery. Here he is removed from those toward whom his distrust and dislike, perhaps hatred, may be greatest. It is probably within the experience of every hospital director, that patients are friendly and confidential with him, while ready to indulge in indiscriminate abuse of their families and friends, who have sought only the best welfare of their unfortunate relatives. The insane may not only manifest aversion and dislike, but they may become dangerous. Indeed, delusion and unreasoning mental action are often, if not always, dangerous. The catalogue of tragedies springing from such causes is extensive, and the experience of the officers of this institution attests the correctness of this view.

The care exercised over those who are suicidal is not the least of the benefits the hospital confers. In some hospitals this is a large class, and one which causes the greatest anxiety, and calls for unceasing vigilance. That suicides will sometimes occur in hospitals and asylums, is shown by universal experience; but the proportion of fatal results to the number of cases treated is very small, while ultimate success in the management of this class of cases is proportionally great.

It is only reasonable to expect that, of the many patients brought to the hospital, there must be some who cannot be much benefited, and some who will be dissatisfied. This subject might be dwelt upon at length—but I will mention only one, and, as it seems to me, the chief reason of a want of success in any given case; and that is, unreasonable delay at the outset, arising, it may be, from

distrust, or from a want of information—a delay during which the most hopeful period is wasted, and disorder is allowed to become chronic. This is especially true in the mental alienation arising from epilepsy. Of the forty cases now in the hospital, not one came under treatment until three or four years had elapsed from the period of the first attack, and all are probably incurable. As knowledge advances, it is hoped that the danger of such delays will be more clearly seen and understood. Action should be prompt when the first symptoms of mental disorder become apparent; and, with such exceptions and discrimination as have been indicated in previous reports of this hospital, immediate treatment is of the utmost importance, and its necessity cannot be too strongly urged.

As in previous years, the institution has been remembered to a limited extent by its friends, and through them and the press a considerable amount of reading matter has been furnished to patients, wholly, or in part, gratuitously; and in their behalf I would heartily thank the donors and respectfully solicit a continuance of these and similar favors.

W. A. Saunders, Esq., donated \$2, and T. Whiting, Esq., \$5; Francis O. Dow, Esq., Cyclopaedia of Anecdotes; Hulda Hoag, a bundle of tracts; Mrs. R. J. Patterson, twenty-eight volumes of books; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Agricultural Reports; Dr. L. P. Hamline, three volumes "Prairie Farmer," and ten volumes "Country Gentleman"; State Historical Society, "Annals of Iowa," for patients' library.

The following donations from the proprietors were obtained through the agency of A. Morton, Esq., of New York:

Army and Navy Journal, Evangelist, Methodist, Tribune, (weekly), Harpers' Weekly, Harpers' Monthly, Frank Leslie, Scientific American (\$2 in the price of two copies).

Further donations are:

Congregationalist, Boston; Friends' Review, Philadelphia; Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis; North-Western Church, Chicago; Chicago Daily Republican, Chicago; Home Journal, Mount Pleasant; Burlington Daily Hawk-Eye, Burlington; Washington Press, Washington.

From Dr. Hamline, we have also received valuable roots, etc.; forty large, fine evergreen trees from Henry Avery, Esq.; a parrot

and cage from A. G. Woodard, Esq.; and from Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, an interesting analysis of water from the artesian well.

To Dr. H. M. Bassett, Mr. George Josselyn, and Mrs. Ann Josselyn, Mr. L. E. Schofield, and Miss Mary P. Barney, I am under obligations for efficiency and valuable assistance in their respective departments. Acknowledgement is also due to the attendants and others employed in the institution, for their general faithfulness to the trusts reposed in them.

Mindful of the responsibilities resting upon me, and trusting in your valuable support, gentlemen, I hope, under favor of Providence, to maintain the high standing the Hospital has reached through the labors of my predecessor.

MARK RANNEY, Superintendent.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Mount Pleasant, Nov. 1, 1865.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD AND TREASURER.

*Report of the Steward and Treasurer for the fiscal year ending with
November 30th, 1864.*

PAYMENTS.

Balance overpaid.....	\$	5	33
Salaries.....		2,450	00
Labor.....		10,522	26
Groceries.....		8,118	55
Meat.....		7,180	88
Flour.....		2,823	87
Provisions.....		6,062	87
Coal.....		5,169	00
Freights.....		1,702	38
Dry Goods.....		2,560	55
Clothing.....		1,142	08
Drugs.....		639	14
Hardware.....		280	68
Soap.....		460	54
Repairs.....		382	32
Light.....		481	85
Shoes.....		635	45
Crockery.....		352	21
Expenses.....		572	66
Coffins.....		167	42
Furniture.....		428	78
Postage and Stationery.....		103	92
Corn and Hay.....		340	75
Wood.....		392	08
Sundries.....		142	44
		\$53,128	12

RECEIPTS.

Cash from Auditor of State.....	\$44,000	00
Cash from State of Minnesota.....	3,380	13
Cash from private patients.....	4,739	96
Cash from articles sold.....	495	75
Cash from balance.....	512	28
	\$53,128	12
Outstanding liabilities.....	7,492	65
Due from public patients.....	5,273	78
Due from private patients.....	1,354	66
	\$6,628	44
Balance.....	864	21
The foregoing is a true exhibit.		
GEO. JOSSELYN, <i>Steward and Treasurer.</i>		
FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1864.		
Hay, 40 tons @ \$10.00.....	400	00
Corn, 600 bush. @ 60 cts.....	360	00
Oats, 1,080 bush. @ 50 cts.....	540	00
Potatoes, 600 bush. @ 90 cts.....	540	00
Beets, 125 bush. @ 75 cts.....	93	75
Carrots, 120 bush. @ 75 cts.....	90	00
Cabbages, 5,000 heads @ 5 cts.....	250	00
Green peas, 50 bush. @ \$1.50.....	75	00
Beans, 40 bush. @ \$1.50.....	60	00
Tomatoes, 100 bush. @ \$1.00.....	100	00
Parsnips, 75 bush. @ 75 cts.....	52	25
Salsify, 25 bush. @ 75 cts.....	18	75
Squash, 400 pieces @ 5 cts.....	20	00
Onions, 75 bush. @ \$2.00.....	150	00
Cucumbers, 6 bbls. @ \$5.00.....	30	00
Strawberries, 8 bush. @ \$3.00.....	24	00
Pieplant, 600 lbs. @ 5 cts.....	30	00
Smaller vegetables.....	25	00
	2,858	75
GEO. JOSSELYN, <i>Steward.</i>		

*Report of the Steward and Treasurer for the fiscal year ending with
October 31st, 1865, comprising eleven months.*

PAYMENTS.

Balance overpaid.....	\$	512	28
Salaries.....		2,639	52
Labor.....		12,625	25
Groceries.....		9,572	07
Provisions.....		5,064	95
Meat.....		5,798	58
Flour.....		3,985	47
Coal.....		5,745	72
Dry Goods.....		3,904	89
Clothing.....		2,091	53
Hardware.....		796	12
Repairs.....		843	35
Corn and hay.....		1,194	24
Freights.....		2,990	04
Drugs and oils.....		1,054	38
Stationery and postage.....		340	54
Soap.....		860	14
Wood.....		956	24
Expenses.....		465	35
Crockery.....		469	85
Shoes.....		634	13
Stock.....		316	60
Coffins.....		109	13
Sundries.....		422	57
Balance.....		939	31
		<u>\$64,324</u>	18

RECEIPTS.

Cash from Auditor of State.....	\$51,333	33
Cash from State of Minnesota.....	5,262	96
Cash from Nebraska Territory.....	317	80
Cash from private patients.....	6,194	51
Cash from articles sold.....	1,215	58
	<u>\$64,324</u>	18
Outstanding liabilities.....	5,975	96

Due from public patients.....	3,911	61
Due from private patients.....	1,039	05
	<u>\$4,950</u>	66
Balance.....	1,025	30

The foregoing is a true exhibit.

GEO. JOSSELYN,
Steward and Treasurer.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Hay, 55 tons @ \$9.00.....	\$495	00
Corn, 650 bushels @ 35 cts.....	227	50
Oats, 400 bushels @ 25 cts....	100	00
Potatoes, 2,500 bushels @ 40 cts.....	1,000	00
Beets, 150 bushels @ 60 cts.....	90	00
Carrots, 50 bushels @ 75 cts.....	37	50
Cabbages, 3,500 heads @ 8 cts.....	280	00
Green peas, 75 bushels @ \$2.00.....	150	00
Beans, 35 bushels @ \$1.25.....	43	75
Tomatoes, 310 bushels @ 75 cts.....	232	50
Parsnips, 90 bushels @ 60 cts.....	54	00
Salsify, 32 bushels @ 75 cts.....	24	00
Squash, 650 pieces @ 5 cts.....	32	50
Onions, 250 bushels @ 75 cts.....	187	50
Cucumbers, 8 barrels @ \$5.00.....	40	00
Strawberries, 4 barrels @ \$3.50.....	14	00
Pie plant, 720 pounds @ 5 cts.....	36	00
Smaller vegetables.....	35	00
	<u>\$3,079</u>	25

GEO. JOSSELYN,
Steward.

APPENDIX.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
MOUNT PLEASANT, January 1, 1866.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The law provides for the admission of two classes of patients, viz.: private patients, and public. The first named class to be supported at private expense, and the second to be supported by the proper county in which the patient has a legal residence.

ADMISSION OF PUBLIC PATIENTS.

Public patients may be admitted into the Hospital by the Superintendent upon the written certificate of the County Judge of the County where such patients reside, with the seal of said County thereto attached, certifying that such patients, [naming them,] upon due examination had before him have been found to be insane, and authorizing said Superintendent to receive and maintain them at the expense of said County. [See Section 1479, Rev. Stat. 1860.]

Any citizen of any County in the State may inform the County Judge that there are insane persons within the County needing care and attention, and when so informed, the County Judge will immediately order an investigation of the case as required by law, and the Superintendent, upon receiving proper application, together with a copy of certificate of insanity and answers to questions in each case, will immediately notify the proper persons when, or whether or not, the patient can be admitted. *The Hospital being already filled, chronic cases must not hereafter be sent to it unless first regularly ordered by the Superintendent in each case, as we may hereafter be obliged to refuse chronic, incurable patients, in order that recent, curable cases may be admitted. Attention to this notice may save the expense of a useless journey to the Hospital, with chronic cases.*

All recent cases will always be promptly admitted without previous notice, accompanied by the necessary legal papers.

CLOTHING.

All patients should come to the Hospital provided with a good, substantial supply of clothing, well selected, neatly made, and sufficient in quantity to afford frequent changes. There must be, as required by law, for a male patient at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, two pairs of pantaloons of woolen cloth, three pairs of socks, a black or dark stock or cravat, two pocket handkerchiefs, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, and a pair of slippers. For a female, in addition to the same quantity of under-garments, shoes and stockings, there shall be two woolen petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, a cloak or shawl, and a decent bonnet. Unless such clothing be delivered to the Superintendent in good order, he shall not be bound to receive the patient.

ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Private patients may be admitted without any other legal process than the following: Any relative, guardian or friend of the patient may file with the Superintendent a certificate from some respectable physician as to the fact of insanity—a written request from a relative, friend, or guardian, and an obligation, as follows:

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

I have seen and examined and believe to be insane. M. D. 186 .

APPLICATION.*

I request that the above named may be admitted as a patient into the Iowa Hospital for the Insane. 186 .

*To be signed by the guardian, relative or friend.

OBLIGATION*

In consideration of.....being admitted a private patient into the Hospital for the Insane, located at Mount Pleasant, at our request, we, the undersigned, jointly and severally promise and agree to pay said Hospital, to the Steward thereof, at said Hospital, quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, with interest at ten per cent. after said days respectively, the rate of board determined by the Board of Trustees of said Hospital,† to provide or pay for all requisite clothing, and other things necessary or proper for the health and comfort of said patient; to remove said patient when discharged; to reimburse funeral expenses in case of death; and if removed uncured, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the expiration of the three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks, and also to indemnify said Hospital for all expenses of suit, which it may incur in collecting said bills of board, supplies and funeral charges; the same to be included in the damages to be recovered in such suit. Witness our hands this.....day of186 .

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED, &c.

It shall be the duty of the relatives or friends sending private patients to the Hospital with the assistance of their family physician, and the County Judge sending public patients with such assistance as he may be able to obtain, to annex full and precise answers to as many of the following questions as are applicable to the case, and forward the same to the Superintendent.

- 1st. What is the patient's name and age? Married or single? If children, how many?
2d. Where was the patient born?
3d. Where is his (or her) place of residence?
4th. What has been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

*The above obligation to be duly certified by the County Judge or Clerk of the District Court of the county where such patient resides, that the signers are good and responsible persons, and able to pay any sum that might be adjudged against them by reason of their signing such obligation, and that their signatures are genuine.

†The rate of board for patients from Iowa is \$1.25 per week.

5th. When were the first symptoms of the disease manifested, and in what way?

6th. Is this the first attack? If not, when did others occur, and what was their duration?

7th. Does the disease appear to be increasing, decreasing, or stationary?

8th. Is the disease variable, and are there rational intervals? If so, do they occur at regular periods?

9th. Have any changes occurred in the condition of the mind or body since the attack?

10th. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Is there any permanent hallucination?

11th. Has the patient shown any disposition to injure others? and if so, was it from sudden *passion* or premeditation?

12th. Has suicide ever been attempted? If so, in what way? Is the propensity *now* active?

13th. Is there a disposition to filthy habits, destruction of clothing, breaking glass, &c.?

14th. What relatives, including grand parents and cousins, have been insane?

15th. Did the patient manifest any peculiarities of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits, before the accession of the disease—any predominant passion, religious impressions, &c.?

16th. Was the patient ever addicted to intemperance in any form, &c.?

17th. Has the patient been subject to any bodily disease? epilepsy, suppressed eruptions, discharges of sores, or ever had any injury of the head?

18th. Has restraint or confinement been employed? If so, of what kind and how long?

19th. What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

20th. What treatment has been pursued for the relief of the patient? Mention particulars and the effects.

21st. State any matter supposed to have any bearing on the case.

No idiot shall be admitted into the Hospital.

Section 1438, Revised Statutes of 1860, provides that "if at any time it becomes necessary, for want of room or other cause, in the general reception of patients into the Hospital, a selection shall be made as follows:

1. Recent cases, *i. e.*, cases of less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others.

2. Chronic cases, *i. e.*, where the disease is more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospects for recovery, shall next be preferred.

3. Those for whom application has been longest on file, other things being equal, shall next be preferred."

SEC. 1439. "Each county shall be entitled to send patients to the Hospital in the proportion of insane persons in the county, and in case that all the insane who may apply for admission, cannot for some cause be accommodated, then in the selection of patients, the provisions of this section shall be regarded, selecting such as may be admitted subject to the provisions of section 30 of this act."

In accordance with the above provisions, room will always be promptly made for the admission of all recent cases.

All communications should be directed to Mark Ranney, Superintendent, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.