

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NORTH TEXAS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT TERRELL.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1894.



AUSTIN:

BEN C. JONES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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O. B. COLQUITT, PRESIDENT.

J. K. BUMPASS,

D. G. MCKELLAR,

J. B. PORTER,

S. E. WASKOM.

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JNO. PRESTON, M. D.....	SUPERINTENDENT.
B. F. CHURCH, M. D.....	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
T. B. BASS, M. D.....	SECOND ASST. PHYSICIAN.
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## NORTH TEXAS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

### REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

*To the Governor of Texas, Hon. James S. Hogg, Austin:*

DEAR SIR—We submit herewith the report of the North Texas Insane Asylum for the year ending October 31st, 1894. In doing so, we beg to call your especial attention to the statistics collected by the Superintendent, Dr. John Preston, obtained by him from the County Judges of a large number of counties, which show the number in the counties heard from of insane people that are cared for by the counties.

The North Texas Asylum, while built to accommodate 800 patients, has this year been carrying an average of 812, and the Asylum is now full, and new cases can not now be taken except as room is made by cures or deaths. The territory from which this institution is asked to take the insane is large and the population great, and the number of insane that must remain in county jails for want of asylum room must necessarily increase unless additional asylum room is made. As the Superintendent's report indicates, seventy more patients could be cared for here at a comparatively small cost by building a male infirmary.

We invite your careful scrutiny of the reports of the Superintendent, Steward and other officers of the asylum. The Steward's report is unusually elaborate and plain. We especially invite your attention to the per capita cost of supporting the insane, and believe it will compare favorably with similar institutions in other states.

The death rate has been very small—.05 per cent—while the per centage of discharged cured cases is large, being 65 per cent of those admitted and 15.3 of the whole number.

The products of the farm, garden and dairy for the year, at market price, amounts to \$20,711.00.

In making this, the fourth report of the present management, we are pleased to conclude it by saying that during the four years there has been perfect peace and harmony in the management of this Asylum. Dr. Preston, the Superintendent, has superintended and watched over the Asylum and the unfortunate people under his charge as a man would over his household, and guarded with jealous care the interests of the State. His able assistants, Drs. B. F. Church and T. B. Bass, have been earnest and constant co-workers with the Superintendent. The Steward, Mr. B. M. Crenshaw, has performed his duties with ability and correctness, and Mrs. Skaggs, as Matron, has likewise performed her duties well. The board of managers find pleasure in bearing witness to the competency and fitness of each of them.

The Asylum is in splendid condition and the board of managers invites public and private inspection of it. Especially do we ask an inspection by your excellency.

O. B. COLQUITT, President,  
JOHN B. PORTER,  
D. G. MCKELLAR,  
S. E. WASKOM,  
J. K. BUMPASS,  
Board of Managers.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To His Excellency James S. Hogg, Governor :*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the year ending October 31st, 1894: There were remaining in the Asylum October 31st, 1893, 397 males and 386 females; total, 783. There were admitted during the year: Males, 111; females, 128; total, 239. The whole number under treatment was: Males, 509; females, 513; total, 1022. There were discharged restored: Males, 56; females, 50; total, 106. Discharged improved: Males, 24; females, 25; total, 49. Discharged unimproved: Females, 2. Died: Males, 28; females, 24; total, 52. Remaining October 31st, 1894: Males, 401; females, 412; total, 813.

The per centage of discharges to number admitted was 65, to whole number treated, 15.3.

The per centage of deaths to whole number treated was .05. The number of applications made by county judges for the admission of insane during the year aggregates 400. Besides this number there have been applications for a number of private patients. Nearly all of the latter were refused for want of room, preference being given public indigent patients. The number of all classes refused admission will amount to 180, the number received being 239.

The increase in the population of the Asylum since October, 1893, has been only 30, which indicates the small margin we had for increased accommodations. At present nearly every bed in the institution is occupied, and for several months we have only been able to receive new patients as discharges were made. There has been a great pressure made upon this institution by county judges, the friends of the patients and other interested parties to have their insane admitted. It has been my aim to take all acute cases, but I have not at all times been able to do this. Still by far the larger part of those who were refused admission belonged to the class of chronic insane, including many epileptics.

It is hard to determine what is the duty of the State in reference to the care of epileptics. It is admitted by all alienists that while their condition can be ameliorated, very few compared with the whole number can be cured. In some countries and a few States of the Union, notably New York, colonies have been established with homes built upon the cottage system for the care and treatment of these helpless and almost hopeless beings. At such places large tracts of land have been put in cultivation, and between the intervals of their attacks it has been found that those affected with epilepsy could be induced to engage in farming and gardening, thereby materially adding to the means of their support. Whether this plan would operate in Texas or not I cannot venture an opinion, but judging by their aversion to work of any kind, their irritability of temper and their sensitiveness to the changes of the weather, from hot to cold or the reverse, it is fair to presume that their work

would be far from self-supporting in this climate. It is a fact that large numbers of these sorely afflicted people are accumulating in the Asylums of the State, and whenever admitted they are there to stay. That they have during their attacks a deleterious effect upon the acute insane is certainly true. To place them in a ward to themselves creates bedlam, and to know just what to do with them is an unsolved problem. Many of them are certainly dangerous to society and should be deprived of their liberty. They all need care and supervision. They are headstrong, ungovernable and always in trouble, and the question is asked, but not answered, what disposition shall be made of them?

I recently addressed every county judge in the State, propounding the following questions:

- 1st. How many insane persons are confined in your jail?
- 2nd. How many are on poor farms?
- 3rd. How many are cared for by their friends?
- 4th. Of these how many are idiots?
- 5th. How many are epileptics?

Of the 247 judges written to 144 responded, with the following results: In jails, 66; cared for by friends, 216; on poor farms, 91; total, 373. Of these 79 were idiots and 73 epileptics. One hundred counties, including many of the largest in the State, have not been heard from. From these figures, when we take into consideration the fact that there are many insane persons not known to the county judges, it is safe to estimate that there are in the State, outside of the Asylums, from 1000 to 1200 insane persons. A large number of these belong to the chronic and harmless classes and can be taken care of by their friends or the counties. There is a class, however, confined in the jails who should have relief. These are generally so violent that it is impossible to manage them without confinement or restraint. It is cruel to confine them with criminals, and yet it is impossible to receive all of them into the Asylums with present accommodations. I speak for this Asylum when I say that at a comparatively small cost an addition could be made to provide for 70 patients. By erecting a male infirmary to cost not more than \$15,000, or \$215 per capita, room could be made for 70 patients. This is less than one-half the usual cost of buildings. At present one of the wards of the male department is used as an infirmary. While it holds 55 patients, only 35 sick persons can be kept in it. An infirmary to hold 50 patients would enable us to use the sick ward for 55 healthy patients, and by this means the Asylum could receive 70 additional patients. I would suggest that if possible an appropriation be made for this purpose. There are some other additions and improvements looking to the betterment of the condition of the inmates that I could mention, but must forego at this time for reasons well known to all. I would, however, feel derelict in my duty to the many unfortunates residing here were I to fail to make a request in their behalf for a recreation hall. The weekly dances so much enjoyed by a large per cent of the patients, are held in the small chapel, which will only afford room for about 100, while 300 others, who would greatly enjoy these entertainments, are deprived of the pleasure. No one who is not conversant with the habits and enjoyments of the insane can appreciate the pleasure that these weekly dances give these unfortunate people. They enter into them with a zest that is pleasurable to behold and surprising to all who witness



them. As a means of treatment they are very beneficial, diverting the mind and arousing the life currents to the performance of their normal functions. In the name of the many unfortunate residents of the Asylum, who are not allowed to plead for themselves, I beg for \$5000 to erect a hall of sufficient proportions to give them ample accommodation. In the way of improvements I have no other request to make, and will rely upon the generosity of the representatives of the people to make such further provisions for the State's most helpless wards as in their judgment may seem right and proper. The cost of maintaining this asylum for the past two years has been within the bounds of the appropriations made by the last legislature, and the per capita cost will compare favorably with that of most asylums of the country. The Steward, with commendable zeal, has taken great pains in itemizing every source of expenditure, and in his elaborate report sets forth the items that have been purchased for the maintenance of this immense household in a manner that is plain to anyone who is willing to examine it.

#### CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings are nearly all in a good state of preservation. There are some exceptions, among them the floors of the basement of the east and west wings. These have given way and cannot be repaired. The roof of the administration building is beyond repair, and the leaks have become so numerous and extensive that no plastering can be kept on the ceiling of the third floors. The roofs of all the buildings should be painted, as they have received no paint for four years. Estimates have been made for these repairs and will be found on another page of this report.

#### PRODUCTS RAISED AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY HELP OF PATIENTS.

Twenty-five acres of bottom land, heavily covered with wood and thick underbrush, have been cleared and reclaimed during the year. This is all fine land and worth \$40.00 per acre. In its wild and natural state it was perfectly worthless. Twenty acres of bottom land have been ditched and drained. Much fencing has been done, and two large reservoirs have been excavated in the pastures for stock water. A force is kept almost constantly at work grading and repairing the roads. Several hundred shade trees were planted last winter and have been kept cultivated during the summer, and additions have been made to the orchard. By reference to the farmer's, gardener's and dairyman's reports it will be observed that each has been industrious in his department, and as a result the patients have been supplied with an abundance of vegetables during the spring and summer, and a large quantity of milk. The products of the farm are nearly all on hand, and will be ample to feed the stock through the winter, besides fattening 150 head of hogs.

It will be seen from the Matron's report that the ladies have not been behind the men in their work. All of the laundry work, with much sewing and fancy work, is done by their help. From the above it will be observed that the household has been an industrious one, and while with additional facilities much more might have been accomplished, still

we feel proud of what has been done. Some time in the future we hope to have an indoor industrial department for the men, where brooms, mattresses, mats, baskets, etc., can be manufactured, and where the carpenters will be relieved of much repair work on chairs, tables, etc. Some of our patients are very ingenious and have already been of great assistance to the engineer, carpenter and painter. Not until every facility is given for employment will the asylums reach that state of perfection to which they are advancing. Idleness favors introspection, which breeds melancholy, the parent of fixed persecutive delusions. Occupation diverts even the mentally deranged, and takes his mind off of himself and his imaginary troubles. An object aimed at, a work finished and an end attained each day promotes health, increases the appetite, induces normal fatigue and secures a night of rest. All of this tends to strengthen the mind and body and leads on to recovery. Every means should be devised, therefore, to encourage work and to afford useful employment to these afflicted people.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Our patients, as many as can be accommodated in our small hall, attend the weekly dances and look forward to them with the greatest pleasure. During the year, several theatrical companies have visited the asylum and given entertainments for the benefit of the patients. Ninety patients attended the circus and several went to the Dallas fair. Many of the ladies have been taken on drives, which they enjoyed and expressed themselves as being thankful for, as they relieved the dull monotony of ward life. Our base ball club has afforded a great deal of amusement, and during the summer and fall the games were well attended by both sexes.

#### LIBRARIES.

The libraries on both the male and female sides of the house continue to contribute sources of pleasure to the more enlightened classes of our population. The papers are looked for daily with great eagerness, and the periodicals and new books are read regularly by the inmates of the better wards. I take this occasion to again thank the many contributors for their generosity in affording so much pleasure to our patients, and to encourage them in their charitable work, which, I can assure them, is duly appreciated by all.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the ministers of the various churches of Terrell, we all feel grateful for regular services held in our chapel every two weeks. They are accompanied by their choirs, whose excellent singing is a treat to the patients. We are indebted to Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, for a box of books, games, etc., contributed to the patients' library.

During the Christmas holidays a number of presents and boxes of nuts, candies, etc., were sent the patients, which were much enjoyed, and in their name I return thanks to the kind contributors.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to the officers and employes of the Asylum for their loyalty to me and the interest they have at all times manifested in the best conduct of the affairs of the institution. All have worked together for the common good. The heads of the various departments have faithfully performed the duties delegated to them, and the result shows for itself. To the nurses and attendants, who have been faithful in the performance of their delicate duties, kind and patient and considerate of the infirmities of the many sufferers under their care, no words of praise or commendation can do justice. They have been nearest to the patients, and to them is due much of the credit of the restoration of their minds and their well-being generally.

To our honorable board of managers I am placed under renewed obligations for the interest they have taken always in every department of the Asylum and for kind advice given me on many occasions. With the aid of such men as a reserve force to call upon in emergencies, one feels that no undertaking is too great. I return my heartfelt thanks.

We enter upon the duties of another year, trusting in a kind providence to guide us in this great work.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. PRESTON, Supt.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population since October 31, 1893.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining on hand October 31, 1893.....	397	386	783
Admitted during year.....	111	128	239
Whole number under treatment.....	509	513	1,022
Discharged restored.....	56	50	106
Discharged improved.....	24	25	49
Discharged unimproved.....		2	2
Not insane.....			
Escaped.....			
Died.....	28	24	52
Total discharged and dead.....	108	101	209
Remaining October 31, 1894.....	401	412	813
Number of negroes remaining (included above).....	48	62	110

TABLE NO. 2.  
Admissions and Discharges since the opening of the  
Asylum.

Years.	Admitted.	Treated.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged and dead.
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.....	367	857	184	7	7	1	2	50	251
1892.....	388	994	158	29	7	....	....	71	265
1893.....	300	1,029	139	35	4	2	2	66	248
1894.....	239	1,022	106	49	2	....	....	52	239
Total.....	2,859	....	1,348	193	49	5	12	441	2,048

TABLE NO. 3.  
Number at each Age when admitted since October  
31, 1893.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years .....	8	7	15
From 20 to 25 years .....	16	17	33
From 25 to 30 years .....	13	16	29
From 30 to 35 years .....	16	21	37
From 35 to 40 years .....	15	20	35
From 40 to 45 years .....	14	17	31
From 45 to 50 years .....	14	16	30
From 50 to 60 years .....	8	9	17
From 60 to 70 years .....	4	4	8
From 70 to 80 years .....	2	.....	2
Total .....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 4.

Duration of Insanity of those admitted since October 31, 1893.

Duration.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 4 weeks .....	22	18	40
1 to 3 months.....	9	17	26
3 to 6 months.....	20	17	37
6 to 12 months.....	7	9	16
1 to 2 years.....	9	10	19
2 to 5 years.....	29	31	60
5 to 10 years.....	8	10	18
10 to 15 years.....	6	10	16
15 to 20 years.....		3	3
20 to 30 years.....	1	2	3
30 to 40 years.....		1	1
Unknown .....			
Total .....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 5.

Civil Condition of those Admitted since October 31, 1893.

Civil Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married .....	53	79	132
Single .....	52	30	82
Widowed .....	6	19	25
Total .....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 6.

Nativity of those Admitted since October 31, 1893.

Nativity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama .....	11	11	22
Arkansas .....	5	8	13
California .....		1	1
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Denmark .....	1	.....	1
England .....	2	2	4
Florida .....	.....	1	1
Germany .....	1	2	3
Georgia .....	3	5	8
Illinois .....	3	6	9
Indiana .....	2	.....	2
Ireland .....	2	2	4
Kansas .....	.....	1	1
Kentucky .....	3	6	9
Louisiana .....	4	4	8
Massachusetts .....	1	.....	1
Mississippi .....	7	7	14
Missouri .....	1	7	8
New York.....	1	1	2
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
Ohio .....	1	4	5
South Carolina.....	.....	2	2
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee.....	14	6	20
Texas.....	34	42	76
Unknown.....	6	7	13
Virginia .....	6	1	7
West Virginia .....	.....	1	1
Total .....	111	128	239

TABLE No. 7.

Residence of those Admitted since October 31, 1893.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Anderson .....	1	2	3
Bell .....		1	1
Bosque .....	1	1	2
Bowie .....		5	5
Brazos .....		1	1
Briscoe .....		1	1
Callahan.. .....	1	2	3
Cass .....	3	5	8
Cherokee .....	3		3
Collin.....	1	3	4
Cooke.....	2	5	7
Comanche .....	2	1	3
Coryell.....	1		1
Dallas .....	12	8	20
Delta .....		1	1
Denton.....	1		1
Donley .....		1	1
Eastland.....		3	3
Ellis.....	1	7	8
El Paso .....		1	1
Erath.....	3	4	7
Falls .....		2	2
Fannin.....	7	3	10
Franklin .....		1	1
Freestone.....	2	1	3
Grayson .....	3	3	6
Gregg.....		4	4
Hale.....		1	1
Henderson .....	1	2	3
Harris .....		1	1
Hill.....	5	5	10
Hood .....	1	2	3
Hopkins .....	1	3	4
Hunt .....	3	1	4
Jack .....		1	1
Jones .....	1		1
Johnson .....	4	1	5
Kaufman .....	10	2	12
Lamar .....	3	1	4
Leon.....	1	1	2
Limestone.....	3	3	6
Marion.....	1		1
McLennan.....	1		1
Montgomery.....		2	2

TABLE No. 7 — continued.

Residence of those Admitted since October 1, 1893.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Morris .....	1	.....	1
Motley .....	.....	1	1
Montague .....	2	3	5
Navarro .....	2	.....	2
Nacogdoches .....	2	.....	2
Palo Pinto .....	.....	1	1
Panola .....	1	1	2
Parker .....	1	2	3
Polk .....	1	.....	1
Raines .....	.....	2	2
Red River .....	1	2	3
San Augustine .....	1	1	2
Shelby .....	1	2	3
Smith .....	.....	4	4
Stephens .....	.....	1	1
Scurry .....	1	.....	1
Tarrant .....	5	6	11
Titus .....	1	1	2
Upshur .....	1	.....	1
Van Zandt .....	3	3	6
Walker .....	2	.....	2
Wichita .....	1	.....	1
Wise .....	3	3	6
Wood .....	.....	2	2
Young .....	2	.....	2
	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 8.

Occupation of those Admitted since October 31, 1893.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baker .....	1	.....	1
Barber .....	1	.....	1
Bookkeeper .....	1	.....	1
Candymaker .....	1	.....	1
Carpenter .....	4	.....	4
Cook .....	.....	2	2
Drummer .....	1	.....	1



TABLE No. 8—continued.  
Occupation of those Admitted since October 31, 1893.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Druggist .....	1	.....	1
Electrician .....	1	.....	1
Farmer .....	73	.....	73
Farmer's wives.....	.....	67	67
Farmer's daughter.....	.....	13	13
Gardener.....	1	.....	1
Hotel clerk .....	1	.....	1
Housekeeper.....	.....	13	13
Laborer .....	14	.....	14
Laborer's wife.....	.....	10	10
Merchant.....	2	.....	2
Merchant's wife.....	.....	1	1
Minister.....	1	.....	1
None.....	2	8	10
Physician.....	1	.....	1
Prostitute .....	.....	1	1
Railroad laborer's wife .....	.....	2	2
Saloonkeeper .....	1	.....	1
Saloonkeeper's wife.....	.....	1	1
Servant .....	.....	6	6
Student .....	1	.....	1
Stockman.....	1	.....	1
Stockman's wife.....	.....	1	1
Teacher.....	1	2	3
Telegraph operator .....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Total .....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 9.

Probable Cause of Insanity of those Admitted since  
October 31, 1893.

Cause of Insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abuse of narcotics.....	1	.....	1
Adolescence.....	.....	1	1
Alcoholism.....	3	.....	3
Bereavement.....	1	3	4
Castration.....	.....	1	1
Cocaine habit.....	1	.....	1
Climacteric period.....	.....	3	3
Consumption.....	.....	1	1
Disappointment.....	.....	1	1
Dissipation.....	6	1	7
Domestic troubles.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	3	4	7
Financial troubles.....	1	.....	1
General paralysis.....	1	.....	1
Hardships.....	2	9	11
Heredity.....	13	32	45
Ill health.....	.....	6	6
Insolation.....	2	2	4
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Loss of sleep.....	1	.....	1
La grippe.....	1	2	3
Masturbation.....	1	.....	1
Overwork.....	1	.....	1
Puerpural state.....	.....	3	3
Religious excitement.....	4	3	7
Sexual excess.....	1	.....	1
Senility.....	3	.....	3
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	64	53	117
Total.....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 10.

Form of Insanity of those Admitted since October  
31, 1893.

Form of Insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, acute.....	13	1	14
Dementia, chronic.....	3	5	8
Dementia, senile.....	1	.....	1
Idiocy.....	1	1	2
Mania, acute.....	27	48	75
Mania, chronic.....	4	17	21
Mania, epileptic.....	3	2	5
Mania, recurrent.....	37	38	75
Melancholia, acute.....	21	13	34
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	2	3
Paranvia.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	111	128	239

TABLE NO. 11.

Causes of Death of those died since October 30, 1893.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of liver.....	.....	1	1
Consumption.....	5	9	14
Cirrosis of liver.....	1	.....	1
Dilatation of heart.....	.....	1	1
Epileptic convulsions.....	5	2	7
Exhaustion, acute mania.....	4	.....	4
Exhaustion, chronic mania.....	3	.....	3
Exhaustion, epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion.....	2	5	7
General paresis.....	.....	1	1
Inanition.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	.....	1	1
Pericarditis.....	1	.....	1
Railroad accident.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Uremia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	28	24	52

TABLE NO. 12.

Average Number of Patients employed each day during  
the year ending October 31, 1894.

Months.	Male.		Female.	
	Employed on farm, garden, dairy and wards.	Per cent employed.	Employed in laun- dry, sewing room and wards.	Per cent employed.
November.....	226	59	145	39
December.....	227	59	137	36
January.....	214	55	156	40
February.....	220	57	151	38
March.....	227	56	137	34
April.....	242	61	157	39
May.....	254	64	157	40
June.....	250	64	151	40
July.....	221	60	155	40
August.....	242	60	157	40
September.....	241	62	172	44
October.....	236	59	171	43

## Steward's Annual Report.

*Jno. Preston, M. D., Superintendent:*

DEAR SIR—Herewith please find the tenth annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1894:

	Dr.	Cr.
To groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand, October 31, 1893, as per last report...	\$8,750 00	
To total expenditures .....	150,909 57	
By received from private patients and remitted to State Treasurer .....		\$1,823 95
By received from sale of stock, etc., and remitted State Treasurer .....		184 45
By permanent improvements .....		4,420 08
By permanent property purchased.....		9,207 06
By groceries, fuel and dry goods on hand .....		9,750 00
By farm products .....		6,819 65
By dairy products .....		6,924 00
By garden products .....		6,967 35
By actual current expenses.....		113,563 03
	\$159,659 57	\$159,659 57
Average number of patients for the year.....		812
Cost per capita per annum.....		\$139 85
Cost per capita per diem .....		38*

\*In figuring the per capita cost of maintenance in my previous annual financial statements, I have not deducted the value of farm, garden and dairy products from the current expenses of the asylum, and I do not now think it proper, as the products are consumed by the institution in addition to the supplies purchased. The actual amount of money drawn from the State Treasury being, in my opinion, the only basis upon which to calculate the cost of maintenance. However, as it is the custom of the other insane asylums of the State, I make the deduction in this report, in order to harmonize with the reports of other institutions, that no injustice may be done by comparison.

Respectfully,

B. M. CRENSHAW, Steward.





