

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NORTH TEXAS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT TERRELL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1899.



AUSTIN, TEXAS:
VON BOECKMANN, MOORE & SCHUTZE, STATE PRINTERS.
1900.

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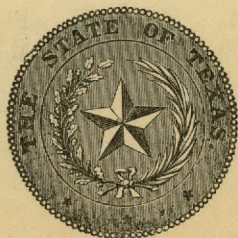
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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Managers.

JOHN L. TERRELL, PRESIDENT.

J. S. GRINNAN,
M. G. GOSS,

B. L. GILL,
F. D. THOMPSON.

Resident Officers.

J. T. WILSON, M. D.....	Superintendent.
J. R. NICHOLS, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician.
S. W. McJUNKIN, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician.
G. E. KELLY.....	Storekeeper and Accountant.
MRS. M. HOLLY.....	Matron.
CLARK GOODMAN.....	Druggist.
MISS IDA WALKER.....	Female Supervisor.
G. WILLIAMS.....	Male Supervisor.

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TERRELL, TEXAS, November 29, 1899.

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

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you herewith my report, together with that of the Board of Managers, of the operations of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the period of nine months—from February 4th, 1899, to October 31st, 1899, and also some data from the records covering the period since November 1st, 1898. This report has been unavoidably delayed for a short time, and for which I hope your Excellency will pardon us.

I beg to state that only simple facts have been written, as briefly as could be done to make it comprehensive. It was necessary to wait a few days for the report of the Board of Managers.

I have the honor to be, very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. WILSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Honorable Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of Texas.

DEAR SIR: The Board of Managers of the North Texas Insane Asylum, located at Terrell, Texas, respectfully submits the following, in connection with the attached report of the Superintendent.

Having been appointed such board by your Excellency, the undersigned assumed the duties incident thereto in the early part of the month of February, 1899, and immediately thereafter elected Dr. J. T. Wilson to the office of Superintendent, and we take this occasion to congratulate the State and the Governor that we were able to secure his valuable services.

Wise in his knowledge of medicine, learned in the treatment of the insane, skilled in the management of such institutions and deeply devoted to the best interests of these unfortunate people, we confidently assert that Dr. Wilson has no superiors and but few peers throughout the entire country in the performance of the important duties incumbent upon the position which he holds, and we trust that by wise legislation and the enactment of wholesome laws for the management of our eleemosynary institutions the State may be enabled to retain, without frequent changes as heretofore, the services of men well qualified and especially fitted for the important and arduous position of superintendent of such institutions.

It is with pride that we point to the fact that during the past two or three months a number of patients who have been inmates of this institution from five to thirteen years have been entirely restored mentally and

physically, and discharged thoroughly capable and prepared to make good and useful citizens and members of society.

The Regular Session of the Twenty-sixth Legislature made appropriation for the erection of an annex for females, of sufficient capacity to hold two hundred and fifty patients, and for a new laundry. Both of these buildings are now in course of construction, and the Superintendent and Board of Managers are taking especial interest in securing good and substantial buildings that will be a credit to the State. The completion of these buildings will provide room at this institution for about fifteen hundred patients.

The present State kitchen was erected in connection with the original hospital, and of sufficient size for the accommodation of about four hundred patients, and it is now entirely too small, and the utensils altogether insufficient, for our present needs.

The steam heating, cooking, etc., now require the use of our full present boiler capacity, and upon the completion of the new annex additional boiler capacity will be absolutely necessary to insure the comfort and well being of the population of this institution. Wherefore, we deem it our imperative duty to suggest and recommend that the present boiler and engine rooms be removed further from the main buildings and enlarged and rebuilt, and that more boiler capacity be provided for, and that a new kitchen, commensurate with our necessities, be built and provided with such modern and economical machinery and equipments as will prove to the best interest of the institution.

In this connection we beg to say that we will later submit an estimate of the probable cost of such improvements, and we trust that in the event the Twenty-sixth Legislature is called in extra session, and your Excellency and that honorable body shall find it to be to the best interest of the State and requisite to the proper management of this branch of the government that the necessary appropriation will be made to provide and construct the same.

We desire to reiterate that portion of Dr. Wilson's report which clearly shows the need of a greater number of employes at this institution. We now have room for more negro men, but must of necessity refuse many applicants for want of attendants to care for them, but the ward must be kept closed until the Legislature in its wisdom shall find that the recommendations of the Superintendent and board are made in the best interest of the institution and the State, and not to subserve some private end. We are citizens and taxpayers of Texas, and feel no other or greater interest in the institutions of the State than other patriotic citizens should feel, and no men or set of men could be further than we from recommending either a money appropriation or a provision for more help unless it were needed, but by our position we are brought to see what this institution requires, and we would not feel that we had performed our duty if we did not make known these crying needs.

Our observation and experience lead us to further respectfully submit, to the end that good and efficient service may be secured and retained in the management of the eleemosynary institutions of the State, that our laws should be so changed as to take the selection of the officials of such institutions entirely out of politics and beyond the power of every incoming Governor to change the head of these institutions without good and

sufficient cause; and that the salary of superintendents and assistant physicians, which is now altogether too meager, be fixed at such reasonable figures as will secure and retain the talent and ability required to properly and economically treat and restore the diseased mind. We feel confident that the patriotism and the love, devotion and attachment of some of the physicians of our State to the character of labor and service has alone given the State the benefit of their experience and skill. But this will not always be, and the State must, like others, pay for the required knowledge and ability.

At this institution the assistant physicians, Drs. Nichols and McJunkin; the storekeeper and accountant, Mr. G. E. Kelly; the matron, Mrs. Minnie Holly, and the apothecary, Mr. Clark Goodman, who is also an all round excellent aid and clerk to the Superintendent, give entire satisfaction and efficient service in their respective capacities, and deserve better pay for the amount and character of labor they perform.

The attached report of the Superintendent and the statements and tables in connection therewith are so full and complete that it is unnecessary for the board to do more than refer to them.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for repeated assurances of your deep interest in the welfare of this institution, and to assure you that to the best of our ability it shall have that care and attention demanded of us that its great necessities and the well being of its unfortunate inmates require.

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 Excellency's consideration the following report of the operations of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane since February 4th, 1899, the day on which I assumed charge of the same, and with such other data as could be obtained from the record covering the period from November 1st, 1898, to February 4th, 1899.

There were on the records November 1st, 1898, 975 patients—506 males and 469 females. There were admitted from November 1st, 1898, to October 31st, 1899, 342 patients—269 males and 73 females. The whole number treated during the year was 1317—775 males and 542 females. There were discharged, restored, 156—112 males and 44 females. There were discharged, improved, 54—24 males and 30 females. Discharged, stationary, 3 males. Escaped and not returned, 1 male. Sixty-three died—45 males and 18 females. Total discharged, escaped and died, 277—185 males and 92 females. Remaining in the hospital November 1st, 1899, 1023—584 males, 439 females. There were out on furlough, 17—6 males, 11 females. There were remaining on hand November 1st, 1899, 1040—590 males, 450 females. There were on the record and credited to the hospital on November 1st, 1898, 975 patients—506 males, 469 females. Admitted from November 1st, 1898, to February 4th, 1899, 114—89 males, 25 females. Total number treated during that time, 1089—595 males, 494 females. Discharged restored during that time, 11—5 males, 6 females. Thirteen died—10 males, 3 females. Total discharged and died from November 1st, 1898, to February 4th, 1899, 24—15 males, 9 females. There were remaining in the hospital on February 4th, 1899, 1025—563 males, 462 females. There were out on furlough February 4th, 1899, 40—17 males, 23 females. Total on the record and credited to the hospital February 4th, 1899, 1065—580 males, 485 females. There were admitted from February 4th, 1899, to October 31st, 1899, 228—180 males, 48 females. Total number treated from February 4th to October 31st, 1899, 1293—760 males, 533 females. There were discharged restored from February 4th to October 31st, 1899, 145—107 males, 38 females. There were discharged improved during that time 54—24 males, 30 females. There were discharged unimproved, 3 males. There was one male escaped and not returned. There were a number who escaped, but all except one were returned or discharged after it was learned that they were doing well. Fifty died from February 4th to October 31st, 1899—35 males, 15 females. The whole number discharged, escaped and died was 253—170 males, 83 females. There were remaining in the hospital on October 31st, 1899, 1023—584 males, 439 females. There were out on furlough October 31st, 1899, 17—6 males, 11 females. The whole

number on hand October 31st, 1899, 1041—591 males, 450 females, which includes the one male out on escape.

A new annex was completed in 1898, and during the latter part of that year and the first of the present year a large number of males were admitted, and since February 4th, all males eligible to admission for whom application was made have been admitted, the new addition providing room for males being ample to provide for them. The female department being overcrowded, only a limited number of females could be admitted, and then only when one would be discharged or died. There were 48 females admitted during that time, and a number returned from furlough.

A very large majority of the patients now present are incurable. So many chronic cases have accumulated that in the present capacity of the institution it cannot be hoped to discharge many as restored in future, and there can be admissions only as others are discharged. The wards are crowded to their greatest capacity, and every available space occupied, except a few vacancies in the male department, and one basement ward for negro men, which cannot be utilized until an appropriation is made for more attendants. In nearly all the small rooms that were intended to be occupied, and properly so, by one patient, are two. The dormitories are filled to the limit of their capacity. There is great risk from crowding so many insane people together in one room; while it may be quite safe in the cases of some, there are a great many who should have separate rooms. As it is, it requires the utmost vigilance to prevent injury. It has been the policy in the crowded condition of the female department, when a vacancy existed to give preference to the most violent and acute cases, and especially, when possible, to admit those who unfortunately had to be confined in the jails.

Among the admissions there were necessarily a number of chronic cases, for whom there is little hope of restoration, yet their condition can be greatly benefitted. Many whose condition was not reported before their arrival were in a feeble state of health, and a number of old persons were admitted who were physically almost exhausted. Some of these whose nervous systems were also shattered died soon after admission. In a very large majority of the deaths, the patients were either quite old or had been in an exhausted condition for a considerable length of time. One was over 80 years of age, two between 70 and 80, and three between 60 and 70, and twelve over 50 years of age.

It will be noted in the tables giving the causes of death that 14 died of consumption, a disease that is prevalent in these hospitals.

Among those discharged restored 4 had been in the hospital over 5 years. Of these one had remained 13 years, 2 for 7 years and 1 for 5 years.

I beg to call your attention to the accompanying statistical tables, which are full, and contain all the information that may be desirable in regard to the admission and discharge of patients, the diseases, deaths, etc. They embody all the history of patients that is generally necessary. An epidemic of measles prevailed in some of the wards in the early spring months, and over 40 persons were attacked. This epidemic was traced to a female patient who had been furloughed, and was exposed to the disease while at home. On returning she came in contact with a large number of patients, was herself attacked with the disease, and though efforts were

immediately made to confine it, the mischief had already been done, and over 40 persons contracted it. Among these were several attendants. There was but one death, which was caused by a complication of broncho-pneumonia in a male patient whose system was already enfeebled by disease.

There were in the house on October 31st, 1899, 83 epileptics—52 males and 31 females. It is unfortunate that this class of cases should be mingled with the other forms of insanity. It has an injurious effect upon the other class of patients, and it will be a propitious day for these institutions when the epileptic hospital is completed and ready for the admission of those for whom it is intended. Another class of patients are admitted to these hospitals that has an injurious effect upon many of the innocent patients confined within them. I allude to the criminal insane, whose presence, when it is known, and it is difficult to prevent a knowledge of the fact from reaching the ward where they are confined, has its untoward influence. The sensitive, susceptible and suspicious patients resent it, become restive and sometimes excitable. This class of cases might be very easily and economically provided for by establishing one or more wards at the State penitentiary, where they could receive the necessary care and treatment, which should cost the State no more than at present. Another important matter in this connection to which I beg to respectfully invite your attention is the providing cottages at these hospitals for the isolation of the consumptive patients. This deadly disease is prevalent at these institutions, as I have alluded to elsewhere. It is well known that the germs of tuberculosis are infectious. These wards, inhabited as they are by from 50 to 75 patients, usually have several cases of this disease among them, and prove prolific culture beds for its propagation. Those who, though apparently healthy are susceptible by an inherited tendency more readily contract it, and fall an easy prey to so fatal a malady.

In assuming charge on February 4th, 1899, I found the patients comfortable and well cared for. A new annex for males had been completed in 1898, and was nearly filled with patients. It has required much labor and time to grade the grounds around it, and to protect the foundation of the building, one corner of which sustained a considerable crack, and will require an appropriation for its repair. It has been a task of considerable effort to clean up the premises, keep them in passable order, grade the grounds and institute such repairs as our limited means would afford. The work so necessary to health and good sanitary surroundings has been only partially completed. The main buildings are very much out of repair, due to a want of sufficient means and inadequate help. It is a misfortune that such buildings upon which so much money has been spent in their erection should be permitted to crumble and decay for the want of sufficient funds to preserve and keep them in repair. Much of the wood work, including many floors, need replacing by new, and all is sadly in need of thorough painting. It is of paramount importance in all such extensive buildings to keep intact a good roof that does not leak, and an ample protection to the foundation. It is unfortunate that in the matter of repairs an appropriation for that purpose should be so small as to cover so little of the work necessary.

In an institution such as this any repairs that may become necessary should be thorough and permanent. There is necessarily great and fre-

quent need of repair from the character of the patients who inhabit its wards.

Skilled labor is required here as elsewhere; indeed, if any difference, the necessity is greater. It is the highest degree of economy to have work of this character well done, and this can be accomplished only by competent workmen, and they command more than the meagre salaries provided for them here, which of course renders it difficult to obtain such as are desirable and profitable.

Many repairs have been made both in and out of the buildings, plastering, painting, girding the walls of the female infirmary and other buildings together with iron rods, laying pipes, new floors for the cow stables, new gates, fencing, bridges, moving hog shelters and troughs, with a great many other repairs and improvements.

The old laundry is well nigh untenable, much too small for the present population, and when the laborers have retired after the day's work is done, leaving it quiet and alone, resembles an antiquated and deserted building, with its decaying and worn floors, its weather-beaten sides, its smoked walls and its worn machinery. But fortunately the present state of affairs will soon be changed, and in a few months this dilapidated building will be replaced by a splendid new laundry, with its bright machinery, its electric force, its comfortable sewing room, its efficient drying and counting rooms, and the hum of its sewing machines, its burnished boilers, its manglers, separators and wringers will be music to the ears of those who will spend the hours of the day within its walls, engaged in the all important work of sterilizing and cleansing the apparel worn by the inmates, a labor so requisite in the prevention of disease and the preservation of health. Thanks to the efforts of your Excellency, the Board of Managers, and our mutual friend, the Hon. O. B. Colquitt. This capacious and well arranged building, if properly equipped when completed, will be of inestimable service to this institution and greatly facilitate the work of washing, making, mending, etc., and at the same time proving a source of economy.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated \$32,000 to erect an annex for females to correspond with the one completed last year for males, and to accommodate about 250 patients. For the laundry \$10,500 was appropriated. Mr. C. A. Gill, an accomplished architect of Dallas, having been appointed by your Excellency to draw the plans and specifications for these buildings, and to supervise their construction, began the work immediately after his appointment, submitting the same to the board for their approval. He advised that advertisements for bids be postponed until August, for the reason that building material was then very high, and the demand for brick especially greater than the supply; that by waiting the pressure would be somewhat relieved, the price of material reduced, and his advice was acted upon. The advertisement was begun in the latter part of August, and run through the first week in September.

The bids were opened on the 11th day of September by the Board of Managers at a special meeting held on that day for the purpose, and the contracts were let.

The lowest bid for the construction of the laundry was \$9,400, by G. W. Donaghey & Co., and the contract for its erection was awarded to this firm. The lowest bid for heating the laundry was \$495, and the lowest

bid for the plumbing of the same was \$352, both by the Atlanta Steam Heating Co., and to this firm the contracts were let. The total amount of bids was \$10,247. The amount appropriated being \$10,500, the extra work necessary for its completion and connection will probably require all of the balance.

The lowest bid for the construction of the annex was \$26,900, by G. W. Donaghey & Co., and to whom the contract was awarded. The lowest bid for heating the annex was \$2,349. The lowest bid for plumbing of the annex was \$2,610, both by the Atlanta Steam Heating Co., and to this firm was awarded these contracts. It was estimated that steam connection in addition would cost about \$640. The architect's fees \$2,000. The total amount being about \$34,500. The amount appropriated was \$32,000. It will be seen that this condition left a deficiency of about \$2,500. It was learned that all building material and freight rates had advanced considerably over last year's prices. After a careful and thorough discussion of the matter by the board at this meeting, it was decided before the contracts were signed to ask the consent of your Excellency to declare a deficiency of \$2,500, let the Board of Managers borrow the amount, if needed, before the next meeting of the Legislature, proceed with the work and petition that body for an appropriation to cover that amount. The following preamble and resolution in regard to it being unanimously passed:

"Whereas, After opening the bids this day for the erection of the annex, laundry, plumbing and heating it was found that the lowest bids were in excess of the appropriation to cover the entire cost, and after consultation by telephone with Governor Jos. D. Sayers, and obtaining his consent to create a deficiency; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, do hereby declare a deficiency in the appropriation for the construction of the above named buildings, plumbing and heating of the same, to the amount of \$2,500, and that such amount be borrowed by this board, should it become necessary to do so, and the Legislature at its next meeting be petitioned to appropriate sufficient money to cover the amount, and the Governor requested to embody the same in his message to that body."

The work of construction began on the 15th day of October, and is now in progress. The walls of the laundry showing just above the ground, and the trenches for the foundation of the annex are being excavated. While the work will be somewhat protracted on account of the difficulty in obtaining suitable brick, it is hoped that the progress will not be seriously interrupted until both buildings are completed, and that they will be firm and substantial, proving to be permanent and useful for the purposes for which they were intended to subserve, a credit to the State, the Board of Managers, the architect and contractors. It is hoped that in another year these buildings will be occupied, relieving the counties, and especially the jails, of this unfortunate class of females. The laundry is located north of the east wing about three hundred feet, and the annex is located about one hundred and sixty feet distant, and east from the east wing of the main building; will be pleasantly situated on an eminence gently sloping on all sides, that will facilitate drainage and a sufficient distance from the

other buildings to prevent the spread of fire if it should happen to break out.

I beg to refer you to the report of the store keeper and accountant, showing in detail the expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1899. Also the expenditures from February 4, 1899, to October 31, 1899. It will be observed that those patients who were out on furlough and still connected with the hospital were not included when calculating the daily attendance, only those actually in the hospital were counted. It has been the earnest endeavor to clothe the patients comfortably and decently, to supply them with sufficient plain, but substantial food, avoiding extravagance in anything. Large quantities of both sweet and butter milk are used daily. The best beef that can be had, which is inspected on the hoof, slaughtered on the premises and inspected again afterwards.

As you will observe from this report a large quantity of vegetables were used which added to their health and well being. About seventy-five acres were planted in vegetables and melons. The constant rains during the spring rendered it impracticable to keep them free from grass and give them that degree of cultivation necessary for the greatest development and yield. Following this came a protracted drought which dwarfed and diminished the yield of many plants, made sterile and killed many others; yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, it will be seen from the store keeper's report that a great many vegetables, melons, etc., were produced.

The yield of the farm was not so good as it should have been, owing to the same adverse circumstances, yet the agricultural production was not an inconsiderable item. These products are greatly needed here for daily use. Everything that can be produced can be profitably consumed. It was the policy to cultivate every acre of arable land in such products as could with advantage be utilized on the premises. The farm and garden were fertilized to the greatest extent that the means at hand would admit of and this fertilizing is very necessary. It is very important to this institution to keep the farm and garden in the highest state of cultivation possible, the fences and bridges in good repair, and farming implements in as perfect order as practicable. There can be no doubt that the land belonging to the State is of great value to the hospital. While the products are very necessary and much more than pay for the cost of production, its cultivation is a very important means of exercise and diversion for the male patients, by far the greater number of whom being accustomed to rural pursuits. It is in fact a means of treatment and large numbers of them work in the field with great advantage to themselves.

The products of the dairy are also included in the report of the store keeper, and it will be observed that it is an item of considerable importance, the butter being made under the supervision of the matron. The Holstein herd is composed of as fine stock as there is in the State. There are forty-nine cows, of these six are registered and I am informed that many of the others are thoroughbred, but for some reason that I have not been able to learn could not be registered. There are four one-year-old heifers and twenty-three calves. The male is said to be thoroughbred and I have made an effort to have him registered, but for some reason of which I am unable to explain could not be accomplished. It was decided that there was a loss to the State by not being able to register the offspring from the herd, therefore two fine thoroughbred males between twelve and

sixteen months of age and ready for service this fall were, by the advice and with the consent of the Board of Managers, purchased, one of which obtained the sweepstakes prize at the Dallas Fair in October last. All the male progeny from the registered cows by these animals can be sold for good prices, while the females will be needed for use at the hospital and will be more valuable because of being registered. The total number of the entire herd at present is seventy-nine.

The matron's report will show the work of the laundry and sewing room, the amount of soap made, etc. This is a very important part of the institution; it is absolutely necessary as a sanitary measure to keep the apparel of the patients and their bed clothing clean and in repair. It was necessary, however, to limit the number of pieces laundered and the amount of work done in the sewing room because of a lack of help and space.

Before this institution had assumed the present proportions with a smaller population it had a greater number of employes. Just as the spring of 1899, like the Twenty-sixth Legislature, was passing into history the names of one seamstress, one laundress, one carpenter, one dairyman, the florist and scavenger, whose services are so important and the loss of which is sadly felt, also passed from the pay roll. The population was greater during the past year than at any time in the history of the institution, and the buildings more extensive, yet instead of adding to the force in order to keep up the work, it was reduced to less than it was previously, and crippled to a considerable extent the efficiency of the management. The estimates to the Legislature called for only what was actually needed. The reductions of the salaries of the medical officers, already too meagre, by requiring them to board their families, is not calculated to benefit the State nor the unfortunate patients they are expected to treat. It requires all the time of these men to perform properly their duties, and the work is laborious. When the patients are all in the house and beginning their rounds at 8:30 a. m. if conscientious in their work they cannot visit every ward and complete the morning duties by 12 o'clock m.; and they are required to make the rounds through all the wards twice daily. The services of men who are competent and adapted to these positions command much greater remuneration and they cannot afford to make such sacrifice as to accept them. It also brings discredit upon the profession of medicine. Skilled mechanics command much better salaries than common laborers. These great institutions should command skilled professional service.

The position of store keeper and accountant is one of responsibility and the duties are very arduous. The services of a first class business man with experience and judgment is needed, and it is very difficult to command such services for less than \$100 per month.

A good hospital constructed for the purpose and properly managed is by far the most suitable place for the treatment of mental disease. It is not only the most suitable from a scientific point of view, but the most economical. In a hospital like this these afflicted people have a greater amount of freedom than can be given elsewhere, and the greatest amount of freedom that can be allowed them consistent with their own and the welfare of others, is essential in the treatment. When closely confined to one room or a small space they become fretted and restless from the irrita-

tion it causes and grow more excitable, often a febrile condition ensues which still further increases the excitement and death may result or the lapse into a chronic and probably incurable state. In these institutions all patients whose physical conditions will permit are taken out into the grounds for a walk, or under the trees if warm enough, and kept out several hours of the morning and afternoon of each day in suitable weather. The freedom thus given, the exercise with the changes from ward to open air, relieves the monotony and the tension of mind, changes the channel of thought, and is conducive to physical health. We may safely assume as a rule that all mental diseases cause a shock to the physical and nervous systems, resulting in an atonic condition, which requires tonic and reconstructive agents for the upbuilding and restoring the shattered state of the economy. Depressing remedies are generally not indicated in the insane and the use of anodynes and hypnotics should be reduced to the minimum, administered with judgment and guarded with remedies that will counteract their depressing effects. Such agents as will soothe and tranquilize the irritated nervous system are indicated, and a remedy that is appropriate in one case may be contra-indicated in another. It is very important to watch the physical condition and correct, as soon as possible, any deviation from the normal. Kindness in the management of the insane is essential to success. They are as susceptible to courteous manners and gentle ways and kindly tones as those whose reason is intact, and often are acutely appreciative of a generous act. It is frequently difficult to convince persons who are supposed to be sane that these people are incapable of reasoning to a greater or less extent and not responsible for what they say or do. It is inhuman to resent the acts and language of an insane person and punish them for it. It is true that some of them understand their offenses and can in great measure control the will power, but punishment only renders them worse and in many cases is a positive injury. Classification and proper association when practicable are important. To group similar types in some cases and the opposite in others often results in good, changing from ward to ward in certain classes with judgment, showing them some special attention and courtesy, and diverting their thoughts from themselves, when possible, are measures to be constantly used. It is impossible to describe the symptoms in similar and opposite types to be classified, when to change to another ward, the kind of attention to extend, etc. Only long experience and observation can teach when to do these things. Amusements and recreation should be provided, reading, writing and games. The weekly dance, so common in all institutions, is especially enjoyed by them. Amusements are a very important part of the treatment and should be liberally provided for. Books, papers and journals all have a good effect when properly used. The resources of those who are entrusted with the care of the insane are often taxed to their utmost to invent amusement and proper diversion for them. Insane patients in a large majority of cases are susceptible to the soothing influences of all things beautiful and pleasing in art and nature. The grounds of a hospital such as this should be extensive, ornamented and beautified in as high a degree of perfection as skill and labor can render it. Trees, shrubbery and flowers should receive that care in culture which only can be given by a skilled florist, whose salary when he is efficient would prove a good investment. Land-

scape gardening is pleasing to the eye, an attractive recreation, receives more care than the ordinary garden, and is generally made more productive. Drives and walks, whose monotony is relieved by curves and winding routes and free from mud in wet weather, over the premises is of much value for the exercise, recreation and diversion of patients. All these things are a part of the treatment for a mind diseased.

Psychiatry is a great specialty, and some of the ablest men in the profession are alienists. It requires constant labor and long experience to become proficient in this branch. Only skilled physicians can treat successfully the insane. A man who has sufficient natural ability with acquired learning from long and patient study is competent to treat this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens only after many years of close observation and actual experience in a hospital where he comes in contact with the different types and degrees of this class of diseases each day, even then he is only successful when he has a certain amount of tact and natural aptitude. A large number of physicians, as well as the general public, have an unfortunate and erroneous idea that there is opprobrium and mysticism attached to insanity. They do not stop to think that mental as well as other diseases are produced by natural causes, that insanity is in reality a disease. The patient's peculiar acts and language and ideas are only symptoms of disease that has invaded the intellectual organs of man, the highest organism of the economy, the structure of which is of the most delicate and intricate mechanism known to the human mind. Like a musical instrument out of tune with its harsh discordant notes, the delicate cells and vessels and meshes of the convolutions of the human brain—the seat of intellect—have been interrupted in their functions by some cause not always known, an injury, physical disease, mental strain, or the nervous fluid and that of the vessels may have been poisoned by some of the germs that eternally menace the human system, the result is the unreasoning and ravings which are the discordant notes of a mind unstrung.

While there has been a custom at these hospitals for years of furloughing patients, the statutes do not provide for it. It is undoubtedly of much value in certain cases where care and judgment is exercised. It is very important to know when to furlough a patient, whose restoration is not complete, and also of apparently harmless chronic cases that seem to be easily controlled. Often this is of great advantage, and in cases that seem to be incurable when harmless and can be managed at home, the change may be of great benefit and serve the double purpose of relieving the hospitals so that more urgent cases can be admitted, and receive the benefit of treatment. When a patient is furloughed their friends bear their expenses to and from the hospital. A law governing the furloughing of patients would be important, because of its medico-legal interest, requiring the friends to give bond for his care and safe keeping and return to the hospital if not doing well. I have written this brief outline indicating the methods of treatment because it was requested.

The law governing the admission of patients might be changed to great advantage for the patient as well as an economical measure for the State. Jury trials of the insane are unfortunate. They are carried into court in the presence of the judge, the jury, the counsel and the witnesses, guarded by an officer, the trial proceeds with charges preferred and the

testimony elicited as in criminal cases. The patient is not conscious of having committed an offense against the law and yet his trial goes on, he is convicted and confined in jail. In most cases he is unable to understand its purport, and the deduction is that he is persecuted, and the whole proceedings in many cases bewilder, excite and torment him into a frenzy that is of much injury, the memory of which is constantly rising before him like Banquo's Ghost that will not down. Some of the patients of this hospital who have been inmates for several years often refer to it and demand to know what the charges against them were, and declare that the entire proceedings were unjust and illegal.

To the Rt. Rev. A. C. Garrett, D. D., to the Rev. W. D. Christian and Rev. T. B. Pittman we are indebted for religious services which were enjoyed by the household and in whose behalf I beg to thank them.

To the Board of Managers, whose able advice and influence and presence on numerous occasions, and who were ready to assist me in whatever matter of interest came up, who stood by and sustained me in trying ordeals, I am greatly indebted, and for which language fails to express the gratitude I feel. Broad minded, liberal hearted, able business men, feeling a just pride in this great institution, have on many occasions sacrificed their own personal interests to serve it, and look after its welfare.

To the Assistant Physicians, Drs. J. R. Nichols and S. W. McJunkin, who have conscientiously and faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them, constantly at their posts, taking an interest in the health and welfare of the patients, ever ready to aid me with their assistance and council, I beg herein to express my sincere thanks.

To Mr. G. E. Kelly, store keeper and accountant, whose able management of his department, whose kind aid in matters that did not come strictly within the line of his duty, I am especially grateful.

I take occasion also to express my thanks to Mrs. M. Holly, who has presided over the domestic affairs of the household, for faithful service and for her readiness at all times to assist in anything pertaining to the well-being of the institution, and for personal kindness.

To Mr. C. Goodman, the druggist, whose efficient service in this important department, and for whose valuable assistance in the voluminous correspondence of the institution, I am under many obligations and beg herein to thank him.

I must also express my grateful acknowledgments to Miss Ida Walker, Supervisor of the female department, whose efficient management and helpful aid rendered always with cheerful alacrity and industry has lightened to a considerable degree the burden of cares of that side of the house.

To Mr. G. Williams, Supervisor of the male department, a position of much importance, for his faithful and valuable services to the institution. Ever at his post of duty and ready to aid in anything for the benefit of the patients, I herewith tender my hearty thanks.

To Mr. Krebs, the Engineer, Mr. J. H. Cobb, the Farmer, and to all of the officers and employes for their faithful service, cheerful obedience to the rules and kind care of the patients, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

To your Excellency for many kindnesses, for your generous support and valuable aid in the administration of affairs here, I beg to express my sincere gratitude.

The responsibility of a great charge like this is of serious moment. The conscientious superintendent feels keenly the burden and can all the more appreciate the kind offices, the faithful observance of duty, the loyalty and generous support of all those who are in any way connected with the institution. Success in any degree can only be attained when there is a thorough coöperation and a blending of the best efforts of all in one harmonious whole.

There is a limitless work here for a competent man to do, engaging every moment of his time, all of his faculties, taxing to the utmost degree all of his resources and touching with pathetic tenderness his deepest sympathy. Studying with unabated interest the characteristics of each individual, investigating the condition of every organ, repairing the broken places and restoring the functions of all to their normal state, changing the channel of perverted thought that has been turned into an abnormal groove and train the mental functions of many to glide from a tempest into that calm which brings a restoration to original health, and all improved to a greater or less degree, is a most engaging and glorious pursuit. Becoming more and more familiar with the details, the characteristics of the patients and the executive duties generally, renders each year's work more and more efficient and more valuable.

The writer is deeply sensible of his own incapacity to attain that degree of skill so necessary to acquire even a modicum of success. Under the circumstances surrounding him he has done his best.

J. T. WILSON,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of Population for Year Ending October 31, 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on hand November 1st, 1898.....	506	469	975
Admitted during the year.....	269	73	342
Total number treated.....	775	542	1,317
Discharged, restored.....	112	44	156
Discharged, improved.....	24	30	54
Discharged, unimproved.....	3	.....	3
Died.....	45	18	63
Total discharged and died.....	184	92	276
Remaining in house October 31st, 1899.....	584	439	1,023
Out on furlough October 31st, 1899.....	6	11	17
Out on escape.....	1	.....	1
Total on hand October 31st, 1899.....	591	450	1,041

TABLE No. 2.

Movement of Population from November 1, 1898, to February 4, 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on hand November 1st, 1898.....	506	469	975
Admitted from November 1st, 1898, to February 4th, 1899..	89	25	114
Total number treated during above time.....	595	494	1,089
Discharged, restored.....	5	6	11
Died.....	10	3	13
Total discharged and died.....	15	9	24
Remaining in house February 3rd, 1899.....	563	462	1,025
Out on furlough February 3rd, 1899.....	17	23	40
Total on hand February 3rd, 1899.....	580	485	1,065

TABLE No. 3.

Movement of Population from February 4, 1899, to October 31, 1899.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on hand Feb. 4th, 1899.....	580	485	1,065
Admitted from Feb. 4th, to Oct. 31st, 1899.....	180	48	228
Total number treated.....	760	533	1,293
Discharged, restored.....	107	38	145
Discharged, improved.....	24	30	54
Discharged, unimproved.....	3	.....	3
Died.....	35	15	50
Total discharged and died.....	169	83	252
Remaining in house Oct. 31st, 1899.....	584	439	1,023
Out on furlough Oct. 31st, 1899.....	6	11	17
Out on escape.....	1	.....	1
Total on hand Oct. 31st, 1899.....	591	450	1,041

TABLE No. 4.

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
Total.....	4,284	12,790	2,110	305	81	7	15	725	3,243

TABLE No. 5.

How Admitted.

First.—All indigent and public pay patients are admitted upon the application of the county judge, after having been tried and convicted in the county court.

Second.—Private patients upon the application of parent, near relative or guardian, under oath, and the certificate of a reputable physician endorsed by the county judge, accompanied by a bond.

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Angelina.....	2	.....	2
Anderson.....	3	.....	3
Archer.....	1	.....	1
Baylor.....	1	.....	1
Bell.....	2	.....	2
Bosque.....	1	.....	1
Bowie.....	2	1	3
Camp.....	3	.....	3
Clay.....	1	.....	1
Cass.....	1	.....	1
Cherokee.....	4	1	5
Collin.....	6	6	12
Cooke.....	6	.....	6
Comanche.....	7	1	8
Coryell.....	4	2	6
Dallas.....	33	4	37
Denton.....	3	.....	3
De Witt.....	1	.....	1
Eastland.....	4	1	5
Edwards.....	1	.....	1
Ellis.....	6	3	9
El Paso.....	3	.....	3
Erath.....	4	.....	4
Falls.....	3	.....	3
Fayette.....	1	.....	1
Fannin.....	11	4	15
Foard.....	1	.....	1
Freestone.....	1	.....	1
Grayson.....	7	4	11
Goliad.....	1	.....	1
Gregg.....	.....	1	1
Galveston.....	1	.....	1
Hall.....	.....	1	1
Hardeman.....	1	.....	1
Harris.....	8	.....	8
Hamilton.....	2	.....	2
Harrison.....	2	.....	2
Henderson.....	4	1	5
Hill.....	3	1	4
Hopkins.....	4	.....	4
Hood.....	1	.....	1
Hunt.....	10	2	12
Jack.....	1	2	3

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of those Admitted since October 31, 1898—continued.

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jasper	2	.....	2
Jefferson.....	1	.....	1
Jones.....	1	.....	1
Johnson.....	5	3	8
Kaufman.....	2	2	4
Kinney.....	1	.....	1
Limestone.....	4	.....	4
Lamar.....	7	.....	7
Leon.....	2	2	4
Lubbock.....	1	.....	1
McLennan.....	12	1	13
McCulloch.....	1	.....	1
Matagorda.....	1	.....	1
Midland.....	1	.....	1
Milam.....	1	1	2
Mills.....	.....	1	1
Morris.....	1	.....	1
Montague.....	3	2	5
Nacogdoches.....	4	.....	4
Navarro.....	10	1	11
Newton.....	1	.....	1
Nolan.....	1	.....	1
Palo Pinto.....	.....	1	1
Panola.....	3	1	4
Parker.....	2	.....	2
Polk.....	1	1	2
Rains.....	1	1	2
Red River.....	3	.....	3
Robertson.....	2	1	3
Rusk.....	1	.....	1
San Augustine.....	1	.....	1
Shackelford.....	2	1	3
Shelby.....	4	2	6
Smith.....	3	1	4
Stephens.....	1	.....	1
Tarrant.....	3	3	6
Taylor.....	1	1	2
Titus.....	1	.....	1
Tyler.....	1	1	2
Upshur.....	2	1	3
Van Zandt.....	5	5	10
Walker.....	2	.....	2
Wichita.....	1	.....	1
Wilbarger.....	1	.....	1
Williamson.....	2	.....	2
Wise.....	2	3	5
Wood.....	1	2	3
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 7.

Nativity of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alabama.....	9	2	11
Arkansas.....	8	7	15
Austria.....		1	1
Bohemia.....	1		1
California.....	1		1
Canada.....	1		1
Connecticut.....	1		1
England.....		1	1
Georgia.....	14	2	16
Germany.....	7	1	8
Illinois.....	5		5
Indian Territory.....	1		1
Indiana.....	2		2
Iowa.....	2		2
Ireland.....	5	1	6
Italy.....	1		1
Kansas.....	1		1
Kentucky.....	5	1	6
Louisiana.....	9	3	12
Massachusetts.....	1		1
Mexico.....	3		3
Michigan.....	1		1
Mississippi.....	20	4	24
Missouri.....	6	5	11
New York.....	2		2
North Carolina.....	2		2
Ohio.....	4		4
Pennsylvania.....	1		1
Russia.....	2		2
South Carolina.....	1	1	2
Sweden.....	2		2
Tennessee.....	29	7	36
Texas.....	77	24	101
Unknown.....	40	8	48
Virginia.....	4	5	9
West Virginia.....	1		1
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 8.**Number at each Age when Admitted since October 31, 1898.**

	Males	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	19	4	23
From 20 to 25 years.....	44	15	59
From 25 to 30 years.....	43	15	58
From 30 to 35 years.....	27	12	39
From 35 to 40 years.....	35	10	45
From 40 to 50 years.....	51	8	59
From 50 to 60 years.....	28	4	32
From 60 to 70 years.....	13	2	15
From 70 to 80 years.....	7	2	9
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 9.**Civil Condition of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	127	17	144
Married.....	107	43	150
Widowed.....	12	11	23
Unknown.....	23	2	25
Total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 10.**Occupation of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agent.....	5	1	6
Barber.....	3	.....	3
Bookkeeper.....	1	.....	1
Carpenter.....	6	.....	6
Clerk.....	7	.....	7
Cook.....	1	.....	1
Druggist.....	3	.....	3
Druggist's wife.....	.....	1	1
Editor.....	1	.....	1
Farmer.....	122	2	124
Farmer's wife.....	.....	37	37
Farmer's daughter.....	.....	4	4
Gardener.....	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 10.

Occupation of those Admitted since October 31, 1898—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hack driver.....	1		1
Housekeeper.....		10	10
Jeweler.....	1		1
Laborer.....	34		34
Laborer's wife.....		1	1
Lawyer's wife.....		1	1
Mechanic.....	4		4
Merchant.....	7		7
Merchant's wife.....		2	2
Miner.....	1		1
Minister.....	1		1
Minister's wife.....		2	2
Musician.....	1		1
Music teacher.....		1	1
Painter.....	6		6
Peddler.....	2		2
Piano tuner.....	1		1
Physician.....	3		3
Physician's daughter.....		1	1
Railroad employe.....	2		2
Saddler.....	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1
Servant.....		1	1
Shepherd.....	1		1
Shoemaker.....	1		1
Stenographer.....	1		1
Stockman.....	4		4
Student.....	1	1	2
Teacher.....		2	2
Telegraph operator.....	1		1
Unknown.....	45	4	49
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 11.

Form of Insanity of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia, acute.....	13	8	21
Dementia, chronic.....	4	3	7
Dementia, paralytica.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, senile.....	3	.....	3
Mania, acute.....	131	42	173
Mania, chronic.....	42	2	44
Mania, epileptica.....	31	1	32
Mania, paralytica.....	1	.....	1
Mania, recurrent.....	29	.....	37
Melancholia, acute.....	11	9	20
Melancholia, chronic.....	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Attacks of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

Attacks.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	254	60	314
Second.....	10	8	18
Third.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	2	2	4
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 13.

Duration of Insanity of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 to 4 weeks.....	68	25	93
1 to 3 months.....	58	20	78
3 to 6 months.....	28	8	36
6 to 12 months.....	12	5	17
1 to 2 years.....	25	5	30
2 to 5 years.....	19	4	23
5 to 10 years.....	14	.....	14
10 to 15 years.....	6	2	8
Unknown.....	39	4	43
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 14.

Supposed Cause of Insanity of those Admitted since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	10	1	11
Anti-conception remedy.....		1	1
Business matters.....	2	3	5
Childbirth.....		3	3
Domestic trouble.....	3	4	7
Epilepsy.....	21	1	22
Fever.....	2	2	4
General debility.....	1		1
Grief.....	3	3	6
Gynecological.....		3	3
Hard study.....		1	1
Headache.....	1	1	2
Hereditv.....	21	5	26
Illness.....	6	4	10
Injury.....	12	2	14
Lactation.....		1	1
Litigation.....	1		1
Masturbation.....	3		3
Measles.....	1		1
Menopause.....		1	1
Narcotics.....	3	1	4
Over-exertion.....	2	1	3
Puberty.....		1	1
Religious excitement.....	3	6	9
Senility.....	3	1	4
Spiritualism.....	1		1
Thermic fever.....	7	1	8
Unknown.....	163	26	189
Grand total.....	269	73	342

TABLE No. 15.

Restored of those Attacked, at the Several Ages since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	3	11
From 20 to 25 years.....	21	9	30
From 25 to 30 years.....	13	7	20
From 30 to 35 years.....	14	11	25
From 35 to 40 years.....	17	6	23
From 40 to 45 years.....	9	4	13
From 45 to 50 years.....	11	3	14
From 50 to 60 years.....	12	1	13
From 60 to 70 years.....	7		6
From 70 to 80 years.....			
Grand total.....	112	44	156

TABLE No. 16.

Cause (Exciting) of Disease of those Restored since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Alcoholism.....	6	.....	6
Anti-conception remedy.....	.....	1	1
Business matters.....	1	.....	1
Cancer.....	1	.....	1
Domestic trouble.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	4	.....	4
General debility.....	1	.....	1
Grief.....	4	2	6
Hard study.....	1	.....	1
Heredity.....	11	3	14
Injury.....	4	.....	4
Illness.....	2	2	4
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Masturbation.....	4	.....	4
Narcotics.....	3	.....	3
Over-exertion.....	1	.....	1
Parturition.....	.....	2	2
Pregnancy.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	1	.....	1
Thermic fever.....	4	1	5
Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1
Uræmia.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	61	30	91
Grand total.....	112	44	156

TABLE No. 17.

Whole Duration of Disease of those Restored since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....	12	.....	12
From 3 to 6 months.....	23	5	28
From 6 to 9 months.....	22	11	33
From 9 to 12 months.....	16	5	21
From 12 to 18 months.....	11	10	21
From 18 to 24 months.....	9	3	12
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	2	5
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	1	7
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	.....	3
From 5 years and over.....	7	7	14
Grand total.....	112	44	156

TABLE No. 18.

Duration of Treatment of those Restored since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	1		1
From 1 to 3 months.....	19	5	24
From 3 to 6 months.....	38	8	46
From 6 to 9 months.....	14	5	19
From 9 to 12 months.....	22	9	31
From 12 to 18 months.....	9	9	18
From 18 to 24 months.....	9	2	11
From 2 to 3 years.....		2	2
From 3 to 4 years.....			
From 4 to 5 years.....			
From 5 years and over.....		4	4
Grand total.....	112	44	156

TABLE No. 19.

Form of Disease of those Restored since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute.....	54	24	78
Mania, Chronic.....	7	2	9
Mania, Epileptica.....	5		5
Mania, Recurrent.....	25	5	30
Dementia, Acute.....		4	4
Dementia, Senile.....	1		1
Melancholia, Acute.....	13	8	21
Melancholia, Chronic.....	6	1	7
Not insane.....	1		1
Grand total.....	112	44	156

TABLE No. 20.

Ages at Death of those who Died since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	3	1	4
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4
From 25 to 30 years.....	6	3	9
From 30 to 35 years.....	1	.....	1
From 35 to 40 years.....	6	3	9
From 40 to 45 years.....	7	3	10
From 45 to 50 years.....	6	2	8
From 50 to 60 years.....	10	2	12
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	1	3
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	2	2
From 80 years and over.....	1	.....	1
Grand total.....	45	18	63

TABLE No. 21.

Duration of Diseases of those who Died since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	6	.....	6
From 1 to 3 months.....	5	1	6
From 3 to 6 months.....	4	1	5
From 6 to 9 months.....	3	.....	3
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	2	3
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	.....	8
From 18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2
From 3 to 4 years.....	4	3	7
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	.....	3
From 5 to 10 years.....	5	5	10
From 10 to 15 years.....	4	4	8
Grand total.....	45	18	63

TABLE No. 22.

Cause of Death of those who have Died since October 31, 1898.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidental asphyxia	1	.....	1
Apoplexy	4	.....	4
Carcinoma of uterus .....	.....	1	1
Cerebritis.....	1	.....	1
Catarrhal pneumonia	1	.....	1
Chronic septic peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic convulsions.....	6	1	7
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	12	6	18
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	2	4
General paralysis of insane.....	1	.....	1
Heart clot	2	1	3
Abdominal hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	.....	1
Left hemiplegia	1	1	2
Paralysis agitans.....	1	.....	1
Ruptured spleen.....	1	.....	1
Venus trombi of right lower extremity .....	.....	1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9	5	14
Grand total	45	18	63

TABLE NO. 23.

Financial History.

Whole cost of supporting the Hospital for twelve months.	Average number of Patients.	Average cost for each Patient.		
		Per year.	Per month.	Per day.
'\$140,550 24	1,026	\$ 136 98	\$ 11 41½	\$.37½

STORE KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

J. T. Wilson, M. D., Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you the fifteenth annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1899.

To groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand October 31st, 1898.....	\$ 14,200 51	
To total expense.....	156,170 49	
By amount received from pay patients and remitted to State Treasurer.....		\$ 4,246 73
By groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand.....		14,333 38
By permanent improvement.....		5,219 01
By permanent property purchased.....		6,021 64
By actual current expenses.....		140,550 24
<hr/>		
Total.....	\$170,371 00	\$170 371 00
Average daily attendance for the year.....		1026
Cost per capita per annum.....		\$136 98
Cost per capita per diem.....		.37½

Only those actually in the building have been included in calculating the daily attendance. And in figuring the per capita cost the products of the garden, farm and dairy have not been included.

Very respectfully,
G. E. KELLY, Store Keeper.

Total expenditures for the year ending October 31st, 1899:

Salaries	\$ 38,459 64
Groceries, fuel, light and water.....	88,771 03
Transportation of patients.....	583 90
Contingent expense	525 16
Dry goods and clothing.....	19,617 51
Medical stores	1,618 88
Trees, seed and stock.....	73 85
Wagons, hacks and harness.....	310 05
Carpenter's tools	7 50
Mowers, plows and farm tools.....	260 92
Furniture and beds.....	1,788 94
General repairs	2,089 89
Mules, cows, horses and swine.....	198 50
Literature and amusement.....	578 09

Pipes and piping.....	\$	614	12
Basement floors		14	00
Laundry machinery		112	75
Fencing		153	06
Equipment of fire department.....		392	70
Total.....	\$	156,170	49

Amount expended from February 4th to October 31st, 1899, inclusive:

Salaries	\$	28,346	15
Groceries, fuel, light and water.....		63,527	10
Transportation of patients.....		573	25
Contingent expense		392	51
Dry goods and clothing.....		12,047	44
Medical stores		970	70
Trees, seed and stock		73	85
Wagons, hacks and harness.....		187	60
Carpenter's tools		7	50
Mowers, plows and farm tools.....		177	62
Furniture and beds.....		1,287	59
General repairs		1,720	22
Mules, horses, cows and swine.....		173	50
Literature and amusement.....		397	26
Pipes and piping.....		87	84
Laundry machinery		63	75
Fencing		114	06
Equipment of fire department.....		392	70
Total.....	\$	110,540	64

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

477 bushels onions	@	\$1 00	\$	477	00
146 bushels turnip greens.....	@	15		21	90
296 bushels mustard	@	15		39	90
21 bushels lettuce	@	20		4	20
27 bushels radishes	@	1 00		27	00
1619 dozen roasting ears.....	@	10		161	90
127 bushels turnips	@	50		63	50
98 bushels pepper	@	75		73	50
165 bushels English peas.....	@	75		123	75
852 bushels beets	@	50		426	00
633 bushels Irish potatoes.....	@	75		474	75
1099 pumpkins	@	05		54	95
158 bushels squashes	@	75		118	50
55 bushels black eye peas.....	@	1 00		55	00
162 bushels snap beans.....	@	50		81	00
233 quarts blackberries	@	10		23	30
585 bushels okra	@	75		438	75
2065 cantaloupes	@	03		61	95

3633 watermelons	@	08	\$ 290 64
10 bushels grapes	@	1 00	10 00
829 dozen cabbage.....	@	60	497 40
150 bushels tomatoes	@	50	75 00
25 bushels cucumbers	@	1 00	25 00
Total.....			\$3,624 89

FARM PRODUCTS.

1792 bushels corn	@ \$	25	\$ 448 00
776 bushels wheat	@	60	465 60
630 bushels oats	@	20	126 00
20 tons prairie hay.....	@	5 00	100 00
100 tons sorghum	@	5 00	500 00
55 tons alfalfa	@	8 00	440 00
5 tons broom corn.....	@	40 00	200 00
40 tons baled straw and oats.....	@	5 00	200 00
28,915 pounds pork.....	@	05	1,445 75
2500 pounds beef.....	@	05½	87 50
350 pigs raised.....	@	3 00	1,050 00
Total.....			\$5,062 85

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

37,400 gallons sweet milk.....	@ \$	20	\$7,480 00
2,260 pounds butter.....	@	20	452 00
6 thoroughbred calves.....	@	20 00	120 00
20 graded calves.....	@	10 00	200 00
Total.....			\$8,252 00

REPORT OF MATRON.

J. T. Wilson, M. D., Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully 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, 1899.

Respectfully,

MRS. MINNIE HOLLY, Matron.

GARMENTS MADE.

Aprons	142	Jackets, dining room.....	147
Awnings	2	Jackets, duck.....	46
Bonnets	375	Laundry bags.....	4
Bed ticks.....	758	Mosquito bars.....	74
Burial robes.....	20	Overalls	17
Baseball suits.....	12	Pants	868
Baseball shirts.....	2	Pillow cases.....	3297
Baby dresses.....	10	Pillow ticks.....	384
Buggy cover.....	1	Restraint strings.....	45
Chemise	654	Sheets	2703
Curtains	235	Shirts	1312
Capes	26	Shirts, night.....	139
Chair cushions.....	8	Splashers	6
Coffee bags.....	58	Spreads hemmed.....	25
Candy bags.....	1075	Transom covers.....	6
Dresses, plain.....	1482	Towels	2655
Dresses, trimmed.....	351	Table cloths.....	643
Dresses, duck.....	34	Table napkins.....	848
Drawers, duck.....	18	Underskirts	465
Drawers, men's.....	1051	Undershirts	364
Gowns	437		
Total number of garments made.....		20,799	

Garments repaired	4,954
Garments laundered.....	771,367

Chickens raised, dozen.....	20	Jam made, gallons.....	23
Eggs, dozen	419	Jelly made, gallons.....	10
Chow-chow made, gallons.....	21	Pickles, gallons.....	20
Preserves, gallons.....	19	Blackberries canned, gallons..	16
Soap made, pounds.....			20,250

