

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Steward, Matron, and Treasurer

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT INDEPENDENCE.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, August 8, 1891.

To his Excellency, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, their tenth biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Gershom H. Hill, and of the Steward, Charles L. Thomas, and of the Treasurer, George W. Bemis, for the same period.

I am with respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND,

Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN L. WHITLEY, M. D., PRESIDENT,	- Osage.
WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND, SECRETARY,	Independence.
R. A. DUNKELBERG, M. D.,	- Denver.
CHARLES W. FILLMORE,	Peterson.
ALMON G. CASE,	Charles City.

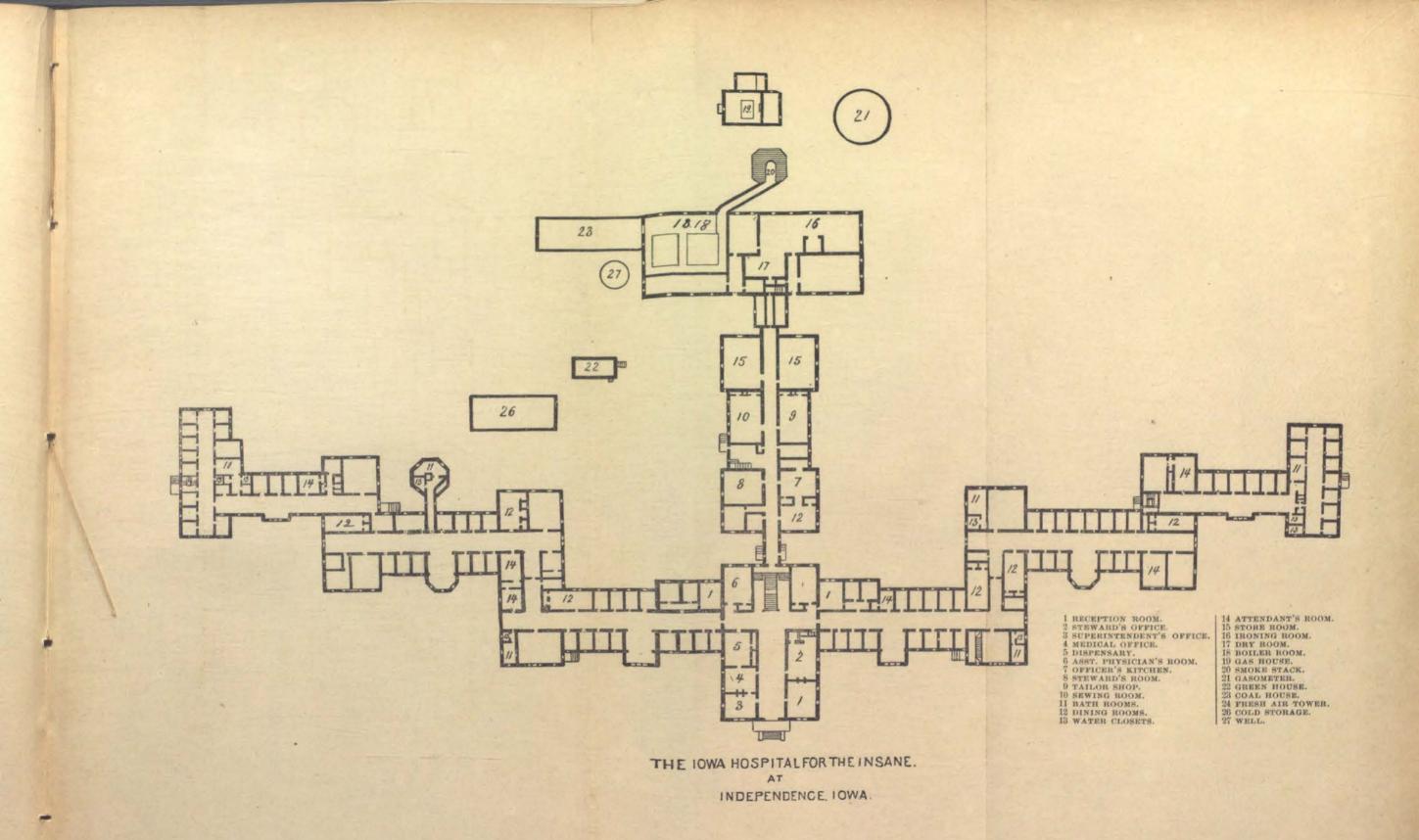
TREASURER.

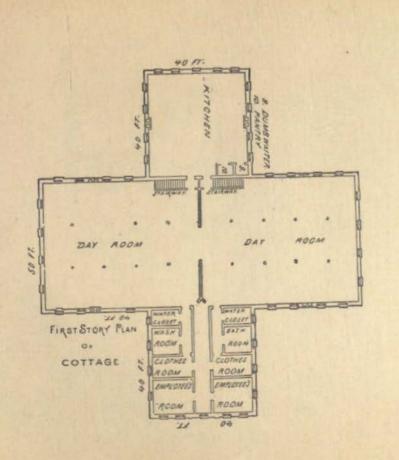
GEORGE W. BEMIS, - - - - - -

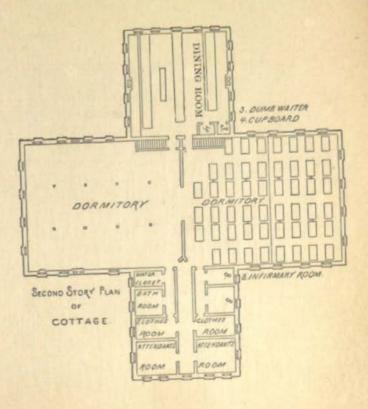
Independence.

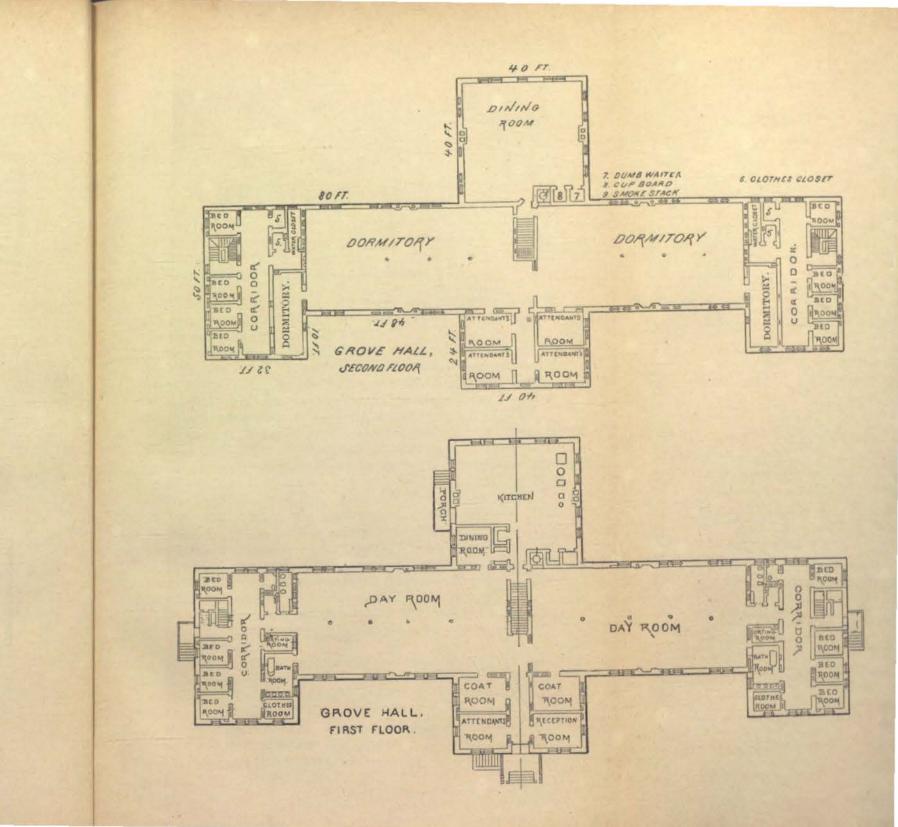
RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D.,		 Supe 	rintendent.
M. NELSON VOLDENG, M. D.,	First	Assistant	Physician.
			Physician.
JOHN C. DOOLITTLE, M. D.,	m.i.	Anniakant	Physician.
H. WILL BURNARD, M. D.,	Tuira	Assistant	
CHARLES L. THOMAS,			Steward.
LUCY M. GRAY,	-		Matron.









TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To Hon. Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa:

Dear Sir—The trustees of the hospital for the insane at Independence herewith present their report of the condition of the hospital for the period ending June 30, 1891.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., of Clinton, was a member of this board for eight years, and was re-elected by the last general assembly to serve another term, but resigned on account of the pressing duties of his profession. He was the first superintendent of this hospital, and filled that office most acceptably for more than eight years.

On account of his acquaintance with the institution from its infancy, and a thorough knowledge of its methods of operation he was peculiarly qualified to discharge the duties of a trustee. During the last two years of his membership he served as our secretary.

Your appointment of Hon. Almon G. Case, of Charles City, to fill the vacancy, was a very fortunate one for the institution. Having been one of the building commissioners for years, he was quite familiar with the history of the hospital.

Hon. Lewis H. Smith, who was a member of the board of trustees for twelve years retired by expiration of his term of office, and was succeeded by Charles W. Fillmore, of Peterson.

Dr. Gershom H. Hill, who has been superintendent for ten years, continues to fill the office with usefulness and very great satisfaction.

One year ago Dr. E. B. Thompson resigned, and Dr. M. Nelson Voldeng was promoted to the position of first assistant physician; Dr. John C. Doolittle is second, and Dr. H. Will Burnard third assistant physician.

William C. Hamilton, after serving six months in this biennial period as steward, resigned, and Charles L. Thomas was elected to the office, which he continues to fill. *

Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, the Matron, has entered upon her fifteenth year of continuous service, with the esteem of all concerned.

We believe that under the skillful management of Dr. Hill, the superintendent, with the earnest co-operation of his corps of able assistants, this hospital will, in a great measure, fulfill the purpose for which it was created, and continue to prove a great blessing to such of our unfortunate fellow-citizens as may be committed to it for care and treatment. We indorse all the superintendent says concerning the efficiency of the officers and employes.

The population of the hospital has been of late and continues to be larger than ever before, and yet we are glad to say that the patients at the present time are remarkably healthy and comfortable. The food is well cooked and ample in variety; special diet for the sick is prepared for each case with the greatest care; the laundry work, though immense in quantity, is done thoroughly, and with a finish equal to the best; the bed-rooms and halls are kept scrupulously clean at all times; the wards are made as cheerful and homelike as possible; the patients live out of doors as much as the weather will permit, and are given all the freedom their condition will warrant; amusements of various kinds abound, and, in our opinion, the inmates of this institution are securing from day to day as much comfort and contentment as it is possible to bestow with such facilities as we now command.

We are pleased to note that there have been but few escapes, and but infrequent complaints made by the patients during the last two years.

Without wishing to flatter, we would say that with the management of this institution by Dr. Hill we are well pleased; believing that as year after year is added to his already extended experience he will more ably perform the arduous duties put upon him, and we feel it is but just to say that he has at all times carried on the affairs of the hospital to our entire satisfaction; he is ever diligent and watchful, working in the interest of his patients and the state.

The care of the farm has been good under the present steward. Besides raising enough hogs to supply the hospital family with pork and lard, he has sold \$3,000 worth during the period, and has on hand a carload nearly ready for the market, together with over two hundred growing pigs.

Considering the fact that large herds of swine are fattened each year by feeding but very little corn, we regard this policy as good and economical.

For particulars concerning the population, the workings of the hospital, the appropriations expended and desired, the current expenses, the crops raised and the condition of all accounts, we refer you to the statements of the superintendent, steward and treasurer.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. WHITLEY,
WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND,
R. A. DUNKELBERG,
CHARLES W. FILLMORE,
ALMON G. CASE,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen:—In conformity to law, I submit for your consideration this the tenth biennial report of the hospital.

At the beginning of the period there were three hundred and ninety-six male patients, and three hundred and seventy female patients, making a total of seven hundred and sixty-six.

There were admitted during the period three hundred and twenty-eight men, and two hundred and eighty-nine women, a total of six hundred and seventeen patients. By adding the number at the outset to the number received, we get the whole number treated during the biennial period, which was thirteen hundred and eighty-three.

The average number of patients in the hospital was eight hundred for the first year, and eight hundred and twenty for the second year of the period.

There were forty-four vacancies here two years ago, but the increase in population was fifty-nine the first, and eight the second year of the period; this disparity is due to the fact that the wards have been more than full during the past year. When we have room to grow, the natural increase in the number of patients is at the rate of about one hundred for each biennial period.

When the commissioners of insanity of the various counties ask permission to send recent and promising cases, or insane persons who are unmanageable at home to the hospital, we always grant their request.

If, however, the commissioners know that the hospital is full, and that chronic cases are from time to time discharged by the trustees of the institution, they consign some similar cases back to the care of relatives, or send them to the poor house.

For this reason fifty-one more patients were admitted the first year than the second year of the period.

The capacity of the hospital is eight hundred. At the end of June there were eight hundred and thirty-three patients.

During the time for which this report is made there were discharged five hundred and fifty patients, of whom two hundred and eleven recovered, one hundred and sixty-one were improved, twentynine were unimproved and one hundred and forty-nine died.

The whole number of persons who have been treated in this hospital since it was opened on the first day of May, 1873, is four thousand and sixty-four, but on account of the readmission of seven hundred and six of these persons one or more times, the hospital records state that five thousand and fourteen cases have been received into the hospital up to the end of this period.

The prevailing age of patients at the time of admission is between twenty and thirty, but as this state grows older, and as the confidence of the public in the hospital increases, the number of patients who are over seventy years of age becomes greater.

During the last five biennial periods the number of persons over seventy who have been admitted run thus: ten, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-four, twenty-seven.

The insanity in most all of these cases is due to senile decay; they are not easily cared for at home, and seldom live many months after reaching the hospital.

PROGNOSIS IN INSANITY.

Many believe that insanity chiefly due to heredity cannot be cured.

Of course this tendency cannot be eradicated; such pre-disposition is a permanent factor. Cases of hereditary insanity may recover, but they are in danger of repeated attacks, and finally become permanently insane.

Persons who lose their reason before fifteen years of age, and before the brain is fully developed, are not likely to be restored. On the other hand, persons becoming deranged for the first time after sixty years of age do not often make a complete recovery.

Those who naturally have vigorous bodies and well balanced minds are more likely to be cured than invalids or imbeciles. Recovery is more likely to follow the first than the second attack; each time the prospect becomes poorer.

Furthermore, the question of recovery depends upon the length of time the mind has been affected.

Alienists arbitrarily declare that cases of less than one year's duration are acute, and that cases of more than one year's standing are chronic.

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The latter seldom make a complete recovery. In determining the prognosis the form of insanity should be kept in mind. Cases of melancholia or simple mania, are most promising; while those of monomania, general paresis, epileptic insanity and dementia are not likely to recover. The prospect of cure also depends somewhat on the judicious management of the case, and not a little upon a fair prospect for usefulness, comfort and happiness in one's future life.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

The proportion of patients who were born in Iowa is increasing from year to year, and already the number is larger than from any other state. The table in this report gives the following figures: Iowa, seven hundred and eighty-one; New York, five hundred and thirty-eight; Pennsylvania, three hundred and thirty-four; Ohio, three hundred and thirty-nine; Illinois, three hundred and four; Wisconsin, one hundred and eighty; Massachusetts, one hundred and one.

The countries which furnish the most foreign born patients are: Germany, six hundred and ninety-five; Ireland, three hundred and seventy-two; Scandinavia, three hundred and thirty; England, one hundred and seventy-one, and Canada, one hundred and fifty-six.

During the last biennial period we have for the first time recorded the nativity of the parents of our patients.

In three hundred and thirteen cases both parents were foreign born, in twenty-three cases one parent was born in the United States, in two hundred and fourteen cases both parents were born in the United States, and in sixty-seven cases the nativity was not learned.

FEEBLE-MINDED PATIENTS.

During the last two years three persons have been sent directly to this hospital from the Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Glenwood. Application for the admission of as many more persons who have been inmates in that institution, but have been sent home, was made by the commissioners of insanity. They were refused admission on account of the crowded condition of the hospital. In my opinion, Iowa should be supplied with a large farm containing custodial buildings for the feeble minded persons who outgrow the

institutions where the young are sent for development and industrial training.

The hospitals for the insane have no room for such cases; they are becoming numerous, and can best be cared for in quarters provided expressly for them.

STATE PATIENTS.

The Code of Iowa declares "that patients in the hospital having "no legal settlement in the state, or whose legal settlement can "not be ascertained, shall be supported at the expense of the state."

The number of patients of this kind is increasing from year to year. In January, 1875, three men charged to the state were transferred from the Mt. Pleasant hospital to this institution. One of these has been discharged, one died here and one still remains.

In July, 1878, eighteen more men charged to the state were brought from Mt. Pleasant to Independence. Of these men, one was discharged, one is still here, seven died, and the other half of the number, after a residence here of more than ten years, were sent to the new hospital, at Clarinda. From time to time such patients are sent from the various counties to each of the hospitals. They are usually men. When the hospital at Clarinda was opened in December, 1888, and this one had been in operation over fifteen years, we had accumulated almost one hundred state patients. Of these, forty-seven were sent to Clarinda. At the present time there are nearly one hundred such patients each at Mt. Pleasant and Clarinda, besides sixty-five in this hospital. Thirteen per cent of the whole population in these three hospitals are state patients.

According to law the trustees of the hospital can order the county authorites to remove "incurable and harmless patients" when the institution becomes crowded, but there is no way of getting rid of these state patients unless they recover or are taken away by relatives.

The superintendent is governed in charging the board of patients to counties or to the state at large by the declaration made by the commissioners of insanity in the "Warrant of Admission."

It may be of interest to give brief histories of a few cases to show why they are charged to the state instead of the counties from which they are sent.

No. 4767, man; born in Illinois; thirty-four years old; has good common school education; a Wesleyan Methodist; his father is a minister and moved from place to place every few years; the patient

has been occupied most of the time since his majority in working

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by the month for farmers.

At twenty-one years of age he was sent to the hospital for the insane at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained seven months. Four years later, after his father had removed to Wisconsin, he was again adjudged insane and placed in the hospital at Madison, where he was treated twelve months.

Then he went with his sisters to Colorado; three of the nine months he lived in this new state he was confined in a hospital at Denver.

When he relurned to his father's home he was taken to the hospital at Madison the second time. Upon his discharge in the spring of 1889, he went to live with a brother and among other relatives in Minnesota. Early in 1890 he came to work for a cousin in Winnebago county, Iowa. The same season he also worked for farmers in Hancock and Kossuth counties.

About Christmas time he was discovered wandering upon the prairies, and was sent to this hospital by the commissioners of insanity of Kossuth county, who declared that his legal settlement is unknown. The young man is probably permanently insane; his relatives will not remove him from the hospital, and they maintain that his home is as much in this state as in any other. He is likely to live a great many years, but is unfit to take care of himself.

What shall we do with him? His intervals of sanity have probably been sufficiently lucid to enable him to gain a residence in Minnesota, and at last in Iowa.

No. 4,723, female; born in Iowa; age twenty; wife of a merchant; no children. Admitted to the hospital last year, and recovered after a few months treatment.

This case illustrates a number of state patients, in that she had spent most of her life in Iowa, but left the state when she was married, but was brought to the home of her parents when she showed signs of mental derangement. She soon became too disorderly to be cared for by relatives, so was adjudged insane and sent to this hospital, although her residence was in a distant state. The palliating circumstance in this case was the fact that her husband was able to, and did, pay her board.

When persons get sick or insane it is not unusual for them to return to their old homes; if, however, they are sent to the hospital for the insane, their board is charged to the state at large if they have no legal settlement in any county in the state of Iowa.

No. 4,495, born in Moravia; aged forty-six; married; clergyman; admitted to the hospital in a restless and confused condition in October, 1889.

He had been in this country but three months, and in this state but four weeks. He was unsound, and unfit to continue his vocation when he left his native land, his wife and his seven children.

He came to a cousin in Iowa, who did not expect him, and is a man of scanty means. The patient could not return to Europe alone, and was hardly fit to make the journey then, even in the care of an attendant. After being treated nearly a year, he improved in health and habits, but not in mental condition.

It was believed that he was incurable, so at much expense to the state, and with no little trouble in obtaining transportation in New York City he was returned to his distant home. Not a few foreigners are sent to the hospital for the insane soon after their arrival in this country, as state patients.

COST OF BOARD.

For the care and treatment of patients in this hospital during the ast biennial period, the cost was \$14 per month for five quarters, and \$12 per month for three quarters, making an average of \$13.25 per month, or at the rate of 44 cents per day.

This is a very moderate expense when all that is furnished, and all that is done to promote the comfort and recovery of patients is taken into consideration.

MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS.

The patients in this hospital are supported in four ways. The board of a few is paid at the hospital in advance; of others, the price is paid by the relatives or guardians at the end of each quarter, or after the patient has been discharged from the hospital, to the county treasurer; the cost of treating most of the patients in the hospital is paid out of the county treasury into the state treasury; however, there are many state patients in the hospital whose expenses are paid directly from the state treasury. The current expenses of the hospital are met by requisitions upon the state treasury, which are made quarterly.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

I believe it is the duty of the board of trustees of this hospital to again urge upon the legislature the rightfulness and the necessity

of making provision for all the insane who can not best be cared for in their own homes, in state hospitals.

Those who make the care of the insane a study should not encourage the erection of county asylums, nor should the trustees make use of the law which enables them to relieve the crowded condition of the hospital by compelling county authorities to remove chronic cases, if they can possibly avoid it.

In Illinois, New York and many other states where the experiment of keeping the insane in county institutions has been thoroughly tried, the conclusion is reached that the method is altogether unsatisfactory and must be abandoned.

The people of this state do not know to what extent insane persons are kept in county poor-houses, nor how deplorable their condition is, because the law does not provide for the visitation of county establishments by persons qualified to determine what and how much should be done to promote the comfort and happiness of the insane.

Some persons in every community, who do not happen to have any relatives who are insane and have not had opportunity to investigate this question from a humane standpoint, jump at the conclusion that if the insane require permanent care at the expense of the county, and if competent judges are of the opinion that the unsoundness cannot be cured, then the expense of treatment should be reduced to a minimum, that food and shelter are all their condition requires.

Some county supervisors, and some who share in forming the policy of state affairs believe that the cheapest management is the best.

In public business they practice poor economy. They do not appreciate all the factors which enter into the problem of proper care for dependent persons. It should be understood and remembered that insane persons are not paupers, and never can be properly cared for as such.

They require trained and well paid attendants; their physical and mental condition should be watched by an experienced physician; they must be classified according to habits, in buildings adapted to their peculiar needs; without skillful and constant care demented persons lapse into a state of degradation and misery.

We would earnestly recommend that the wing for females of the hospital at Clarinda be finished and occupied as soon as possible; second that a cottage for the accommodation of one hundred insane women be erected on the grounds of this institution next year; and third, that an appropriation be made, and that commissioners be appointed by the twenty-fourth general assembly, to locate, adopt plans, and proceed to erect a hospital for the insane for the accommodation of northwestern Iowa.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

It is generally understood that chronic epilepsy is incurable; nevertheless, this disease demands treatment. Small fortunes are sometimes expended in paying traveling doctors their fees, and in payment for medicines which are advertised in the newspapers as a sure cure for "falling sickness."

I would recommend the establishment of such an institution in Iowa as soon as practicable. Some states already have them, and physicians in other states are advocating this method of caring for epileptics.

Such a hospital should consist in a system of cottages, not alone for epileptics who are insane, but for children who need special care as well as treatment; they should be separated from other children in their homes and at school. Such an institution should also provide for adults, who, on account of their infirmity and spasmodic attacks, are unfit to be in business, or to frequent the thoroughfares, or to mingle freely in society.

By such an arrangement a perfect classification could be made. The most approved surgical operations could be afforded, pay patients could have special appartments, stable and capable epileptics could be placed together, and isolated from others who have become almost totally demented, and to a great extent helpless.

Thus the institution for the feeble-minded and the hospitals for the insane could be relieved of a large number with advantage to these establishments as well as to the epileptics themselves.

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample water supply is of prime importance to a hospital. If the number of patients is large the quantity of water required is great, consequently a scarcity of this all important cleansing liquid at any time or all time not only causes embarrassment in the work, but imperils the health of the institution. The sanitary condition of the hospital is also dependent upon the quality of the water.

The city of Independence delivers in the tanks at the top of our administration building an abundance of excellent water. We are spared all the trouble and expense of filtering and distributing it.

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The water is always tasteless, colorless, odorless and otherwise pure (no lead pipe is used anywhere about the establishment), it is cool as well water when drawn from any of the cold water faucets, so is at hand for drinking as well as other purposes.

This water received from the city is also used at the barns, the stock yard and the slaughter house. To a limited extent it is used to sprinkle the lawns.

Probably no institution has better protection against fire.

The price is seven cents for each one thousand gallons with no charge for what is required to extinguish fires.

APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED.

The twenty-third general assembly made appropriations to this hospital as follows:

For repairs and contingent fund	6,000.00
For a coal house,	3,000.00
	6,500.00
For conservatory	2,000.00
	2,000.00
For tile to drain farm land	500.00

The repair and contingent fund is used from time to time to make repairs which are unusual and involve a considerable outlay.

It is also important to have at command such a fund to meet unforeseen expenses.

During the last two years this money was used in paying for the labor of transferring bodies from the old cemetery, near the buildings, to a new location one mile away on land recently added to the hospital farm.

This change was necessitated by the improvement of the grounds in accordance with permanent plans.

This fund was also used in repairing the engine; in renewing pavements in the kitchens and some of the bath rooms; in painting tin roofs and gutters, also the window frames, sashes and guards; in varnishing and coloring some of the walls and ceilings; in relaying a few hard pine floors in the wards; in renewing some of the radiators; in replacing the old slaughter-house, which was accidentally burned, with a temporary structure; in refitting the cold storage building, and in the purchase of a railroad water tank to enable us to distribute from drive well points with a large windmill already on hand, water to the barns, garden and lawns.

The appropriation was so made that only half of it could be used in 1890, and the last one-fourth can not be used until after October 15, 1891, consequently most of the improvements can not be finished until after the end of the period for which this report is made.

The stone foundation of the new coal house is in, the brick walls will soon be erected, and it is hoped that the corrugated iron roof will be put on so that we may be able to fill the building with a supply of coal for winter in September.

In the planning and the construction of this hospital no provision was anywhere made for a passenger elevator, so a tower of brick and dressed limestone is now being erected in an outside angle of the building between the offices and the amusement hall.

These walls are nearly up, and the machinery has been bought of the Hale Elevator Co.

It is expected that this improvement will be ready for use soon, and that it will prove a great convenience in carrying female patients to the fourth and fifth story wards.

The outside of this elevator tower will also have attached to it iron stairs from the top to the ground to be used as a fire escape.

Plans are being perfected for the conservatory for flowers; it will be located in front and to the south of the wing of the hospital occupied by female patients.

This house has long been needed for the storage and propagation of plants in winter. It will also be a pleasant place for patients to visit during the long inclement months of each year. We hope to have the conservatory ready for use before cold weather comes again.

Two years ago J. Weidemann, of New York City, furnished the hospital with plans for the permanent improvement of the grounds. The one hundred and sixty acres of the farm, which contain all the buildings proper, have been laid out in a park-like manner as pleasure and exercise grounds for the patients. Most of this space lies in front of the hospital; the surface is gently undulating and well adapted to this use.

The money already appropriated is being expended in draining, making gravel and cement walks, in macadamized drives, in planting trees and in constructing a few summer-houses. Work was begun on the south side, and will be continued toward the north line of the grounds until the plans are fully completed.

With the small fund given for tile, considerable farm land has been drained and made much more productive.

HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE.

APPROPRIATIONS DESIRED.

For tile to drain farm8	500.00
For improving the grounds	2,000.00
For improving the grounds	2,000,00
For a permanent slaughter house	
For a paint and blacksmith shop	3,000.00
For enlarging the cow barn	1,500.00
For an electric light system	10,000.00
For an electric fight system	10,000.00
For repair and contingent fund	50,000.00
For a cottage for female patients	00,000,00

DRAIN TILE.

There is much low land on the hospital farm, and none of it has been underdrained until lately. It is good economy to buy and lay tile from year to year, until every acre of the farm is fully subdued and brought into a high state of cultivation.

The work of digging and filling the ditches is done by male patients.

IMPROVING THE GROUNDS.

Dr. Fisher, of Boston, says: "Life in the open air, with prop-"erly regulated combination of work, exercise and amusement, is "the most important element in the treatment of all forms of in-"sanity. All except the physically disabled and sick should have "at least a prolonged airing twice a day." It should be remembered that the hospital family numbers nearly one thousand persons. Outdoor life will prove most beneficial to the patients if they are segregated, each ward in a company by itself.

Thus order is preserved, each patient is encouraged to exercise self control and act like a sane person. Furthermore, a goodly space for each sex must be reserved for convalescent patients who are out on parol.

The pleasure grounds need not only to be spacious but attractive, supplied with numerous dry, clean walks and suitable resorts; they should contain shrubs, flowers, numerous seats, abundant shade convenient shelter from the wind or a passing shower.

These grounds must be fitted not only for summer but for winter use, and I am sure that \$1,000 a year is not too much for this pur pose.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

When the hospital was first opened and small, the cemetery and the slaughter house were located on opposite sides of the institution, but near at hand.

The slaughter house, together with a stock yard, still remains in the vicinity of the cottages, and according to plan the location must now be changed to a more remote part of the farm. The structure now serving in this department, although important and in constant use, is inadequate.

PAINT AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A two-story brick, fire proof building is much needed for these shops. In conjunction with the plumbing and other work done in the engineer's department a blacksmith shop is both convenient and economical. If obliged to take all jobs in this line into town, mistakes and delays are liable to occur. With a convenient shop at hand the repair of wagons and farming implements will be facilitated. Besides, it may be practicable during the winter to do the horseshoeing here.

Furthermore, in a large establishment like this hospital a suitable place for the storage of iron material is quite indispensable. The first story would be used for blacksmithing, and the second for painting. Now the turpentine, the oils, and the varnishes are kept in the basement of the hospital. They are combustible and should be stored in a detached building. Again, painting can not be rapidly and well done in a place that is dusty and poorly lighted.

ENLARGEMENT OF COW BARN.

Six years ago a good large cow barn was built costing three thousand dollars. It accommodates sixty cows and two hundred tons of hav. It is in good repair and all right in every respect, except that it is not large enough. We still stack about one hundred tons of hay and much straw outside; this is poor economy.

We are milking more than sixty cows, and we believe it would be better for the patients on every account if we gave them all the milk of ninety cows throughout the entire year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

We renew and emphasize the request made two years ago that the legislature give this hospital an appropriation sufficient to buy first-class adequate machinery for an independent system of electric lights. The institution can thus be lighted more economically and much more satisfactorily.

The arguments in favor of making this improvement are too numerous and patent to require enumeration here.

APPROPRIATIONS DESIRED.

For tile to drain farm	500,00
For improving the grounds	2,000.00
For a permanent slaughter house	2,000,00
For a paint and blacksmith shop	3,000.00
For enlarging the cow barn	1,500.00
For an electric light system	10,000.00
For repair and contingent fund	19,000.00
For a cottage for female patients	50,000.00

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Thus order is preserved, each patient is encouraged to exercise self control and act like a sane person. Furthermore, a goodly space for each sex must be reserved for convalescent patients who are out on parol.

The pleasure grounds need not only to be spacious but attractive, supplied with numerous dry, clean walks and suitable resorts; they should contain shrubs, flowers, numerous seats, abundant shade convenient shelter from the wind or a passing shower.

These grounds must be fitted not only for summer but for winter use, and I am sure that \$1,000 a year is not too much for this pur pose.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

When the hospital was first opened and small, the cemetery and the slaughter house were located on opposite sides of the institution, but near at hand. The slaughter house, together with a stock yard, still remains in the vicinity of the cottages, and according to plan the location must now be changed to a more remote part of the farm. The structure now serving in this department, although important and in constant use, is inadequate.

PAINT AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A two-story brick, fire proof building is much needed for these shops. In conjunction with the plumbing and other work done in the engineer's department a blacksmith shop is both convenient and economical. If obliged to take all jobs in this line into town, mistakes and delays are liable to occur. With a convenient shop at hand the repair of wagons and farming implements will be facilitated. Besides, it may be practicable during the winter to do the horseshoeing here.

Furthermore, in a large establishment like this hospital a suitable place for the storage of iron material is quite indispensable. The first story would be used for blacksmithing, and the second for painting. Now the turpentine, the oils, and the varnishes are kept in the basement of the hospital. They are combustible and should be stored in a detached building. Again, painting can not be rapidly and well done in a place that is dusty and poorly lighted.

ENLARGEMENT OF COW BARN.

Six years ago a good large cow barn was built costing three thousand dollars. It accommodates sixty cows and two hundred tons of hay. It is in good repair and all right in every respect, except that it is not large enough. We still stack about one hundred tons of hay and much straw outside; this is poor economy.

We are milking more than sixty cows, and we believe it would be better for the patients on every account if we gave them all the milk of ninety cows throughout the entire year.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

We renew and emphasize the request made two years ago that the legislature give this hospital an appropriation sufficient to buy first-class adequate machinery for an independent system of electric lights. The institution can thus be lighted more economically and much more satisfactorily.

The arguments in favor of making this improvement are too numerous and patent to require enumeration here.

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REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Some of the repairs which need to be made next season and paid for out of this fund are, to relay the pavement floors in seven bath rooms, and a few water closets; to relay the hard pine floors in four corridors; to fresco the walls and ceilings of the halls in three stories of the administration building; to replace with new and better ones, many of the indirect steam radiators; to repaint the barns and other exposed wood work.

A steam boiler or a hot water tank, or one of the kitchen ranges is liable to become disabled during the period; other unforeseen contingencies of one kind or another present themselves from time to time, and will be paid for out of this fund.

COTTAGE FOR FEMALE PATIENTS.

In no other way can the legislature make provisions for one hundred insane persons more quickly, more economically and more satisfactorily than by appropriating the money asked to build a cottage for this hospital. The members of the medical staff, the trustees and the visiting committee are agreed that this cottage is needed here. The two cottages we have are located in the rear, but beyond the wing of the hospital which is occupied by men, and contain male patients. They are so well adapted to the requirements of a selected class of patients and so satisfactory in all respects that we are anxious to secure a similar structure for the accommodation of female patients. With it, the management of the women will be made perfect; without it, there are certain female patients who cannot be furnished with such places in the wards as their condition requires.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

In order to make a good doctor, or steward, or matron, in the hospital, one should enjoy excellent health, possess an even temper and a patient disposition. A person so employed should be neat and methodical, also exemplary in all other respects. Officers should be good judges of human nature in order to manage well not only patients but employes. They should be ever vigilant and abundant in resources. By moral suasion they may compose restless or excited patients, stimulate the listless and careless, cheer the despondent. In addition to the duties which naturally fall to each officer, all are obliged to assist in numerous games and entertainments, also in devising employment for patients.

The confidence of patients must be gained, their hope inspired, and the minds of relatives pacified.

Hospital work is confining, monotonous, and depressing.

INTERNES.

All general hospitals in large cities have medical assistants who are called internes.

They are graduates in medicine, but without experience as practicing physicians. Besides board they receive little or no compensation, but for a term of a year or eighteen months assist in the care of patients, witness medical examinations and surgical operations, systematically record histories and symptoms, they attend the autopsies, learn the results of treatment, and remain constantly in the hospital for the sake of acquiring valuable experience.

Now that this hospital has become so populous, the attention required by patients and attendants, from members of the medical staff, is constant and great.

Very seldom do doctors who have entered upon the practice of medicine and gathered a patronage care to give up such business and take a position in a hospital for the insane. Again, it is inconvenient to furnish quarters in the hospital for physicians who have families.

There are many reasons why it is advantageous to take one or two young physicians at a time, just out of college, who desire to enter hospital work, and seem to be adapted, and try them for a year. The experience they get here will not be as useful in general practice as that gained in a general hospital, and yet if they make the most of the clinical opportunities afforded, they will be greatly benefited. If they enjoy the work and succeed well in it they will have an acquaintance and be ready to be elected to the office of assistant physician whenever a vacancy occurs in the staff.

Without any internes, the experienced and efficient physicians may keep the work well in hand, but are kept so thoroughly busy with routine and clerical duties that they find scarcely any time to read medical books and journals, to work in the pathological laboratory or to write papers on professional subjects.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Although this hospital is not supplied with many expensive instruments and all the latest facilities for doing pathological work, yet we continue the custom of making a post mortem examination

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in almost every case of death, and mount, for microscopic study, sections of diseased organs and tissues. Our collection of interesting slides is large and very valuable.

In my opinion it would be an advantage to the hospitals for the insane if the instructor in pathology for the medical department of the State University would co-operate with and assist us in this line of investigation.

ATTENDANTS, NURSES AND NIGHT WATCHERS.

Attendants, as the name implies, are the persons who serve as the companions for the patients; they have the care not only of the patients, but of the wards which they occupy.

They call the patients in the morning; when necessary, assist them in dressing and in preparing for meals; they serve the food, take charge of the bathing, encourage the patients to do various kinds of work and to behave in a reasonable manner. The nurses are attendants who are well qualified to care for the sick; they serve both during the day and at night in the infirmary wards caring for patients who are confined to their beds, also in ministering to the wants of the feeble and the aged.

The night watchers go from ward to ward, while the attendants are asleep, wait upon the patients when necessary, make a record of their condition and behavior from hour to hour.

The supervisors are chiefs of the attendants, one for each sex.

They take charge of patients who are admitted into the hospital, and get patients ready to go home. They look after their clothing, transfer them from one ward to another, and administer most of the medicine. If we call all of the persons whose duties have been described, attendants, and include two attendants who work patients out of doors, then we have thirty-two male and forty female attendants; which is an average of one attendant to fourteen male, and one to ten female patients.

A larger proportion of female attendants is required, for two reasons: The women are more difficult to care for than the men, and are not nearly so well classified.

In the cottages there are only ten attendants for two hundred male patients, or one attendant for twenty patients.

During the last two years, I have employed on an average one new attendant every week. I seldom take any one who has served in another hospital, consequently they are inexperienced persons and must be educated for this confining and peculiar work.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

According to my purpose stated in the last biennial report, a training school was begun in this hospital on the 29th of October, 1889, and continued until the first of April.

On Tuesday evening of each week, the superintendent spent an hour explaining to the attendants when and how the hospital was established, how it is governed and how supported.

The reasons for committing persons to the care of the institution were stated, also the obligations of all the employes to the patients, to the relatives of patients, to the public, to each other, and to the officers of the hospital. The sacredness of the trust imposed and the honorableness of the vocation, of attendants upon the insane, were emphasized.

The lectures by the superintendent last winter were upon medicines, their general properties, methods of administration and their effects; how to manage and how to improve the mental condition of patients; definitions and illustrations of illusions, delusions hallucinations and other symptoms of insanity, the different kinds of insanity, and concerning the classification of patients in the hospital.

At the same time the first assistant physician delivered illustrated lectures on anatomy, physiology and hygiene. Text-books on physiology, on general nursing and on the care of the insane are used.

Clinical instruction is being given as opportunity presents, by each member of the medical staff on how to use the fever thermometer; how to count the pulse and respirations; how to observe accurately and scientifically excretions, eruptions, and various symptoms of disease; when, how and why to use disinfectants and antiseptics; how to dress sores and wounds; how to apply bandages; concerning massage, baths, ventilation of sick rooms, special diet, the use of stimulants, how to use artificial respiration and what to do in various emergencies. In general terms, the six winter months are given to lectures and study, the six summer months to clinical instruction in nursing.

Two years' service in this hospital, the faithful attendance upon two courses of lectures and passing a creditable examination in the contents of the three text-books, entitle an attendant to a diploma.

It is expected that several attendants will graduate next April.

The primary object of this school is to make good attendants, and thus benefit the patients. A secondary consideration is to acquire knowledge and skill that will prove useful to the attendant

all through life; another aim is to supply the state of Iowa with responsible persons, of both sexes, who can be employed as attendants or companions for the insane, when relatives prefer to have them kept and treated at home.

When attendants are members of a school they feel that they have entered a special calling which requires education; that they are engaged in a vocation which does not consist chiefly in drudgery or in ministering solely to the bodily comfort of their patients, but more than all this, they have to deal with minds which are disturbed and weakened, therefore they must make a study of the character of each and use moral suasion, gentleness, patience, firmness, consistency; also a cheerful disposition and a sympathetic spirit are to be cultivated.

As the demand for trained nurses and attendants increases, the compensation will also increase, so that persons of "cultivated minds and benevolent hearts" will oftener be found in this noble sphere.

AMUSEMENTS.

We are now able to do more than ever before for the entertainment of patients. Since the last biennial report was made, the amusement hall has been enlarged, re-arranged, and refitted. It is now commodious and attractive.

Theatricals, exhibitions, concerts, dances, lectures, and religious services are facilitated and furnished with sufficient frequency. The institution has added to its resources a corps of musicians, selected from the employes, and led by Dr. Burnard, who supply us on all occasions with excellent orchestra and band music.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Ever since the hospital was opened we have had a small library for patients and employes but lately it has been enlarged and supplemented by encyclopedias, atlases and an unabridged dictionary.

This library now occupies one end of a large cheerful reading room. Here may be found on file a daily, besides numerous illustrated and other interesting weekly newspapers. The Cosmopolitan, the Century, Scribner's, and Harper's Magazines are at hand upon the large center table; maps of Iowa and the United States, together with pictures, hang upon the walls. Male patients have access to this room in the forenoon, female patients in the afternoon, and employes in the evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On account of the proximity of Rush Park race track to the hospital, and the kindness of C. W. Williams, the owner, about one-half the male and one-fourth of the female patients are permitted to witness the races gratis.

This opportunity helps to break up the monotony of life here, and gives us a convenient objective point to visit in summer time. For the male patients, at least, nothing but a circus would prove more interesting. They are allowed as much freedom about the the stables, and in watching the colts at their morning work, as any one else.

The ages, merits, achievements, drivers, owners and homes of the different horses furnish a stock subject for conversation among the male patients the year round. They never do any betting.

The troupes which give evening entertainments in Independence usually visit the hospital and amuse us with matinees.

Musicians, elocutionists, lecturers and other friends living in town continue to assist us in numerous evening entertainments. The pastors of the Independence churches and other clergymen conduct religious services in the chapel every Sunday afternoon. Fathers O'Doud and Drexler are prompt and faithful in visiting patients who are Roman Catholics. For the help which these professional friends so often and so generously give the hospital I feel very grateful.

It affords me pleasure to speak in commendation of the services rendered in the various departments of this institution. There has been everywhere and at all times hearty co-operation. The employes and patients taken together now number nearly one thousand persons, and yet in many respects we work and dwell together like one large family. I wish to improve this opportunity to express my thanks to all who have assisted in this labor of love, which the care of the insane certainly is. It should be remembered by the public that the patients are not kept in close confinement, and that their relations are not exclusively with the attendants. We work together, take out-door exercise together, observe the holidays together, and worship together. All duties in connection with hospital life are honorable and it is the aim of the superintendent to make everybody contented.

Concerning the resident officers, I will state that Dr. E. B. Thompson resigned his place as first assistant physician one year ago. He was a loyal co-laborer, and a universal favorite.

Dr. M. N. Voldeng has been a member of the medical staff for four years, and during the last one has held the office of first assistant physician. He is energetic and self-reliant.

Dr. J. C. Doolittle has served in the capacity of third and second assistant physician, one year each, with faithfulness and success.

Dr. H. W. Burnard joined the hospital staff at the beginning of this period, serving one year as an interne, and one, as third assistant physician. He has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

Upon the resignation of W. C. Hamilton as steward, eighteen months ago, Chas. L. Thomas was elected to that important office. He is well fitted for the place by many years of experience as gardner, and I may say possesses every qualification which this position requires.

Mrs. Lucy M. Gray has entered her fifteenth year as matron. She has charge of the seamstresses, the dress makers, the cooks in four kitchens, the washers and ironers in the laundry, the chamber maids, the house cleaning, the canning of fruit, and by frequent visits to the wards keeps herself familiar with the needs of the patients. She is equal to every emergency, and does her duty well,

To you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, I feel under great obligations.

The devotion manifested by you to the welfare of this hospital, and the unselfish manner in which you have left your homes and your business at the appointed times, to look after the pecuniary interests of the state and the comfort of your unfortunate fellow citizens who are collected here, deserve admiration. The per diem received is in no case an equivalent.

The satisfaction of knowing that a state charity, established and conducted on so large a scale, is operated honestly and humanely, is your chief compensation.

I most heartily thank you for the thorough manner in which you have discharged your duties, and for the friendly spirit in which you have given me counsel.

With gratitude to God for the success which has resulted from our endeavors in the past, we resume our responsibilities with hope for still better things in the future.

GERSHOM H. HILL, Superintendent.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.				AL FO		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining June 30th, 1889 and June 30th, 1890. Number admitted. Number treated. Discharged - Recovered Improved. Unimproved. Died. Total discharged and died. Average daily number. Number remaining June 30th, 1890, and June 30th, 1891.	396 180 576 54 39 1 44 138 415	370 154 524 51 44 9 33 137 385	766 334 1,100 105 '83 10 76 275 800 825	438 148 586 56 40 7 39 142 430	387 135 522 50 38 12 33 133 390 389	825 283 1,108 106 78 19 72 275 820 833	328 724 110 79 8 83 280 422	280 659 101 82 21 66 279 388	617 1,383 211 161 29 109 550 810

TABLE II.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE BEGINNING.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM MAY 1st, 1873, TO JUNE 30TH, 1891.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission from counties Readmissions Transferred from hospital at Mt. Pleasant Total admissions Number discharged—Recovered Improved Unimproved Died Total discharged and died Number remaining	2,138 561 143 2,842 539 804 554 501 2,398 441	1,666 398 108 2,172 481 550 376 376 1,783 389	3,804 959 251 5,014 1,020 1,354 930 877 4,181

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TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR EACH YEAR SINCE OPENING OF HOSPITAL.

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH.	192	_		.878		*088	7188	.088	.088		'9882'	'9891	1887.	.8881	*688I	1890,	.1681
umber admitted	- 0	-		ST 27	-	242	1 280	1 25 33	1 100		341	317	15 21	SE Z	700	105	198
Number recovered Per cent of recoveries on ad-		8 2	2 E	# SE	128	818	12.5	98	8118	1100	218	1,011	1,000	1.158	1.138 1.138	1,100	188
tumbers treated	25.00			-				8	28.		9 4	88 0 5		13			6.5
treated.	1983	10		306.2	412.3	440	484	23.00 m	250		663	716	126	E 807	121		88

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, AND THE TIME EACH HAS BEEN ADMITTED.

	Persons.	Admissions.
Number admitted once. Number admitted twice. Number admitted three times. Number admitted four times. Number admitted five times. Number admitted six times. Number admitted seven times. Number admitted seven times.	3,358 making 552 making 101 making 33 making 11 making 3 making 4 making 2 making	3,358 1,104 363 132 55 18 28 16
Total	4,064	5,014

TABLE V.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, AND RESULTS.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Three months and less	606	484	186	272	211	1,759
Three to six months	104 97 62 23	141	73	75	64	457 521 596
Six to twelve months	97	167	97	93	657	521
One to two years	62	187	159	112	123	0003
Two to three years	25	89	85	- 69	81	349
Three to five years	34	113	100	92	90	447
Five to ten years	35	87	119	94	107	442
Over ten years	-32	70	58	44	54	260
Unknown	25	64	44	26	27	186
Total	1,020	1,354	930	877	833	5.014

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	Biennial period.	From begin- ning.
Under fifteen years Fifteen to twenty years Over twenty and under thirty Over thirty and under forty Over forty and under fifty Over fifty and under sixty Over sixty and under seventy	154 118 66 46	959
Over sixty and under seventy	617	5,014

TABLE VII.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Period.	From begin- ning.	NATIVITY.	Period.	From begin
	2	391	Wisconsin	1	7
Maine	1	14	Minnesota	150	781
New Hampshire	6	101	Iowa	1000	1
Vormont.	4	52	Nebraska		1
Massachusetts	30000	- 4	Kansas	5	22
Rhode Island	3	35	Missouri		1
Connecticut	57	538	Colorado		5
New York	2	27	California	16	156
New Jersey	35	344	Canada	18	171
Pennsylvania	1	3	England	30	372
Maryland	1	20	Ireland	7	31
Virginia	4	27	Scotland	1	19
West Virginia	SERVICE.	- 5	Wales	48	330
Month Carolina	1	1	Holland	8	25
South Carolina	44 44 44	3	Germany	89	695
Georgia	200 84	10		10	23.00
Alabama	40000	10	STATE OF THE PARTY	6	100
Louislana	1		I Italy	33775	10
Texas	1	- 1		1	1
Kentucky	1	1	Iceland		1 19
Tennessee	30	83			37
Ohlo	8			*	-
Indiana	38		4	613	5,014
Illinois	1 1/2			41 ML	- Oliver

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

				_					
		OM TH		DURI	NG PE	RIOD.	RE	CAINI	NG.
		1							
COUNTY.		8			d			6	
	12 4	ошен	72	14	Women.	di l		Women.	rd.
	Men.	no no	Fotal	Men.	9	rotal.	Men.	on	Total
	M	8	Fo	N	B .	8	M	A	To
Alamakee	83	611	144	7	4	11	12	14	26
Donton	97	83	180	16	4	20	18	17	35
Black Hawk.	76	91	167	5	7	12	7	7	14
Remer	51	38	89	8	-2	10	13	10	23
Roone	33 76	36	153	1 6		14	15	6	21
Buchanan	25	18	43	3	9	5		- 4	12
Buena Vista	43	28	71	3	27	19	87-8	6	13
Calhoun	21	15	36	- 3	4	7	8	2	10
Chreott.	28	27	54	1	4	õ	The said	8	8
Cerro Gordo	33	34	67	3	7	10	3	7	10
Cherokee	25 57	14	39 104	3 9	2 6	15	7 8	5 2	12 10
Chickasaw	13	10	23	5	2		4	4	8
Clayton	147	92	239	5	3	8	14	6	20
Clinton	107	109	216	24	17	41	27	25	52
Crawford	24	14	38	1	1	13	1	5	6
Delaware	87	59	148	12	5	17	11	9	20
Dickinson	6	8	14				2	2	4
Distriction	208	167	375 18	24	21	45	23	9 3	32
Emmet.	105	78	178	22	47	19	12	14	26
Floyd	52	30	82	- 6	6	12	11	10	21
Franklin	35	34	69		. 7	10	- 5	9	14
Greene	61	31	62		8	- 8		10	10
Grundy	24	30	54	- 4	- 5	9	1	5	6
Hamilton	37	32	-69		4	8	12	2 2	14
Haneoek	15	45	22 90	1 6	4	10	8	10	18
Hardin	45 32	30	62		4	0	8	4	12
Howard	14	7	21	ĩ	1	2	5	-week	5
Ida	18	19	37		7	27		6	6
Jackson	64	31	115		8 7	13	5		5
Jones	89	54	123		7	16		12	23
Kossuth	26	10	36		2	6	4	24	5
Linu	135	98	233		11	35	18	4	427 2
Lyon Marshall	87	39	106		2			2	0
Mills	1	00	100						
Mitchell	32	32	64	7	1	8	7	7	14
Monona	27	24	51	STARFS	7	7 9	****	7	7
Osceola	4	- 3	11	1	1	2		3	5
O'Brien	13	12	20		1 2	6	2 2	2	9
Palo Alto	17 32	90	54		4	11	13	8	21
Plymouth	25	11	36		6	10		5	13
Sac	20	18	38			2		3	. 3
Sioux	20	13	42	- 8		13	11	3	14
Story	25	19	44	1	5	1		1	1
Tama	54	45	99		5	12	8	6	14
Webster	63 110	68 73	131 183			21 13	16 21	15 13	31
Winneshiek	14	12	26		4	8	3	5	8
Worth	14	- 6	20	2	4	6	5	9	7
Woodbury	38	53	91	2	14	16	2	13	15
Wright	14	19	33			8	4	2	6
Van Buren.	1	*****	1	*****	100000	******	*****	*****	******
State at large	287	94	381	34	15	49	44	28	72
Total	2.842	2,172	5.014	328	289	617	444	389	833
Total	-61035	1437.510	11/1/19	08.00	200	011	233	0000	13080

MEN.	NO.	MEN.	NO.
Apiarist Anctioneer Baker Blacksmith Book-keeper Clerk Commercial traveler Cooper Editor Elocutionist Express agent Farmers and farmers' sons Hotel-keeper Laborers and laborers' sons Mason Mechanic Miller Miller Miner	5 3 11 1 2 2 177 1 57 7 13 14	No occupation Painter Lawyer Photographer Physician Preacher Printer Railroad conductor Sailor Saloon-keeper Shoemaker Speculator Student Tailor Telegrapher Teacher Tramp Wagon-maker Total	30
WOMEN. Compositor Domestic Hairdresser Housekeeper Milliner No occupation. Seamstress Teacher Stenographer Washerwoman Wife of banker	233	Wives and daughters of laborers Wives and daughters of mechanics Wives and daughters of merchants Wives and daughters of professional men.	

TABLE X.
SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

		PERIO		FROM THE BEGINNING.			
CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
CONGENITAL— Hereditary Defective mental organization	71 20	53 20	124 40	441 58	370 41	811 99	
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM— Chorea Epilepsy Gross cerebral lesion.	28 5	18	5 46 5	213 31	3 100 5	813 36	
Cerebral meningitis	1 1 2	i	1 2 2	9 6 15	1 4 4	10 10 19	
Disease of middle ear	13		14 11 4	160 2 135 8	1 16	189 151 15	
Injury to spine. Injury to eye. Diseases in General.— Fever.	3		3 14	10	53	111	
Syphillis Poor health La Grippe.	8 7 9		24 19	16 109 8	147 10	256 19	
Loss of sleep. Oplum habit. Intemperance	1 24	4	4 5 24	5 8 187 16	14 7	9 22 194 16	
Use of tobacco. Masturbation. Excessive venery. Uterine disease.	19	12	20 2 12	179 14	7 5 98	186 19 98	
Exposure during menstruation. Suppressed menstruation. Disturbed gestation	*****	3 2	2	******	21 74 15	21 74 15	
Puerperal condition. Prolonged lactation. Too frequent pregnancies.		15 2 5	15 2 5	*****	149 16 31 71	149 16 31 71	
Change of life. Sentle decay. Moral Influence— Disappointment.	iı	111	22	55	32 12	87	
Spirtunlism. Religious excitement. Fright	4	7	ii	8 52 15	6 55 16	14 107 31	
Grief. Worry and excitement. Desertion of companion. Ill treatment.	5	13	28 6	32 36 4 3	74 31 12	106 67 16 10	
Change of home	4 3	10	14	9 67 42	15 85 43	24 152 85	
Seduction. Pecuniary embarrassment. Poverty and want.	6 1	Trom:	10	110	5 19 25	129 45	
Exposure and overwork. Excessive mental labor Solitary life. Cause unknown	16 6 2 25	11 1 2 42	97 4 67	74 30 5 575	30 10 2 385	104 49 7 960	
Total	328	289	617	2,842	2,172	5,014	

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	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Bright's disease	2 6	- 9	-
Cerebral softening	6	977	13
Cerebritis		D)	9
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	i	3
Chronic Bright's disease		1	.1
	11	16	27
Empyema	1		27
Exhaustion from melancholia	2 5	1	100
Exhaustion from acute mania	5	1	- 6
Exhaustion from delirium grave	2234	- 3	1
Ervsipelas phlegmonous.	1		1
Fibroid phthisis		1	i
General paresis	10	4000	10
Heart fallure	1	777	1
La grippe	****	9	2
Miliary tuberculosis	****	- 4	1
Meningitis simple	4 2	1	5
Marasinus. Pleuresy	1	2	- 4
Pencarditis hemorrhage	1	****	1
Pulmonary œdema	1		î
Pyothora	****	1	1
Pneumonitis	1	****	100
Rupture of spleen	2	100	2
Rupture of heart	. 00	1	î
Status epelepticus	5	2 3	.7
Spicide	T A	3	10
Strangulated hernia	1	-5	1
Tubercular pentonitis	î		i
Tubercular meningitis	4	5	9
Valvular disease	2		- 0
Total	83	66	146

TABLE XII.

RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED OR DIED.

	Recovered.	Died.
Three months or less. Three to six months. Six to twelve weeks	57	52 19
One to two years	25	12 23
Two to three years. Three to five years.	6	15 15 12
Five to ten years	1	5
Total	200	149

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	133	96 151 29	26 28 5
Widowed Divorced Described by wife or husband	3	9 9	
Total	328	289	61

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
College High school Good common school Poer common school None Unascertained	5 16 69 209 13 16	1 17 79 177 7 8	0 33 148 386 20 24
Total	328	289	617

TABLE XV.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING PERIOD.

DENOMINATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roman Catholic Latheran Methodist Presbyterian Baptist Congregationalist Episcopal Christian Quaker Spiritualist Universalist Universalist Unitarian Salvation Army Tunker Dutch Reform Unascertained None	31 13 7 10 3 6 3 6 4 3 1	53 42 61 16 15 11 5 2 2 2 2 2 1 5 5 10 11 5 11 5 11	110 103 92 29 22 21 8 14 5 5 8 5 8 128 47
Total	328	289	617

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

RELATIONSHIP.	Men.	Women.	Fotal.
Father	10	5	15
Mother	15	6	21
Brother		-6	13
Sister	8	17	25
Brother and sister	1	3	- 40
Father and brother	i	4	- 2
Father and sister	9	- 1	11
Mother and brother	10000	1	1
Mother and sister		2	. 6
Father and grandfather		- 1	1
Mother and grandmother			CONTRACTOR OF
Father and uncle	1		
Father and aunt	1	2	R
Mother and uncle	Lancia Co	1	1
Mother and aunt	les sold		
Father and mother	2	20000	
Uncle and aunt	2	2	4
Uneie	8 14	10	18
Aunt	14	6	20
Cousin	6	12	18
Nephew	1	1	
Son	1 2	1	2
Daughter	. 2		21 22 03
Grandfather	- 6	3	. 0
Grandmother	4	2	6
Husband	î		1
Wife		3	3
With no hereditary history	234	200	434
Total	328	280	617

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD WHO HAVE OR HAVE HAD RELATIVES IN THIS HOSPITAL, AND DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.

RELATIONSHIP.	Number.
father and son	
Father and daughter	
Nother and two sons	
Tother and daughter	
Cothers	
isters	
trothers and sisters	
ncle and nephew	
ncle and niece	
unt and niece usband and wife	
ousins	
randmother and grandson	
Total	

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
dania, acute simple	90 12 85 24 2 12 28	87 12	177
fania, acute delirious	85	68	153
Estampholin nonto gimulo	24	36	60
delancholla, acute agitans	20	12	6
Malamahalia ahranic.	98	20	48
Dementia, primary		1	9
Nomently applie		20	43
Parangia	8 27	15	13
Collabile insanity	- 3	4	7
Chorele Insanity	11		11
mbeeliity	2	3	-5
Total	328	280	617

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD.

		-	_	_	_			_		-	
			MEN			WOMEN.					
MONTH.	Working in ward.	Farm. gar- den,outside.	Average cm- ployed.	Average pop-	Per cent em- ployed.	Working in ward.	Kitchen, laundry, sewfg room.	Average em-	Average pop- ulation.	Per cent em-	
July	120 118 115 127 128 141	104 106 112 116 104 90	233 224 227 243 232 231	402 401 396 396 400 408	58 53 58 62 58 57	127 129 120 130 125 143		174 178 168 175 179 191	375 384 378 378 380 388 393	46 47 44 46 46 49	
January February March April May June	143	80 85 89 83 114 128 133	224 224 232 232 252 252 258 273	423 430 426 433 435 436	58 54 58 58 60 63	131 132 140 145	47 47 48 43 42	178 179 188 188 184	385 385 385 385 388 387	45 48 49 47 45	
July August September October November December 1891.	140 143 135 150 180	130 117 118 115 85	270 260 253 274 265		62 60 61 66 64	2	42 45 47 42	166 165 172 177	390 388 391 394 394		
January February March April May June Average for biennial period.	160 170 180 190 185	100 118 120 130	260 260 288 300 320 305 255	428 418 439 440 444 440 421	61 66 68 72 69 60	130 130 135 135 135 135 131	44 45		395 381 394 390 388 389 387	45 45 46 48 48	

1891.]

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

		1 0
		pe
		un
		Z
Both born in United States		214
Both foreign born		313
Unknown	***************************************	174
Total.	************************************	617

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Exhibit of Special Appropriations by the General Assembly.

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1889.	. 1	Balance on hand	8	266.72
July	In .	From appropriations of Twenty-Second General		
July	10.	Assembly		1,000.00
1890,				
July	0.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General		
July		Assembly		2,816.73
October	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General		v +200 44
Coccoon		Assembly		1.186.11
1801.				
January	15.	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General		1,444.45
o'mencone.		Assembly		1,444-40
April	90	From appropriations of Twenty-Third General		589.70
		Assembly		
				7,266,72
		EXPENDITURES.		
		BALL BILLDER STORY		
1880.			189.87	
May	29,	Wm. Marshall, repairing boilers	500.00	
May	21.	W. J. G. Bearns, tea and coffee boilers	331,75	
June	20.	Fisher Bros., cement	125.00	
August	16,	E. B. Brainerd, top bowls	120.10	
Septembe	r.30.	Geo. Netcott, brick		
1890.			603.45	
March	30.	Pay-roll, labor on cemetery	39.25	
April	29.	Chas. G. Hipwell, slate	236.25	
May	17.	J. L. Mott, Iron Works, horse roller	298,87	
May	26.	J. L. Mott, Iron Works, hoppers, etc	18.25	
June	20.	Geo. Netcott, brick and slate	125.00	
June	20.	Geo. Hageman, labor and material	206.37	
June	30.	The same and a second second	316.99	
June	27.	the state of the s	59.50	
June	28.		315,00	
June	30.		201.00	
June	30,	The state of the s	231.00	
June	30.	The second secon	117.00	
June	30.	THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.	48.80	
June	19.	Control of the St. Control of th	631.38	
August	10000	E MINUTE DE STILLE		
1890.		S. E. Barrett, Manufacturing Co., roofing	22.00	
August	22.		217.00	
Septemb		The state of the second st	252.45	
Septemb			202.81	
Septemb	OF SE	. Lenen & Carren, Indiana		

44 HOSPITAL AT INDEPENDENCE.		[B10	1891.]		REPORT OF THE STEWARD.		45
Contambas 20 Decel Monto Johns	010.00				TILE FUND.		
September 30. Frank Marte, labor	210.00		A STATE OF THE PARTY				
September 30. Geo. Hageman, labor and material	147.04				RECEIPTS.		
December 19. B. A. Stevens, cold storage pans	750.00		1890.		The second secon		
December 31. B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	77.94		October	8,	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General	8	189.54
December 31. D. S. Flfield & Son, lumber.	278.97				Assembly		Name of Street, or
November 15. Meacham & Wright, cement December 31. D. W. Stookey, brick	108.50 57.32		1891.	vi.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General		
December 31. Peter McAuthur, hauling sand	52.40		January	19.	Assembly		44.62
December' 31. W. N. Davis, labor	119.77					8	234.16
1891.					EXPENDITURES.		
January 29. Fuller & Fuller Co., lead	65,82		1 1890.				
January 28. Ira B. King, labor	41.60		October	10.	Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile, etc	160.24	
January 24, F. E. Hopkins, labor	52.00		October	10.	Fred Reisner, laying tile	29.30	
	8	6,878.44	1891.			44,62	
Balance on hand July 1, 1891	8	393.28	January	15.	Fred Reisner, laying tile		
			I Day of the second			234.16	
IMPROVING GROUNDS.					COAL HOUSE FUND.		
RECEIPTS.					RECEIPTS.		
			1801.				
1889.		080 08	April	9,	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General		0.000.00
July 1. Balance on hand		879.67	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		Assembly		2,000.00
Assembly		1,000.00	The same of the same of			8	2,000,00
1890.			A Property of the second		EXPENDITURES.		
July 9. From appropriation of Twenty-Third General		-	May	13.	Standard Cement Co., cement	54.50	
Assembly		74.29	May	16.	Pay-roll, labor	260,50	
April 9. From appropriation of Twenty-Third General			June	10.	Standard Cement Co., cement	54.39 41.87	
Assembly		425.71	June		G. W. Hatch, labor	18.75	
	-	2,379.07	June	29.	John Williamson, labor	35,25	
	*	0,045,01	June	20	G. H. Robinson, hauling stone	100.50	
EXPENDITURES.			June	13.	B., C., R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	51.60	
June 30. J. Weidemann, services	500.00		June	25.	U. T. Pearson, lime	113.60	
June 30. Angus McQueen, labor	88.35					8	730.86
May 22. D. S. Deering, surveying	4.00				Balance July 1, 1891		1,269.14
July 11. Angus McQueen, labor	18.33						
July 17. Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile	61.05	AL CONTRACTOR			ELEVATOR FUND.		
September 30. J. Weidemann, services	300.00 100.00				RECEIPTS.		
October 4. Fred Reisner, tile layer	82,50		1891.			-45	
November 4. Lillie & Till, tile	144.75		April	9.	From appropriation of Twenty-Third General		
November 23. Fred Reisner, tile layer	32,25		*******		Assembly	8	1,500.00
November 25. Chas. Gantz, brick	27.00					8	1,500.00
December 19. John Artus, labor	118,50		*		EXPENDITURES.		
December 20. J. Conley, stone	285.41 4.00		1891.		A. D. Guernsey, traveling expenses	18.00	
1890.	******		January June	10	Iowa State Penitentiary, cut stone	105.00	
January 1. Pay-roll, labor	113.53		June	24	Edward McDonnell, stone	10.00	
July 3. Soule, Hagans & Funk, tile	51.19		June	- 90	H. P. Johnson, hauling and labor	84.00	
June 30. Fred Reisner, laying tile	23.10		May		B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight	74.61 225.00	
March 31. J. M. Marquette, hauling stone	73.85		June	29	the weather the trademan	205.50	
May 21. E. Russ, trees	13.00 376,20		June	29	and the second second	72.00	
June 29. J. M. Marquette, stone	62.00		June June	90	Geo. Netcott, brick	199,50	
*	2,479,01					- 8	993.61
	MyETHIUL.		31 1000		Balance July 1, 1891	B	506.39
					Balance July 1, leat		

RECEIPTS.

July	10.	From appropriation of Twenty-Second General	8	2,500.00
			4	9.500.00

EXPENDITURES.

1006		
1889.	Dearborn Foundry Co., beams	267.96
July 2	TO B AT TO D Cla famight	20.18
July 6	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., resgueran	50,00
July 26	Anamosa penitentiary, stone	82.60
September 5	Josselyn & Taylor, services	
September 7	Maresh & Holabor, ornaments	50,50
September 9	Edward McDonald & Leach, lumber	290.75
September 13	and the second of the second	11.09
		32.55
September 28		105.00
September 27		319.75
October 1		116.25
September 30	. Bud Camp, labor	26.00
September 30	E. S. Wilcox, labor	207.00
September 30	Wm. Davis, labor	
September 30	Chas, Munnings, labor	100.00
	Mitchell & Halbach, decorating	464.83
- Contraction	A William Danish and Make	257.10
Contract	The second secon	7.00
esemples.	- a ar mouth & Yough lumber	90.84
October 2	Edwards, McDonaid & Leach, Idinoct	
		2,500.00

LARGER STEAM PIPE.

RECEIPTS.

July	10.	From appropriation of Twenty-Second General	8 1,500.00
			\$ 1,500.00

		RES	

September	23. 11. 30.	Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., pipe	1,043.89 34.00 240.00 63.80 118.31
November	1.	Marshall Field & Co., duck 8	1,500.00

CONSERVATORY

1891. June	30	Neither	received	nor	expended	yet		8	2,000,00
June	1901	Attended	*******					8	2,000.00

1891.]

[B10

REPORT OF THE STEWARD. CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1890.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1880\$		
From Treasurer of State	131,082.00	
From hides and tallow sold	1,662.44	
From sundry articles sold	430,06 1,819,58	
		8 139 950 70

EXPENDITURES.		
For youchers unpaid June 30, 1889	30,074.85	
For meats and fish	11,995,51	
For breadstuffs	6,045,80	
For fruit.	2,389.85	
For tea and coffee	4,116,94	
For sugar and syrup	3,640,18	
For butter	7,874.87	
For eggs and cheese	1,070.30	
For sundry groceries	2,134.94	
For medical supplies	2,907.26	
For postage and stationery	647,54	
For clothing.	7.824.20	
For library and diversions	1,036,65	
For furniture and furnishing	5.746.65	
For repairs	5,611.26	
For hardware	1,826.33	
For contingencies	1,308.91	
For water	1,416.67	
For farm	5.067.64	
For soup	2,445.21	
For lights	3.148.70	
For fuel	10,639,57	
For salaries and wages	42,997.63	
Total 8	161,966.76	
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1890, unpaid	30,317,23	8 131,649,53
Balance on hand June 30, 1890		5 7,210.26

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1890 8	7,210.26
From Treasurer of State	127,020.00
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients	2,024.54
From hides and tallow sold	1,460.14
From sundry articles sold	517.12
From farm stock, etc., sold	1,477.77

\$ 139,709.83 **\$** 139,709.83

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

52.00

6,30

28.75

52.00

30.00

70.00

7.50

20.00

100.00

97.50

150.00 483,75

18.08

45.50

66.00

711.27

85,00

1.50

27.75 37,50

313,15 60:00

313.50

1.76

819.50

80.00

450.00

228.15

220.00

135.15 616.42

35.67

560.00

70:00

65,99

382.85

27.94

61.00

76.01

100.15

352.00 \$ 10,410.24

9,629,58 \$ 20,039.77

1,600.00

1.473.20

6,675,00

For yea	ur ending J	une 30, 1891
---------	-------------	--------------

Asparagus, 400 bunches, at 5 cents	20.00
Beets, 300 bushels, at 45 cents	135.00
Beet greens, 150 bushels, at 30 cents	45.00
Beans, Lima, 40 bushels, at \$3.00	120.00

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1890	30,317,23	
For meats and fish	12,063.65	
For breadstuffs	6,453.02	
For fruit	2,194.05	
For tea and coffee	4,171.74	
For sugar and syrup	3,019.90	
For butter!	7,259.79	
For eggs and cheese	1,042.89	
For sundry groceries	2,631.78	
For medical supplies	3,767.10	
For postage and stationery	743.37	
For clothing.	6,355.82	
For library and diversions	1,381.63	
For furniture and furnishing	4,874.90	
For repairs	4,630.20	
For hardware	1,271.58	
For contingencies.	1,260.75	
For water	1,416.97	
For farm	6,227.64	
For soap	1,865.27	
For lights	2,698.70	
For fuel	10,454.54	
For salaries and wages	43,052.96	
Total	159,155,47	
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1891, unpaid	28,104.38	
		\$ 131,051.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1891		8,658.74

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

For year ending June 30, 1890.

Asparagus, 255 bunches. @ 5 cents	12.75
Apples, 12 bushels, @ 75 cents	9,00
Beans, 170 bushels, @ 2 dollars	340.00
Beets, 375 bushels, @ 45 cents	168.75
Beet greens, 100 bushels, @ 30 cents	30.00
Beans, string, 84 bushels, @ 50 cents,	42.00
Beans, Lima, 7 bushels, @ 2 dollars	14.00
Carrots, 500 bushels, @ 25 cents	125.00
Cabbage, 7,800 heads, @ 8 cents	624.00
Cauliflower, 700 heads, @ 10 cents	70.00
Celery, 6,500 bunches, @ 10 cents	650.00
Crab-apples, 3 bushels, @ 50 cents	1.50
Currants, 2,500 quarts, @ 6 cents	150.00
Cucumbers, 8,000, @ \$1.00 per thousand	80.00
Grapes, 900 pounds, @ 7 cents	63.00
Hops, 20 bushels, @ 50 cents	10.00
Hay, 400 tons, @ 4 dollars	1,600,00
Lettuce, 250 bushels, @ 30 cents	75.00
Mangels, 550 bushels, at 40 cents.	220,00
Oats, 3,626 bushels, @ 17 cents	616.42
Onions, 325 bushels, @ 75 cents	243.75
Onlons, 560 bunches, @ 10 cents	56.00
Potatoes, 6,183 bushels, @ 25 cents.	1,545,75
Parsnips, 140 bushels, @ 30 cents	42.00
Peppers, 4 bushels, @ \$1.50	6.00
Peas, 70 bushels, @ 70 cents	49.00
Pumpklus, one load	1.00
Raspberries, 1,450 quarts, @ 10 cents	145,00

1891.] REPORT OF THE STEWARD.		51
Rent of land	117	43.00 42.82 560.00 132.97 60.97
Profit for year ending June 30, 1801	8	11,275.85 9,867,88
Liona de la companya	8	21,143.73

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, June, 30, 1891.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa:

The following report of the Treasurer of said Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hands for the years commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891, is respectfully submitted.

> GEO. W. BEMIS, Treasurer.

[B10

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890.

Balance on hand June 30, 1889. Receipts to June 30, 1890, from Treasurer of State. Receipts to June 30, 1890, from Steward. By payment of orders to June 30, 1890.	1,951.61 131,082.00 5,826.18	138,859.79 131,649.53
Balance on hand June 30, 1890	8	7,210.26
Exhibit from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891.		
Balance on hand June 30, 1890	7,210.26 127,020.00 5,479.57	139,709,83
By payment of orders to June 30, 1891		131,051.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1891	8	8,658.74

CONTINGENT FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

		Dr.		4000	CR.	
June 1889.	30.	To balance8	266.72	July 1889.	By orders paid\$	1,021.62
July	13.	To requisition	1,000.00	October 19.	By orders paid	245.10
1890.		The Control of the Co		1890.		
July	31.	To requisition	2,816,73	April	By orders paid	603.45
October	13.	To requisition	1.186.11	July	By orders paid	2,213.28
1891.	-	20 104 4101	- Indiana management	August	By orders paid	86.37
January	17.	To requisition	1.444.46	October	By orders paid	732.26
April	13.	To requisition	552.70	November 1891.	By orders pald	367.04
		_	-	January	By orders paid	1,444.90
		Total 8	7,266.72	February	By orders paid	159.42 393.28
1891.	00	To balance 8	303,28	June 30.	By balance	
June	00.	To balance	000,20		Total	7,266.72

ORNAMENTING GROUND FUND-22D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the year commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1890.

100	049	Dr.		1889.	CR.	
June July	30. 13.	To balance To requisition	879.67 1,000.00	July October November	By orders paid 8 By orders paid By orders paid	610.68 543.55 171.75
		Total	1,879.67	December 1890.	By orders paid	150.75
				January February	By orders paid By orders paid	289,41 113.53
					Total8	1,879.67

ORNAMENTING GROUND FUND-23D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial periodcommencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

4000		DR.		1890.	CR.	
July 1891.	31.	To requisition*	74.20	July. 1891.	By orders paid*	74.20
April June	13.	To requisition To overdrawn	425.71	April. June.	By orders paid By orders paid	73.85 451.20
		Total	599 34		8	599,34
				June. 30.	By overdrawn 8	99.34

ENLARGING AND PLACING GALLERY IN CHAPEL FUND-22D GEN. ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

		DR.			CR.	
July	13.	To requisition \$	25.00	July. September. October. 1890.	By orders paid \$ By orders paid By orders paid	267.96 105.00 2,036.20
				January.	By orders paid	90.84
		Total 8	25.00		Total	2,500.00

CONTINUING CHANGES IN STEAM HEATING FUND-22D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

		Dr.		1880.	· Cn.	
July 1889.	13.	To requisition 8	1,500.00	October. November.	By orders paid* By orders paid	1,381.60 118.31
1		Total8	1,500.00		Total	1,500.00

TILE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

and.		DR.		1890.	CR.	
1890. October	13.	To requisition 8	189.54	October 1891.	By orders paid*	189.54
January	17.	To requisition	44.63	January	By orders paid	44.62
		Total8	234.16		Total	234.16

ELEVATOR FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

		Dr.	1891.			
April	13.	To requisition \$ 1,500.00	January . June		By orders paid\$ 123.00 By orders paid 860.61	
		Total \$ 1.500.00	June	30.	By balance 516.39	
June	30.	To balance 516.39			Total \$ 1,500.00	

COAL HOUSE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891.

		Dr.	CR.			
April	13.	To requisition \$ 2,000.00	May	By orders paid\$ 314,90 By orders paid 415.96		
		Total \$ 2,000.00	June 30	. By balance 1,269,14		
Tuno	20.	To balance 8 1,269.14		Total \$ 2,000.00		

STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, 88,

[SEAL.]

I, Geo. W. Bemis, being first duly sworn, do depose and say, that the accompanying statement of the receipts and disbursements made by me as treasurer of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Iowa, for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1891, are true, as I verily believe.

GEO. W. BEMIS, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me by Geo. W. Bemis, to me personally known, July 7, 1891.

M. W. HARMON, Notary Public.