

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

North Texas Hospital for the Insane

AT TERRELL, TEXAS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1900.



AUSTIN:
VON BOECKMANN, SCHUTZE & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1900.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

North Texas Hospital for the Insane

AT TERRELL, TEXAS,

J. T. WILSON, M. D.,

SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO JULY 1, 1900.



AUSTIN:

VON BOECKMANN, SCHUTZE & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1900.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN L. TERRELL, PRESIDENT.
J. S. GRINNAN. B. L. GILL.
M. G. GOSS. F. D. THOMPSON, M. D.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. T. WILSON, M. D..... Superintendent.
J. R. NICHOLS, M. D..... First Assistant Physician.
S. W. MCJUNKIN, M. D..... Second Assistant Physician.
GEO. F. POWELL, M. D..... Third Assistant Physician.
G. E. KELLY..... Storekeeper and Accountant.
MRS. HATTIE RUSSELL..... Matron.
CLARK GOODMAN..... Druggist.
MISS LIZZIE SLOAN..... Female Supervisor.
H. N. BARKSDALE..... Male Supervisor.

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REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

TERRELL, TEXAS, July 10, 1900.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the attached report of Dr. J. T. Wilson, Superintendent of the North Texas Insane Asylum, the Board of Managers respectfully call attention to certain portions thereof.

The small death rate among the patients of this institution as shown in this report announces the splendid condition of this hospital and the great ability and wisdom evinced by Dr. Wilson in its management, while the very large percentage of restored but reiterates the character of professional care that has been given to these unfortunate people.

The alarming spread of the disease of consumption in our asylum should give force and earnest attention to the recommendation of Dr. Wilson that cottages be erected for the separate use of those so afflicted, and the recommendation for a hospital for recent and acute cases of insanity is a matter of great importance and well worthy careful thought at as early a date as practicable.

Work on the new kitchen and the new power house is progressing satisfactorily, though the appropriation for purchasing and installing new machinery in the latter and making all necessary connections therewith is insufficient.

We regret to state that this is the last report of the kind that will be submitted by Dr. Wilson, as his resignation, which we very reluctantly accepted, takes effect on the 7th inst.

While this Board keenly feels the loss of Dr. Wilson, yet the chief misfortune is to the State of Texas in losing the services of a man so thoroughly skilled in this particular branch of his profession.

We congratulate the State, however, in that we have been able to secure the services of Dr. John S. Turner to succeed Dr. Wilson as Superintendent, and we confidently trust that the management of the institution will continue in that harmony and good order that has heretofore marked it.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TERRELL,

M. G. GOSS,

B. L. GILL,

J. S. GRINNAN,

F. D. THOMPSON,

Board of Managers North Texas Insane Asylum.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

TERRELL, TEXAS, July 1, 1900.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers, Governor, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the financial transaction for this institution covering the period of eight months, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900.

The appropriations for the present financial year beginning March 1, 1900, including those of the regular and extra sessions of the Legislature, for running expenses, embracing every item, amounted to one hundred and seventy thousand, one hundred and forty-eight dollars (\$170,148). There has been expended for the eight months just closed for running expenses ninety-four thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirteen cents (\$94,732.13, making an average cost per month of eleven thousand, eight hundred and forty-one dollars and fourteen and one-eighth cents (\$11,841.14 $\frac{1}{8}$). That expended for the months of November, December, January and February—four months—forty-seven thousand, three hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-six and one-half cents (47,364.56 $\frac{1}{2}$), was drawn from the appropriation of last year, the appropriation year beginning March 1.

The cost per capita for eight months was ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$30.39). The cost per capita per month, eleven dollars and twenty-nine and seven-eighths cents (\$11.29 $\frac{7}{8}$). The cost per capita per diem was thirty-seven and two-thirds cents (37 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents). The daily average of the population was one thousand and forty-eight. This does not, of course, include officers and employes.

The following amounts were collected monthly since November 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900, from private and public pay patients and deposited in the State treasury at Austin:

1899—November	\$ 635 00
1899—December	330 00
1900—January	335 00
1900—February	380 00
1900—March	340 00
1900—April	40 00
1900—May	865 00
1900—June	160 00
Total	\$3,085 00

The appropriations for new improvements at both sessions amounted to ninety thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars (\$90,858). The total amount expended to date was thirty-three thousand, two hundred

total amount expended to date was forty-three thousand, six dollars and six cents (\$43,006.06). The laundry and annex buildings have been completed. The plumbing, heating, water and steam connections are now being made, and these additions so much needed will be ready in a few weeks for occupation. Work on the others is in progress, and it is hoped that all will be completed in running condition and occupied by January 1, 1901. I have had a statement of the amount expended, etc., made out in tabulated form, and they are appended to this report.

I have also appended some tables showing the movement of the population for the previous eight months. These tables are full and explicit, and need no further comments except the table showing the causes of death. You will note that the total number of deaths during the eight months were thirty-nine (39). Fourteen of this number, which includes the case the cause of which is given as "tubercular peritonitis," were from consumption, a little more than one-third of the whole number. These figures speak in startling tones of the ravages of that fell destroyer. It is a warning to the State that some speedy step should be taken to remedy this matter as far as possible, and measures instituted to prevent the spread of the disease. It has been practically demonstrated by scientific investigators that tubercularis—consumption—is an infectious disease, and it is so considered everywhere. Under the present conditions it is impracticable to isolate these cases here; they mingle with the others, they expectorate freely, the expectoration dries up, becomes powdered, mixes with the dust and atmosphere and the germs of which can only be seen through a high power microscope, are blown about in every direction by the wind, are inhaled and find a lodgment in the bronchial tubes both large and minute. If there is inherited tendency or a depraved state of the system, these germs so difficult to kill when thus inhaled begin their work of destruction in an insidious manner, sometimes very slowly, at other times very rapidly. The day is fast approaching when States and republics will be compelled to institute measures to prevent the spread of this dread disease.

I have attached a table of the deaths from this cause to this report, thinking it would be of some interest to you, giving names, counties from whence they came and date of admission, showing the length of time they were residents of this hospital. One was admitted as far back as 1886, and came from a healthy county, and was a resident fourteen years. Three were undoubtedly suffering from the disease when admitted, and possibly two others, but I am quite convinced that nine at least contracted the disease in this hospital. In my humble opinion, there should be at this hospital two cottages erected especially for the purpose of caring for the consumptive insane, enclosed within a space of from five to ten acres, and as soon as the diagnosis is determined, the cases should all be isolated and treated in these cottages where they could live in the open air the greatest number of hours practicable each day. I believe if this course is pursued the danger of infection would be greatly lessened and the number of cases each year reduced. The death rate for the past eight months was less than four per cent. Had there been no consumptives it would have been one-third less. If you will examine reports you will find it quite unusual for hospitals of this kind with about the same population to have so small a death rate, but this happens to be

our good fortune, possibly just an accident. The health of the house is at present very good, and everything connected with the institution, as far as I can judge, is satisfactory.

There is another subject the writer will take the liberty of briefly discussing in this connection, even at the risk of being considered presumptuous, and that is the advisability of the erection at some central and healthy location, easily accessible, modern in all of its appointments, up-to-date in every particular, a hospital for the scientific treatment of the acute insane, with a capacity of from 500 to 700, allowing no chronic case to remain within its walls. Having the acute cases admitted at as early a date as practicable after the attack. It is the writer's opinion that at least eighty per cent. of the acute cases would be restored. With such a hospital managed, as it should be, with an able and scientific medical staff, and the present facilities and accommodations, there would be no necessity of additional hospital room in Texas for the next fifty years, except, perhaps, a hospital for the care of the negro insane. We have given this subject much thought, and our conclusion is that this would be the most economical, wise and valuable, as well as philanthropic plan the State could adopt. The great misfortune at present is that our laws in regard to committing our insane is defective, the acute cases are not received as soon after the attack in very many instances as they should be. Many are confined in jails or other unsuitable places, and cannot have the benefit of the proper treatment early enough in the attack, and then when they are admitted into our hospitals for the insane that now exist, the conditions are not such as can give them the benefits of modern scientific treatment. This is a question of paramount importance, and should, I think, receive careful attention and mature thought. There is no doubt that insanity is increasing even in greater proportion than the population. With a careful study of the subject from every standpoint this is not surprising, and is a question for serious thought. In the adoption of such a plan our laws should be amended. Great care and ripe judgment should be exercised in the selection of a suitable location of the plans and architecture of the buildings, of the equipment of the same and of its subsequent management. Any one of these points proving defective would be disastrous to the plan. I hope your Excellency will give this subject some consideration and thought, and hope I will be pardoned for presuming to introduce it in this connection.

The Board of Managers, wise in their judgment of business affairs, have been most devoted in their attention to the details of the management, to the erection of the new additions and the purchase of equipments, sacrificing their own business interests, they have made many visits and given much time to the business of the institution. They have kindly upheld the hands of the writer in his efforts to conduct the affairs of this hospital to the best advantage, and he feels greatly indebted to them for many excellent suggestions and much valuable advice. The afflicted wards of the State are indeed fortunate in the selection of these philanthropic gentlemen to manage their affairs, who have their best interests at heart, and are in truth ever solicitous of their welfare.

The officers and employes have been faithful in the performance of their duties, courteous and kind, and to whom our thanks are due. It

is a source of gratification that I can report to you that the utmost harmony has prevailed.

In taking my official leave of you, I beg that you will accept my warmest thanks for your kindness and the aid you have given me in connection with my duties here. I shall ever remember it with much gratitude.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. WILSON,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of Population for Eight Months Ending June 30, 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 31, 1899.....	591	450	1,041
Admitted since October 41, 1899.....	170	65	235
Total.....	761	515	1,276
Discharged, restored, since October 31, 1899.....	80	36	116
Discharged, improved.....	7	3	10
Discharged, unimproved.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	26	13	39
Escaped.....	5	.....	5
At home on furlough.....	9	16	25
Remaining in hospital June 30, 1900.....	632	447	1,079
Totals.....	761	515	1,276
Net increase for eight months.....	.....	.....	38
Average daily attendance.....	608	440	1,048

TABLE No. 2.

Form of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, acute.....	31	8	39
Dementia, chronic.....	6	5	11
Dementia, paralytica.....	1	1	2
Mania, acute.....	86	29	115
Mania, chronic.....	24	8	32
Mania, epileptica.....	10	.....	10
Mania, recurrent.....	6	2	8
Melancholia, acute.....	5	9	14
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	3	4
Totals.....	170	65	235

TABLE No. 3.

Duration of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under one month.....	58	22	80
From 1 to 3 months.....	29	17	46
From 3 to 6 months.....	25	7	32
From 6 to 12 months.....	13	6	19
From 1 to 2 years.....	9	5	14
From 2 to 5 years.....	16	3	19
From 5 to 10 years.....	6	.....	6
From 10 years and over.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	12	3	15
Totals.....	170	65	235

TABLE No. 4.

Supposed Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	8	.....	8
Business matters.....	6	.....	6
Cerebral softening.....	1	.....	1
Cigarette smoking.....	2	.....	2
Domestic troubles.....	3	10	13
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	2
Fever.....	2	1	3
Fright.....	1	1	2
Gestation.....	.....	1	1
Grief.....	4	6	10
Gynecological.....	.....	8	8
Homicide.....	1	.....	1
Illness.....	10	7	17
Injury.....	13	.....	13
Masturbation.....	7	.....	7
Menopause.....	.....	1	1
Narcotics.....	3	1	4
Over exertion.....	1	.....	1
Religious excitement.....	9	4	13
Senility.....	1	.....	1
Shock.....	1	.....	1
Thermic fever.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	93	25	118
Totals.....	170	65	235

TABLE No. 5.

Restored of Those Attacked at the Several Ages Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	4	8
From 20 to 25 years.....	8	4	12
From 25 to 30 years.....	6	4	10
From 30 to 35 years.....	7	4	11
From 35 to 40 years.....	10	7	17
From 40 to 45 years.....	14	4	18
From 45 to 50 years.....	15	1	16
From 50 to 60 years.....	10	5	15
From 60 to 70 years.....	6	3	9
Totals.....	80	36	116

TABLE No. 6.

Cause (Exciting) of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	7	.....	7
Business matters.....	2	.....	2
Domestic trouble.....	1	7	8
Grief.....	1	2	3
Gynecological.....	.....	2	2
Hereditv.....	4	.....	4
Illness.....	2	6	8
Injury.....	5	1	6
Masturbation.....	3	.....	3
Menopause.....	.....	1	1
Parturition.....	.....	1	1
Political excitement.....	1	.....	1
Religious excitement.....	7	3	10
Thermic fever.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	46	12	58
Totals.....	80	36	116

TABLE No. 7.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Under 3 months.....	5	.....	5
From 3 to 6 months.....	17	9	26
From 6 to 9 months.....	15	9	24
From 9 to 12 months.....	6	2	8
From 12 to 18 months.....	11	7	18
From 18 to 24 months.....	5	2	7
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	1	4
From 3 to 4 years.....	4	1	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	8	1	9
5 years and over.....	6	4	10
Totals.....	80	36	116

TABLE No. 8.

Duration of Treatment of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	7	4	11
From 3 to 6 months.....	23	13	36
From 6 to 9 months.....	16	6	22
From 9 to 12 months.....	6	4	10
From 12 to 18 months.....	9	4	13
From 18 to 24 months.....	9	.....	9
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	1	3
From 3 to 4 years.....	3	2	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	4	1	5
From 5 years and over.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	80	36	116

TABLE No. 9.

Form of Insanity of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	41	26	67
Mania, chronic.....	13	1	14
Mania, epileptic.....	3	.....	3
Mania, recurrent.....	7	4	11
Dementia, acute.....	7	1	8
Melancholia, acute.....	6	3	9
Melancholia, chronic.....	3	1	4
Totals.....	80	36	116

TABLE No. 10.

Ages at Death of Those who Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	2	5
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	3	5
From 30 to 35 years.....	2	1	3
From 35 to 40 years.....	2	2	4
From 40 to 45 years.....	2	2	4
From 45 to 50 years.....	5	1	6
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	1	6
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	.....	2
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	.....	2
From 80 years and over.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	26	13	39

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of Diseases of Those who Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1	.....	1
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	.....	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	3	.....	3
From 6 to 9 months.....	3	.....	3
From 9 to 12 months.....	.....	.....	.....
From 12 to 18 months.....	4	1	5
From 18 to 24 months.....	2	.....	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	3	5
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	2	4
From 4 to 5 years.....	2	.....	2
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	4	6
From 10 years and over.....	3	3	6
Totals.....	26	13	39

TABLE No. 12.

Cause of Death of Those who have Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute bronchitis.....		1	1
Apoplexy.....		1	1
Cerebritis.....	2		2
Exhaustion, acute mania.....	4		4
Exhaustion, acute dementia.....	1		1
Exhaustion, chronic dementia.....	1		1
Exhaustion, chronic mania.....	2	2	4
Exhaustion, dementia paralytica.....	2		2
Epilepsy.....	3		3
General congestion.....	1		1
Measles, et complication.....	1		1
Pericarditis.....	1		1
Peritonitis.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....		1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	5	8	13
Septicemia.....	1		1
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1		1
Totals.....	26	13	39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

Total expense	\$94,732	13
Daily average population	1048	
Cost per capita for eight months.....	90	39
Cost per capita per month.....	11	29 ² / ₃
Cost per capita per diem	37 ² / ₃	

NEW BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

NEW BUILDING FOR FEMALES.

By amount of appropriation	\$34,500	00
To amount expended	30,378	43
Balance remaining	\$ 4,121	57

NEW LAUNDRY BUILDING.

By amount of appropriation	\$10,500	00
To amount expended	9,777	50
Balance remaining	\$ 722	50

NEW KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

By amount of appropriation	\$18,777	00
To amount expended	2,850	13
Balance remaining	\$15,926	87

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Name.	County.	Admitted.		
		Male.	Female.	
Beulah Carpenter.....	Coryell.....	1	1	August 17, 1898.
Savonio Ramos.....	Cherokee.....	1	1	September 13, 1899.
Arch Chambers.....	Red River.....	1	1	November 4, 1897.
Henry Payne.....	Ellis.....	1	1	June 9, 1899.
Mary Sellers.....	Ellis.....	1	1	January 4, 1894.
Mrs. E. C. Fleming.....	Callahan.....	1	1	November 30, 1899.
Minnie B. Castleman.....	Red River.....	1	1	August 3, 1894.
Marie Mosler.....	Galveston.....	1	1	August 22, 1887.
Francis Straub.....	Lamar.....	1	1	July 4, 1888.
John Matthews.....	Parker.....	1	1	April 16, 1886.
Thomas Biggerstoff.....	Wise.....	1	1	June 26, 1887.
R. V. Smith.....	Navarro.....	1	1	May 17, 1896.
Mattie Cates.....	Ellis.....	1	1	April 11, 1898.
R. L. Brame.....	Lamar.....	1	1	April 27, 1889.
Totals (35 per cent.).....	.....	6	8	

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

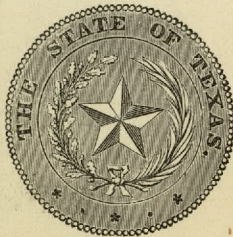
OF THE

North Texas Hospital for the Insane

AT TERRELL, TEXAS,

JNO. S. TURNER, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.



AUSTIN:
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1900.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN L. TERRELL, PRESIDENT.
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MRS. HATTIE RUSSELL. Matron.
CLARK GOODMAN. Druggist.
MISS LIZZIE SLOAN. Female Supervisor.
H. N. BARKSDALE. Male Supervisor.

TERRELL, TEXAS, November 13, 1900.

To His Excellency, Jos. D. Sayers, Governor, Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you herewith my report, together with that of the Board of Managers of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, for the period of twelve months, from November 1, 1899, to October 31, 1900. I have made this report as brief as possible to give all the facts, as I feel that your time is so taken with the arduous duties of your position that you do not care for more than that.

I have the honor to be, sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. TURNER,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas:

Herewith is submitted the annual report of Dr. John S. Turner, Superintendent of the North Texas Insane Asylum, located at Terrell, Texas, and to it we, the Board of Managers of said institution, desire to add our indorsement, and this being so near the end of the calendar year, we further wish to submit for the benefit of the Legislature our biennial report required by Article 96, of the Revised Statutes, giving the operations for the past year and the present state of the asylum.

Our monthly inspections of the entire institution warrant us in the statement that its management by the Superintendent in charge has been wise, conservative and economical, and the wards and buildings kept in the most cleanly manner, and the patients cared for with a degree of intelligence and Christian humanity unexcelled in any institution of its character.

Since the last annual report of this Board the annex to this institution for female patients has been completed and accepted at a cost of \$34,500, not including the steam and water connections from the power house and mains. This building is a counterpart of the male annex heretofore erected, is located about one hundred and fifty feet east of the main building and is one of the most substantial and attractive in architectural design in this entire group of State buildings.

There has also been completed and accepted the new laundry building, with sewing rooms attached, at a cost of \$10,500, a two-story structure, well and compactly built, and when properly equipped with additional needed improved machinery will probably be one of the best laundries in the country.

The new kitchen and bakery provided for by the last called session of the Legislature has also been completed and accepted, at a cost of \$18,777, and is a source of comfort and convenience much appreciated.

The new power house, likewise provided for by said called session, is in course of construction, and should have all machinery in place and ready for operation within thirty days, the cost thereof being about \$13,500.

When these improvements have been completed the value of the State's property at this institution will not be less than \$577,000, and the proper keeping and management of this immense property, including the treatment and care of nearly fifteen hundred unfortunate insane, require a large annual outlay for salaries, maintenance and repairs, and the responsibilities, duties and intelligent labor of its officers and many of its employes are increased in proportion to its greater demands.

Some months ago Dr. J. T. Wilson resigned the superintendency of this institution and resumed private practice at his home in Sherman, Texas, and while the State has lost the very valuable and intelligent service of this eminent physician, who is specially skilled in the treat-

ment of insanity, yet, through a Divine Providence, or otherwise, we and the State have been singularly fortunate in securing the consent of Dr. John S. Turner to accept the arduous duties and responsibilities, having assumed his duties as such on the seventh day of July last.

In these four months he has had an immense work to perform, and the manner of his splendid organization, and the intelligent system adopted by him in all branches of his duties, have been a source of gratification to the Board of Managers. His report, which is herewith submitted, is so full and complete that it is unnecessary for us to add but little; however, we beg to call special attention and add our approval to his recommendations, some of the most important of which we mention.

We have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to the ravages of the disease commonly known as consumption, and its infectious nature, and besides, the history of this institution alone has conclusively proved that contact with consumptives by those already in ill health, brings on the dread disease, and the final results and consequences can be easily foreseen. There are quite a number of both men and women now in this hospital suffering from tuberculosis, and the only intelligent course to pursue is to provide them with isolated apartments or cottages, where they can be cared for separate from others not so affected. To refuse to do so would be criminal.

In connection with this we beg to call attention to the attached letters from Dr. J. T. Wilson, whose opinion on this point is very valuable, and who has no interest whatever in the matter, except that which a patriotic citizen has in the welfare of his unfortunate fellow beings.

We desire to reiterate the statement of Dr. Turner relative to the female infirmary at this institution. This small two-story building, because of inadequate appropriation, was erected some years ago without going scarcely below the top of the ground for a foundation, and a large portion of the work done by unskilled asylum employes, assisted by the patients. It is propped by timbers on both sides, with the hope of thus making it more secure, and committees from two sessions of the Legislature have condemned it. And we most heartily agree with them that the building should be entirely taken down and a new one erected in its stead, using such of the old material as may be found suitable.

The horse barn mentioned by the Superintendent in his report, is now, by reason of our expansion, almost in front of the new power house. It is in the way, unsightly and needs to be replaced with a new one properly located.

The cow barn, while suitably located, is dilapidated, and it would be economy to erect one building sufficient for both cows and horses.

A carpenter shop properly equipped is a necessity.

The Legislature at its last regular session appropriated \$1200 to erect an ice factory and refrigerating plant, but the sum was altogether insufficient, therefore was never used, but left in the treasury. The amount of money spent for ice annually at this institution will exceed the cost of such a plant as would meet the demand.

The boilers purchased for the new power house will furnish but half the boiler power requisite for the institution. It was expected that the old boilers could be moved from their present location and used in connection with the new ones, but it is found that they are in very bad con-

dition, if not indeed dangerous, and we would under no circumstances undertake to reinstall them in the new building, wherefore the absolute necessity for other boilers.

The purchase of milk is one of the largest monthly accounts audited by the Board of Managers, and more cows would be a profitable investment.

Relative to the case of smallpox mentioned in the Superintendent's report, we beg to say that Dr. Turner has, with our sanction, taken every precaution known to modern science to prevent further infection or spread of the disease, and we trust that it will not become a serious matter with the institution.

We further desire to say that the appropriations asked for at the hands of the Legislature are only such as we deem proper and right for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of this branch of our government, and we trust that the Legislature will not cut down our estimated cost of any item asked for, either in matters of salary or otherwise, preferring that the entire item be stricken out.

We want competent and efficient service from the employes, and we desire sufficient appropriations to make suitable and lasting improvements, preferring otherwise to make none, and we deem it not inappropriate to say that our individual interest as citizens and taxpayers would dictate to us the importance of exercising consistent economy in the performance of any contract or service.

We beg to thank your Excellency for the interest you have ever shown in this institution, and to assure you that no effort will be spared on our part to properly and legitimately perform the duties of our appointment.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. TERRELL, President.

J. S. GRINNAN,

B. L. GILL,

M. G. GOSS,

F. D. THOMPSON,

Board of Managers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency, Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the operation of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the year beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1900.

I assumed the duties of Superintendent of this institution on July 7th, last, less than four months ago, as you know, and, therefore, only claim a modicum of credit for any good showing the hospital may have made. I found everything under good headway under the efficient management of Dr. J. T. Wilson, and I have tried to keep pace with the necessities as they arose, found several new buildings in course of erection, viz.: a female annex, laundry building, kitchen and bakery, and power house; the first two were almost complete and were accepted by the Board of Managers soon after my incumbency, the kitchen and bakery were finished and accepted later, and the new power house is now ready to receive the roof, the brick stack also being under course of erection, and we hope to be able to occupy this building soon.

The purchase of laundry machinery was one of the first official acts after I became connected with the management of the institution. We purchased what machinery we could with the appropriation at command, and by patching up all of the old and worn machinery are able to do the work required, but necessity forces me to ask for an appropriation to buy new laundry machinery as the old is constantly breaking, delaying much valuable time in that important department the efficiency of which is so necessary to the successful operation of a plant of this character.

As in case of the laundry so it is with the kitchen, the appropriation being so small that we were able to purchase only a few of the many necessary articles of kitchen furniture, and are forced to utilize old vessels that should be discarded altogether, some of which have been in use since the institution was founded. We are now ready to occupy the new kitchen and would have already moved in, but for the delay in shipment of new utensils.

The new bakery is now in operation with two new 10x12 feet brick bake ovens, and that problem is solved for this institution for some time to come. We purchased the latest patent A. T. Simpkins oven, and they are operating to our entire satisfaction. The employes' rooms, fourteen in number, over the kitchen and bakery are a source of great comfort and satisfaction to those who occupy them.

The female annex building would have been ready for occupancy some time earlier but for the fact that no provision was made in the appropriation for connecting steam, hot and cold water from boiler house to this building, and it was some time before arrangement could be made so that a contract could be let for the same. However, the work is now

completed, and the building is ready for occupancy, and will provide room for 230 patients.

Two new 150 horse-power Heine boilers were purchased for the new power house, and are now on the ground ready to be placed on their foundations. A brick tunnel, 5x6 feet, was found necessary to convey pipes for steam heating and water connections from new boiler house to main building, and it is now about half finished, and will be completed by the time the power house is ready for occupancy.

I found one large 35 horse-power dynamo and two motors, 25 and 5 horse-power, respectively, on the ground and ready to place when I arrived, and they are now being used to run the laundry, wood saw, etc. Have just received and installed twenty electric irons, which is a source of great relief to those engaged at that work. It is a real pleasure to one acquainted with the two methods of ironing to see the change made from the old one over an irregularly heated sad iron, that must often be reheated, to that of electric irons heated to an even temperature, and so remaining during the entire time they are operated, never becoming hot enough to render the user uncomfortable, and at the same time sufficiently heated for use.

As referred to in the fifteenth annual report of this institution, the policy of erecting new and expensive buildings and not keeping them in repair afterwards is an expensive policy that I do not believe should maintain in the State's affairs any more than should that be the case with the business affairs of an individual. It will be my purpose to try to take care of what buildings the State has already erected rather than try to build more, except where it is absolutely necessary to conserve the best interest of the institution in its present capacity, and I do not believe the capacity of this institution should be materially increased soon.

In my humble opinion, in the future when it becomes necessary to enlarge our present capacities for the care of the insane, a system of cottages should be installed instead of the present linear or monastic style of buildings, and for this there are humane reasons. However, in order to care for our present population, we are forced to ask for a few small buildings, viz.: two cottages of twenty patients capacity each for consumptives. It is now admitted without controversy that tuberculosis is infectious, and such being the case, we should protect those in our care from its ravages as we would protect them from any of the other contagious diseases. There is but one method of doing this, and that is by isolating those affected and prevent them coming in contact with those not so infected, but many of whom possess the proper diathesis to contract the disease. I respectfully call attention to the fact that almost one-third of our deaths last year occurred from this disease. Unlike many of the contagious diseases, there is no way to protect the unfortunate by vaccination or the use of attenuated virus when they have been exposed. The mortality rate from this disease is increasing in our institutions instead of decreasing, as it should under proper isolation and care. I have seen a number of cases of consumption develop in our institutions from association, which could have been prevented and that many lives saved by having the proper quarters for their isolation.

Again, I beg to call attention to the condition of our female infirmary. It has been condemned by two legislatures, and yet there has never been

an appropriation made for its repair or for the purpose of erecting a new building. We now have thirty-one patients housed in this building, which is propped up temporarily. It is with fear and trembling that I see each hard gust of wind or rain storm approaching, but the problem is, what can we do? These unfortunate people must be treated, and they are so infirm and weak from physical as well as mental disease that they cannot be cared for in crowded wards with strong, noisy and violent patients; so we are taking chances, hoping that a divine providence will protect them until their needs can be called to the attention of the Legislature at its next session, when we hope their necessities will be relieved.

I find that the capacity of both the dairy and horse barns are inadequate; besides, these structures are in a bad state of preservation and repair, the sanitation being deplorable in each instance, the horse barn having been built many years ago when the institution was small, but since it has grown larger we find that necessary but unsightly building near the center of our new group of buildings, which renders the entire premises unsightly and unsanitary. I hope we will be provided with an appropriation sufficient to meet our needs along that line.

Our present carpenter shop is now found to be entirely inadequate for the increased demands, as well as being badly located, and is practically without proper equipment. I hope the Legislature will relieve our needs in this. We need a much larger building, more suitably located, and equipped with the proper tools and machinery, and the present building can be used for fire apparatus, with paint shop down stairs and a morgue up stairs. At this time the institution does not possess a suitable morgue, where friends can view the remains of their dead, but this building is quite suitable for these purposes, but not at all so for the purposes for which it must now be used.

There is not another institution of our capacity in the entire country that does not own a plant for manufacturing its own ice, and thus securing the necessary refrigeration. This much needed improvement I hope we can secure. I am sure a machine of this character will soon pay for itself in cheapening the ice that must of necessity be used.

Since our new kitchen has been built some distance from the wards it becomes necessary for us to have tram roads to convey the food, the entire distance being in the open air, and to the extent of about one-half mile; therefore, it is necessary that we have a good tram and closed cars, so that in rainy or dusty weather the food can be gotten to the various wards in a palatable condition.

The amusement hall, that was adequate to accommodate the patients of this institution when in its infancy, is now found to be far too small, and the amount necessary to equip a suitable place of amusement could not be spent for a better purpose, for diversification, mentally and physically, goes far in the treatment of mental aberration.

One other very important matter I desire to call especial attention to is the condition of the plumbing in the old buildings. There is not a piece of sanitary plumbing in the administration building or either of the wards connected therewith. The basement wards are in a dangerous condition, as the washings from the ward is drained into a board covered ditch, located in the center of the main hall, which collects the water in a well three feet deep, located at the lower end of the ward, where it is

dipped out by buckets from time to time. This condition of affairs is liable to cause an epidemic of fatal disease.

We also call attention to our needs of two more 150 horse-power boilers to meet the demands for heat, light and power for the additional buildings erected from time to time. The old boilers are now dangerous, and likely to give out at any time, in which case we would be in dire distress. The two new boilers purchased recently will have sufficient capacity for about one-half our needs in that line. We will also need one 60 kilowatt dynamo and engine to take the place of the two 20 kilowatt dynamos now in use, but quite badly worn and in bad state of repair and entirely inadequate for the increased needs.

This hospital is also sorely in need of more cows to furnish milk and butter for its increased numbers. There is no diet for the sick that compares favorably with good, wholesome milk, and what we fail to produce we are forced to purchase, which is expensive to the State.

In order to do efficiently the work required in the sewing department, will have to request an appropriation to purchase new sewing machinery. The present machines have been in constant use for the past five years, and are now in bad state of repair, and we cannot hope that they will run much longer.

There are many other repairs greatly needed by the institution, such as painting and new floors throughout the old buildings, concrete for area windows to prevent leakage in the basement wards. At present after each rainfall these wards are more or less flooded, and being in the basement it requires several days to dry out, which is a very unsanitary habitation for patients. New grates for basement windows, hose for fire protection, improving grave yard, building natatorium and green house, a new typewriting machine, overhauling all old machinery and a telephone system for the institution.

We have had a prosperous year in farm and garden, as will be seen from the Storekeeper and Accountant's report, making a large yield of corn, cane and feed stuff, as well as about twelve bales of cotton, which we have stored, and will use for mattress purposes.

The garden yielded abundantly also.

My experience in matters pertaining to our State institutions for the insane causes me to recommend that appropriations made for salaries, support and maintenance of the same should be in bulk. I believe the institutions can be maintained at a lower per capita cost in this way than if the appropriations are divided under various heads. If salaries were made in bulk appropriations, the Superintendent would have the discretion of grading attendants and employes, and thus be enabled to reward with better salaries those who are entitled to them instead of the present arrangement by which a new and untried man receives as much salary the first month as he will ever be able to command regardless of length of time of service or efficiency.

This hospital is sorely in need of night nurses instead of the present night watches. One person cannot properly attend the wants of two to four hundred insane persons, day or night, and no doubt many accidents could be prevented if each ward had its night nurse, whose duty it would be to devote their whole time to that particular ward.

I believe there is urgent need for a change in our lunacy laws, in that

all indications of criminal procedure be eliminated. I have seen patients disturbed during the entire time of their detention in the hospital over the fact that they had been charged with some offense, and were brought to the hospital by way of a sheriff, court, jury and jail, thus believing themselves falsely imprisoned for some crime. I believe in many cases it has retarded their recovery by rendering them suspicious of all who tried to gain their friendship or in any way administer to their needs. The more nearly that the insane can be treated like the sane the greater will be the results both in management and rate of restoration. Insanity is not a crime, but as purely a medical subject as is typhoid fever or pneumonia; reasoning is the function of the brain as digestion is of the stomach, and when impaired should be dealt with in the same rational manner, both being subjects for the medical profession to pass upon. Imagine a person suffering from an attack of pneumonia exposed to all kinds of inclement weather, or one suffering with violent indigestion being fed on the most indigestible varieties of food, and then compare the welfare of a poor unfortunate creature whose brain is all aglow with the excitement of delusions and hallucinations of the most violent forms dragged before a court and the gaze of a curious public there to have rehearsed in his presence all the acts of violence that his deluded brain has wrought. Among those in position to know, there is no doubt about the injury done an insane person by a public trial.

I believe the criminal insane should be cared for apart from the innocent classes as it has a demoralizing influence in many ways. In many cases the mingling of the criminal with the ordinary insane tend to confirm the belief already aroused by a court trial that they are confined on account of having committed some overt act. There is now no question about the prejudicial influence of epileptic patients over those not so afflicted, and it will be a fortunate day for the insane proper when they can be separated from this dangerous though deserving class of defectives. There is another class of patients who could be cared for easily, and, in my humble opinion, much more economically, apart from the violent insane. I refer to the aged or senile cases, called in many countries "dotards." That they cannot be cared for at home, and are deserving of the State's kindest care and protection goes without saying, but they do not require the costly methods of restraint that must of necessity be thrown around the more active and violent cases of insanity, and could be cared for in cottages of an inexpensive though comfortable type of architecture. In fact, I believe better results, financially and otherwise, could be obtained if it were possible to classify our institutions. Owing to the popular prejudice that exists against the name "insane asylum," I believe it would be to the best interests of the people to change the name to "hospital," leaving out altogether the objectionable terms.

The cost per capita of the institution for the past year is found to be \$134.88½, which is \$2.09¼ less than for the year previous. I believe it can be made even less than this the coming year without in any way stinting the patients by a strict observance of economy—not in withholding an abundance of substantial food in good variety from the inmates, but by vigilance as to the waste. It will be my purpose to reduce to the lowest possible degree the waste that might amount to considerable in an institution of this size if not carefully guarded; also the

purchase of more cows and the production of our own milk will lessen present expense, as will the installation of a refrigerating and ice plant. The new kitchen will be constructed on more economical plans than the old from the standpoint of the use of fuel. The new boilers now being installed and others asked for will be constructed with the view of consuming a lower grade of fuel, and in this there will be considerable saving. And finally, the installation of an improved system of plumbing in the old buildings will save many tons of fuel during the year that is now necessarily used to furnish water that wastes through the present old and dilapidated apparatus.

This has been a busy year for this hospital. Three hundred and seventy-eight patients were admitted, the largest number admitted in that length of time with one exception—1892 there were admitted 388 patients. There were 1419 patients treated, which is the largest number treated in one year; likewise the number restored is in excess of any previous year, being 203 restored and 12 improved. The death rate is also slightly greater than last year, there having been 69 deaths, 33 per cent. of which were caused from consumption, a larger part of the remainder being from epilepsy and chronic disease. Taken as a whole, the institution has been very healthy during the year. One hundred and twenty-eight persons—one-third of the whole number admitted—were received who had been insane less than four weeks. This is a good indication that the people are outgrowing that superstitious idea which prevailed in the past in regard to insanity being a crime or a blot on the family name. They are beginning to know and realize that it is a disease with a physical basis as other diseases have, and must be combatted in the same rational manner. There were 10 persons discharged restored who were between the ages of 60 and 80 years, 11 persons who had been insane over five years, and 3 who had been so over ten years. There were 5 persons discharged restored who had been under treatment for over five years. All of these persons are now enjoying good health so far as I am informed.

Since my connection with the hospital, I have tried as best I could to admit all who have applied. In this I have in a large measure succeeded in regard to male patients, but am sorry to say that it was impossible to do so with female patients. However, now that the female annex is ready to be opened, I hope to be able to relieve the demand in that direction. I have tried to keep as many patients as possible employed at some light, hygienic exercise. This adds greatly to their contentment and diversifies their thoughts, tending to divert them from their morbid delusions and at the same time inspires confidence in themselves. This work is never required of them, but left entirely voluntary. All mechanical restraint, as far as is at all compatible with safety, has been abolished, and the inmates given as much liberty as possible. A system of "probation" has been established for those who have heretofore been called "trusties." We prefer to call them by the former name in contradistinction to convicts, who are often made "trusties," and we desire to remove all semblance of prison regulations from their minds. The probationer is usually a convalescent or harmless patient, who has sufficient intelligence and integrity to appreciate this liberty. We outline certain bounds that he must not go beyond, and it is the exception for

this class of patients to violate a trust or try to escape. This proves conclusively to my mind that the less mechanical restraint used in the bounds of reason the less trouble and better results you will have with your patients. In connection with the method of hygienic exercise and nonrestraint we have continued the method already in operation here giving some kind of amusement each week. This has consisted of religious services once or twice each month, and the patients enjoy this privilege very much, and I would recommend that a regular chaplain be appointed for each institution. Had a dance for them each week, with a singing service or a card party each Wednesday night. Had regular baseball on the park once each week, in which many of the patients participated and took much interest. Had two barbecues during the year; also two lawn parties, at which refreshments were served and much enjoyed by the patients. There are two libraries in the institution—the “Ben French” in the female department and the “Reavis” on the male side. Many of our patients are great readers, and have enjoyed these libraries very much. The pianos and organ were in bad state of repair, in fact the pianos were useless. I have recently made an arrangement by which we will have them repaired, and have traded the old organ for a new one, giving a small amount out of the amusement fund as a difference.

I regret to have to report a case of smallpox which developed on October 24, one week before the end of the year. A negro male patient admitted from Limestone county on October 12, over the written precaution that he would be admitted “provided he had not been exposed to smallpox,” developed that disease after a residence of twelve days in the hospital. The disease was immediately recognized, and the patient isolated, where he died on the seventh day after the eruption appeared. Every officer, employe and patient connected with the institution has been vaccinated, and we do not expect a spread of the disease. In this connection I desire to thank our efficient State Health Officer, Dr. W. F. Blunt, for his visit to us and the much valuable advice given; also the local health officer, Dr. F. S. White, for courtesies rendered. This emergency has developed the needs of bulk appropriations; also the advisability of a change in our lunacy laws. We have had considerable expense on account of this case of infection, and the contingent fund is the only one available under present conditions out of which it can be paid, and unfortunately this fund was almost exhausted for the urgent needs of the hospital before this emergency arose.

I desire to return the grateful thanks of our entire household—patients, employes and officers—to the reverend gentlemen who so kindly conducted religious services for us during the past year, the following having kindly done so within my knowledge: Rev. William D. Christian, Rev. G. Lyle Smith, Rev. T. B. Pittman and Rev. George S. Sexton.

To the Board of Managers who have sustained me with their able advice and influence, and assisted in the direction of the multitudinous affairs of the institution by their wise counsel and presence on numerous occasions, oftentimes sacrificing their personal interests in behalf of the State and unfortunate humanity, I desire to express my most grateful thanks. But for the support of a board whose every impulse is for the good of humanity and the upbuilding of this institution, I feel that the

duties incumbent upon the Superintendent would be sufficient to overwhelm one stronger than myself.

To the assistant physicians, Drs. J. R. Nichols, S. W. McJunkin and George F. Powell, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the sincerity of purpose and the conscientiousness with which they have assisted me in every detail of the management of this institution.

To Mr. G. E. Kelly, Storekeeper and Accountant, for the efficient manner in which he has conducted this most important department, and for the many acts of kindness and assistance rendered me, I desire to express my most sincere thanks.

To Mr. Clark Goodman, the Druggist, for the painstaking care and devotion to his department, as well as the general interest taken to conserve the welfare of the institution in all things, I am especially grateful.

To Mrs. Hattie Russell, the Matron, I take occasion to also express my thanks for the strong personal interest she has manifested in all things pertaining to her department, the household affairs and for personal kindness.

To Miss Lizzie Sloan, the Supervisoress, I feel grateful for her devotion to duty and the marked ability and aptitude she has shown for her arduous position.

To Mr. H. N. Barksdale, the Male Supervisor, I am also thankful for the faithful service and unswerving devotion to duty in that important department, which has characterized his service.

To Mr. Sam Krebs, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. J. H. Cobb, the Head Farmer, I am grateful for their watchful interest in these two important departments.

To every employe of the institution who has so loyally assisted in "holding up the hands of the Superintendent," especially in our present emergency, I desire to express my most grateful thanks.

Personally, I desire to express thanks to the citizens of this community, who have given us such a generous welcome into their midst.

I beg to express my sincere gratitude to your Excellency for kindnesses shown and valuable advice given on several occasions.

With a keen sense of the responsibilities devolving upon me in this arduous position, and the motive uppermost in my purpose—to know no individual, but to work for the good of this institution and the welfare of its unfortunate inmates, I herewith submit this report.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. TURNER, Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of Population for Year Ending October 31, 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining for treatment November 1, 1899.....	591	450	1,041
Admitted during the year.....	274	104	378
Total number treated.....	865	554	1,419
Discharged, restored.....	142	61	203
Discharged, improved.....	9	3	12
Discharged, unimproved.....	4	.....	4
Died.....	48	21	69
Out on furlough, October 31, 1900.....	15	20	35
Out on escape, October 31, 1900.....	3	.....	3
Remaining in hospital, October 31, 1900.....	644	449	1,093
Totals.....	865	554	1,419

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and Discharges Since the Opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not insane.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged and died.
1885.....	130	130	15	.....	1	.....	1	1	18
1886.....	330	442	119	9	8	1	1	37	175
1887.....	343	610	152	23	7	1	1	54	238
1888.....	259	631	169	15	7	.....	1	36	228
1889.....	239	642	169	14	1	.....	2	44	230
1890.....	264	676	137	12	5	.....	2	30	186
1891.....	371	861	184	7	7	1	2	50	251
1892.....	388	998	158	29	7	.....	.....	71	265
1893.....	300	1,033	139	35	4	2	2	66	248
1894.....	239	1,024	106	49	2	.....	.....	52	209
1895.....	229	1,044	132	8	1	.....	2	59	202
1896.....	241	1,083	148	16	8	.....	1	65	238
1897.....	234	1,079	158	23	11	1	.....	41	234
1898.....	375	1,220	169	11	9	.....	.....	56	245
1899.....	342	1,317	155	54	3	1	.....	63	276
1900.....	378	1,419	203	12	4	.....	.....	69	268
Totals.....	4,662	.....	2,313	317	85	7	15	794	3,531

Total admitted since the opening of the asylum.....4662

Total discharged and died.....3531

Remaining for treatment October 31, 1900.....1131

TABLE No. 3.

How Admitted.

First. All indigent and public pay patients are admitted upon the application of the county judge, after having been adjudged insane by the county court.

Second. Private patients are admitted upon the application of parent, near relative or guardian, under oath, and the certificate of a reputable physician endorsed by the county judge, attested by his seal of office, accompanied by payment in advance for six months' board and treatment, together with bond and security for the prompt payment of all future expenses.

TABLE No. 4.

Residence of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Anderson.....	1	1	2
Angelina.....	1		1
Archer.....	1	1	2
Bell.....	1		1
Bexar.....		1	1
Bosque.....	1		1
Bowie.....	4	1	5
Brazos.....	1		1
Briscoe.....		1	1
Burleson.....	1		1
Callahan.....	1	2	3
Camp.....	1	1	2
Cass.....		1	1
Cherokee.....	7	1	8
Childress.....	1		1
Coleman.....	1		1
Collin.....	5	5	10
Comanche.....	1	2	3
Cooke.....	5	2	7
Coryell.....	1		1
Dallas.....	31	4	35
Delta.....	2		2
Denton.....	5	3	8
Donley.....		1	1
Eastland.....	3		3
Ellis.....	8	1	9
Erath.....	4	3	7
Fannin.....	8	3	11
Fayette.....	1		1
Franklin.....	4		4
Freestone.....	1		1
Galveston.....	1		1
Goliad.....	1		1
Grayson.....	19	8	27
Gregg.....	3	3	6
Grimes.....	1		1
Harris.....	7		7
Harrison.....	3		3
Henderson.....	3		3
Hill.....	1	1	2
Hood.....	1	2	3
Hopkins.....	4	2	6
Houston.....	1		1

TABLE No. 4—continued.
Residence of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Howard.....	1	.....	1
Hunt.....	6	4	10
Jack.....	3	1	4
Johnson.....	2	1	3
Jones.....	1	1	2
Kaufman.....	8	1	9
Lamar.....	5	4	9
Leon.....	.....	1	1
Limestone.....	3	.....	3
Lubbock.....	1	.....	1
McLennan.....	6	.....	6
Marion.....	1	1	2
Montagne.....	6	3	9
Morris.....	1	.....	1
Nacogdoches.....	5	2	7
Navarro.....	6	1	7
Nolan.....	1	.....	1
Palo Pinto.....	2	2	4
Panola.....	4	3	7
Parker.....	6	4	10
Rains.....	1	2	3
Red River.....	4	.....	4
Robertson.....	.....	1	1
Rockwall.....	1	.....	1
Rusk.....	3	.....	3
Sabine.....	1	.....	1
San Augustine.....	1	2	3
Scurry.....	1	.....	1
Shelby.....	1	1	2
Smith.....	2	1	3
Somervell.....	.....	1	1
Tarrant.....	17	6	23
Titus.....	1	1	2
Trinity.....	1	.....	1
Upshur.....	2	2	4
Van Zandt.....	6	1	7
Walker.....	6	.....	6
Wichita.....	2	.....	2
Wilbarger.....	1	.....	1
Wise.....	6	3	9
Wood.....	2	3	5
Young.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 5.
Nativity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama.....	25	11	36
Arkansas.....	13	9	22
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1
California.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	4	2	6
England.....	2	.....	2
France.....	1	.....	1
Georgia.....	13	6	19
Germany.....	2	1	3
Illinois.....	4	1	5
Indiana.....	2	1	3
Ireland.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky.....	9	3	12
Louisiana.....	6	2	8
Michigan.....	3	.....	3
Mississippi.....	16	9	25
Missouri.....	20	4	24
New York.....	2	.....	2
North Carolina.....	2	2	4
Ohio.....	3	.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	2	.....	2
Tennessee.....	27	10	37
Texas.....	100	39	139
Virginia.....	8	1	9
Unknown.....	7	1	8
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 6.
Number at Each Age When Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	25	4	29
From 20 to 25 years.....	36	11	47
From 25 to 30 years.....	39	20	59
From 30 to 35 years.....	35	10	45
From 35 to 40 years.....	40	18	58
From 40 to 50 years.....	45	27	72
From 50 to 60 years.....	32	5	37
From 60 to 70 years.....	18	7	25
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	1	2
From 80 to 90 years.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 7.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	149	28	177
Married.....	96	56	152
Widowed.....	22	17	39
Divorced.....		1	1
Unknown.....	7	2	9
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 8.

Occupation of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agent.....	1		1
Barber.....	3		3
Bartender.....	1		1
Bookkeeper's wife.....		1	1
Bootblack.....	1		1
Broommaker.....	1		1
Butcher's wife.....		1	1
Carpenter.....	8		8
Carpenter's wife.....		2	2
Clerk.....	6		6
Clerk's wife.....		1	1
Convict.....	4		4
Cowboy.....	1		1
Dairyman.....	1		1
Drayman.....	1		1
Druggist.....	3		3
Editor.....	1		1
Electrician.....	1		1
Farmer.....	136		136
Farmer's wife.....		30	30
Farmer's daughter.....		11	11
Farmer's son.....	4		4
Hostler.....	1		1
Housekeeper.....		35	35
Insurance agent.....	1		1
Jeweler.....	2		2
Laborer.....	58		58
Laborer's wife.....		2	2
Liveryman.....	2		2
Lumberman.....	1		1
Magistrate's wife.....		1	1
Mail carrier.....	1		1
Mechanic's wife.....		1	1
Merchant.....	2		2
Merchant's wife.....		1	1
Merchant's son.....	1		1
Milliner.....		2	2
Minister.....	1		1
Musician.....	1		1

TABLE No. 8--continued.
Occupation of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Newsboy.....	1		1
Painter.....	1		1
Painter's wife.....		1	1
Plasterer.....	1		1
Porter.....	1		1
Postmaster.....	1		1
Printer.....	1		1
Railroad hand.....	1		1
Saddler.....	1		1
Salesman.....	1		1
Servant.....		5	5
Shoemaker.....	1		1
Soapmaker.....	1		1
Stockman.....	3		3
Stonecutter.....	1		1
Student.....	2		2
Teacher.....		2	2
Telegraph operator.....	1		1
Unknown.....	10	8	18
Watchman.....	1		1
Wood dealer.....	1		1
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 9.
Form of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, primary.....	34	7	41
Dementia, secondary.....	8	4	12
Dementia, senile.....	1		1
Dypsomania.....	1		1
Imbecility.....	1		1
Mania, acute.....	123	47	170
Mania, chronic.....	41	9	50
Mania, epileptica.....	20	3	23
Mania, recurrent.....	16	7	23
Mania, toxic.....	1		1
Melancholia, acute.....	16	21	37
Melancholia, adolescent.....	2		2
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	6	7
Not insane.....	2		2
Paresis.....	7		7
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 10.

Number of Attacks of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	162	62	224
Second.....	44	18	62
Third.....	21	8	29
Fourth.....	36	14	50
Unknown.....	11	2	13
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 4 weeks.....	93	35	128
From 1 to 3 months.....	56	22	78
From 3 to 6 months.....	39	15	54
From 6 to 12 months.....	18	11	29
From 1 to 2 years.....	13	7	20
From 2 to 5 years.....	26	6	32
From 5 to 10 years.....	7	1	8
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3
15 years and over.....	20	6	26
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 12.

Supposed Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	13	.....	13
Arrest of development.....	1	1	2
Bright's disease.....	.....	1	1
Business matters.....	8	.....	8
Cigarette smoking.....	3	.....	3
Continued fever.....	3	1	4
Disappointed affection.....	4	1	5
Domestic trouble.....	3	8	11
Epilepsy.....	5	2	7
Exposure.....	1	.....	1
Fright.....	1	1	2
Gestation.....	.....	2	2
Grief.....	2	6	8
Gynecological.....	.....	10	10
Hardship.....	.....	2	2
Heredity.....	1	2	3
Homicide.....	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 12—continued.

Supposed Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Illness	16	11	27
Influenza	1	.....	1
Injury	17	1	18
Masturbation.....	10	.....	10
Measles.....	1	1	2
Menopause.....	.....	4	4
Narcotics.....	5	1	6
Overexertion.....	4	1	5
Political excitement.....	1	.....	1
Religious excitement.....	11	7	18
Senility.....	1	.....	1
Shock.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	2	.....	2
Thermic fever.....	5	.....	5
Unknown	153	41	194
Totals.....	274	104	378

TABLE No. 13.

Age When Attacked of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	13	5	18
From 20 to 25 years.....	12	6	18
From 25 to 30 years.....	16	11	27
From 30 to 35 years.....	16	7	23
From 35 to 40 years.....	31	14	45
From 40 to 45 years.....	15	5	20
From 45 to 50 years.....	21	3	24
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	7	18
From 60 to 70 years.....	7	2	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	142	61	203

TABLE No. 14.

Cause (Exciting) of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	1	.....	1
Business matters.....	3	.....	3
Cigarette smoking.....	2	.....	2
Disappointed affection.....	1	1	2
Domestic trouble.....	2	9	11
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Gestation.....	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 14—continued.

Cause (Exciting) of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Grief.....		2	2
Gynecological.....		5	5
Hereditv.....	7	4	11
Illness.....	7	8	15
Injury.....	9	1	10
Masturbation.....	5		5
Measles.....	1	1	2
Menopause.....		1	1
Narcotics.....	9	1	10
Overexertion.....	2		2
Parturition.....		1	1
Religious excitement.....	13	5	18
Spiritualism.....	1		1
Thermic fever.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	76	19	95
Totals.....	142	61	203

TABLE No. 15.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....	8	3	11
From 3 to 6 months.....	35	10	45
From 6 to 9 months.....	19	14	33
From 9 to 12 months.....	13	3	16
From 12 to 18 months.....	26	11	37
From 18 to 24 months.....	9	3	12
From 2 to 3 years.....	8	6	14
From 3 to 4 years.....	8	3	11
From 4 to 5 years.....	7	3	10
From 5 to 10 years.....	7	4	11
10 years and over.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	142	61	203

TABLE No. 16.

Duration of Treatment of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	1	3	4
From 1 to 3 months.....	16	5	21
From 3 to 6 months.....	45	16	61
From 6 to 9 months.....	25	9	34
From 9 to 12 months.....	11	7	18
From 12 to 18 months.....	13	7	20
From 18 to 24 months.....	12	1	13
From 2 to 3 years.....	9	7	16
From 3 to 4 years.....	5	1	6
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	2	5
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	3	5
Totals	142	61	203

TABLE No. 17.

Form of Disease of Those Restored Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, primary	7	4	11
Dementia, secondary	1	.....	1
Mania, acute.....	77	35	112
Mania, adolescent.....	1	.....	1
Mania, chronic.....	20	3	23
Mania, epileptica.....	3	.....	3
Mania, recurrent	17	5	22
Mania, toxic	1	.....	1
Melancholia, acute.....	12	11	23
Melancholia, chronic.....	3	3	6
Totals	142	61	203

TABLE No. 18.

Age at Death of Those Who Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	1		1
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4
From 25 to 30 years.....	7	6	13
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	2	6
From 35 to 40 years.....	2	2	4
From 40 to 45 years.....	5	2	7
From 45 to 50 years.....	8	3	11
From 50 to 60 years.....	8	1	9
From 60 to 70 years.....	7	3	10
From 70 to 80 years.....	2		2
80 years and over.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	48	21	69

TABLE No. 19.

Duration of Disease of Those Who Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	2		2
From 1 to 3 months.....	4		4
From 3 to 6 months.....	6	2	8
From 6 to 9 months.....	3		3
From 12 to 18 months.....	7	1	8
From 18 to 24 months.....	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	7	3	10
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	3	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	2	2	4
From 5 to 10 years.....	5	4	9
From 10 to 15 years.....	7	4	11
Totals.....	48	21	69

TABLE No. 20.

Cause of Death of Those Who Have Died Since October 31, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Acute dysentery.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Cerebritis.....	2		2
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....	1		1
Endocarditis.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	6	1	7
Epithelioma.....	1		1
Exhaustion, acute mania.....	6	1	7
Exhaustion, chronic mania.....	2	3	5
Exhaustion, chronic melancholia.....	1		1
Exhaustion, primary dementia.....	1		1
Exhaustion, secondary dementia.....	2	1	3
General congestion.....	1		1
Measles.....	1		1
Organic heart disease.....		1	1
Paresis.....	5		5
Pericarditis.....	1		1
Peritonitis.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....		1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9	11	20
Septicemia.....	1		1
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1		1
Uremia.....	1		1
Variola.....	1		1
Totals.....	48	21	69

TABLE No. 21.

Financial History for Year Ending October 31, 1900.

Whole cost of supporting the hospital.....	\$143,516 45
Daily average number of patients.....	1064
Cost per year for each patient.....	134 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per month for each patient.....	11 24
Cost per day for each patient.....	36 $\frac{1}{3}$

STOREKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Jno. S. Turner, M. D., Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you the sixteenth annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1900.

To groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand		
October 31, 1899	\$ 14,333	38
To total expense	233,148	55
By amount received from pay patients and remitted to State Treasurer	\$ 4,200	00
By groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand....	23,307	27
By permanent improvement	71,888	00
By permanent property purchased	4,570	21
By actual current expenses	143,516	45
 Totals	<u>\$247,481</u>	<u>93</u> <u>\$247,481</u> <u>93</u>

Average daily attendance for the year.....	1064
Cost per capita per annum.....	\$134 88½
Cost per capita per diem.....	36⅔

Total expenditures for the year ending October 31, 1900:

Salaries	\$ 40,686	88
Groceries, fuel, light and water.....	95,897	15
Transportation of patients	752	40
Contingent expense	722	60
Dry goods and clothing.....	16,714	73
Medical stores	1,824	34
Carpenter's tools	81	32
Engineer's tools	10	10
Mowers, plows and farm tools.....	197	68
Furniture and beds	1,267	69
General repairs	2,225	23
Mules, horses, cows and swine	177	00
Literature and amusement	326	60
Pipes and piping	1,331	52
Bridges, culverts and grounds.....	300	00
Laundry machinery	1,800	00
Painting standpipe	95	00
Fencing	234	43
Erection of new building for females.....	34,363	93
Erection of new laundry	10,382	50
New power house	8,336	52
New kitchen and bakery	15,420	93
 Total	<u>\$233,148</u>	<u>55</u>

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

1,264 bushels onions	@ \$ 1 00	\$ 1,264 00
615 barrels turnip greens	@ 15	92 25
20 barrels lettuce	@ 30	6 00
420 bushels snap beans	@ 50	210 00
102 bushels peaches	@ 50	51 00
1,300 bushels beets	@ 40	520 00
61 bushels cucumbers	@ 50	30 50
1,137 bushels turnips	@ 40	454 80
258 bushels English peas	@ 50	129 00
621 bushels okra	@ 40	248 40
345 bushels Irish potatoes	@ 75	258 75
4,284 heads cabbage	@ 03	128 52
1,177 dozen corn	@ 10	117 70
620 quarts blackberries	@ 10	62 00
20 bushels carrots	@ 50	10 00
108 bushels apples	@ 50	54 00
131 bushels tomatoes	@ 50	65 50
1,075 dozen onions	@ 05	53 75
433 dozen asparagus	@ 10	43 30
44 bushels radishes	@ 50	22 00
3,000 pumpkins	@ 05	150 00
Total		\$ 3,971 47

FARM PRODUCTS.

2,141 bushels corn	@ \$ 50	\$ 1,070 50
160 tons sorghum	@ 7 00	1,120 00
1,500 bushels oats	@ 25	375 00
28,225 pounds pork	@ 05	1,411 25
12 bales cotton	@ 50 00	600 00
16 tons hay	@ 7 00	112 00
15 tons straw	@ 7 00	105 00
300 pigs raised	@ 3 00	900 00
Total		\$ 5,693 75

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

32,115 gallons sweet milk	@ \$ 20	\$ 4,423 00
2 thoroughbred calves	@ 25 00	50 00
19 grade heifers	@ 15 00	285 00
1,296 pounds butter	@ 20	259 20
Total		\$ 5,017 20

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. KELLY,
Storekeeper and Accountant.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

Jno. S. Turner, M. D., Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I submit the following as a report of work done in sewing room, laundry and other departments under my supervision for the year ending October 31, 1900:

GARMENTS MADE.

Aprons	261	Drawers, duck	20
Burial robes	24	Dressing sacques	11
Bonnets	363	Gowns	391
Bed ticks	500	Jackets, dining room	44
Bed pads	20	Jackets, duck	24
Baseball suits	14	Laundry bags	10
Baseball shirts	4	Overalls	24
Chemise	831	Pants	870
Coffee strainers	25	Pillow cases	3,198
Curtains	298	Pillow ticks	388
Chair cushions	3	Shirts	1,457
Caps	5	Shirts, night	174
Camisole strings	25	Sheets	1,900
Corset covers	6	Towels	1,500
Covers for machinery.....	8	Table cloths	479
Covers for cushions.....	3	Table napkins	700
Cloths for letter book.....	24	Underskirts	535
Dresses, plain	1,426	Undershirts	463
Dresses, trimmed	200		
Dresses, duck	20	Total number of garments	
Drawers, men's	1,013	made	18,109
Drawers, ladies'	48		

Garments repaired	6,885
Garments laundered	740,642

Chickens raised, .dozen....	15	Pickles, gallons	25
Eggs, dozen	400	Blackberries, canned, gals..	34
Preserves, gallons	35	Tomato catsup, gallons....	5
Jam, gallons	39	Soap made, pounds.....	20,500
Jelly, gallons	24		

Respectfully,

MRS. HATTIE RUSSELL, Matron.

REPORT OF THE MARSHAL

REPORT OF THE MARSHAL

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James M. ...

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