

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

North Texas Hospital for the Insane

TERRELL, TEXAS,

JOHN S. TURNER, M. D.,

SUPERINTENDENT

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1901, TO AUGUST 31, 1902.



AUSTIN:

VON BOECKMANN, SCHUTZE & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1902.

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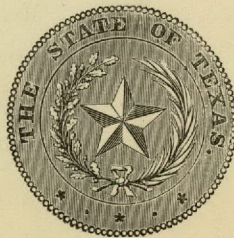
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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN L. TERRELL, PRESIDENT.

J. S. GRINNAN,

B. L. GILL,

M. G. GOSS,

W. A. BROOKS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JNO. S. TURNER, 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.
SCOTT APPLEBY, M. D..... Fourth Assistant Physician.
R. C. GOODMAN..... Storekeeper and Accountant.
MRS. HATTIE RUSSELL..... Matron.
E. CUNNINGHAM Druggist.
H. N. BARKSDALE..... Male Supervisor.
MISS MOLLIE E. JAMESON..... Female Supervisor.

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REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

TERRELL, TEXAS, September 1, 1902.

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

The Board of Managers of the North Texas Insane Asylum, located at Terrell, Texas, with respect, submits this report of the operation and management of said asylum for the year beginning September 1, 1901, and ending August 31, 1902, the close of the eighteenth year of said institution.

The members of the Board have at their regular monthly meetings, as well as on many and various other occasions, visited and inspected the entire premises, including the wards and dormitories wherein the patients are kept, and have at all times found the rooms, dormitories and halls in a neat and tidy condition; in fact, thoroughly clean and free from flies and insects of any kind.

The patients are well kept, required to be neat and clean, and are provided with good and substantial clothing and ample wholesome food.

As a rule, they are content and happy, and it is surprising how little restraint is required for even the most violent. No ill-treatment, or even harsh words, by the attendants is permitted, and for any infraction of this rule the violator is at once discharged by the Superintendent. All patients, physically able, are kept in the open air as much as possible during the day, and their general condition and treatment is a source of gratification.

The general report of the Superintendent, Dr. John S. Turner, is submitted herewith, and we trust your Excellency will give it careful study and due consideration. It is fuller and more complete than in former years, and the Board of Managers heartily endorse the report in its entirety.

The work and improvements that have been done and the system of management adopted are fully set forth in the Superintendent's report, and it is unnecessary for us to repeat or enlarge upon it.

The institution, in all of its departments, is in much better condition in all respects than at any time heretofore in its history, and we can not commend Dr. Turner too highly for the zeal and interest he has manifested, and the good judgment he has shown in conducting the affairs of this very important institution, the largest of any kind in the State.

The population of this asylum, including patients and employes, is now about fifteen hundred, and the manner in which this large body is controlled, the systemized work, the general good order, the decency, the kind but firm and skilled hand at the helm, could hardly be excelled.

This condition of things is entirely due to Dr. Turner, who is certainly peculiarly fitted and qualified for this particular character of work, as the present condition of the institution in all of its departments will testify; and while it may be that this is not the time or place to speak of the adaptability or qualification of any particular man, yet we feel

that we would not do ourselves or the State justice should we fail to certify to our opinion and convictions of the manner in which this great State institution has been managed and of the men in charge of it; and, in the interest of such institutions as this, and the unfortunate inmates thereof, we express the hope that the State may be able to retain the services of men who are by nature qualified for the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon a Superintendent.

We respectfully call attention to the recommendations of the Superintendent and join in his suggestions. Especially do we call attention to the condition of the female infirmary; the walls being so cracked and the building so insecure the Board would not longer take the responsibility of keeping patients in it, wherefore the Superintendent was requested to abandon it.

There are many reasons why the cottages for consumptives should be built, and by all means a special appropriation should be made for needed repairs to the old building.

The estimated cost of the improvements, etc., suggested, will be submitted later in an itemized form for the information of your Excellency and the Legislature.

All the officials and heads of departments of this institution have been and are faithful and efficient, and their valuable services are duly appreciated by the Board.

Peace and harmony prevail in the official families, and no contention or quarrels exist.

We respectfully tender our thanks to the Governor for the interest he has ever manifested in this and the other eleemosynary institutions of the State, and feel confident his services in their behalf are duly appreciated by the intelligent citizenship of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TERRELL, President,

JAS. S. GRINNAN,

B. L. GILL,

M. G. GOSS,

W. A. BROOKS,

Board of Managers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

TERRELL, TEXAS, September 1, 1902.

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

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the eighteenth annual report of the Superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, and as this will perhaps be the last annual report I shall have the honor to submit to you, I ask your indulgence in a short review of the work done at this hospital during the four years of your incumbency as Governor.

The following permanent improvements were made and permanent property purchased during that period of time, to wit:

Annex for females.....	\$ 34,463 93
Laundry and sewing room building.....	10,460 25
Power house and brick stack.....	18,060 00
Kitchen, bakery and employes rooms.....	18,765 43
Laundry machines, including electric irons.....	6,069 70
Two 150 horse power Heine water tube boilers and connections	6,381 00
Two bake ovens.....	1,600 00
Electrical connections for all new buildings and switchboard.....	1,870 88
Overhauling and repairing old boiler house for cold storage..	3,000 00
Overhauling and repairing old kitchen and laundry, and converting same into sleeping apartments for employes and for store room.....	1,500 00
Brick tunnel, from power house to main building.....	1,870 00
New steam heating connections from new power house to other buildings	6,744 85
Equipment of new kitchen.....	1,200 00
One 106 horse power Alfree engine and 80 K. W. Western Electric dynamo, direct connected.....	3,832 50
Two spans mules.....	425 00
Two 272 horse power Stirling water tube boilers and connections	7,500 00
One 12-ton Linde ice machine.....	4,000 00
Pipe connections, pumps, etc., for same.....	530 00
Two Jersey cows, purchased.....	80 00
Wagonette	285 00
One buggy	100 00
Hot water system and connections.....	408 00
Tram food road.....	249 74
Oil equipment, including tanks, pipe line, pumps, etc.....	1,995 86
Pump house, boiler and pump.....	150 00
Moving and building horse barn.....	1,000 00
Sanitary sewerage for main building.....	9,000 00
Two new air compressors.....	2,134 00
One 500,000 gallon fire pump.....	450 00
Warren-Webster system of heating.....	409 00
Two boiler feed pumps.....	458 83
One boiler feed heater.....	400 00

One motor and starting box.....	\$	301 08
One dough mixer and sifter.....		470 00
One new range.....		267 00
Two oil pumps.....		120 00
Two farm wagons.....		105 00
One dead hack.....		85 00
One dump cart.....		48 50
Two hay rakes.....		36 75
One seed drill.....		76 66
Three mowing machines.....		175 00
Twelve lawn mowers.....		84 00
One refrigerator.....		94 75
Three silos, erected for feed.....		277 50
Well and windmill at hog lot.....		165 00
Scales for weighing cattle on hoof.....		25 00
Four new oil burners.....		120 00
One new elevator.....		150 00
Six sinks.....		53 62
Four portable bath tubs.....		152 74
Bath tubs, sinks and lavatory.....		290 49
Iron sink.....		23 00
One sanitary stool.....		27 00
Three hundred and fifty iron bedsteads.....		2,712 50
Furniture and carpets for wards.....		5,566 16
Blacksmith's tools.....		112 92
Disinfector for laundry.....		380 00
Hose expander.....		12 45
Carpenter's tools, machinery, etc.....		1,359 89
Engineer's tools.....		382 01
New ensilage cutter.....		67 24
Repairing carpenter shop for dead house, morgue, funeral chapel up-stairs and paint shop and fire department down- stairs.....		875 00
Fence for front yard.....		500 00
Erection of frame, for condensing tubes ice plant.....		175 00
Six plows.....		54 00
Purchased sixty-nine hogs.....		175 68
Purchased nineteen Jersey cows and one bull.....		790 00
Eight inch drain pipe from slaughter house to creek.....		20 00
Six and eight inch drain pipe from power house to point near creek, and two manholes.....		250 00
Slop wagon, washroom and cement floors at same.....		100 00
Yard fence, sheds, lime house, etc.....		75 00
Repairs on lawn fountain.....		100 00
Changing system of waterworks and laying mains and suc- tion to new power house.....		1,000 00
Steam line to ice plant.....		350 00
One typewriter.....		79 99
Painting standpipe.....		95 00

In addition to above improvements there have been erected five Kirker-Bender fire escapes at the direction of the Governor.

Total \$163,774 90

The records of this hospital do not reveal another period of time of the same length so prolific of permanent benefits; the improvements have been of the most substantial character, they will remain as monuments of your Excellency's earnest interest as manifested toward the most unfortunate class of the State's wards.

The above mentioned buildings and improvements were very necessary and placed the institution in a condition to receive many new patients, and to care for all more comfortably than ever before. The female annex provides for 210 additional patients and necessary employes, and it was filled soon after completion.

Contracts were awarded for the female annex, the first of these buildings, September 11, 1899, and the building accepted by the Board of Managers June 13, 1900; however, the plumbing and steam heating and electrical work was not completed and the building ready for occupancy until July 18, 1900, immediately after I was installed as Superintendent, and the acceptance of the other buildings and the improvements followed that date.

The laundry building was completed July 18, 1900, and furnishes room for one of the most commodious and up-to-date laundry plants to be found in the South, besides the sewing room, where six electric sewing machines, one buttonhole machine and one button machine are at work, and instead of being far behind in this department as we were formerly, they are always up with the work and frequently assist in the laundry when that department is crowded. This plant is run by electricity, and in addition to sewing machines consists of twenty-five electric irons, nine late pattern washing machines, one disinfecting machine, three centrifugal extractors, one body ironer, one collar, cuff and shirt ironer, one collar and cuff starcher, one shirt starcher, one metallic front drying room, one five-roll mangle, besides much other necessary machinery and apparatus too numerous to mention.

The State kitchen, bake shop, and employes quarters were completed September 21, 1900, and furnishes the hospital with a modern kitchen with all the necessary room and conveniences, having a scullery attached where the vegetables can be prepared without the persons doing that work coming in contact with the cooks or other helpers; this is very important, inasmuch as it is necessary to use many patients with knives in the preparation of the vegetables for such a large number of persons. The head cook also has large pantry adjacent to main kitchen, where all articles necessary can be kept under lock and key. Immediately across a hall, that runs full length of the building, for the admittance of the tram food road, is located the bake shop and wholesale grocery store-room, where two first-class ovens are in operation. The baker also has a pantry under lock and key, and a bread box that holds two thousand loaves.

The kitchen has a full equipment of boilers, roasters, stewers, steam table, vegetable cookers, hot water, tea and coffee urns, ranging in capacity from forty to one hundred gallons each, all steam heated; have two ranges heated with coal or wood for cooking biscuits, steak, pastry, etc.; use on an average of 75 pounds of coffee per day, ground by electricity, 17 pounds of tea, 1600 pounds of beef, 6 barrels of flour, one-third barrel of molasses, 200 pounds of beans, 100 pounds of fruits of various kinds, and other articles of diet, such as oatmeal, grits, hominy, etc., in pro-

portion. Up-stairs are twelve rooms for employes, which adds that much room to the wards for patients, besides the added comfort to employes.

The power house was completed January 19, 1901, and is one of the most imposing structures in this section, with its brick stack rising heavenward 135 feet; has large engine room with cement floor, which contains one Corliss engine and 40 K. W. belted Western Electric dynamo, one 106 horse power Alfree engine directly connected to one 80 K. W. Western Electric dynamo, one 500,000-gallon fire or general utility pump with smaller pump as duplicator, one 210,000-gallon Ingersoll-Sargent air compressor, with the necessary air cylinder and connecting pipes, as well as a complete pumping return system of the Warren-Webster manufacture; the boiler room with two 150 horse power Heine water tube boilers and a battery of two 272 horse power Stirling water tube boilers, with the necessary hot water feed heaters, pumps, etc.; also a stand of two oil pumps that feed the fuel to the furnaces.

The carpenter shop, plumbers, electricians and engineer's shop were placed in the part of the building originally designed for a coal shed, but when oil was substituted for fuel had the use of these rooms for the much needed purpose above mentioned. Each of the shops have a good cement floor and are equipped with the latest electrical machinery. Extended six inch cast iron water mains to power house to connect that building with the system. This was necessary in order that the best service could obtain; also connected ice plant with power house by a three-inch steam line, as well as with the water system.

The brick tunnel was completed and occupied January 19, 1901, and connects the power house and various shops with the main building, carrying water, steam and air lines, as well as electric wires. It is over one hundred yards long.

The old kitchen, laundry and boiler house were completely overhauled and are now splendid buildings, being occupied by storerooms in basement and first floors of old kitchen and laundry, together with one large dining room for seventy-two employes, second floor occupied by female employes twenty-five in number, making room on the wards for many additional patients; the old boiler house being converted into an ice and cold storage plant, as well as a dairy and meat cutting room.

Bought a first-class 12-ton Linde ice machine, and put in four large refrigerating rooms; have an abundance of ice for the entire population of the institution, and can now keep our meats, vegetables, milk, etc., in first-class condition at a nominal cost.

All buildings in the new group were connected to the old plant with first-class heavy electric wiring.

Had old heating apparatus thoroughly overhauled and new building connected up to the same. Much permanent improvement has been done in moving all wooden buildings from rear of premises, planting trees, etc.

Built one 90-ton silo, which has been twice filled with ensilage, made by overhauling some old machinery.

Bought two spans of fine mules.

Bought several Jersey cows.

Besides many other improvements have been made during the four years that I cannot mention in this limited report, the whole amounting to over \$165,000. These improvements have increased the capacity of hospital by 313 patients.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING YEAR.

Made an additional park for females, near the female annex, that relieves those not strong of the walk to the old park, some distance from the buildings.

An old reservoir that had been in non-use for many years was overhauled and the necessary piping laid to the artesian well and now have a fine reservoir, of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons capacity, added to the system, which is a source of great benefit to the same. In case of fire or an accident, we would have that amount of water additional to the standpipe.

The tram food road has been extended and completed and we now have in operation about one mile of track, with turn-tables, switches and cars. This road conveys the food from the State kitchen to the various ward dining rooms, twenty in all. The track was formerly an elevated wooden tram, and was constantly decaying and giving trouble. When an appropriation was made for this purpose, I went to the cities of Corsicana and Paris and bought sufficient light rails from the street car companies to put in a first-class iron tram way.

Put in two thousand feet of three-inch oil pipe, connecting the side track and station at Eula, on Texas Midland Railroad, to our oil storage system at power house; also four storage tanks of 198 barrels capacity each, which, in addition to the two 100-barrel tanks, gives us a storage capacity sufficient to run the plant for about twenty days; also secured a lease from management of the Texas Midland Railroad for a term of forty years, for the purpose of putting in a pumping station for the better handling of the oil, which we have done by buying and installing a 30 horse power boiler and pump with the necessary car connections, and building over all a suitable house for protection; also installed by our own labor boiler and pump costing \$80.00. It became necessary to buy right-of-way across five hundred feet of land that our oil line might be placed on most direct line, and we did so, paying to Mr. Mack Scott the sum of \$50.00 for the same.

One of the old boilers that were taken out of the plant when new boilers were installed was overhauled and prepared for a hot water heater for the entire system of buildings. Mr. Fellows, of Houston, did this work for \$408, and we have had an abundance of hot water since.

Prepared shelving and arranged two storerooms for clothing belonging to patients, other than that furnished by the State. Can now make a complete statement at any time of all clothing furnished patients by counties, relatives or friends, and this system saves much confusion and is quite satisfactory to both patients and the management.

Let contract for new horse barn, and now have it in use. It provides for eight horses and buggies, the hostler, all harness and feed necessary, has cement floor connected to outside drain by sewerage, electric lights, water and local telephone; is a very complete barn; cost \$890.

The refrigerating plant in connection with the ice machine is a great saving over the old method of refrigeration; and have four large rooms, with proper racks, shelves, etc., for the beef, milk and butter, vegetables, eggs and ice storage, respectively.

Moved male park from front of buildings to northwestern part of asylum grounds and find the change beneficial from several points of view.

After getting the mechanical department concentrated, we put in a

large square yard with sheds, pipe racks, partitions, etc., which we call the "scrap yard"; have it completely enclosed with locks at night. Have gathered up all the old pipes, lumber, tiling and scraps of whatsoever character, and assorted same in this yard, and the mechanics use a large quantity of this material each month, much to the saving of the new material and economy.

A beautiful fountain on the front lawn had fallen into non-use for want of repairs, and we did considerable work on the same and restored it to its former beauty and usefulness.

Installed a drinking fountain in a niche in the wall on the center hall, which connects directly with the standpipe, and thus we always have fresh water on hand for the use of the public; the pipes are arranged to come through coils in a large ice box in basement.

The chief engineer has arranged a duplicate pumping system for feeding fuel oil to furnaces, instead of the old standpipe arrangement, and we find it much more preferable, as a more uniform pressure can be kept on supply than by standpipe system, and the pressure can be regulated by this pump. It consists of two small pumps placed upon an iron stand, underneath which, and acting as a receiver from said pumps, is a large iron drum that is heated from the exhaust steam from the pumps; the oil attains a very high degree of temperature in this drum, and is sprayed into the furnaces at this temperature, under about 100 pounds pressure. I believe that this is the most economical and satisfactory method of burning fuel oil.

Have placed a new half-million gallon fire and general utility pump in engine room, and have no further trouble with our water system. This pump took the place of a worn out pump that gave us much trouble from break down, often causing a short supply of water while undergoing repairs.

In lieu of a worn out machine of same make, have installed a new Ingersoll-Sargent air compressor of 210,000-gallon capacity. This machine is used for the purpose of forcing water, which rises to within fifty feet of the surface in the deep well, compressing the air at sixty pounds to the square inch and releasing it 225 feet below the surface of the water, thus causing it to flow. About one hundred and fifty thousand gallons are used daily.

After removing swine lot to a more suitable place north of buildings, it became necessary to bore a well and put in a windmill, pump and tank, which was done. We now have a complete water system from same to boiler, for heating water for hog killing purposes, slaughter house where beef is slaughtered (twenty-six head per week on an average), and to the various lots, pens and troughs used for the swine.

Among our most important improvements this year is the concentration of the mechanical department, now having shops for carpenter, plumber, electrician and engineer under same roof and adjoining, but so partitioned that each department has entire freedom from the other departments. The entire plant is run by electrical machinery, a 15-horse power motor furnishing the power. Have lathes, mortising and boring machines, rip and scroll saws, resawing outfit, planer, etc.

Installed platform scales at slaughter house for weighing the beef on foot at the time of inspection; that gives us an opportunity to cull out such cattle as do not come within the contract.

Iron ceilings have been placed in toilet, wash and bath rooms of both

the male and female annex buildings, in lieu of plastered ceiling, which was constantly falling off when it became slightly moist.

Contract for putting in sanitary plumbing system was awarded to "The Gainesville Plumbing Company" for "Wolf's" best make of plumbing goods. The Legislature appropriated nine thousand dollars for this purpose, and while the contract proper was for \$8,122, it will require the balance to pay the architect and inspector's fees. The work is almost completed now, and has already made a large saving on our water consumption, having reduced it at least one-third. When the work is finished the sixteen wards on which it is being installed will be in good condition from a sanitary standpoint, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will make an additional appropriation sufficient for the completion of the remaining buildings with this class of plumbing.

This hospital received its pro rata of the fire escapes purchased by Governor Sayers, five in number. They have been properly installed and give entire satisfaction; in fact, we believe that the improved Kirker-Bender escape is the most successful thing in that line that we have seen. In case of fire we can clear buildings of their fifteen hundred souls in five minutes; by actual demonstration, one escape has handled without the slightest injury one hundred patients per minute.

The electric line in rear of buildings has been equipped with better posts and fixtures; this had become a very necessary improvement, since a number of lines were added to supply the new buildings.

The male and female annexes have received a thorough overhauling by the plasterer, carpenter and painter.

The boiler and engine room, carpenter's, plumber's, electrician's and engineer's shops, the kitchen and bakery, have been given a thorough coat of paint inside. The ice and refrigerating plant, old laundry and kitchen building, have been painted inside and out.

Have put in an eight-inch sewer line from slaughter house to creek, to dispose of offensive matter; also a complete sewer drain of six and eight inch tiling, connecting power house, kitchen, laundry, ice plant, cow barn, tunnel and slop house with the creek. Over one thousand feet of tiling was required to do this.

The following new laundry machinery has been installed during the year: One collar and cuff starcher, shirt bosom starcher, with the necessary shafting and pulleys required for operating the same.

Bought at a cost of \$67 an ensilage machine, which has already cut over one hundred tons of cane, and is now filling another silo of a hundred tons capacity.

Have built screens in rear of each section of wards for the purpose of screening from view soiled clothes and mattresses and for sunning articles that require it. I am of the opinion that the rear of the premises can be made as pleasant and attractive as the front, and I have built these screens and made improvements with that point in view, and request the public to ride and drive through the rear the same as in front of the buildings.

Have done much terrace work around the buildings and grounds, especially so around the female annex and kitchen buildings.

For the sum of \$875 have let a contract for repairing and remodeling old carpenter shop, for a morgue and funeral chapel up-stairs and a paint shop and fire department downstairs.

Two additional ensilage barns, or silos, have just been erected at a cost

of \$118, which will give a capacity of 300 tons for ensilage, and that will mean much in the way of feed for dairy herd during coming year.

On August 29th, last, a contract for 2400 feet of ornamental wire fencing to be placed around the front of grounds was awarded to "The Texas Anchor Fence Company," of Fort Worth, for \$444.60, the State to furnish the posts. This fence will replace an old picket fence that is no longer serviceable. All contracts have been let after advertising for bids, and getting the benefits of the lowest price possible for the work; however, durability has entered into the consideration of every permanent improvement.

The old mule and horse barns have been removed to a more suitable place in the rear of the premises, the mule barn being overhauled and put in better condition for the farm stock. The old horse barn was moved to the garden and is being used for vegetable drying room and other purposes.

The old hog lot near the buildings was converted into a garden, and a fine crop of pumpkins raised thereon, one of which weighed 97½ pounds.

The Heine boilers were overhauled and put in good condition, receiving new tiling between the flues and a new coat of paint.

In addition to the 250 trees planted last year, we have put out 450 this year, a great many of which have shown a phenomenal growth, notwithstanding the drought, and we find that hackberries four to six inches in diameter make the surest growth.

Built small coal shed in rear of power house for holding the small quantity of coal necessary for the ranges.

Moved scales to the northwest of bake shop, near the large grocery storeroom, which removes the traffic from near the wards, as was the case where they were formerly located.

Have removed and repaired fence around the alfalfa field, thereby enlarging it.

Prepared a large dormitory in the female employes' building for the female night attendants, thus giving room for ten additional patients.

Much repairing has been done to the sewers and grounds north of the ice plant, open ditches being closed and the drain from ice plant carried off by closed sewers, etc.

A great deal of repair work has been done by the mechanical and other departments, such as overhauling the buildings, electric light system, steam heating apparatus, plumbing, putting in new glass, painting, plastering, installing oil burners, boiler feed pumps, sinks, bath tubs, blacksmith's tools, boiler feed heater, laundry machinery, disinfecter, motor and starting box, water closets and bath rooms.

A vast amount of work has been done on the parks, lawns, roads, and grounds that cannot be estimated, as the work was done by our own labor.

Much screen work has been done, the dining rooms, kitchen and many wards have received attention along that line.

There are many other items in permanent improvements that have been purchased that cannot be mentioned here for the want of space, among them many farm tools, wagons, an elevator, dead wagon and oil burners.

The following articles of permanent improvement have been purchased, but not yet received, namely: One dough mixer, sifter and sponge tray, air compressor, planer, two oil pumps, one boiler feed pump, one dump cart and dining room refrigerator.

PERMANENT PROPERTY PURCHASED.

A carload of furniture was purchased last year and another this year, consisting of wardrobes, bedroom suits, center tables, settees, dining room and chapel chairs, rocking chairs, bed springs, etc. This has added much to the appearance and comfort of the wards, though much more furniture is needed to place them in the proper condition.

Have purchased 350 white enameled iron beds, 150 are already in use and 200 expected daily. This is the ideal hospital bed, and should be used to the exclusion of wooden beds. It has been my purpose to displace the wooden with iron beds as fast as appropriations would permit.

Bought one wagonette and one buggy, which fulfill a long felt need at this hospital.

Purchased, at a cost of \$40 per head, nineteen high grade Jersey cows, each guaranteed to give three gallons of milk daily. So far as tested they have fulfilled the guarantee, some giving more than that amount. Also bought one thoroughbred registered Jersey bull at a cost of \$30. We are now getting more milk than at any time in the history of the hospital, but could consume more to advantage.

Bought 70 head of hogs, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per head. After using all the appropriation available for this purpose, and still being short of hogs to consume slops, I made a contract to have about one hundred hogs furnished on shares, the State to get two-thirds of the same by weight when the division is made.

PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

Our per capita expense is slightly in excess of the same last year, as was to be expected; it is \$139.63 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, due to three essential factors; first, the great increase in the price of food stuffs; second, the fact that we have fed and clothed our patients better than heretofore; and, third, much needed additional help given us by the last Legislature. I believe in using the utmost economy in the administration of affairs, but I do not believe in the practice of that kind of economy that requires the cutting off of good, wholesome food and substantial clothing at the expense of the comfort or welfare of the patients. We have heretofore fed our patients well, but the past year several new articles have been added to the diet list, and especial attention has been given that feature of their care. In another part of this report will be found a "Bill of Fare" for one day, showing the variety of food given patients. The quality is the best that the market affords. The Purchasing Agent has the correct idea, I think, in buying that grade of goods only.

By reference to my report of last year I find that the sewing department made over seven thousand more garments this year than they did last, and that the laundry department laundered 397,301 more garments than last year; we find the excess in the per capita expense over last year to be only \$4.72, but if we should take all things on an equality, it would have really been lower by considerable than for last year. I believe that this hospital is now in better condition in every respect than it has ever been in its history. For a more detailed statement of the expenditures, see report of storekeeper and accountant, on last page.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The hospital had on September 1, 1901, the beginning of the fiscal year, 1383 patients, divided as follows: Males, 740; females, 643. Admitted during the year, 297; males, 131; females, 166. Discharged, 232; males, 121; females, 111. This is the largest number that has ever been discharged from this hospital in a single year. Before discharging those out on furlough, I wrote to the guardian or person responsible for the patient and ascertained their mental condition at the time, and only discharged those whose health was satisfactory.

We lost from death 71 patients, divided as follows: Males, 44; females, 27. This gives us a very low death rate, only 4.2-9 per cent. of the number treated, probably the lowest death rate that the hospital has ever experienced, and in this connection wish to mention the fact that the tuberculosis death rate has decreased this year, being a little over 23 per cent. of number of deaths as against 30½ per cent. last year, and 33 per cent. for the year before. This decrease in the tuberculous death rate has been occasioned by the vigilance exercised in detecting the dreaded disease in its incipency and isolating the cases in dormitories set apart for that purpose. While this has been imperfect, it demonstrates what can be done if we were properly equipped with consumptive cottages for the complete isolation and especial care and treatment of those cases. I believe under proper hospital arrangements and hygienic conditions that many cases of tuberculosis are arrestable if not curable entirely. A large percentage of our deaths was due to chronic diseases, consumption, epilepsy and old age, nearly 50 per cent. of deaths occurring in persons between the ages of 50 and 80 years.

We have now out on furlough 75 patients, divided as follows: Males, 22, and females, 53.

Had in the hospital at midnight August 31, 1902, the end of the year, 1302, and by adding the 75 out on furlough gives us the total number under care of the institution, 1377. Those in hospital were divided as follows: Males, 684; females, 618.

We treated during the year a total of 1680 patients, the largest number treated in one year in the history of the hospital.

Our average daily population has been higher than for any previous year, having an attendance of 1290 patients daily on an average for the year, an excess over last year of 125 patients.

In admitting patients we have tried to follow the statutes in all particulars, and have endeavored to give the acute and sub-acute cases preference. Have admitted 287 patients suffering from acute or recurrent mania or melancholia. We have been able to admit most of the applicants for room in the female department within a few days after receiving the application, and now have only a few applications on file. It has been impossible to accommodate the demand for room for males and we now have 55 applications on file that cannot be accommodated for want of room.

There has been a number of applications for the admittance of children during the year, and have admitted one child under ten, two under fifteen and twenty under twenty years of age. There were thirty persons admitted between the ages of 60 and 85 years.

Have made an effort to admit patients as early in the course of their disease as possible. By referring to the table you will notice that 77

were admitted in less than four weeks after the attack, 68 before three months' duration, 38 before six months' duration, and 31 before twelve months' duration, making a total of 214 admitted before one year's duration of the disease.

I have made the greatest efforts at precaution against admitting patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases.

The rate of restoration has been very satisfactory during the past year. The majority of persons restored were of the class suffering from acute mania or melancholia, there being 138 persons suffering from those diseases who were restored. The greatest number of persons restored were between the ages of 25 and 40 years, although 16 persons over 50 years, 9 over 60 years and 1 over 70 years were restored.

The majority of restorations have occurred within the first eighteen months of the disease. However, there are exceptions, notably, one was discharged restored this year after a residence in the hospital of seventeen years.

METHODS OF MANAGEMENT.

We have continued the method of management as outlined when I took charge of this hospital. Have divided the work into various departments and established a recognized head to each department, and hold that person directly responsible for the condition of his or her department. Require frequent written and signed reports, either daily or monthly, and in some instances both, which become a part of the records of the hospital. Have also established a system of requisitions, so that before supplies can be issued, except in an emergency, the attendant or person in charge of the department must fill out and sign requisition, then in turn the supervisor or head of that department takes up the requisition, and if it is a proper demand, o. k.'s and files the same in the Superintendent's office. On looking over the matter, if I find it proper, I affix my signature, then the storekeeper fills and charges the same to the proper department. Everything from a pin to a piece of lumber or machinery must go through this course, and at the end of the month the storekeeper and accountant compile from these requisitions a monthly statement, which also includes a synopsis of the detail work done by each department during the month; thus, at the end of the month I can refer to this synopsis report and immediately learn of the work done by every department, time lost, if any, by employes, and the cost of maintaining said department, whether or not it is economy to continue the same, etc., therefore keeping me in close touch at all times with the detailed and total expenses of the entire institution. In addition to these reports, I give every department frequent and close personal inspection.

The physicians make daily reports in books kept on the wards for that purpose. The head attendants and night attendants make daily reports each morning regarding their respective departments. The storekeeper and accountant makes daily report with his requisitions for supplies for the following day. The cook makes report daily in the form of a bill of fare of the meals for the day, as well as the requisition for the following day.

The following departments make daily requisition for supplies and report monthly: Storekeeper and Accountant, Chief Engineer, Plumber,

Electrician, Shoemaker, Carpenter, Head Farmer, Gardener, Dairyman, Cooks and Mattress Maker.

Each morning at 8:30 the medical staff assemble in the Superintendent's office and a consultation is held, taking in a review of the conditions that have existed on the wards for the past twenty-four hours with reference to patients, employes, etc. Suggestions for the good of the institution are elicited and fully discussed. If a patient is very ill or excited, full details are entered into and opinions of each expressed as to method of procedure, etc. At this conference letters in regard to patients are read, discussed and referred to the respective physicians. I regard these consultations as indispensable to the welfare of the institution.

Have arranged a system by which the private clothing or clothing furnished patients by the county from which they are committed, relatives or friends, can be given strict attention. By this system telescopes or boxes are arranged in shelving in storerooms with each patient's name on telescope or box. The male and female supervisors have charge and are responsible for these articles of clothing. When the patient is in need of articles of this clothing the head attendant makes requisition for the articles needed, submits same to supervisor, who, if upon investigation finds patient to be in need of the articles, o. k.'s same and files in Superintendent's office, where it is signed by me. Then the Supervisor files this requisition, fills the same and charges against the patient's clothing list the number of articles required. When a garment is worn out or unfit for further service, the head attendant calls supervisor's attention to same and the article is condemned and a written, signed and dated minute made of same on blanks provided, which are filed and also becomes a part of the records. Then this article is charged against the patient's clothing account. When garments are issued they are plainly marked with patient's name. We keep a ledger for these transactions with a separate page for each person.

Have a system of checking in the laundry by which we are enabled to keep up with practically every garment that goes to that department, thereby insuring its safe return to proper owner. It is a strict rule of the institution that patients must wear their own clothing only, hence the necessity of keeping up with each article.

Also have a system of keeping check on letters, papers, etc., which facilitates office business.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We are sorely in need of a female infirmary at this hospital, the old one having been condemned and vacated. It has been condemned by visiting committees from three sessions of the Legislature and a requisition has twice been made for a new one, but as yet the appeal has fallen upon deaf ears. After the adjournment of the last Legislature and its failure to give us the necessary relief, the Board of Managers of this hospital in regular monthly session by resolution authorized me to have the building vacated at once, which I did. We are now using a fairly convenient ward for our invalid patients, but we cannot provide for their comfort as could be done in a properly constructed and equipped infirmary. The abandonment of the old infirmary building reduces capacity of the hospital by thirty patients.

The institution should be provided with two cottages for consumptives, one for males and one for females. They should be detached or isolated buildings, where the unfortunate victims of this malady could receive the proper care, at the same time be isolated from the other patients in such manner that there would be no danger of infection. The imperfect isolation that we have been able to practice with our consumptives demonstrates what could be accomplished with proper provision. In two years we have reduced the tuberculous death rate 10 per cent. by only partially segregating this class of patients. This is a proposition that can be proven, both by theory and practice. There is no question in my mind regarding tuberculosis as an infectious disease, neither is there a doubt about this being the proper method of procedure with this class of cases. In my opinion, many cases of tuberculosis taken in the incipient stage are arrestable if not entirely curable, and these patients are entitled to an opportunity to recover, as are the non-tuberculous entitled to protection from this disease.

The present chapel or amusement hall, which is a part of the original building, and designed to accommodate two or three hundred persons, is entirely inadequate for the present population of the hospital. I have in mind a plan by which the present building may be extended and enlarged to the required size. An appropriation for this purpose should be granted.

There is great need of an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars for extraordinary repairs to the old buildings. The eight old wards and administration building, including basement, are greatly in need of repairs, and of such character that the ordinary amount usually appropriated for that purpose would be useless. The wood work of these buildings need thorough coats of paint inside and out, new window and door frames, doors, floors and locks. The basement needs replastering throughout the entire department, new set of window grates on hinges is needed for the entire twenty-three wards. These buildings sooner or later must have these repairs, and the quicker they are done the greater will be the economy.

Area walls are badly needed around all the basement wards, as at present after each rain the entire basement is flooded and it requires weeks during the winter or damp weather to thoroughly dry them. This is not only detrimental to the health of the patients (colored patients occupy these wards), but the water percolates into the foundation of the buildings, and after a short time the main structure will become cracked and damaged and cost far more to repair than if it were done now.

When the buildings were originally constructed, the return pipes from the steam-heating system were carried through the center of the basement under administration building, and through the four basement wards by a conduit covered with boards. This conduit is unsanitary, because the washings from the colored wards go immediately into same through the boards covering it, and there the waste water remains until it evaporates, generating often a very unpleasant and certainly an unsanitary condition of affairs. A cast iron plate that fits well should be placed over the entire drain, and it should be in sections that could be easily raised, so that this conduit could be flushed frequently with fresh water, having recently had the conduit connected with the general sewage system for that purpose.

The patients of the institution are in need of more shade of a permanent character. The drouths of the last two years have destroyed many of the largest shade trees in the parks, and it will take years to grow others. The solution to this problem is in the building of pavilions, and I recommend that an appropriation be made by the Legislature sufficient to build two pavilions, each fifty feet square.

Water mains should be extended to the new buildings for fire protection.

The remainder of the institution should be supplied with a sanitary sewage system, similar to that now being installed in the old wards.

An appropriation should be made sufficient to supply the institution throughout with iron bedsteads. Have now three hundred and fifty, and it would require one thousand additional.

The graveyard is in bad state of repair, and an appropriation of five hundred dollars should be made to refence it and supply proper headstones and marking for the same.

There is an old brick building very conveniently located for an operating room, and I recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for the purpose of remodeling said building for such purpose, and for purchasing the necessary instruments. This institution has never had an operating room within my knowledge.

After a year's experience with oil as fuel, I am fully convinced that, from standpoints of economy and convenience, it is the ideal fuel; and believe that we have experienced a saving of at least thirty per cent. since its adoption.

I desire to commend the wisdom of the Legislature in making the appropriation for salaries in bulk; under this method the management has an opportunity or recognizing and rewarding worth and merit.

A number of beneficial changes could be made in our lunacy laws, as the present statute was written many years ago, when the State had but few insane persons. One of the most important beneficial changes, in my humble opinion, would follow the establishment of a more stable system of management. The States where the greatest proficiency has been obtained in management are those which either have a commission in lunacy, or other similar arrangement, where the institutions are not subjected to a constant change of management, and where a system of promotion obtains, as it is called in some States, "the merit system." It has been my purpose to follow this method in the administration of the affairs of this hospital.

There are in this institution a number of feeble-minded children, and there are a number of applications pending admission. An insane hospital is not a suitable place for weak-minded children. There is no provision here for their training, and they become hopeless life wards on the State. They exercise an injurious influence on the insane proper, and in turn the insane are a menace to their welfare. The State should provide an institution for feeble-minded children, where they could receive the proper scientific training and many become sufficiently self-reliant to make good citizens. This class of defectives offer as good results, when proper effort is expended, as do any of the other unfortunate wards of the State, and they should be properly provided for.

The institution is becoming crowded with old people, who are defective from age. This is an expensive and really improper method of taking care of this class of people; they could be better provided for in cottages

of proper construction, relieved of the restraints that are required in the construction of insane hospitals. Their association in an asylum is detrimental to both themselves and the insane.

A change in the methods of management of another class that must be kept in an institution for the care of the insane would, in my judgment, be beneficial. This suggestion refers to the male patients which have become chronic and quiescent and to a slight degree demented. I refer to their colonization on a good farm, where they can be to a degree self-sustaining. The requirements would not be of that expensive nature that must be had in an asylum proper, but good, comfortable wooden houses, with large dormitories and the necessary conveniences, would be all that would be required; in fact, nothing more than is required at any first-class farm house; the difference would be in construction only. This plan could be operated in connection with the present established asylum system. Instead of this being a penal colony, as some might suggest, it would simply be a comfortable home, where these unfortunates could be given the benefit of light out-door exercise, which every superintendent knows is advantageous to this class of patients. There would not be the slightest difficulty experienced in keeping this character of place filled by the patients volunteering to go out. There is seldom a day that one or more patients do not ask to be permitted to go out side at some work, as they prefer that to remaining in doors. This method is being practiced in many States with marked comfort to the patients and satisfaction to the management.

This hospital could furnish room for fully one hundred more patients under such an arrangement, as we have fully that many male patients who would gladly take advantage of such an opportunity.

It is my opinion that the institutions could be operated to a higher degree of success from every standpoint of view if they were properly classified into acute, chronic, feeble-minded, senile, epileptic and criminal institutions.

The State of Illinois has a very elastic legal arrangement for the admission and care of its insane, and I think under our present crowded condition that it would operate within this State. In that State, the various counties are entitled to pro rata number of inmates in each institution, according to relative population. When their pro rata is filled and they have an acute or dangerously insane person, the case is transmitted to the hospital, and the Superintendent exchanges a harmless case from said county for the acute case, the officer returning the harmless one. I only suggest this arrangement on account of the badly crowded condition of the hospitals in this State, as ultimately, I believe that the State should care for *all* her defective population of this character.

The law should recognize furloughs for patients, and thus assist those who are willing to undertake the care of their insane relatives or friends, in that the patient could be returned to the hospital without further court trial, should they become unmanageable.

A different method of commitment should obtain. At the present, the patient must come to the hospital by way of a court, jury, jail and sheriff; and thus impressions are made upon them that are detrimental throughout their entire illness. A board composed of medical men should be summoned to pass upon these cases, as would be done in any other

case of illness. If found to be insane, some relative, friend or a nurse from the hospital should accompany the patient.

This hospital would profit by the establishment of a training school for nurses.

Have used a female nurse in male infirmary and a female dining room attendant in male annex, and find the arrangement to be good. The presence of a female nurse or attendant has a very beneficial effect on the moral tone of a male ward. It is noticeable in the conduct of both attendants and patients.

GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

There has been no deviation during the year from the general course of medicinal treatment followed in the past. It is a well-established principle of treatment here that the least amount of mechanical restraint must be used compatible with safety to the patients. We proceed upon the theory that the more nearly like the sane the insane are treated, the more satisfactory will be the result. One of the most important features of the successful treatment of the insane is the hygienic feature; it will, therefore, appear that comfortable clothing, wholesome food in abundance, good water, proper exercise and kind treatment would enter into no small part of their treatment. This we have endeavored to furnish the patients. By reference to the amounts spent out of the appropriations for groceries, fuel, lights and water, and clothing this year, will demonstrate how well we have endeavored to carry out this feature of the treatment.

It is a well-understood rule at this hospital that when a violent hand is placed upon a patient by an employe that they are at once discharged from further service.

The following variety of foods are given the patients during the year, vegetables and fruits in their respective season.

Breads.

Light bread.	Ginger bread.	Corn bread.
Biscuits.	Tea cakes, etc., on special occasions.	

Meats.

Bacon.	Pork.	Beef.
Soup.		Chili con carne.
Turkey and cranberries on Christmas and Thanksgiving days.		

Vegetables.

Irish potatoes.	Greens.	Beans.
Tomatoes.	Lettuce.	Cucumbers.
Onions.	Beets.	Turnips.
Pumpkins.	Corn.	English peas.
Peas.	Cabbage.	Kraut.
Sweet potatoes.	Radishes.	Pickles.
Okra.		

Green Fruits, Etc.

Apples.	Peaches.	Blackberries.
Pears.	Apricots.	Grapes.
Cantaloupes.	Watermelons.	

Dried Fruits.

Apples.	Grapes.	Peaches.
Apricots.	Prunes.	Currants.

Cereals.

Oatmeal.	Cracked wheat.	Grits.
Hominy.	Corn Meal.	Rice.
Macaroni.		

Butters, Jellies, Spices, Etc.

Apple butter.	Jelly.	Butter.
Butterine.	Sugar.	Molasses.
Vinegar.	Salt.	Pepper.
Pepper sauce.	Catsup.	Eggs.

Fluids.

Coffee.	Tea.	Buttermilk.
Sweet milk.	Ice water.	

Special Diet for the Sick.

Any of the above in any form, also

Crackers.	Toast.	Oyster soup.
Chicken soup.	Beef soup.	Eggs.
Jelly.	Custards.	Cream.
Ice cream.	Any canned goods.	Gruel.

The following variety of food was furnished to patients as taken from daily bills of fare for past week:

Light bread.	Corn bread.	Biscuits.
Ginger bread.	Roast beef.	Steak.
Beef stew.	Soup.	Navy beans.
Black-eyed peas.	Lima beans.	Oatmeal.
Rice.	Grits.	Hominy flakes.
Cracked wheat.	Kraut.	Pickles.
Sweet potatoes.	Roasting ears.	Coffee.
Buttermilk.	Tea.	Ice water.
Butter.	Molasses.	Prunes.
Peach pies.	Apple pies.	Egg custard.
Stewed apples.	Green apples.	Okra.
Pumpkins.	Sugar.	Salt.
Pepper.	Vinegar.	Pepper sauce.
Catsup.		

Special diets for the acutely sick.

The following is a bill of fare for one day :

Breakfast.

Coffee, for all wards.	Cracked wheat, for all wards.
Steak, for four female wards.	Biscuits, for male and female in-
Beef stew, for balance of wards.	firmary and three male wards.
Light bread.	Molasses, for all wards.

Dinner.

Roast beef.	Lima beans.	Okra.
Light bread.	Corn bread.	Butter milk.
For all the wards.		
Peach pies for male and female infirmaries.		

Supper.

Biscuits for male and female infirmaries and four male wards.
Light bread, tea, prunes, molasses, roasting ears, and butter for all the wards.

Sugar, salt, pepper, ice water, etc., furnished all wards at every meal.

The wards get steak and biscuits alternately until every ward has been supplied. The daily quantity of food to be issued per capita is arrived at by taking the tables published by the commission in lunacy of several States that are regarded as among the best in the care of their insane; however, I have liberalized on these tables and issue a little more than the tables call for, to be sure that the patients get plenty to eat. The quality is the best that can be bought in the market.

The position of Fourth Assistant Physician was added by the last Legislature, and Dr. Scott Appleby, of Bell county, was appointed to that position. His earnest work attests the wisdom of the appointment.

The same session of the Legislature created the much-needed positions of Assistant Storekeeper, Assistant Supervisor and Assistant Supervisoress, and these positions have been filled, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the service.

Mrs. Lizzie Goodman (*née* Sloan) resigned as Supervisoress and her assistant, Miss Mollie Jameson, was promoted.

The Chief Engineer resigned last spring and his assistant, Elmer Williams, was promoted.

John Moore, of Dallas, an experienced plumbing inspector, was employed to inspect the new plumbing work now under course of construction.

On April 1, 1902, free mail delivery was established for this hospital by the Terrell postoffice, which is a source of great convenience.

Have endeavored to give the patients as much diversion as possible. Several hundred attended the Dallas Fair. On July 11th, gave a barbecue at which over twelve hundred were in attendance. They were given eleven hundred iced watermelons; six beeves and four hogs were barbecued, besides sufficient quantity of bread, cakes, pies, pickles, kraut, etc.

A nice dancing platform was erected, and the Greenville Cornet Band employed.

During the summer when the evenings were pleasant, had every available conveyance placed at the disposal of the patients, and several hundred were given drives, much to their pleasure.

Traveling comedy troupes gave several matinees to patients. Standing room would always be scarce at these entertainments. Besides this, the patients have had their regular Friday night dances, with occasionally a card party.

At the Sunday afternoon services, the Chaplain has interested and benefited the patients with an appropriate sermon, together with singing and personal talks of a cheerful character. The patients enjoyed these services very much.

The crops have yielded fairly well, considering the season. Will get twelve bales of cotton; had fifteen acres planted. Gathered thirteen hundred bushels of weighed corn. Threshed four hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat. Made forty tons of oats, three hundred and sixty tons of sorghum, fifteen tons of hay, six tons alfalfa hay. Killed 62,315 pounds pork. Have on hand eighteen mules, two horses and two hundred and twenty-five hogs. Should have a small feed bill the coming year. Estimated value of farm products, \$9150.25.

The dairy has sixty-three milk cows, thirty-eight two and three-year-old heifers, and four thoroughbred bulls. The products from that department amounted to an estimated value of \$10,857.01 for the year.

The garden consists of eighty acres of land and yielded well for the season. The estimated value of the products of this department amounts to \$3,783.37.

The sewing department made 24,026 new garments, besides repairs. There were 890,196 garments laundered.

Every department of the institution has been supplied with an abundance of ice water since we began the manufacture of ice.

There has been some irregularity in the fuel oil supply during the year, but hope that trouble is now at an end.

At the request of the Jewish communities in this section of the State, a separate plat of ground 50x50 feet has been set apart for a burying ground for the unfortunates of that sect who die in this hospital.

We have endeavored to keep the patients employed at some light avocation, where they would voluntarily do so, finding it much to their benefit to occupy the mind in this way. We estimate that they do about one-fourth the labor that a normal working man does each day.

Regret to have to report a suicide, Dan. Wright, a white male patient from Upshur county, who had been an inmate for eleven years and had been a trusted patient for a number of years. He secured an old worn-out and discarded case knife, sharpened it, and repaired to a remote part of the premises, about one mile from the buildings, and there took his own life by cutting his throat. An inquest was held by the coroner of this city, and the above facts elicited. He was deaf and dumb, and we did not know that suicide was even being contemplated, until he was found dead, with all the evidence of having suicided.

After eradicating entirely the smallpox epidemic with which this hospital was infested many months ago, the old improvised pest houses, three in number, were burned.

Had a few cases of measles on male wards during the year, but no serious results followed.

Early last spring the dairy lost five head of young Holstein heifers from black leg, but no further loss has occurred since.

Lost by death "Alamo," the head of our Holstein herd, but have in the herd other younger bulls of the same strain of breeding.

Are making efforts to beautify the parks and make them more attractive and interesting, especially to the patients, and with this idea in view have arranged a screen wire over two trees and have placed a number of squirrels therein, much to the amusement of the patients.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On behalf of the patients, officers and employes, I desire to thank Rev. W. D. Thompson, the Chaplain, for his untiring zeal and kindness.

The thanks of the institution are due the Dallas Fair management, and especially Mr. Sydney Smith, for so kindly giving free admittance to the patients of the hospital.

Wish to thank the St. Cecelia Club of this city for musical entertainment given patients.

The several newspapers of the State who have kindly given complimentary copies to the institution are sincerely thanked for the same. They have been a source of great pleasure to the patients, who represent almost every county in the State.

I desire to express my personal thanks to the county judges and sheriffs for their uniform kindness and consideration, especially for the interest they have manifested in the preparation of their respective patients for admission.

The thanks of myself and the unfortunate insane of this State are due the last session of the Legislature for several appropriations made in the interest of this hospital; also to the earnest and painstaking committee that came to look into the needs and internal management of the hospital, consisting of Hons. J. L. Harbison, O. C. Mulkey and A. A. Aldrich.

To the assistant physicians, Drs. J. R. Nichols, S. W. McJunkin, Geo. F. Powell and Scott Appleby, I desire to express my sincere gratitude for their earnestness of purpose in contributing in every way possible to the success of the institution.

To the Storekeeper and Accountant, Mr. R. C. Goodman, and his assistant, Mr. J. D. Huffman, the thanks of the management are due for the zeal which they have exercised and the interest manifested in this very important department.

We desire to thank Mr. E. Cunningham, Pharmacist, for his interest in this very important department of the institution.

Mrs. Hattie Russell, the Matron, is entitled to the thanks of the official family, as well as the entire institution, for the interest she has always manifested in this important position.

Mrs. Lizzie Goodman (*née* Sloan) resigned the position of Supervisress and her assistant, Miss Mollie Jameson, was promoted, and Miss Lizzie Gotcher was promoted to the position of Assistant Supervisress. They have each been diligent and painstaking in their work and are entitled to the highest commendation. We regretted to lose the valuable services of Mrs. Goodman, but were fortunate in securing Miss Jameson for the position.

I wish to thank Mr. H. N. Barksdale, the Supervisor, and Mr. C. W. Owen, who was promoted to Assistant Supervisor, for the careful attention that they have given the needs and desires of the patients. These are very important positions, and these officers have given their earnest effort to the work.

Wish to thank Mr. Elmer Williams, the Chief Engineer, for the active interest manifested and the good order maintained in this most important department.

To Mr. T. E. Terrell, the Head Farmer, the thanks of myself and the entire institution are due for the intelligent and methodical interest he has manifested in that department.

The gratitude of myself and every official of the institution are due Mr. F. H. Page for his untiring interest and efforts on behalf of a perfect system of official records and many other personal courtesies.

I desire to thank every employee who has zealously striven for the good of the patients and the institution, and to express the feeling that any success that this hospital may have attained during the past year is largely due to the harmonious co-operation given me by the officers and employes of the same.

To the Board of Managers I am profoundly grateful for the many courtesies extended to me, personally and officially; and the gratitude of every friend of the insane is justly due them, for their untiring and painstaking zeal in the interest of the unfortunates of this State. They have spent their money, time and influence in behalf of this hospital without hope of remuneration, but purely from a philanthropic point of view. To enjoy the sympathies of such a board lightens immeasurably the weight of responsibility that must of necessity fall upon the Superintendent.

I beg to thank your Excellency for the many and valuable expressions of encouragement and advice given in the past, with the assurance that they have been heartily appreciated.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JNO. S. TURNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population for the Year Ending August 31, 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of patients, September 1st, 1901.....	740	643	1383
Admitted during the year.....	131	166	297
Total number treated.....	871	809	1680
Discharged, restored.....	110	98	208
Discharged, improved.....	11	13	24
Died.....	44	27	71
Out on furlough	22	53	75
Remaining in hospital, August 31, 1902.....	684	618	1302
Totals	871	809	1680
Daily average population of patients.....	683	607	1290

TABLE NO. 2.

Admissions and Discharges Since the Opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Escaped.	Died.	Total dis- charged and died.
1885	130	130	15	.....	1	1	1	18
1886	330	442	120	9	8	1	37	175
1887	343	610	153	23	7	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	185	7	7	2	50	251
1892	388	998	158	29	7	.....	71	265
1893	300	1,033	141	35	4	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	159	23	11	.....	41	234
1898	375	1,220	169	11	9	.....	56	245
1899	342	1,317	156	54	3	.....	63	276
1900	378	1,419	203	12	4	.....	69	288
1901	370	1,501	47	4	5	.....	62	118
1902	297	1,680	208	24	.....	.....	71	303
Totals.....	5,329	.....	2,575	345	90	15	927	3,952

Total patients admitted since the opening of the asylum.....5,329
 Total discharged and died.....3,952

Remaining for treatment August 31, 1902.....1,377

HOW PATIENTS ARE 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. 3.

Residence of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anderson		1	1
Angelina.....	1		1
Bexar		2	2
Brazos.....		1	1
Bowie.....	3	4	7
Burleson.....	1	1	2
Callahan	1		1
Camp.....	1	4	5
Cass.....	1	1	2
Cherokee.....	2	3	5
Clay		2	2
Coleman.....		1	1
Collin	9	12	21
Comanche	2	5	7
Cooke	2	6	8
Coryell.....	1		1
Dallas.....	7	9	16
Delta.....	2	2	4
Denton.....	5	3	8
Donley	1	1	2
Eastland	4		4
Ellis.....	1	2	3
El Paso.....		2	2
Erath.....	1	3	4
Fannin.....	1	1	2
Grayson.....	11	10	21
Hardeman.....	1		1
Harris.....		1	1
Harrison.....	4	1	5
Henderson	1	2	3
Hill.....	3		3
Hood.....		3	3
Houston		2	2
Hopkins	3	3	6
Hunt.....	6	8	14
Johnson.....		3	3
Jones.....	1	1	2
Kaufman.....	6	4	10

TABLE NO. 3—continued.
Residence of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Knox	1		1
Lamar.....	3	12	15
Leon.....		1	1
Limestone.....		5	5
McLennan	1	1	2
Montague	1	3	4
Montgomery	2		2
Morris.....	2	1	3
Motley.....	1		1
Nacogdoches	2	4	6
Navarro.....	1	1	2
Nolan.....	2		2
Palo Pinto	2	5	7
Parker	2	2	4
Polk	1		1
Reeves		1	1
Red River.....	3	2	5
Rockwall.....		1	1
Robertson	1		1
Rusk.....	1	1	2
San Augustine	2	1	3
Shelby	1		1
Smith.....		2	2
Stonewall	1	1	2
Taylor.....	2		2
Titus	2	1	3
Tarrant	5	7	12
Upshur	3	3	6
Van Zandt	5	1	6
Wise		2	2
Wood.....	1	3	4
Young.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 4.
Nativity of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

Place.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama.....	13	15	28
Arkansas.....	3	9	12
California.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Florida.....	.....	1	1
France.....	1	1	2
Georgia.....	10	3	13
Germany.....	2	.....	2
Illinois.....	3	5	8
Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Indian Territory.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	1	1	2
Kentucky.....	6	5	11
Louisiana.....	.....	2	2
Maryland.....	1	.....	1
Mexico.....	2	.....	2
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Mississippi.....	5	11	16
Missouri.....	6	6	12
New York.....	.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	.....	2	2
Ohio.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	3
Russia.....	.....	1	1
South Carolina.....	3	2	5
Tennessee.....	13	20	33
Texas.....	46	66	112
Unknown.....	8	8	16
Virginia.....	2	1	3
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 5.
Number at Each Age When Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....	.....	1	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	2	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	12	20
From 20 to 25 years.....	18	19	37
From 25 to 30 years.....	19	26	45
From 30 to 35 years.....	20	22	42
From 35 to 40 years.....	14	11	25
From 40 to 50 years.....	25	31	56
From 50 to 60 years.....	15	24	39
From 60 to 70 years.....	9	12	21
From 70 to 80 years.....	3	5	8
From 80 to 85 years.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 6.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	56	85	141
Single	63	43	106
Widowed.....	10	37	47
Unknown	2	1	3
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 7.

Occupation of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barber.....	2		2
Carpenter's wife.....		1	1
Cigarmaker	1		1
Cook	1	1	2
Cow boy.....	1		1
Domestic.....		3	3
Engineer	1		1
Farmer	76		76
Farmer's wife.....		38	38
Farmer's daughter		19	19
Farmer's son	4		4
Gardener.....	1		1
Horse trainer	2		2
House keeper... ..		42	42
Laborer	23	18	41
Laborer's wife.....		6	6
Mechanic.....	1		1
Mechanic's wife.....		2	2
Merchant.....	1		1
Merchant's wife		2	2
Merchant's daughter		1	1
Merchant's son.....	1		1
Miner.....	1		1
Musician.....	1		1
Nurse		1	1
Pharmacist.....	1		1
Physician	1		1
Physician's wife.....		2	2
Real estate agent.....	1		1
Seamstress.....		1	1
Stone cutter.....	1		1
Teacher.....	1		1
Telegrapher.....	1		1
Unknown	8	29	37
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 8.

Form of Insanity of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia epileptica.....		3	3
Dementia paralytica.....	10	1	11
Dementia, primary.....	7	9	16
Dementia, secondary.....	2	2	4
Dementia, senile.....	2	15	17
Idiocy.....		2	2
Imbecility.....	1		1
Mania, acute.....	40	32	72
Mania, chronic.....	6	27	33
Mania epileptica.....	7	11	18
Mania, recurrent.....	28	18	46
Melancholia, acute.....	19	43	62
Melancholia, chronic.....		2	2
Melancholia, recurrent.....	6	1	7
Not insane.....	1		1
Paresis.....	2		2
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 9.

Number of Attacks of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First.....	94	123	217
Second.....	21	24	45
Third.....	9	6	15
Fourth.....	2	2	4
Fifth.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	4	9	13
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 10.

Duration of Insanity of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 4 weeks.....	50	27	77
From 1 to 3 months.....	27	41	68
From 3 to 6 months.....	16	22	38
From 6 to 12 months.....	18	13	31
From 1 to 2 years.....	6	19	25
From 2 to 5 years.....	7	19	26
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	7	9
From 10 to 15 years.....		7	7
From 15 years and over.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	4	9	13
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 11.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	11	1	12
Arrest of development.....	1	2	3
Bereavement.....	1	3	4
Business matters.....	1	.....	1
Cigarettes.....	3	.....	3
Disappointed affection.....	1	1	2
Domestic trouble.....	4	5	9
Epilepsy.....	3	8	11
Exposure.....	.....	1	1
Fright.....	.....	1	1
Grief.....	.....	3	3
Gynecological.....	.....	6	6
Hardship.....	1	3	4
Hereditv.....	4	11	15
Illness.....	14	22	36
Injury.....	8	2	10
Lactation.....	.....	2	2
Masturbation.....	4	.....	4
Menopause.....	.....	3	3
Mental strain.....	2	2	4
Narcotics.....	3	3	6
Overexertion.....	4	1	5
Parturition.....	.....	7	7
Puerperium.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	7	5	12
Senility.....	.....	4	4
Spiritualism.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	2	.....	2
Thermic fever.....	3	1	4
Typhoid fever.....	1	4	5
Unknown.....	53	62	115
Variola.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	131	166	297

TABLE NO. 12.

Age when Attacked of Those Restored Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	7	17
From 20 to 25 years.....	21	11	32
From 25 to 30 years.....	14	22	36
From 30 to 35 years.....	14	14	28
From 35 to 40 years.....	12	14	26
From 40 to 45 years.....	11	12	23
From 45 to 50 years.....	11	9	20
From 50 to 60 years.....	8	8	16
From 60 to 70 years.....	8	1	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	110	98	208

TABLE NO. 13.

Age when Attacked of Those Improved Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	3	4
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	1	4
From 30 to 35 years.....	3	2	5
From 35 to 40 years.....	1	.....	1
From 40 to 45 years.....	.....	3	3
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	2	3
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	11	13	24

TABLE NO. 14.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Restored Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	7	.....	7
Amenorrhœa.....	.....	1	1
Bereavement.....	.....	3	3
Business matters.....	1	.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1	.....	1
Cigarettes.....	2	.....	2
Disappointed affection.....	1	1	2
Dissipation.....	.....	1	1
Domestic trouble.....	3	4	7
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Gestation.....	.....	1	1
Grief.....	.....	2	2
Gynecological.....	.....	10	10
Hardship.....	.....	2	2
Heredity.....	4	5	9
Illness.....	14	13	27
Injury.....	1	2	3
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Litigation.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	3	.....	3
Menopause.....	.....	7	7
Mental strain.....	1	1	2
Moral degeneracy.....	1	.....	1
Narcotics.....	3	3	6
Overexertion.....	4	.....	4
Overstudy.....	.....	1	1
Parturition.....	.....	6	6
Religious excitement.....	7	7	14
Spiritualism.....	.....	1	1
Thermic fever.....	2	.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	51	25	76
Totals.....	110	98	208

TABLE NO. 15.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Improved Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cigarettes.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Grief.....	.....	1	1
Heredity.....	1	1	2
Illness.....	.....	4	4
Overexertion.....	.....	1	1
Overstudy.....	1	.....	1
Senility.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Thermic fever.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	5	8
Totals.....	11	13	24

TABLE NO. 16.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Restored Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	2	4
From 3 to 6 months.....	12	10	22
From 6 to 9 months.....	17	14	31
From 9 to 12 months.....	11	15	26
From 12 to 18 months.....	15	20	35
From 18 to 24 months.....	16	10	26
From 2 to 3 years.....	18	16	34
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	6	12
From 4 to 5 years.....	7	.....	7
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	2	6
From 10 years and over.....	2	3	5
Totals.....	110	98	208

TABLE NO. 17.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Improved Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....	.....	1	1
From 3 to 6 months.....	1	2	3
From 6 to 9 months.....	1	2	3
From 9 to 12 months.....	.....	1	1
From 12 to 18 months.....	1	3	4
From 18 to 24 months.....	.....	2	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	3	1	4
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	.....	1
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	.....	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	1	3
From 10 years and over.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	11	13	24

TABLE NO. 18.

Duration of Treatment of Those Restored Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months	6	.....	6
From 3 to 6 months	20	17	37
From 6 to 9 months	14	20	34
From 9 to 12 months	6	9	15
From 12 to 18 months	17	28	45
From 18 to 24 months	16	11	27
From 2 to 3 years.....	19	8	27
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	2	8
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	2	5
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	.....	2
From 10 years and over.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	110	98	208

TABLE NO 19.

Duration of Treatment of Those Improved Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....	.....	3	3
From 3 to 6 months	1	2	3
From 6 to 9 months	1	.....	1
From 9 to 12 months	1	3	4
From 12 to 18 months	2	3	5
From 18 to 24 months	2	2	4
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	.....	1
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	.....	1
From 5 years and over.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	11	13	24

TABLE NO. 20.

Form of Disease when Admitted of Those Restored Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, primary.....	7	3	10
Dementia, secondary.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, senile.....	.....	1	1
Mania, acute.....	43	55	98
Mania, chronic.....	6	3	9
Mania, epileptica.....	4	1	5
Mania, recurrent	21	14	35
Melancholia, acute.....	22	18	40
Melancholia, chronic.....	1	3	4
Melancholia, recurrent.....	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	3	.....	3
Totals.....	110	98	208

TABLE NO. 21.

Form of Disease when Admitted of Those Improved Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, primary.....		1	1
Mania, acute.....	3	3	6
Mania, chronic.....	1	1	2
Mania, epileptica.....	2	2	4
Mania, recurrent.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, acute.....	2	5	7
Melancholia, chronic.....	1		1
Paresis.....	1		1
Totals.....	11	13	24

TABLE NO. 22.

Age at Death of Those Who Died Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1		1
From 20 to 25 years.....	3		3
From 25 to 30 years.....	2		2
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	4	8
From 35 to 40 years.....	6	1	7
From 40 to 45 years.....	9		9
From 45 to 50 years.....	6	3	9
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	8	15
From 60 to 70 years.....	4	5	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	4	6
From 80 years and over.....		2	2
Totals.....	44	27	71

TABLE NO. 23.

Duration of Disease of Those Who Died Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months.....		2	2
From 3 to 6 months.....	1	2	3
From 6 to 9 months.....	1	1	2
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2
From 12 to 18 months.....	7	1	8
From 18 to 24 months.....	6	2	8
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	1	6
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	2	8
From 4 to 5 years.....	2		2
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	1	5
From 10 to 15 years and over.....	11	14	25
Totals.....	44	27	71

TABLE NO. 24.

Cause of Death of Those Who Died Since August 31, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	2	6	8
Bright's disease	3	.....	3
Cerebritis	2	.....	2
Chronic dysentery.....	1	.....	1
Chronic cystitis.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, paralytica.....	2	.....	2
Dementia, senile.....	1	3	4
Enteritis (tubercular)	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	8	2	10
General congestion.....	1	.....	1
Interstitial hepatitis.....	1	.....	1
Mania, chronic (exhaustion).....	4	2	6
Melancholia, acute (exhaustion).....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, chronic (exhaustion)	1	1	2
Orbital sarcoma.....	1	.....	1
Organic chorea.....	.....	1	1
Organic heart disease	1	1	2
Paresis	4	.....	4
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	9	16
Remittent malarial fever .....	.....	1	1
Septicemia	1	.....	1
Suicide	1	.....	1
Totals.....	44	27	71

Percentage of deaths to total number treated during the year..... $4\frac{2}{9}$ Percentage of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, $23\frac{9}{10}$

TABLE NO. 25.

Duration of Treatment of Those Out on Furlough August 31, 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months	2	7	9
From 3 to 6 months	3	14	17
From 6 to 9 months	2	11	13
From 9 to 12 months .....	.....	6	6
From 12 to 18 months	5	6	11
From 18 to 24 months	3	3	6
From 2 to 3 years.....	4	1	5
From 3 to 4 years.....	2	4	6
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	.....	1
From 5 to 6 years.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	22	53	75

TABLE NO. 26.

Residence of Those Remaining August 31, 1902.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Anderson.....	3	7	10
Angelina.....	2	3	5
Archer.....	1	1	2
Armstrong.....		1	1
Austin.....		3	3
Baylor.....	1		1
Bell.....	1		1
Bexar.....	2	7	9
Bosque.....	9	5	14
Bowie.....	9	10	19
Brazos.....	3	3	6
Briscoe.....		1	1
Brown.....		1	1
Burleson.....	3	3	6
Caldwell.....		1	1
Callahan.....	4	2	6
Calhoun.....		1	1
Camp.....	5	5	10
Cass.....	6	7	13
Cherokee.....	11	12	23
Clay.....	1	2	3
Coleman.....	1	3	4
Collin.....	24	25	49
Colorado.....	1		1
Comanche.....	12	6	18
Cooke.....	10	13	23
Coryell.....	5	7	12
Dallas.....	60	31	91
Delta.....	7	5	12
Denton.....	16	15	31
Dickens.....	1		1
Donley.....	1	2	3
Eastland.....	7	3	10
Ector.....	1		1
Ellis.....	13	13	26
El Paso.....		1	1
Erath.....	11	7	18
Falls.....	1	2	3
Fannin.....	17	11	28
Fayette.....	3	3	6
Fisher.....		1	1
Fort Bend.....		1	1
Franklin.....	1	1	2
Freestone.....	5	2	7
Galveston.....	9	14	23
Goliad.....	1		1
Gonzales.....	1	1	2
Guadalupe.....		1	1
Grayson.....	28	32	60
Gregg.....	2	4	6
Grimes.....	4	1	5
Hale.....	1		1
Hall.....	1	1	2
Hamilton.....	3		3
Hardeman.....	1	2	3
Hardin.....	1		1
Harris.....	12	11	23
Harrison.....	11	7	18
Henderson.....	6	6	12

TABLE NO. 26—continued.
Residence of Those Remaining August 31, 1902.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hill.....	7	9	16
Hood.....	2	7	9
Houston.....	5	6	11
Hopkins.....	9	5	14
Howard.....	1		1
Hunt.....	16	20	36
Jack.....	2	6	8
Jackson.....	1		1
Jasper.....	1		1
Jefferson.....	2	1	3
Johnson.....	7	12	19
Jones.....	2	1	3
Karnes.....		1	1
Kaufman.....	18	23	41
Kinney.....	1		1
Knox.....	2		2
Lamar.....	18	25	43
Lampasas.....		1	1
Lee.....	1	2	3
Leon.....	2	3	5
Llano.....	1		1
Limestone.....	6	7	13
Lubbock.....	2		2
Lavaca.....	1		1
McLennan.....	22	11	33
McCulloch.....	2	1	3
Madison.....	1	1	2
Marion.....		5	5
Milam.....	6	3	9
Mills.....		1	1
Mitchell.....	3		3
Montague.....	7	13	20
Montgomery.....	1		1
Morris.....	1	2	3
Motley.....	1		1
Nacogdoches.....	8	9	17
Navarro.....	14	6	20
Newton.....	2		2
Nolan.....	2		2
Orange.....	1		1
Palo Pinto.....	3	11	14
Panola.....	6	3	9
Parker.....	11	10	21
Polk.....	2	1	3
Potter.....	1		1
Rains.....	3	3	6
Reeves.....		2	2
Red River.....	9	7	16
Rockwall.....	2	3	5
Robertson.....	2	5	7
Runnels.....		1	1
Rusk.....	6	4	10
Sabine.....	1	1	2
San Augustine.....	4	5	9
Shackelford.....	1		1
Shelby.....	5	3	8
Smith.....	13	11	24
Somervell.....		1	1
Stephens.....		2	2

TABLE NO. 26—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining August 31, 1902.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stonewall		1	1
Tarrant	35	31	66
Taylor	5	3	8
Titus	6	2	8
Tom Green		1	1
Travis	2	2	4
Trinity	3	2	5
Tyler	1	1	2
Upshur	10	10	20
Van Zandt	16	16	32
Victoria	1	2	3
Walker	16		16
Waller		3	3
Williamson	2	1	3
Wharton		1	1
Wichita	2	1	3
Wilbarger	3	3	6
Wise	11	13	24
Wood	7	14	21
Young		3	3
Totals.....	706	671	1377

STOREKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

John S. Turner, M. D., Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you the eighteenth annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1902, together with tables showing the products of the farm, garden, dairy and mattress shop.

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 were not included.

Very respectfully,
 R. C. GOODMAN,
 Storekeeper and Accountant.

To groceries, fuel, dry goods and drugs on hand August 31, 1901.....	\$ 15,997 68	
To rebate vouchers on State Treasurer account pay patients.....	167 14	
To total expense.....	226,315 68	
By amount received from pay patients and remitted State Treasurer.....		\$ 3,626 74
By amount received for board of officers' families and remitted State Treasurer....		340 58
By amount received, sale of scrap iron, old brass, bones, tallow and one bull, and remitted State Treasurer.....		971 60
By groceries, fuel, dry goods and drugs on hand August 31, 1902.....	15,496 20	
By permanent improvements	37,125 98	
By permanent property purchased.....	4,791 81	
By actual current expenses.....	180,127 59	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$242,480 50	\$242,480 50

Average daily attendance.....	1290
Cost per capita per annum.....	\$139 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per capita per mensis.....	11 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cost per capita per diem.....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

Salaries	\$ 52,918 31
Support and maintenance, groceries, fuel, etc.....	117,051 42
Transportation	806 70
Contingent	597 72
Dry goods and clothing.....	18,000 00
Furniture and beds.....	2,489 21
General repairs and painting.....	2,994 90
Literature and amusement.....	473 02

Trees, seed and stock.....	\$	115	56
Horses, mules, cows and hogs.....		983	68
Engineer's tools		250	00
Wagons, hacks and harness:.....		98	80
Mowers, plows and farm implements.....		299	00
Pipes and piping.....		477	62
Bridges, culverts and grounds.....		298	81
Sanitary sewerage for buildings.....		9,000	00
Carpenter shop, tools and machinery.....		1,271	07
Repairing farm fence.....		500	00
Moving and rebuilding barn.....		1,000	00
Tram food road.....		249	74
Wagonette and buggy.....		385	00
Morgue and dead house.....		500	00
Oil equipment		1,995	86
Balance on new dynamo and engine.....		238	35
Stirling boilers and connections.....		7,500	00
Ice machine and refrigerator.....		4,000	00
Laundry machinery		1,145	63
Completion of power house.....		675	27
Total	\$	226,315	68

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

180 bushels onions	@	\$ 1 25	\$	225	00
11,337 heads cabbage	@	03		340	11
2,678 dozen onions	@	10		267	80
560 canteloupe	@	04		22	40
440 bushels okra	@	45		198	00
96 bushels apples	@	60		57	60
106 bushels mustard	@	10		10	60
5,711 pumpkins	@	05		280	55
72 bushels radishes	@	50		36	00
310 bushels peaches	@	75		232	50
1,533 bushels greens	@	10		153	30
87 bushels lettuce	@	15		13	05
167 bushels squashes	@	30		50	10
1,114 bushels turnips	@	50		557	00
157 bushels beets	@	40		62	80
3,288 collards	@	03		98	64
977 dozen asparagus	@	10		97	70
98 bushels English peas.....	@	50		49	00
747 bushels potatoes	@	1 10		821	70
245 bushels beans	@	50		122	50
8 bushels blackberries	@	40		3	20
28 bushels peas	@	65		18	20
353 dozen corn	@	10		35	30
4 bushels grapes	@	1 50		6	00
304 watermelons	@	08		24	32
				\$	3,783 37

FARM PRODUCTS.

435 bushels wheat	@ \$ 75	\$ 326 25
40 tons sheaf oats.....	@ 13 00	520 00
1,300 bushels corn	@ 75	975 00
360 tons green sorghum.....	@ 2 00	720 00
12 bales cotton	@ 40 00	480 00
15 tons hay	@ 8 00	120 00
6 tons alfalfa	@ 12 00	72 00
225 hogs	@ 7 00	1,575 00
62,315 pounds pork	@ 07	4,362 05
		<hr/>
		\$ 9,150 30

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

45,935 gallons sweet milk.....	@ \$ 20	\$ 9,187 00
1,600 pounds butter	@ 20	320 00
17,658 pounds dressed beef.....	@ 5 55 per cwt.	980 01
22 graded calves	@ 10 00	220 00
2 thoroughbred calves	@ 25 00	50 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 10,757 01

PRODUCTS OF MATTRESS SHOP.

447 cotton pillows	@ \$ 1 00	\$ 447 00
292 single mattresses	@ 4 00	1,168 00
146 three-quarter mattresses	@ 4 50	657 00
35 double mattresses	@ 5 00	175 00
12 bed pads	@ 25	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,450 00

REPORT OF MATRON.

TERRELL, TEXAS, August 31, 1902.

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

DEAR SIR: The following is my report done in laundry, sewing room and other departments under my supervision for the year ending August 31, 1902.

Very respectfully,

MRS. HATTIE RUSSELL,

Matron.

GARMENTS MADE.

Aprons	758	Jumpers	30
Awnings	18	Kimonas	5
Bed ticks	682	Laundry bags	31
Bonnets	424	Letter-book cloths	46
Base ball suits	20	Mosquito bars	54
Bed pads	15	Overalls	26
Burial robes	24	Pants	1063
Belts	12	Pillow cases	3219
Curtains, window	325	Pillow ticks	202
Curtains, arch	7	Restraint strings	10
Curtains, alcove	1	Sheets	2224
Curtains, door	1	Sheets, protection	20
Curtains, counter	2	Shirts	2084
Covers for machinery	2	Shirts, night	126
Covers for clothing	24	Splashers	12
Coffee sacks	14	Sacques, flannel	209
Corset covers	5	Transom covers	2
Camisoles	53	Table cloths	319
Coats	158	Table napkins	841
Caps	63	Towels	2486
Collars	12	Undershirts	839
Chemise	721	Underskirts	576
Dresses, plain	2259	Underskirts, flannel	227
Dresses, trimmed	283	Union suits, duck	61
Dressing sacques	3	Vests	28
Drawers, men's	1050	Waists, trimmed	8
Drawers, ladies'	754		
Gowns	1374	Total number of garments	
Jackets for kitchen	194	made	24,026

Garments laundered	890,196
Soap made, gallons	31,168
Blankets tagged	400
Garments repaired	7,062
Buttonholes worked	35,473
Capes tagged	300

Chickens raised, dozens	24
Preserves, gallons	45
Pickles, sweet, gallons	20
Eggs raised, dozens	420
Pickles, gallons	20
Jelly, gallons	12

