

TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

North Texas Hospital for the Insane
TERRELL, TEXAS.

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

From September 1, 1904, to August 31, 1906.



AUSTIN, TEXAS:
VON BOECKMANN-JONES COMPANY, PRINTERS
1906.

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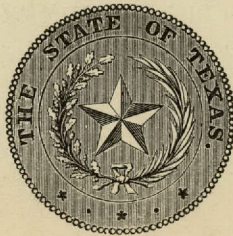
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BOARD OF MANAGERS.

JOHN L. TERRELL, PRESIDENT.

J. S. GRINNAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

B. L. GILL.

G. E. KELLY.

W. A. BROOKS.

OFFICERS.

DR. JOHN S. TURNER, *Superintendent.*

DR. J. R. NICHOLS, *First Assistant Physician.*

DR. G. F. POWELL, *Second Assistant Physician.*

DR. C. M. POFF, *Third Assistant Physician.*

DR. CHARLES BURRUS, *Fourth Assistant Physician.*

R. C. GOODMAN, *Storekeeper and Accountant.*

MRS. MATTIE R. TURNER, *Matron.*

ALBERT NORRIS, *Pharmacist.*

R. G. WADE, *Male Supervisor.*

MISS LIZZIE GOTCHER, *Female Supervisor.*

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REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

TERRELL, TEXAS, September 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, S. W. T. Lanham, Governor of Texas:

The Board of Managers of the North Texas Insane Asylum located at Terrell, in compliance with law, respectfully submits this report of the operation and management of the institution for the term ending August 31, 1906, the twenty-first year of its existence.

The accompanying reports of the Superintendent and other officers are so full and complete that it becomes unnecessary for the Board to add much thereto. The regular monthly meetings of the Board have been held, and many special meetings have been called as necessity required, and the business and affairs of the institution have had that care and service that their importance demanded. The various buildings now making up this large plant and dotted over many acres of ground have been regularly inspected by the Board, and their ever clean, neat, well-kept and orderly appearance is a matter of pride.

The Board has given such thought and care to the finances of the institution as were possible under the present system of purchasing supplies, but feels that it can not be held responsible for the cost of maintenance when the purchasing power is beyond its control, and in a large measure its requisitions and requests are wholly or partially disregarded, to the detriment of the institution and usually to unnecessary additional expense to the State. No purchasing agent located at a distant point can understand and comprehend the wants of an institution as large as this as can a local Superintendent and Board, nor supply its demands as economically.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature for new buildings has been well expended and the buildings completed and occupied, thereby giving the institution room for a little more than five hundred additional patients.

The institution now has room for 1920 patients, and will doubtless soon be filled to the limit, and we congratulate the State that every insane white man and white woman in Texas of whom we can learn have been provided for and furnished with shelter and treatment in an institution built by a charitable public for their care and protection.

For the care and treatment of those now in the institution and to fill the mechanical, farming and other departments it requires the services of, and there are now employed, the Superintendent, four assistant physicians and 200 other employes, and since the occupation of the new buildings there is needed, and the proper care of the patients demands, the services of another assistant physician.

At the last session of the Legislature there was appropriated \$10,000 for "Enlarging Auditorium." This language was not advisedly used, because the intention in requesting the appropriation, and we believe of the legislative committee that recommended it, was to *erect an auditorium*. Before taking any steps to erect such a building we submitted the

question to the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether or not we could rightfully use the appropriation to construct a new building, and were advised that we could not do so; that the language of the appropriation clearly indicated that the purpose thereof was to add to some existing building. The only room now used for public gatherings is a small chapel on the second floor of the administration building, and it is not feasible nor would it prove satisfactory to enlarge this chapel to be used as a general auditorium for the patients, not only for religious services, but for all kinds of innocent and harmless amusements which are found to be about the best medicine the doctor can prescribe. No part of this appropriation of \$10,000 has been used, nor can it be used in compliance with the terms and restrictions of the Legislature. Such an auditorium is badly needed, and we have had an estimate of the cost thereof made by a competent architect and are advised that to erect such a building as is required and make all necessary steam, water and light connections, etc., will cost \$20,000; wherefore we recommend that the Legislature appropriate such sum for the purposes named, it being understood that the aforesaid appropriation of \$10,000 will not be used.

We have often urged the necessity for an appropriation to erect at this institution two cottages for consumptives (male and female), and feel in duty bound to again call attention thereto. Scientific investigation has placed beyond doubt, and competent physicians do not disagree, that this dread disease, tuberculosis, is contagious, and the patients suffering from this cause should be isolated from all others. It is inexcusable, if not criminal, to not do so. About one-third of the deaths in this hospital are from consumption, and in a great measure the State is to blame for this large death rate. In the nature of things a large per cent of the patients are weak and debilitated and, therefore, easily susceptible to contagious disease. We mix them with the consumptives because we must to some extent; they take the disease, it means death. Who's to blame?

In many States the hospitals for the insane have separate buildings for consumptives. In these, without exception, the death rate from consumption is low, while in the institutions where such buildings have not been provided the death rate is about like our own. Humanity and a due regard for the life of others demand that we should isolate the consumptives and cease to mix and mingle with them others that are not thus suffering, thereby causing and bringing about death.

We are constantly thrown with these conditions; we have learned to sympathize with these unfortunate people, and we feel keenly their troubles and their necessities, and a great charitable public demands that they shall be treated with that consideration and care that their condition justly entitles them to. The two cottages, connections and equipment, will cost \$50,000, and this sum should be appropriated if all things else must be cut out, save a bare living.

The Superintendent in his report calls attention to the necessity of having the railroad switch extended into the grounds. The switch on the Texas Midland Railroad, from which all supplies of whatsoever character must be hauled, is about a half mile from the institution. The State owns the intervening ground except a narrow strip. We are advised that if the State will secure the right of way and do the necessary

grading and grant authority to said railroad that it will extend the switch to the institution at such point as may be desired. This would save a large annual expense for hauling and much annoyance to the management. At a later date we will submit this matter in detail to the Legislature, with an estimate of the expense connected therewith, which will be nominal.

We regret to report that Dr. John S. Turner, the very able and efficient Superintendent of this institution, has determined to quit the service of the State. Few men are gifted as Dr. Turner is for the intelligent treatment of mental disorders and the control, management and care of a large institution. By his business ability and remarkable executive capacity, he will leave the institution in excellent condition. No great business concern is run, managed or controlled with more system or clock-like regularity. Expenses are kept at a minimum in so far as he controls them, and his methods keep him in touch, not only with all the patients in the institution, but with each and every department connected therewith and the cost of maintaining any department or ward can be readily and easily told. The State loses the services of a valuable, painstaking and efficient Superintendent; but he has made this line of professional service his life work and will assume the management of a private institution of like character. The best wishes of this Board of Managers go with him and his excellent family, feeling confident that his efforts to relieve the unfortunate that may be intrusted to his care will be crowned with success.

This move on the part of Dr. Turner has long been contemplated, yet it brings to mind a phase of State service in institutions like this that should be corrected. No Superintendent in Texas of an eleemosynary institution feels safe in his position at the end of each administration, or if he does he knows not what the succeeding administration will bring forth in the way of changes. For some years past the bane hand of politics has interfered but slightly with our charitable institutions, and we trust it will so continue; nevertheless, it is true that politics has at times to a greater or less extent played its part in the selection of officials, even in institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, whose condition should excite our sympathy and demand our best efforts in their behalf.

Superintendents of these institutions should be selected without regard to all else save their ability, fitness and qualification, and the law requires that they shall be men experienced in the treatment of insanity, yet this law has been often disregarded, and always to the detriment of the service and the interest of the people it was intended to benefit.

We join with Dr. Turner, who can now advise with no selfish interest in view, in his recommendation that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the end that a valid law may be enacted providing for a Board of Managers for our eleemosynary institutions composed of six persons whose term of office shall be six years, two to be appointed by the Governor each two years, thus leaving on the Board at all times a majority of the old members, and that such Board have the power and authority *in fact* to select the Superintendent. This we believe is the law in a majority of the States and politics do not creep in and take up

some new, untried physician and make him a Superintendent and an expert on insanity in a day.

Most of the members of this Board have served in this capacity for a number of years, and we write freely because of our experience. Our sole object is to better conditions and accomplish the greatest good for our most unfortunate class of citizens with whom we have learned to sympathize.

The Board desires to thank Your Excellency for the interest you have ever manifested in this institution and its success, and to wish for you upon retiring to private life that contentment, happiness and success you so richly deserve.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. TERRELL, President,
J. S. GRINNAN, Vice President,
B. L. GILL,
GEORGE E. KELLEY,
W. A. BROOKS,

Board of Managers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

TERRELL, TEXAS, September 1, 1906.

To the Governor of Texas, the Hon. S. W. T. Lanham.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the twenty-first annual report of the Superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane.

This report covers a period of two years, from September 1, 1904, to August 31, 1906, inclusive. The past two years have been busy ones for this hospital, as will be seen by a perusal of the following pages:

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

Completed and equipped, the operating room, mentioned in last report, which fills a former great need at the hospital. It is difficult to think of a hospital without the necessary properly equipped operating room, but such was our condition here from the beginning until this department was finished in 1905, and it is complete in every detail. Since having this department in operation, we are enabled to do any needed operation and have been able to relieve the suffering of many patients, some of whom soon recovered their minds and returned home.

For some years we have operated an electric wood saw, for the purpose of sawing into blocks such wood as was used at the bakery and in the ranges of the kitchens; it was located in a temporary house to the rear of the laundry building, and when we began to arrange for enlargement of grounds to accommodate new buildings, we had an appropriate house prepared near the power house for this machinery.

During the past two years, with the increase in our accommodation, it became apparent that our water supply would have to be increased by digging more wells, therefore, we had bored, to a depth of 400 feet, three additional wells, and now have an abundant water supply. In addition to having the increased number of wells, we had an expert make necessary tests and supervise the piping of these wells, for the purpose of securing the greatest degree of efficiency. Our water system is now quite complete, consisting of a large central reservoir, circular in form, measuring 20 feet in diameter and 35 feet deep, bricked, cemented and properly covered. To this reservoir each of the four wells are piped and discharge their contents when forced out by compressed air, which is the power used for that purpose. From this source a large pump in the power house forces the water into a standpipe measuring 25 by 100 feet, which gives us a splendid water pressure, in fact, much more than is found in many of the cities of our State.

Since enlarging the grounds it became necessary to have more roads leading to the city, for that reason a road was opened from the rear of administration building to the main thoroughfare to the west of the grounds, adding much to the convenience of the public.

There has been an excess of rain for the past two years, which has handicapped the farming operations, as much of our farming land is flat and in places sloughs are formed after each rain; we have dug out and tilled the worst of these sloughs, which adds to the value of the land as well as to the prospect of raising crops during a wet season.

The farm is located on the opposite side of King's creek from the hospital, and all our crops must be hauled across this stream. During the late heavy rains the bridge spanning the creek was washed out and we have finished a new one, which is in every way more substantial than the old bridge.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Twenty-ninth Legislature, which made appropriations for three new buildings for additional patients at this hospital, we began the work of preparation for these buildings by appointing as architect, Mr. C. A. Gill, of Dallas; he soon had plans and specifications prepared, which were approved, and bids were advertised for, in response to which we received seventeen separate bids for the work, and on opening the same the following were found to be the lowest bidders and to whom the contracts were awarded:

Addition to male annex, a three-story brick building with capacity of 104 beds, for white men; awarded to H. W. Link, Dallas, Texas, for the sum of \$11,928.

Male annex No. 2. A three-story brick building with capacity of 210 beds, for the accommodation of white men; awarded to Innis & Hill, Dallas, Texas, for the sum of \$29,437.

Female annex No. 2. A three-story brick structure with capacity of 215 beds, for the accommodation of white female patients; awarded to Innis & Hill, Dallas, Texas, for the sum of \$32,185.

For piping, etc., preparatory to steam heating the three buildings mentioned, a contract was awarded to Kinnison Brothers, Dallas, Texas, for the sum of \$6569.

For plumbing and sanitary fixtures for the three buildings, the contract was awarded to B. M. Childress, of Terrell, Texas, for the sum of \$4675. These buildings have all been completed and are now being occupied.

We have finished a complete system of sanitary and storm water sewerage, steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water connections for the new buildings.

The additional new buildings gave us an increased demand for power, heat, lights, etc., and the Legislature met that demand by making a suitable appropriation, with which the following contracts were made: H. W. Graber & Co., Dallas, Texas: One 127 horse power Heine boiler; one 150 horse power Bates vertical engine; one 85 Kilo Watt General Electric dynamo, directly connected, all for \$4150. A. M. Lockett & Co., Limited, New Orleans: One 504 cubic feet displacement air compressor, of Laidlow-Dunn, Gordon make, for \$2350.

Since the foundation of the institution food had been elevated to the various ward dining rooms by means of hand elevators, and as that method was no longer feasible or practical, the institution having grown to such proportions, upon proper requisition the last Legislature appropriated sufficient funds to place in the buildings the necessary five ele-

vators, which is one of the greatest improvements recently made to the institution.

Many years ago a wooden gallery was built on the male side leading from the main building to the sanitary closet and lavatory; this gallery had become very much decayed and was becoming dangerous, being three stories in height. Upon laying the matter before the Legislature a suitable appropriation was made, the wooden walls torn down and replaced with brick, which makes it permanent.

In order to meet the increased demand for fuel, we have erected an additional fuel oil storage reservoir with capacity of 500 barrels, giving us a total of seven reservoirs for storage purposes.

In order to reach the various new buildings recently erected, we were obliged to lay 1000 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water mains; this gives us ample supply of water and pressure for fire and other purposes.

On account of the demand for space near the main group of buildings, we were forced to tear down the cow barn and rebuild in a more suitable place, the site originally occupied as a dairy, is now graced by one of the new buildings. We selected a site some 2000 feet to the north of the old dairy place, and have erected a splendid dairy barn thereon; it consists of a building 40x200 feet in size, and will easily accommodate 100 cows while being milked. Have supplied this barn with electric light and water from the main plant, and in addition have erected three ensilage barns with a total capacity of 600 tons, one hay barn of 200 tons capacity, and a large barn for storing cottonseed meal, hulls and other feed products.

For the purpose of economy, have built a suitable house for collecting all rags, bones and other articles that can be made remunerative or useful, and find that it is a paying investment.

During the past two years we have put in all the spare time with teams, scrapers, and labor in excavating in a suitable place on the grounds for a miniature lake, and it is now complete, covering about two acres, having an average depth of 6 feet. We have stocked it with fish and have placed a number of boats on the lake, having built a suitable boat house, bridges and other conveniences. The convalescent patients and those employed about the hospital find it a source of much pleasure.

During the past year we have set out on the grounds 100 sycamore trees, averaging about 5 feet in height; practically all are growing nicely and in a few years will add much to the beauty and comfort of the grounds. Have also contracted for, and will receive this month and put out, 125 pecan trees of the budded "paper shell" variety; they are guaranteed to live and are of sufficient age that they will begin bearing the third year after transplanting.

The sewerage from the institution has always been discharged into a small creek one mile from its source and so long as the institution remained small there was no objection raised by the neighboring residents, but the institution has grown so large and the quantity of sewerage has so increased that it has become a nuisance to the adjoining farms and residences, therefore, upon the urgent solicitation of a large number of land owners adjacent to the locality of the sewerage disposal, we presented the matter to the Legislature and an appropriation for \$5000 was made for a septic disposal plant. We employed Mr. N. Werenskiold, of Dallas,

Texas, as our civil engineer and supervising architect, and after taking measurements and making plans and specifications we asked for bids; at first all bids were in excess of the appropriation, but later succeeded in letting the contract to Ables & Walton, of Terrell, Texas, for the amount of the appropriation. The work is now progressing very well and will be completed some time within the next few months.

After having the matter presented to them, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 available September 1, 1906, for the purpose of enlarging the auditorium of the institution. Mr. C. A. Gill has been selected as the architect for this improvement, and is now working on plans and specifications for the same.

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

Much time and labor has been expended on lawn, roads, walks, bridges, culverts and grounds during the past two years. Excessive rain and the enlargement of the grounds in consequence of the additional buildings caused the work to be quite extensive. Several cars of gravel were placed on the roads and walks.

The outhouses, barns, fences and other wooden structures have received considerable attention. Moved the chicken house and yard to a suitable location in orchard, and fenced about an acre of ground for that purpose; all houses and other buildings belonging to that department were repaired and otherwise improved. Moved the hay barn and two silos to the present site of dairy barn. Moved mattress factory to a more suitable part of grounds, also moved the tallow house to the rear of laundry building. A number of sheds were built for comfort and convenience at the dairy barn and all were painted. Put cement floor in milk room at dairy, rendering it more sanitary. New derricks were built over each of three deep wells, rendering the handling of pipe in repairing much more easy, convenient and safe. Many new settees, tables and other outside furniture was made in our carpenter shop to meet the demands of the occupants in the new buildings.

One of the important improvements is that of our cemetery. It had gotten into a chaotic condition, due to lack of system in its management. We now have a systematic method of marking each grave so that it will be permanent and can be located at any time. The plan adopted is by using square bois d'arc posts placed deep in the ground and well braced, about 16 feet apart. Two feet from the ground a hole is bored and a galvanized iron chain is run through this hole; over the head of each grave a brass tag with number stamped thereon is attached to chain, the number on tag corresponding to the like number and name of person on cemetery record.

Have overhauled and painted greenhouse; it is a source of much pleasure to many of the patients who admire flowers and shrubbery. Much painting has been done, both male and female annexes, male infirmary, bakery and kitchen, administration building, the roofs of a number of the buildings, ice plant, all buggies and the wagonette have received substantial coats of paint, and we are now painting all outside wooden surfaces of the older buildings in the group. All tin roofs have

been repaired and put in good condition, and in most cases were repainted. Hot water boiler was removed to a building especially prepared for it adjoining the boiler room of the power house, and all heating lines have been thoroughly overhauled and put in good condition. Have had furnaces of Heine boilers relined with fire brick and otherwise rebuilt. Several storerooms were arranged and the State kitchen otherwise repaired. The tram food road has been overhauled, and we are now preparing to build additional track to the new buildings. At each elevator an awning has been constructed, which protects the cars, food and the men handling the same during inclement weather. The slaughter house, where our beef is handled, has been enlarged and otherwise improved, the increase in the number of beeves handled making this necessary. Several sanitary closets and sinks have been placed in employes' quarters. Have had our entire water system overhauled; had all reservoirs, wells, standpipe and the mains thoroughly cleaned. For the better control of our water supply, have had three large valves placed in the main line which surrounds the main group of buildings. We can now shut off the water supply from any part of the institution without shutting water off from the main building or entire plant.

On opening the new buildings a full line of substantial furniture was also received for the equipment of the same.

GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

Movement of Population—The movement of the population of the hospital has been quite active for the past two years, mostly, however, in admissions, as the new buildings have increased the capacity over 500. We closed the fiscal year, August 31, 1904, with 1379 patients. Closed fiscal year, August 31, 1905, with 1444 patients, and the past year with 1663 patients, and more than 200 vacant beds for which we were receiving patients daily.

We have treated for the past two years 3548 patients; of that number 185 were discharged restored, 19 were greatly improved, 161 died and 130 were sufficiently improved to be furloughed, the majority of whom are yet out on furlough, but not yet discharged. The majority of those who recovered had only been sick a short time, most of them suffering from acute mania or melancholia. The two greatest mistakes that are made by relatives and friends of the insane are: first, keeping them out of a proper institution until the case is far advanced, and, second, visiting and insisting on removing them from the hospital too early. It is often the case that patients are kept at home for months after mental aberration is manifested. If of an acute nature and it is possible to secure room in a proper hospital, great wrong is done to patients when for any reason they are deprived of treatment thus long, for it is a known fact that time is an important factor for good or evil in the treatment of insanity, and that most of the recoveries are from among the cases that are seen and properly treated in the early history of the disease.

After the patients are admitted into the hospital, great care should be exercised by relatives in visiting them, and especially in their early

removal from the hospital. I have seen several cases that were rendered chronic that otherwise would have probably recovered, but for untimely visits of relatives.

The deaths were due largely to chronic diseases, tuberculosis being the cause of by far the greatest number caused from any one disease, the deaths from this cause alone amounted in the two years to forty-eight.

We had three suicides for the two years, and one death from traumatism, which I had investigated by the grand jury.

Since the organization of our insane hospitals furloughs have been granted to patients who, in the judgment of the Superintendent, would be benefited by a change, but who are not sufficiently restored to be discharged. In these cases relatives or friends have taken them out, becoming responsible for their care and conduct and return to the hospital in case it became necessary for them to be returned. The parole or furlough should be made statutory, so that patients could be legally released on probation.

The new buildings were opened as follows: Addition to Male Annex No. 1, April 20, 1906; Male Annex No. 2, June 28, 1906, and Female Annex No. 2, August 3, 1906. Every insane white person in Texas known to be unprovided for has been accommodated, and we yet have 190 vacant beds. There are some 200 insane negroes in the State that are unprovided for.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the affairs of the institution is the same as has obtained the past six years. Having established a head for each department, and holding that person largely responsible for the proper conduct of that department, under the rules as laid down for the management of that department, the institution has grown to such proportions that it is impossible for one person to attend to the details of every department. I have frequent reports made of the various departments, and inspect them often, every article drawn from the storeroom being upon requisition properly signed and countersigned by me.

ACCIDENTS AND EPIDEMICS.

On September 19, 1904, Mr. Guy Lowery, an attendant, while at his work in the diningroom, was struck on the head by a heavy syrup pitcher in the hands of a patient, his skull being fractured; he lived but a few days.

Our large Alfree engine sustained a serious accident by having the steam chest explode, which otherwise injured the engine; however, it was soon repaired and is now in good condition again.

We have been using an old Corliss engine for years, and during a greater part of the time it has been known to have a defective "fly wheel," but because we were running a heavy belt on the wheel we felt that it was safe under normal conditions; however, in July, 1906, an accident occurred in which one of the valves failed to work properly and the engine began "racing," reaching such high speed before being gotten

under control that the fly wheel exploded, the engine was badly wrecked, but no damage was done to employes or other machinery.

During the month of July we had an epidemic of gastro-enteritis, about half of the patients being affected during the month or more that the disease was prevalent. There were no fatalities and none were seriously sick, the attack usually passing off in twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Every investigation possible was made to discover the cause of the disease, but nothing was found that offered a solution, and it departed as mysteriously as it appeared.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

You are aware that it has been customary for many years for the grand jury of this county to pay a visit to this institution at each of its sittings, spending a day and going into all matters that they deem proper to investigate. The following is a copy of their last report, in so far as it pertains to the hospital:

"We visited the North Texas Hospital for the Insane and made a careful inspection of same and beg to report that we found everything in good order. The Superintendent, Dr. J. S. Turner, was found to be an affable gentleman. He attended our body in person through the entire buildings, wards, kitchens, storehouses, etc., which we found to be in first-class shape, and the system inaugurated by Dr. Turner to be the best that could be as we see it. All the attendants were at their places, and from our observation patient with the unfortunates and ever ready to do for them all in their power to alleviate their sufferings and make them as comfortable as it is possible for them to be."

CROPS.

The past two years have been unprecedentedly wet ones and in consequence the crops have been much damaged. In 1905 we made a fair corn crop and a good cotton crop for the small acreage; made no wheat, oats or cane crop on account of the land being flat and the excess of rain. For 1906 we have made about 1200 bushels of corn, 300 tons of ensilage from sorghum, threshed 500 bushels of oats, and fed much in sheaf; no wheat planted, and complete cotton failure on account of wet land, worms and weevil. The cotton acreage being quite small as usual, much of our land overflowed and drowned out the crop or failed to get dry in time to plant. The garden was good both years, and have had an abundance of vegetables in their season. Had good blackberry crop the past year.

THE DAIRY.

The dairy is one of the most remunerative departments; it saves us annually about \$10,000; insures pure milk from healthful cows. We have gotten from 150 to 200 gallons of milk per day during the year, varying according to the season, number of cows milking, the weather, etc. We now have on hand 104 Holsteins, 67 Jerseys and 8 Durhams,

or a total of 179 head. Are now milking 46 Holsteins, 33 Jerseys and 2 Durhams, or a total of 81 cows. Each year a number of cows become unserviceable for dairy purposes because of injuries received to the udder, or become very fat and barren. Each year we cull the herd and fatten and kill for beef all cows that become unserviceable for the dairy purpose. This year we have fattened and killed a number of this kind of cows and have bought others for the dairy use. As yet we are unable to provide sufficient milk and butter to supply the patients, and for that reason a contract was let to Gray & Weatherford for 150 gallons or more of buttermilk per day, at 9 cents per gallon, delivered in our dairy room. This contract has been renewed for the present year.

HOGS.

We now have on hand 400 head of fine hogs, raised on the slops from the hospital. We will be able to kill at least 200 of this number for pork during the present winter; killed 100 last winter. We have always been able to produce the pork for the institution. After killing out the large hogs we have a surplus of slops until latter part of summer or early fall, and during this interim we exchange the surplus slops for hogs; our last contract just closed was with Ables & Walton, for 30 cents per barrel, and they were allowed a maximum of five barrels per day.

HORSES, MULES AND OTHER LIVE STOCK.

The State now owns 5 head of horses, 2 being used for wagonette purposes, 1 for dairy and 2 used for doing general work, errands, etc. We also have 17 head of good mules, and all are kept actively in use on the farm, in the garden, lawns or elsewhere. Besides the above mentioned stock there are 3 thorough blooded Angora goats that belong to the State.

CHRISTMAS TIME.

During the Christmas time we try to make everybody as happy as it is possible for them to be; we give them all the recreation we can, leaving off the work as much as possible, only requiring the employes to do the essentials. On Christmas day we give patients a regular Christmas dinner. The past year their dinner consisted of 200 turkeys, with sufficient cranberry sauce, potato salad, pickles, assorted fruits, nuts, cake, candies, etc.

SERVICES, AMUSEMENTS AND DIVERSIONS.

We have had the regular weekly preaching services by the chaplain, and many of the patients get much consolation and pleasure out of the services. We are only handicapped by the chapel being too small to properly accommodate those who desire to attend these and other services.

During the past two years we have sent a large number of the pa-

tients to the Dallas State Fair, to circuses and other places of amusement, besides securing a number of professional troupes to render comedies in the chapel for their benefit. Have had our regular weekly dances during the fall and winter; have also had the outdoor sports, having matched games of baseball during the summer and our rival teams are now practicing for the purpose of having a well-equipped football team, all of which has been much enjoyed by the patients, tending to divert their minds from constant and morbid introspection and their harassing delusions.

The institution also has two very good libraries, one on each the male and female side of the house, and on the male side a nice billiard table, which is always kept well equipped, besides each ward has its cards, dominoes, checkers, and other games. All patients able to do so are taken to the park both morning and evening and enjoy the outdoors exercise greatly. All of these diversions assist materially in the return of the mind to its normal equilibrium, besides being greatly enjoyed by the patients at the time.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

A number of official changes have occurred during the past two years, in each instance the resignation was due to the person securing a better position or other reason satisfactory to themselves, and not to any misunderstanding or unsatisfactory service to the institution. I am glad to be able to say that perfect harmony has prevailed during the entire time of my administration of the affairs of this hospital. J. Lewis Preston, assistant storekeeper and accountant, resigned to accept the position of storekeeper and accountant at the Deaf and Dumb School at Austin; J. D. Huffman, supervisor, promoted to assistant storekeeper and accountant; R. G. Wade, assistant supervisor, promoted to supervisor; J. L. Pierson, special nurse, promoted to assistant supervisor; John C. Anderson, head nurse, promoted to special nurse; L. A. Markham, nurse, promoted to head nurse in charge of male infirmary; Rev. W. B. Kendall, chaplain, resigned on account of leaving the city, Rev. C. B. Welborn was appointed to the chaplaincy; T. J. Haizlip, pharmacist, resigned to go into business, Dr. Charles Burrus appointed; Miss Owen Trawick, assistant supervisoress, resigned and returned to Alabama, Mrs. Georgia Huffman promoted to assistant supervisoress; Miss Mollie E. Jameson, supervisoress, resigned to get married, Miss Lizzie Gotcher, matron, promoted to supervisoress; Mrs. Mattie R. Turner appointed matron; Mrs. Hattie Russell, head laundress, resigned after sixteen years satisfactory and continuous service, Mrs. Georgia Huffman, assistant supervisoress, promoted to head laundress; Miss Annie Davie, nurse, promoted to assistant supervisoress; Drs. Scott Appleby and A. L. Thomas, third and fourth assistant physicians, resigned to resume general practice, Dr. William Fulbright appointed third assistant physician; Dr. C. M. Poff appointed fourth assistant physician; Dr. William Fulbright, third assistant physician, resigned, to accept private hospital work; Dr. C. M. Poff, fourth assistant physician, promoted to third assistant physician; Dr. William Thomas appointed to

fourth assistant physician, Dr. William Thomas, fourth assistant physician, resigned to resume general practice, Dr. Charles Burrus, pharmacist, promoted to fourth assistant physician; Albert Norris appointed pharmacist; J. L. Pierson, assistant supervisor, resigned and returned to his home, John C. Anderson, special nurse, promoted to assistant supervisor; L. A. Markham, head nurse, promoted to special nurse.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses has been in successful operation nearly four years and has greatly improved the nursing service at the hospital. No well-regulated hospital should be without the services of trained nurses, and I have found it much more satisfactory to do our own training in a school established and conducted at the institution. During the past two years the following persons have completed the course of study, passed satisfactorily the examinations, and received diplomas:

Graduates of 1904—Miss Annie Davies, Miss Mollie E. Jameson, Miss Annie E. Lynch, Miss Cordia L. Pitts, Mrs. Nannie L. Roberts, Miss Minnie Beck, Mr. J. D. Huffman, Mr. John C. Anderson, Mr. John Poole. The medal for general proficiency being awarded to Miss Cordia L. Pitts.

Graduates of 1905—Miss Juttie Burson, Miss Stella Cooke, Miss Helen Huffstuttler, Miss Lillie Craddock, Miss Rosa Johnston, Miss Etta Stanley, Mr. L. E. Markham. The medal for general proficiency being awarded, upon competitive examination, to Miss Lillie Craddock. The graduating class for this year consists of eight members.

PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

For the past four years each succeeding annual report shows a slight increase in the per capita expenses, and this year is not an exception. It seems from reports, and our experience here bears out the reports, that supplies of every kind, and especially food supplies, are rapidly increasing in cost. Our per capita expense for the year ending August 31, 1905, was \$140.47, and the per capita expense for the year ending August 31, 1906, was \$145.67. This increase is exaggerated on account of having to furnish the new buildings and 500 additional patients with clothing and other necessary articles of equipment that was not included in the special appropriation for new buildings, etc. The per capita expense is always increased for the first year on the admission of large numbers of new patients. As in each of the former years of my superintendency, we close the year without a deficiency, with several thousand dollars reverting back to the State treasury.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One of the most imperative needs of the institution at this time is a railroad switch entering the grounds. Our supplies are now purchased by the carload and it takes a good part of the time of the farm hands with the wagons and teams to haul the supplies to the institution. The Texas Midland Railroad runs within two thousand feet of our storerooms, and I believe that the management will extend a

switch to a suitable place in the grounds if the right of way is provided. Unfortunately for the hospital, a narrow strip of land owned by private parties lies between the railroad and the State's land. I would advise that a suitable amount of this land be secured and tendered to the railroad company for right of way purposes, provided they will build into the State's property.

It has been conclusively proven that tuberculosis is an infectious disease and, therefore, to a great extent is preventable. Our vital statistics this year reveal the fact that more than 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all deaths were due to the one cause—consumption. If it is a fact that we can greatly reduce this mortality, it is but just, humane and our duty to do so. Knowing that isolation in especially prepared hospitals is the correct, scientific and sure way to reduce this mortality rate, I recommend that an appropriation be made for two consumptive cottages, one for each male and female side of this institution, the buildings to have a capacity of fifty patients each.

In the preparation of room for the unfortunate insane, the policy of procrastination, which has been followed in the past, should be abandoned and the reverse policy adopted. Instead of waiting until all the jails are full of insane people before an appropriation for suitable buildings is made, and thus remaining from one to three years behind the demand, the policy should be to keep at least two years ahead in the preparation for the care of these unfortunate people. It is a well-known fact that few patients recover after having been insane more than twelve months. It is an equally well-established fact that the earlier these patients can be gotten to a properly equipped institution, the greater will be the rate of restoration. At this time the State is amply able to promptly provide for all insane white persons, but before two years passes the present quarters will be again crowded. We are now unable to care for the insane negroes; there are now near 200 of them unprovided for, and in my candid opinion the proper course to pursue in their care is the building of an independent institution for negroes. There are approximately 400 now confined here and at Austin, and add to that the 200 now unprovided for and another 100 that will accumulate before an institution could be furnished, would give the State 700 insane negroes, enough to make a good-sized hospital. The negro is out of his element when confined to the house in comparative idleness, having been for generations accustomed to outdoor life on the farm, this being one of the reasons that so few negroes recover in our present hospitals. If a separate institution was provided in the proper section of the State, where sufficient farming land could be had adjacent to the institution, and permit them to do farm work in moderation and under the proper safeguards, it would be conducive to both their health and happiness. Many more would be restored and the life of many others not entirely restored would be prolonged, and the State would ultimately find such a policy a matter of great economy.

This institution has been enlarged within the past year so that it now has a capacity one-third larger than has existed at any time prior within its history, therefore, it has become necessary that we have another assistant physician added to the medical staff, and I so recommend.

As is well known by all well-informed people of the State, our hospital service is as yet subject to changes for political reasons, and so long as

this is true the management will be upon a more or less stable basis, according to the ideas of each administration. For fear of being misunderstood, I desire to say that for the past six years there has been no political interference in the insane hospitals of the State, and I have no reason to believe that the incoming administration will depart from that properly established course. So long, however, as the present law exists, together with the precedents established in the past, every person in the service will at the end of each administration have a feeling of insecurity, regardless of their competency and fidelity to the interests of the unfortunate.

Again, when our present law was enacted, about the year 1858, there were probably not one hundred insane people in the entire State, and they were housed at Austin, almost within the shadow of the State House, and could be personally inspected by the Governor and Legislature at any time. The State was then young and had but limited resources. The work and responsibility of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum was not comparable to the duties at the present time; instead of having one or two hundred patients to care for at that time, now there are many hundreds, and in the case of this institution near two thousand.

If at that time the salaries of the Superintendent and other officers were reasonable, and I believe that they were then at the minimum, at this time, with the increase of responsibility, the salaries are far below what they should be. It not only requires special adaptability, training and equipment to properly fill these positions, but in the very nature of the duties, one's life is in constant jeopardy. Knowing these facts, I feel that I would be remiss in duty if I did not call attention to the need of a new lunacy law, or at least sufficient new law to cover the terms of office of the board of managers of eleemosynary institutions. I believe that the board should consist of six members, and that the terms should be so arranged as that two members only would be appointed each two years, thus leaving a majority of the old members on the board at all times. This can be done by a constitutional amendment making the terms of office six years, and so providing that the terms of two members will expire at the end of each two years.

After ten years' continuous service in the insane hospitals of this State, I have decided to retire from the public service at the end of my present term, and enter private practice in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. I have devoted my time and means to properly equip and qualify myself for the life work laid out along this line years ago, and my one ambition has been to serve the people of the State in the care of their unfortunate insane. How well I have succeeded I will allow others to say.

I am now in a position to advise purely from the standpoint of the best interest of the institutions and their unfortunate inmates without my motive being misunderstood, and I wish to say that it is high time that our State hospitals were placed upon a basis that will be beyond the pale of politics. Until they are placed upon such a high plane, we may expect constant changes in officials which, unless for good cause, is always a great detriment to the institution, the State at large and to the individual patients therein, whose welfare should be paramount to every other consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The publishers of several newspapers of the State have kindly given complimentary copies of their publication to the institution, and the same has been a source of great pleasure to the patients, especially those patients coming from the communities in which the several papers were published, and sincere thanks are hereby extended for the same.

Hon. Frank P. Holland, publisher of the *Texas Farm and Ranch* and *Holland's Magazine*, very kindly donated annual subscriptions covering a number of copies of each of these publications to the institution, and they have been read with much pleasure and profit to the patients, employes and officers, and we sincerely thank him for these courtesies.

My personal thanks are hereby expressed to the county officers of the State with whom I have had to deal largely in the admittance of patients, for the care taken in the preparation of papers and the patients themselves, in order that they may be made ready for admittance in accordance with the law and rules of the institution.

To each officer of the institution who has so zealously co-operated with me in maintaining the proper discipline and decorum of the institution, I desire to express my thanks. In every department a strong personal interest has been manifested, and with such manifestations the institution could not do otherwise than succeed.

The thanks of myself and every officer and employe of the institution are due Mr. Fred H. Page for his great zeal in keeping up a perfect system of records for the institution, as well as for many personal courtesies.

Every employe who has striven to do his or her duty, conscientiously and well, deserves and has my sincere thanks. Without faithful, conscientious help in the person of nurses and attendants, the Superintendent of a large institution would be as helpless as a ship without a rudder in an open sea. It has been my policy to promote the faithful and worthy and to weed out the unfaithful or vicious.

To the Board of Managers, I am profoundly grateful, not only for many personal courtesies, but for the enthusiasm and earnest effort that they have so freely expended in the interest of the unfortunate of this hospital. Never has a request nor even a desire, however slight, that was for the interest of the insane been refused or put off until another day when at all possible of accomplishment.

Finally, I desire to thank Your Excellency for many kindnesses extended and words of encouragement spoken. I have at all times striven to conduct the affairs of the institution in such manner as would meet with the approval of yourself and the people of Texas, and thus relieve you as far as possible of additional care and at the same time secure the approval of my own conscience. Your encouragement has always been helpful and heartily appreciated, for which my unbounded gratitude is hereby expressed. I have the great pleasure and honor to subscribe myself,

Most obediently yours,

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

REPORTS OF STOREKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.

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

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you the annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1905.

Only those actually in the buildings 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, 1904.....	\$ 21,081 24
To total expenditures, or actual amount paid out by State Treasurer for account this institution	210,455 89
By amount received from pay patients and remitted to State Treasurer.....	\$ 2,899 26
By amount received from sale of old iron safe, Holstein bulls, etc., and remitted to State Treasurer	82 00
By amount received for board and medicine for officers' families and remitted to State Treasurer	348 45
By amount of fuel, groceries, dry goods and drugs on hand September 1, 1905.....	23,491 59
By permanent improvements made and permanent property purchased.....	10,580 82
By actual current expenses.....	194,135 01
	\$231,537 13 \$231,537 13

Average daily attendance of patients.....	1382
Cost per capita per annum	\$140 47
Cost per capita per mensis	11 70
Cost per capita per diem .....	.384

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Amount appropriated.	Expended.	Remaining.
Salaries	\$ 58,040 00	\$ 56,129 60	\$ 1,910 40
Groceries, maintenance, etc. ..	126,300 00	125,775 39	524 61
Transportation	1,000 00	288 60	711 40
Contingent expenses	700 00	690 72	9 28
Dry goods and clothing.....	20,000 00	19,570 99	429 01

	Amount appropriated.	Expended.	Remaining.
Furniture and beds.....	2,500 00	2,185 88	314 12
General repairs and painting..	3,000 00	2,997 02	2 98
Literature and amusement....	500 00	312 15	187 87
Fire department	1,000 00	536 71	463 29
Trees, seed and stock.....	250 00	205 78	44 22
Horses, mules, cows, etc.....	500 00	466 40	33 60
Engineer's tools	250 00	232 65	17 35
Wagons, hacks and harness...	100 00	80 05	19 95
Pipes and piping	250 00	250 00	
Mowers, plows and farm tools.	150 00	150 00	
Bridges, culverts, etc.	300 00	298 96	1 04
Carpenter's tools	100 00	39 25	60 75
Fencing	250 00	245 76	4 24
Totals	\$215,190 00	\$210,455 89	\$ 4,734 11

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

6,689½ pounds butter at 20 cents.....	\$ 1,337 90
53,800 gallons sweet milk at 20 cents.....	10,760 00
635 pounds dressed beef at 5 cents.....	31 75
29 graded Holstein calves at \$4.....	116 00
10 Jersey calves at \$5.....	50 00
Total	\$12,295 65

PRODUCTS OF THE GARDEN.

9 packages asparagus at 75 cents.....	\$ 6 75
375 gallons blackberries at 40 cents.....	150 00
776 bushels snap beans at 50 cents	388 00
5,840 head cabbage at 3 cents.....	175 20
4,490 cantaloupes at 2 cents.....	89 80
69 bushels English peas at 50 cents.....	34 50
163 bushels lettuce at 15 cents.....	24 45
105 bushels mustard at 10 cents.. ..	10 50
418½ bushels okra at 45 cents.....	188 32
129 bushels onions at \$1.....	129 00
327 dozen green onions at 10 cents.....	32 70
170 bushels peas at 65 cents.....	110 50
8 bushels peaches at 75 cents.....	6 00
234 bushels Irish potatoes at \$1.10.....	257 40
99 bushels sweet potatoes at 80 cents.....	79 20
1,433½ bushels turnips at 50 cents.....	716 75
253 bushels turnip greens at 10 cents.....	25 30
342½ bushels radishes at 50 cents.....	171 25
1,710 dozen green corn at 10 cents.....	171 00
451 bushels tomatoes at 50 cents.....	225 50
115 bushels squashes at 30 cents.....	34 50

580	watermelons at 8 cents.....	46	40
2,482	bushels collards at 30 cents.....	744	60
301	bushels spinach at 15 cents.....	45	15
50	pounds honey at 12½ cents.....	6	25
719	dozen rhubarb at 10 cents.....	71	90
1½	bushels parsley at 50 cents.....		75
2½	bushels pepper at 50 cents.....	1	25
75	bushels pears at \$1.50	112	50
Total		\$4,055 42	

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

1,000	bushels corn at 50 cents.....	\$	500	00
100	tons sorghum at \$3.....		300	00
600	bushels oats at 40 cents.....		240	00
4	bales cotton at \$50.....		200	00
2	tons cotton seed at \$10.....		20	00
50	tons hay at \$7.....		350	00
175	pigs at \$5.....		875	00
26,257	pounds pork at 7 cents.....		1,837	99
Total		\$	4,322	99

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

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you the annual report of the financial department of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1906.

As heretofore, only those actually in the buildings 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, 1905.....	\$ 23,491 59
To total expenditures, or actual amount paid out by State Treasurer for account of this institution	324,389 99
By amount received from pay patients and remitted to State Treasurer.....	\$ 1,550 00
By sale of scrap iron, rags, bones, etc., and remitted to State Treasurer.....	193 73
By amount received for board and medicine for officers' families and remitted to State Treasurer	434 30
By amount of fuel, groceries, dry goods and drugs on hand September 1, 1906.....	25,454 44

By permanent improvements made and permanent property purchased.....	112,089 21
By actual current expenses.....	208,159 90
	\$347,881 58 \$347,881 58

Average daily attendance of patients.....	1429
Actual current expenses.....	\$208,159.90
Cost per capita per annum.....	145.66
Cost per capita per mensis.....	12.138
Cost per capita per diem.....	.399

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Amount appropriated.	Expended.	Remaining.
Salaries	\$ 60,980 00	\$ 56,506 44	\$ 4,473 56
Groceries, maintenance, etc....	126,300 00	124,660 96	1,639 04
Dry goods and clothing.....	22,500 00	21,084 06	1,415 94
Transportation	1,000 00	317 40	682 60
Furniture and beds.....	2,500 00	2,475 17	24 83
General repairs and painting..	4,000 00	3,972 62	27 38
Literature and amusement....	500 00	495 35	4 65
Trees, seed and stock.....	250 00	208 65	41 35
Horses, cows, etc.....	500 00	436 00	64 00
Engineers' tools	150 00	146 36	3 64
Wagons, hacks and harness...	300 00	292 45	7 55
Mowers, plows and farm tools.	300 00	285 48	14 52
Bridges, culverts and grounds.	300 00	299 58	42
Carpenter tools	100 00	100 00	
Fencing	250 00	244 86	5 14
Laundry machinery	700 00	645 43	54 57
Area walls and galleries.....	1,000 00	941 40	58 60
Plant for disposal for sewerage.	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Engine, dynamo and elevators.	4,500 00	4,500 00	
Two new buildings and one addition	83,000 00	82,895 75	104 25
Equipment and connections...	5,000 00	4,999 76	24
Additional groceries, etc.....	20,000 00	6,175 00	13,825 00
New boiler	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Beds, furniture, new buildings.	7,000 00	6,507 27	492 73
Totals	\$347,330 00	\$324,389 99	\$ 22,940 01

PRODUCTS OF THE GARDEN.

1 bushel apples at 75 cents.....	\$ 75
4 pecks asparagus at 75 cents.....	3 00
125 gallons blackberries at 40 cents.....	50 00
391 bushels beans, snap, at 50 cents.....	195 50
95 bushels beets at 50 cents.....	47 50
4,118 head cabbage at 3 cents.....	123 54

1,876 cantaloupes at 2 cents.....	37 52
21 bushels cucumbers at 50 cents.....	10 50
6 bushels carrots at 50 cents.....	3 00
132 head collards at 2 cents.....	2 64
2 bushels egg plants at 75 cents.....	1 50
4 bushels grapes at \$1.50.....	6 00
45 pounds honey at 12½ cents.....	5 62
51 bushels lettuce at 40 cents.....	20 40
408 bushels okra at 45 cents.....	183 60
38 bushels onions at \$1.00.....	38 00
2,032 dozen onions, green, at 10 cents.....	203 20
101 bushels peas, English, at 65 cents.....	65 65
37 bushels peaches at 75 cents.....	27 75
8 bushels peppers at 50 cents.....	4 00
596 bushels potatoes, Irish, at \$1.00.....	596 00
1,390 pumpkins at 5 cents.....	69 50
97 bushels radishes at 50 cents.....	48 50
1,806 dozen roasting ears at 10 cents.....	180 60
121 bushels squashes at 30 cents.....	36 30
8 bushels spinach at 25 cents.....	2 00
466 bushels tomatoes at 50 cents.....	233 00
2,258 bushels turnips at 50 cents.....	1,129 00
752 bushels turnip greens at 10 cents.....	75 20
23 watermelons at 8 cents.....	1 84
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,401 61

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

56,705 gallons sweet milk at 20 cents.....	\$11,341 00
6,998 pounds butter at 20 cents.....	1,399 60
4,765 pounds dressed beef at 5 cents.....	237 25
36 graded calves at \$4.50.....	162 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$13,139 85

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

1,200 bushels corn at 50 cents.....	\$ 600 00
1,000 bushels oats at 40 cents.....	400 00
50 tons hay at \$7.00.....	350 00
300 tons sorghum at \$3.00.....	900 00
200 pigs at \$5.00.....	1,000 00
13,960 pounds pork at 7 cents.....	977 20
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,227 20

REPORTS OF MATRON.

Dr. Jno. S. Turner, Superintendent:

I herewith submit report of work done in the departments under the supervision of the Matron for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1905:

MATTIE R. TURNER,
Acting Matron.

GARMENTS MADE IN SEWING ROOM BY EMPLOYEES.

Aprons	859
Awnings	2
Bands, infant's	2
Barber spreads	6
Baseball bases	3
Bed pads	1
Bed spreads	53
Bed spreads, Swiss.	2
Bed ticks	418
Boat sails	2
Broom cases	2
Buggy rugs	14
Bonnets	627
Caps	81
Chair cushions	7
Chemises	1,195
Coats	256
Copying cloths	30
Corset covers	50
Curtains, arch	11
Curtains, foot	1
Curtains, pairs	646
Curtains, transom	58
Diapers	6
Drawers, men's	1,051
Drawers, ladies'	522
Dough covers	8
Dresses, chapel	166
Dresses, duck	2
Dresses, plain	2,702
Dresses, trimmed	48
Dressing sacques	27
Dress skirts, chapel	1
Dress waists, chapel	15
Gowns	2,208
Hay covers	1
Head cloths	12

Icing bags	1
Inhaler covers	6
Jackets, ladies'	83
Jackets, tie	9
Jumpers	177
Kimonos	4
Laundry bags	14
Laundry sacks	12
Meat cloths	4
Mosquito bars	90
Motor covers	1
Napkins	551
Overalls	70
Pants	1,245
Pillow cases, plain	1,316
Pillow cases, ruffled	14
Pillow ticks	47
Sacques, flannel	133
Scarfs, dresser	9
Sheets	719
Sheets, mangle	2
Shirts, infant's	2
Shirts, negligé	243
Shirts, plain	1,967
Shirts, under	485
Shrouds	24
Sacks, operating room	6
Skirts, chapel	11
Skirts, infant's	2
Skirts, under	1,394
Sofa pillows	63
Sofa covers	6
Splashers	9
Table cloths	147
Table covers	28
Towels	624
Union suits	13
Vests	13
Waists, under	26
Total	20,673

GARMENTS MADE BY PATIENTS.

Aprons	28
Bed spreads	5
Chemises	214
Corset covers	8
Caps	1
Drawers, men's	12

Drawers, ladies'	54
Dresses, plain	10
Gowns	22
Napkins	422
Pillow cases	4,094
Pillow ticks	320
Sacques	5
Salt sacks	64
Sheets	2,353
Table cloths	104
Towels	3,213
Underskirts	232
Underwaists	6
Total	11,167
	20,673
Grand total	31,840
Garments repaired in sewing room	4,221
Buttonholes made by machine	28,785
Buttons sewed on by machine	7,427
Garments laundered	1,147,698
Soap made, gallons	27,996
Eggs produced, dozens	70
Butter made, pounds	6,689½
Blackberry jam made, gallons	35½
Preserves made, gallons	81½

Dr. John S. Turner, Superintendent.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit report of work done in the departments under the supervision of the Matron for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1906.

MRS. MATTIE R. TURNER,
Matron.

GARMENTS MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons	680
Awnings	23
Barber chair covers	3
Barber spreads	1
Baseball bases	3
Bed spreads, swiss	3
Bed ticks	1,269
Bonnets	778
Caps	22
Chair cushions	29
Chemises	1,072
Coats	186

Collars	1
Corset covers	37
Curtains, window	445
Curtains, arch	7
Diapers	15
Dough covers	6
Drawers, ladies'	324
Drawers, men's	1,073
Dresses, chapel	91
Dresses, plain	2,495
Dresses, trimmed	41
Dressing sacques	16
Dress skirts	7
Dress waists	45
Gloves, pairs	42
Gowns	2,203
Infants' shirts	6
Jumpers	235
Kimonos	6
Laundry bags	25
Mail bags	2
Mantle sheets	1
Mosquito bars	11
Napkins	557
Overalls	107
Pants	887
Pillow slips	1,814
Pillow ticks	597
Rugs, buggy	6
Sacques, ladies'	34
Scarfs, dresser	6
Sheets	1,158
Shirts, plain	2,212
Shirts, negligee	523
Shrouds	54
Shirts, under	653
Skirts, under	1,089
Sofa covers	2
Sofa pillows	4
Sofa pillow covers	10
Splashers	1
Table cloths	146
Jackets, padded	15
Tool sacks	1
Towels	950
Type sheets	37
Union suits	33
Vests	4
Waits, under	18
Total	22,121

PATIENTS' WORK.

Aprons	70
Bed spreads	29
Chemises	184
Diapers	12
Drawers, men's	6
Drawers, ladies'	6
Dresses	1
Gowns	31
Milk cloths	12
Napkins	263
Pillow slips	1,520
Pillow ticks	60
Sheets	2,395
Skirts, under	210
Sacques	14
Table cloths	166
Towels	2,942
Wash rags	24
Total	7,945
	<hr/>
	22,121
	<hr/>
Grand total	30,066
Buttons sewed on by machine	8,404
Button holes worked by machine	42,089
Garments repaired	6,107
Soap made, gallons	37,714
Garments laundered	1,283,951
Cloth shrunk, bolts	82
Preserves and jam made, gallons	60
Jelly made, gallons	5
Chow chow made, gallons	6

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population for Year Ending August 31, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Total number of patients, September 1, 1904.....	707	727	1,434
Admitted during the year.....	89	97	186
Total number treated.....	796	824	1,620
Discharged, restored.....	42	52	94
Discharged, improved.....	4	7	11
Died.....	40	31	71
Out on furlough.....	17	39	56
Remaining in hospital, August 31, 1905.....	693	695	1,388
Totals.....	796	824	1,620
Daily average population for the year.....	692	690	1,382

TABLE NO. 2.

Admissions and Discharges Since the Opening of the Asylum in 1885.

Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred. Total dis- charged, died and transfer- red.	
1885.....	130	130	16	.....	1	1	18
1886.....	330	442	121	9	8	37	175	
1887.....	343	610	154	23	7	54	238	
1888.....	259	631	170	15	7	36	228	
1889.....	239	642	171	14	1	44	230	
1890.....	264	676	139	12	5	30	186	
1891.....	371	861	187	7	7	50	251	
1892.....	388	998	158	29	7	71	265	
1893.....	300	1,033	143	35	4	66	248	
1894.....	239	1,024	106	49	2	52	209	
1895.....	229	1,044	134	8	1	59	202	
1896.....	241	1,083	149	16	8	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
1903.....	192	1,569	97	6	4	85	192	
1904.....	258	1,635	81	16	3	60	201	
1905.....	188	1,620	94	11	.....	71	176
	5,965	2,862	378	97	1,143	41	4,521

Total admissions since opening of asylum in 1885.....	5,965
Total discharged, died and transferred.....	4,521
Remaining for treatment August 31, 1905.....	1,444

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, with bond and security for the prompt payment of all future expenses. Private patients can be admitted only when there are no applications pending for admission of acute cases of the indigent class, they being given preference by law.

TABLE NO. 3.

Residence of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Angelina	1	.....	1
Austin	1	1	2
Bowie	1	1	2
Brown	1	2	3
Camp	1	2	3
Cass	1	.....	1
Chambers	1	.....	1
Cherokee .....	.....	1	1
Collin	3	4	7
Comanche .....	.....	4	4
Cooke	6	2	8
Dallas	3	7	10
Delta	4	4	8
Denton	1	5	6
Donley .....	.....	1	1
De Witt	1	.....	1
Eastland	1	3	4
Ellis	1	1	2
Erath	2	3	5
Falls .....	.....	3	3
Fannin	4	2	6
Fayette	1	1	2
Franklin	1	1	2
Guadalupe	1	.....	1
Grayson	5	3	8
Gregg	1	.....	1
Haskell	1	.....	1
Harris	1	.....	1
Harrison	1	.....	1
Henderson	1	2	3
Hood	1	.....	1
Hopkins .....	.....	3	3
Howard	1	.....	1
Hunt	2	2	4
Jack .....	.....	4	4
Johnson	3	3	6

TABLE NO. 3—continued.

Residence of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Jones	1	.....	1
Kaufman	2	2	4
Lamar	1	2	3
Limestone	2	1	3
Lynn	1	.....	1
McLennan . . . . .	.....	1	1
Marion	1	.....	1
Midland . . . . .	.....	1	1
Montague . . . . .	.....	1	1
Nacogdoches	1	.....	1
Navarro	4	5	9
Newton	1	.....	1
Palo Pinto . . . . .	.....	2	2
Panola	1	.....	1
Parker	2	1	3
Rains	1	.....	1
Randall	1	.....	1
Red River . . . . .	.....	1	1
Rockwall	1	2	3
Rusk	1	.....	1
San Augustine	1	2	3
Shackelford . . . . .	.....	1	1
Shelby . . . . .	.....	1	1
Smith . . . . .	.....	1	1
Tarrant	7	2	9
Upshur	2	2	4
Van Zandt	3	.....	3
Waller . . . . .	.....	1	1
Wharton	1	.....	1
Wilbarger . . . . .	.....	1	1
Wood	1	1	2
Young . . . . .	.....	1	1
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alabama	8	8	16
Arkansas	2	7	9
Florida	1	1	2
Georgia	1	6	7
Germany	2	.....	2
Illinois	1	1	2
Indiana	2	1	3
Indian Territory	1	.....	1
Iowa	2	.....	2
Ireland	1	.....	1
Italy . . . . .	.....	1	1
Kansas . . . . .	.....	1	1
Kentucky	5	.....	5
Louisiana . . . . .	.....	1	1
Mexico	1	.....	1
Minnesota . . . . .	.....	1	1
Mississippi	3	7	10
Missouri	4	2	6
New York	1	.....	1
North Carolina	2	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	.....	1
Scotland	1	.....	1
Tennessee	10	13	23
Texas	35	43	78
Unknown	3	1	4
Virginia	2	1	3
Wisconsin . . . . .	.....	1	1
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 5.

Number at Each Age When Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 15 to 20 years	9	2	11
From 20 to 25 years	7	19	26
From 25 to 30 years	11	16	27
From 30 to 35 years	15	12	27
From 35 to 40 years	10	13	23
From 40 to 50 years	15	13	28
From 50 to 60 years	19	14	33
From 60 to 70 years	1	5	6
From 70 to 80 years	1	3	4
From 80 to 85 years	1	.....	1
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 6.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	36	58	94
Single	40	20	60
Widowed	9	16	25
Divorced	1	2	3
Unknown	3	1	4
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 7.

Occupation of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bartender	1	.....	1
Carpenter	2	.....	2
Cook	1	.....	1
Farmer	55	.....	55
Housewife . . . . .	.....	57	57
Laborer	13	5	18
Miner	1	.....	1
Minister	1	.....	1
Painter	1	.....	1
Physician	2	.....	2
Servant . . . . .	.....	4	4
Stockman	1	.....	1
Tailor	1	.....	1
Teacher	2	4	6
Trader	1	.....	1
Unknown	7	27	34
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 8.

Form of Insanity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Demantia, primary	4	1	5
Demantia, secondary	1	1	2
Dementia, senile . . . . .	.....	6	6
Mania, acute	35	26	61
Mania, acute delirious	3	1	4
Mania, chronic	5	16	21
Mania, epileptica	5	2	7
Mania, recurrent	11	16	27
Melancholia, acute	17	18	35
Melancholia, chronic	2	8	10
Paresis	5	.....	5
Paranoia	1	.....	1
Primary, delusional . . . . .	.....	2	2
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 9.

Number of Attacks of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First	65	78	143
Second	11	9	20
Third	1	6	7
Fourth	1	.....	1
Fifth . . . . .	.....	1	1
Unknown	11	3	14
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 10.

Duration of Attacks of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 4 weeks	16	14	30
From 1 to 3 months	17	21	38
From 3 to 6 months	14	16	30
From 6 to 12 months	15	16	31
From 1 to 2 years	7	9	16
From 2 to 3 years	2	5	7
From 3 to 4 years	2	4	6
From 4 to 5 years	2	1	3
From 5 to 10 years	2	4	6
From 10 to 15 years	1	2	3
From 15 to 20 years . . . . .	.....	2	2
Unknown	11	3	14
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 11.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion		1	1
Alcoholism	1		1
Apoplexy	1		1
Bereavement	1	5	6
Business matters	1		1
Dissipation	1	1	2
Domestic trouble	1	4	5
Epilepsy	2		2
Fright	2		2
Gynecological		6	6
Heredity	5	6	11
Illness	4	8	12
Injury	6	1	7
Menopause		3	3
Narcotics	2		2
Overexertion	2	1	3
Parturition		2	2
Puerperal		3	3
Religious excitement	8	4	12
Rheumatism		1	1
Senility	1		1
Septicæmia		1	1
Shock	1	1	2
Syphilis	1		1
Typhoid fever	1	1	2
Unknown	48	48	96
Totals	89	97	186

TABLE NO. 12.

Age When Attacked of Those Restored Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 15 to 20 years	2	3	5
From 20 to 25 years	6	12	18
From 25 to 30 years	8	8	16
From 30 to 35 years	4	6	10
From 35 to 40 years	4	6	10
From 40 to 45 years	6	7	13
From 45 to 50 years	2	3	5
From 50 to 60 years	5	4	9
From 60 to 70 years	5	1	6
From 70 to 75 years		2	2
Totals	42	52	94

TABLE NO. 13.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Restored Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Amenorrhœa		1	1
Bereavement	2	2	4
Cigarettes	1		1
Dissipation	1	1	2
Domestic trouble	2	4	6
Fright		1	1
Grief		2	2
Gynecological		5	5
Hardship	1		1
Heredity	5	5	10
Illness	4	2	6
Injury	3		3
Lactation		1	1
Masturbation	1		1
Measles		1	1
Menopause		4	4
Narcotics	2		2
Overexertion	1	2	3
Parturition		2	2
Rheumatism	1		1
Religious excitement	1		1
Sexual excess	1		1
Thermic fever	1		1
Typhoid fever	1		1
Unknown	14	19	33
Totals	42	52	94

TABLE NO. 14.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Improved Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bereavement	1		1
Domestic trouble		1	1
Heredity		1	1
Unknown	3	5	8
Totals	4	7	11

TABLE NO. 15.**Whole Duration of Disease of Those Restored Since September 1, 1904.**

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months.....	.....	4	4
From 6 to 9 months.....	2	6	8
From 9 to 12 months.....	7	6	13
From 12 to 18 months.....	12	11	23
From 18 to 24 months.....	3	3	6
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	7	13
From 3 to 4 years.....	5	5	10
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	7	10
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	3	5
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	.....	2
Totals	42	52	94

TABLE NO. 16.**Whole Duration of Disease of Those Improved Since September 1, 1904.**

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 12 to 18 months.....	1	1	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	.....	1	1
From 3 to 4 years.....	.....	3	3
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	2	4
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1
Totals	4	7	11

TABLE NO. 17.**Duration of Treatment of Those Restored Since September 1, 1904.**

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....	.....	1	1
From 3 to 6 months.....	4	4	8
From 6 to 9 months.....	4	10	14
From 9 to 12 months.....	6	6	12
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	13	21
From 18 to 24 months.....	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	4	1	5
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	5	11
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	8	11
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	2	3
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	.....	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1
Totals	42	52	94

TABLE NO. 18.

Duration of Treatment of Those Improved Since September 1, 1904.

	Maes.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....		2	2
From 9 to 12 months.....	1		1
From 2 to 3 years.....	1	3	4
From 3 to 4 years.....		1	1
From 4 to 5 years.....	1		1
From 5 to 10 years.....	1	1	2
Totals	4	7	11

TABLE NO. 19.

Form of Disease When Admitted of Those Restored Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Dementia, primary	1	3	4
Mania, acute	16	13	29
Mania, acute delirious.....	1		1
Mania, chronic	1	5	6
Mania, epileptica		1	1
Mania, recurrent	10	11	21
Melancholia, acute.....	11	14	25
Melancholia, chronic.....	2	3	5
Primary, delusional		1	1
Alternating, circular		1	1
Totals	42	52	94

TABLE NO. 20.

Form of Disease When Admitted of Those Improved Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Dementia, acute	2		2
Mania, acute		2	2
Mania, chronic		2	2
Mania, recurrent	2	2	4
Melancholia, acute		1	1
Totals	4	7	11

TABLE NO. 21.

Age at Death of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	1	5
From 20 to 25 years.....	2	4	6
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	7	9
From 30 to 35 years.....	5	6	11
From 35 to 40 years.....	4	4	8
From 40 to 45 years.....	7	3	10
From 45 to 50 years.....	4	3	7
From 50 to 60 years.....	8	1	9
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	2	4
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	.....	2
Totals	40	31	71

TABLE NO. 22.

Duration of Disease of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....	4	2	6
From 3 to 6 months.....	3	1	4
From 6 to 9 months.....	1	1	2
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2
From 12 to 18 months.....	1	.....	1
From 18 to 24 months.....	3	2	5
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	.....	2
From 3 to 4 years.....	6	2	8
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	4	7
From 5 to 10 years.....	5	7	12
From 10 to 15 years.....	4	1	5
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	6	10
From 20 to 25 years.....	3	4	7
Totals	40	31	71

TABLE NO. 23.

Cause of Death of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Acute delirious mania	1	1	2
Acute dysentery		1	1
Apoplexy	5	1	6
Auto-asphyxiation	1		1
Chronic endo-carditis		1	1
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	2		2
Epilepsy	3	5	8
Erysipelas		1	1
Exhaustion, acute mania	5		5
Exhaustion, chronic mania	2	1	3
Exhaustion, chronic melancholia	1		1
Exhaustion, dementia paralytica		1	1
Exhaustion, senile dementia		1	1
Exhaustion, terminal dementia	5		5
Fatty degeneration of the heart		1	1
Hydro-pericardium		1	1
Inanition	1		1
Obstructive jaundice	1		1
Organic heart disease	1	1	2
Osteo-sarcoma	1		1
Paresis		1	1
Poison from chloro-naptheoleum	1		1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	7	10	17
Pyemia		1	1
Sarcoma of pancreas	1		1
Strangulated hernia	1		1
Traumatic mesenteric hemorrhage	1		1
Uremia		1	1
Uterine myomata		1	1
Visceral congestion		1	1
Totals	40	31	71

Total percentage of deaths to total number treated during year.....4.382
 Percentage of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during year.....23.94

TABLE NO. 24.

Duration of Treatment of Those Out on Furlough August 31, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months		6	6
From 3 to 6 months	2	10	12
From 6 to 9 months	1	5	6
From 9 to 12 months	4	5	9
From 12 to 18 months	4	3	7
From 18 to 24 months	1	3	4
From 2 to 3 years	2	5	7
From 3 to 4 years		1	1
From 4 to 6 years	1		1
From 6 to 8 years	1	1	2
From 8 to 10 years	1		1
Totals	17	39	56

TABLE NO. 25.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anderson	2	6	8
Angelina	3	1	4
Archer	1	2	3
Armstrong	1	1	1
Austin	1	4	5
Bastrop	1	1	1
Baylor	1	1	1
Bell	1	1	2
Bexar	1	6	7
Bosque	8	5	13
Bowie	9	10	19
Brazos	4	4	8
Briscoe	1	1	1
Brown	4	4	4
Burleson	2	3	5
Caldwell	1	1	1
Callahan	2	3	5
Camp	5	4	9
Cass	8	7	15
Chambers	1	1	1
Cherokee	13	14	27
Clay	1	2	3
Coleman	1	1	2
Collin	21	25	46
Colorado	1	1	1
Comanche	9	8	17
Cooke	16	15	31
Coryell	3	7	10
Dallas	53	34	87
Delta	9	9	18
Denton	12	21	33
Dickens	1	1	1
De Witt	1	1	1
Donley	1	1	2
Eastland	8	6	14
Ector	1	1	1
Ellis	14	19	33
Erath	11	8	19
Falls	1	8	9
Fannin	18	15	33
Fayette	5	4	9
Fisher	1	1	1
Fort Bend	1	1	1
Franklin	4	3	7
Freestone	5	2	7
Galveston	8	13	21
Goliad	1	1	1
Gonzales	1	1	1
Guadalupe	1	1	2
Grayson	31	34	65
Gregg	4	1	5
Grimes	4	1	5
Hale	2	2	2
Hall	1	1	1
Hamilton	3	3	3
Hardeman	2	2	2
Hardin	1	2	3
Haskell	3	3	3
Harris	11	10	21

TABLE NO. 25—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Harrison	9	6	15
Henderson	8	6	14
Hill	5	11	16
Hood	3	4	7
Houston	5	4	9
Hopkins	4	7	11
Howard	1	.....	1
Hunt	16	18	34
Jack	1	8	9
Jackson	1	.....	1
Jefferson . . . . .	.....	1	1
Johnson	10	13	23
Jones	3	1	4
Karnes . . . . .	.....	1	1
Kaufman	17	30	47
Kinney	1	.....	1
Knox	2	.....	2
Lamar	23	22	45
Lampasas . . . . .	.....	1	1
Lee	1	2	3
Leon	2	3	5
Llano	1	.....	1
Limestone	9	6	15
Lubbock	2	.....	2
Lynn	1	.....	1
McLennan	16	11	27
McCulloch	2	1	3
Madison	1	1	2
Marion . . . . .	.....	5	5
Midland . . . . .	.....	1	1
Milam	6	3	9
Mitchell	3	.....	3
Montague	4	13	17
Montgomery	1	.....	1
Morris	1	1	2
Nacogdoches	11	7	18
Navarro	17	15	32
Newton	2	1	3
Nolan	2	.....	2
Orange	1	.....	1
Palo Pinto	6	10	16
Panola	6	3	9
Parker	13	15	28
Potter	1	.....	1
Rains	4	2	6
Randall	1	.....	1
Reeves . . . . .	.....	2	2
Red River	10	9	19
Rockwall	3	5	8
Roberts	1	.....	1
Robertson . . . . .	.....	5	5
Runnels . . . . .	.....	1	1
Rusk	6	4	10
Sabine	2	1	3
San Augustine	5	7	12
San Jacinto . . . . .	.....	1	1
Shackelford . . . . .	.....	1	1
Shelby	4	4	8
Smith	10	10	20

TABLE NO. 25—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Stephens		2	2
Tarrant	37	32	69
Taylor	4	3	7
Titus	5	2	7
Tom Green		1	1
Travis		1	1
Trinity	2	1	3
Tyler	1	1	2
Upshur	11	12	23
Van Zandt	18	19	37
Victoria	3	2	5
Walker	13	1	14
Waller	2	4	6
Williamson	2	1	3
Wharton		1	1
Wichita	2	2	4
Wilbarger	1	3	4
Wise	9	12	21
Wood	8	14	22
Young		4	4
Totals	710	734	1,444

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

Movement of Population for Year Ending August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Total number of patients, September 1, 1905.....	710	734	1,444
Admitted during the year.....	309	175	484
Total number treated.....	1,019	909	1,928
Transferred to the Epileptic Colony.....	1	.....	1
Discharged, restored.....	49	42	91
Discharged, improved.....	4	4	8
Discharged, unimproved.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	49	41	90
Out on furlough.....	29	45	74
Remaining in hospital, August 31, 1906.....	887	776	1,663
Totals.....	1,019	909	1,928
Daily average population for the year.....	733	696	1,429

TABLE NO. 2.

Admissions and Discharges Since the Opening of the Asylum in 1885.

Year.	Admitted.	Treated.	Restored.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Transferred.	Total discharged, died and transferred.
1885.....	130	130	16	1	1	18
1886.....	330	442	121	9	8	37	175
1887.....	343	610	154	23	7	54	238
1888.....	259	631	170	15	7	36	228
1889.....	239	642	171	14	1	44	230
1890.....	264	676	139	12	5	30	186
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1893.....	300	1,033	143	35	4	66	248
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1895.....	229	1,044	134	8	1	59	202
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1901.....	370	1,501	47	4	5	62	118
1902.....	297	1,680	208	24	71	303
1903.....	192	1,569	97	6	4	85	192
1904.....	258	1,635	81	16	3	60	41	201
1905.....	186	1,620	94	11	71	176
1906.....	484	1,928	91	8	1	90	1	191
	6,449	2,953	386	98	1,233	42	4,712

Total admissions, since opening of asylum in 1885.....	6,449
Total discharged, died and transferred.....	4,712
Remaining for treatment August 31, 1906.....	1,737

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 with bond and security for the prompt payment of all future expenses. Private patients can be admitted only when there are no applications pending for admission in acute cases of the indigent class, they being given preference by law.

TABLE NO. 3.
Residence of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anderson	2	1	3
Angelina	4	2	6
Austin	1	1	2
Bastrop	1	.....	1
Baylor	1	.....	1
Bee	1	.....	1
Bell	2	3	5
Bexar	9	.....	9
Borden .....	.....	1	1
Bosque	3	.....	3
Bowie	1	2	3
Brewster	1	.....	1
Brown	2	1	3
Burleson	1	1	2
Burnet	1	.....	1
Caldwell	2	.....	2
Callahan	1	1	2
Cameron	3	.....	3
Camp	2	.....	2
Cass	3	2	5
Chambers .....	.....	1	1
Cherokee	2	2	4
Childress	1	.....	1
Clay	2	.....	2
Coke	1	.....	1
Colorado	2	.....	2
Collin	5	7	12
Collingsworth .....	.....	1	1
Comanche	3	3	6
Cooke	7	2	9
Coryell	1	1	2
Dallas	14	13	27
Delta	4	4	8
Denton	2	6	8
De Witt	1	.....	1
Dickens	2	.....	2

TABLE NO. 3—continued.

Residence of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Ellis	7	2	9
El Paso	4	2	6
Erath	4	1	5
Falls . . . . .	.....	2	2
Fannin	4	.....	4
Fayette	1	.....	1
Fisher	1	.....	1
Fort Bend	1	.....	1
Franklin	1	2	3
Freestone	1	1	2
Galveston	3	3	6
Guadalupe	1	.....	1
Grayson	15	5	20
Gregg	1	2	3
Hamilton	2	1	3
Hardin . . . . .	.....	1	1
Harris	11	3	14
Harrison	1	.....	1
Haskell	2	.....	2
Hays	1	.....	1
Henderson	1	.....	1
Hill	2	1	3
Hood	1	2	3
Hopkins	5	1	6
Houston . . . . .	.....	1	1
Hunt	9	5	14
Jack	2	1	3
Jasper . . . . .	.....	1	1
Jefferson	1	1	2
Johnson	3	5	8
Kaufman	9	2	11
Kendall	1	.....	1
Kerr	1	.....	1
Lavaca	1	.....	1
Lamar . . . . .	.....	3	3
Lee . . . . .	.....	1	1
Leon	1	.....	1
Limestone	3	2	5
McLennan	3	3	6
Madison	1	.....	1
Marion	1	3	4
Matagorda	2	.....	2
Mason	1	.....	1
Maverick . . . . .	.....	1	1
Midland . . . . .	.....	1	1
Milam	1	.....	1
Mills	1	1	2
Montague	1	2	3
Nacogdoches	3	1	4
Navarro	2	4	6
Newton . . . . .	.....	1	1
Palo Pinto	3	3	6
Panola	2	3	5
Parker	5	4	9
Rains	3	2	5
Reeves	1	.....	1
Red River	2	3	5
Rockwall	3	.....	3
Robertson	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 3—continued.*

Residence of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Rusk	1	1	2
San Jacinto	2	.....	2
San Saba	5	.....	5
Shelby	3	1	4
Smith	5	2	7
Somervell	2	.....	2
Stephens	1	2	3
Tarrant	15	9	24
Taylor	1	1	2
Throckmorton	1	.....	1
Titus	1	.....	1
Tom Green	2	.....	2
Travis	5	.....	5
Trinity	1	.....	1
Upshur	2	3	5
Uvalde	1	1	2
Van Zandt	4	5	9
Webb	6	1	7
Walker	7	.....	7
Waller . . . . .	.....	1	1
Williamson	6	.....	6
Wharton	1	.....	1
Wichita	1	.....	1
Wilbarger	4	1	5
Wilson	1	.....	1
Wise	3	3	6
Wood . . . . .	.....	4	4
Young . . . . .	.....	1	1
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alabama	28	23	51
Arkansas	7	13	20
Austria	1	.....	1
Bavaria	1	.....	1
Bohemia	2	3	5
Canada	2	.....	2
England	2	.....	2
Europe	2	.....	2
Georgia	17	11	28
Germany	13	3	16
Hungary	2	1	3
Indiana	1	1	2
Illinois	5	6	11
Ireland	3	1	4
Italy	1	.....	1
Kentucky	8	7	15
Louisiana	5	3	8
Mexico	16	3	19
Missouri	10	6	16

TABLE NO. 4—continued.

Nativity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mississippi	14	8	22
Nebraska	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1
New York	3	3	3
North Carolina	2	1	3
Ohio	3	1	4
Pennsylvania	2	1	3
Poland	1	1	1
Saxony	1	1	1
Scotland	2	2	2
South Carolina	2	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1
Tennessee	26	11	37
Texas	105	59	164
Unknown	11	10	21
Virginia	7	1	8
Wisconsin	2	2	2
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 5.

Number at Each Age When Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 5 to 10 years	1	1	1
From 10 to 15 years	7	2	9
From 15 to 20 years	21	6	27
From 20 to 25 years	30	20	50
From 25 to 30 years	27	23	50
From 30 to 35 years	38	30	68
From 35 to 40 years	36	25	61
From 40 to 50 years	52	35	87
From 50 to 60 years	52	16	68
From 60 to 70 years	27	14	41
From 70 to 80 years	15	4	19
From 80 to 85 years	2	2	2
From 85 to 90 years	1	1	1
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 6.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	127	92	219
Single	143	41	184
Widowed	27	37	64
Divorced	2	.....	2
Unknown	10	5	15
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 7.

Occupation of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barber	2	.....	2
Bartender	2	.....	2
Blacksmith	1	.....	1
Bookkeeper	2	.....	2
Brakeman	2	.....	2
Butcher	1	.....	1
Carpenter	7	.....	7
Cigarmaker	1	.....	1
Civil engineer	1	.....	1
Clergyman	1	.....	1
Clerk	5	.....	5
Convict	7	.....	7
Cook	2	.....	2
Cowboy	1	.....	1
Dentist	1	.....	1
Dressmaker . . . . .	.....	1	1
Electrician	1	.....	1
Farmer	139	.....	139
Fireman	1	.....	1
Grocer	1	.....	1
Housewife . . . . .	.....	82	82
Iceman	1	.....	1
Jeweler	2	.....	2
Jockey	1	.....	1
Journalist	1	.....	1
Laborer	49	6	55
Laundress . . . . .	.....	1	1
Lawyer	3	.....	3
Liveryman	1	.....	1
Machinist	1	.....	1
Merchant	3	.....	3
Milliner . . . . .	.....	1	1
Miner	1	.....	1
Painter	2	.....	2
Pawnbroker	1	.....	1
Peddler	1	.....	1
Physician	1	.....	1
Piano tuner	1	.....	1
Plumber	1	.....	1
Policeman	1	.....	1
Printer	1	.....	1

TABLE NO. 7—continued.

Occupation of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Railroader	1	.....	1
Restauranter	1	.....	1
Saddler	1	.....	1
Salesman	2	.....	2
Sailor	1	.....	1
Saloonkeeper	1	.....	1
Seamstress . . . . .	.....	1	1
Servant . . . . .	.....	4	4
Shepherd	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	2	.....	2
Stockman	1	.....	1
Student	1	1	2
Tailor	1	.....	1
Teacher	1	4	5
Teamster	1	.....	1
Telegrapher	3	.....	3
Trader	1	.....	1
Unknown	39	74	113
Veterinary	1	.....	1
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 8.

Form of Insanity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Dementia, primary	8	2	10
Dementia, secondary	10	.....	10
Dementia, senile	32	14	46
Mania, acute	84	44	128
Mania, chronic	27	40	67
Mania, epileptica	22	4	26
Mania, recurrent	25	21	46
Melancholia, acute	55	30	85
Melancholia, chronic	9	15	24
Idiocy	1	1	2
Imbecility	23	4	27
Paranoia	1	.....	1
Paresis	11	.....	11
Paresis, pseudo	1	.....	1
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 9.

Number of Attacks of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First	156	72	228
Second	35	17	52
Third	15	10	25
Fourth	4	1	5
Fifth .....	.....	1	1
Sixth	1	1	2
Unknown	98	73	171
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 10.

Duration of Attacks of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 4 weeks.....	37	14	51
From 1 to 3 months.....	44	29	73
From 3 to 6 months.....	32	21	53
From 6 to 12 months.....	34	19	53
From 1 to 2 years.....	27	16	43
From 2 to 3 years.....	25	7	32
From 3 to 4 years.....	10	11	21
From 4 to 5 years.....	3	8	11
From 5 to 10 years.....	18	11	29
From 10 to 15 years.....	7	7	14
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8
From 20 years and over.....	9	3	12
Unknown	57	27	84
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 11.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Abortion .....	.....	1	1
Alcoholism	21	1	22
Arrest of development.....	14	4	18
Bereavement	1	8	9
Business matters	11	.....	11
Chorea	1	.....	1
Cigarettes	1	.....	1
Disappointed affection .....	.....	1	1
Domestic trouble	2	9	11
Epilepsy	4	2	6
Gestation .....	.....	1	1
Gynecological .....	.....	6	6
Hardship	1	1	2
Heredity	20	13	33

TABLE NO. 11—continued.**Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted Since September 1, 1905.**

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Illness	9	19	28
Injury	11	3	14
Lactation . . . . .	.....	1	1
Masturbation	1	.....	1
Meningitis	1	.....	1
Menopause . . . . .	.....	8	8
Mental strain	3	2	5
Narcotics	1	.....	1
Overexertion	7	5	12
Religious excitement	6	3	9
Senility	9	3	12
Syphilis	2	.....	2
Tapeworm . . . . .	.....	1	1
Thermic fever	12	.....	12
Typhoid fever . . . . .	.....	1	1
Unknown	171	81	252
Variola . . . . .	.....	1	1
Totals	309	175	484

TABLE NO. 12.**Age When Attacked of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.**

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 15 to 20 years	4	1	5
From 20 to 25 years	6	13	19
From 25 to 30 years	6	5	11
From 30 to 35 years	9	8	17
From 35 to 40 years	5	6	11
From 40 to 45 years	6	3	9
From 45 to 50 years	2	3	5
From 50 to 60 years	6	2	8
From 60 to 80 years	5	1	6
Totals	49	42	91

TABLE NO. 13.**Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.**

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alcoholism	7	.....	7
Business matters	5	.....	5
Domestic trouble	1	2	3
Gynecological . . . . .	.....	2	2
Heredity	1	2	3
Illness	2	3	5
Injury	1	1	2
Masturbation	1	.....	1

TABLE NO. 13—continued.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.

County.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Meningitis	1	.....	1
Menopause . . . . .	.....	2	2
Mental strain	1	.....	1
Narcotics . . . . .	.....	1	1
Overexertion	4	.....	4
Parturition . . . . .	.....	5	5
Religious excitement	2	2	4
Rheumatism . . . . .	.....	1	1
Thermic fever	2	.....	2
Typhoid fever . . . . .	.....	1	1
Unknown	21	20	41
Totals	49	42	91

TABLE NO. 14.

Probable Cause of Insanity of Those Improved Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Domestic trouble . . . . .	.....	1	1
Heredity	1	2	3
Illness . . . . .	.....	1	1
Syphilis	1	.....	1
Thermic fever	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1
Totals	4	4	8

TABLE NO. 15.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months	2	.....	2
From 3 to 6 months	4	.....	4
From 6 to 9 months	4	4	8
From 9 to 12 months	4	4	8
From 12 to 18 months	12	8	20
From 18 to 24 months	6	2	8
From 2 to 3 years	9	14	23
From 3 to 4 years	2	5	7
From 4 to 5 years	1	3	4
From 5 to 10 years	4	2	6
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1
Totals	49	42	91

TABLE NO. 16.

Whole Duration of Disease of Those Improved Since September 1, 1905.

	Males. □	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....		1	1
From 6 to 9 months.....	1		1
From 12 to 18 months.....	1		1
From 18 to 24 months.....	2	2	4
From 3 to 4 years.....		1	1
Totals	4	4	8

TABLE NO. 17.

Duration of Treatment of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....	8	1	9
From 3 to 6 months.....	6	5	11
From 6 to 9 months.....	2	3	5
From 9 to 12 months.....	6	4	10
From 12 to 18 months.....	6	7	13
From 18 to 24 months.....	10	6	16
From 2 to 3 years.....	6	6	12
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	7	8
From 4 to 5 years.....	4	2	3
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	1	4
Totals	49	42	91

TABLE NO. 18.

Duration of Treatment of Those Improved Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	1	3
From 9 to 12 months.....	1		1
From 12 to 18 months.....	1	2	3
From 2 to 3 years.....		1	1
Totals	4	4	8

TABLE NO. 19.

Form of Disease When Admitted of Those Restored Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Dementia, primary	1	.....	1
Mania, acute	25	12	37
Mania, chronic	2	4	6
Mania, recurrent	8	10	18
Melancholia, acute	11	16	27
Melancholia, chronic	1	.....	1
Paresis, pseudo	1	.....	1
Totals	49	42	91

TABLE NO. 20.

Form of Disease When Admitted of Those Improved Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania, acute	2	.....	2
Mania, recurrent . . . . .	.....	1	1
Melancholia, acute	1	2	3
Melancholia, chronic	1	1	2
Totals	4	4	8

TABLE NO. 21.

Age at Death of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 20 to 25 years	2	3	5
From 25 to 30 years	2	3	5
From 30 to 35 years	7	4	11
From 35 to 40 years	3	6	9
From 40 to 45 years	6	6	12
From 45 to 50 years	5	6	11
From 50 to 60 years	14	5	19
From 60 to 70 years	8	4	12
From 70 to 80 years	1	4	5
From 80 to 90 years	1	.....	1
Totals	49	41	90

TABLE NO. 22.

Duration of Disease of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 4 weeks.....	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months.....	3	.....	3
From 3 to 6 months.....	7	1	8
From 6 to 9 months.....	3	1	4
From 9 to 12 months.....	1	.....	1
From 12 to 18 months.....	1	1	2
From 18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2
From 2 to 3 years.....	2	4	6
From 3 to 4 years.....	1	4	5
From 4 to 5 years.....	2	3	5
From 5 to 10 years.....	15	9	24
From 10 to 15 years and over.....	12	16	28
Totals.....	49	41	90

TABLE NO. 23.

Cause of Death of Those Who Died Since September 1, 1905.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anemia, pernicious.....	1	.....	1
Aneurysm, thoracic.....	1	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	4	1	5
Asphyxiation, auto.....	1	1	2
Bronchitis, acute.....	.....	1	1
Carcinoma, uterine.....	.....	2	2
Cholelithiasis.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, primary, exhaustion.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, secondary, exhaustion.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, senile, exhaustion.....	3	2	5
Dementia, terminal, exhaustion.....	1	.....	1
Dysentery, acute.....	1	.....	1
Dysentery, chronic.....	.....	1	1
Empysema.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	6	2	8
Fever, remittent, malarial.....	1	.....	1
Fever, typhoid.....	.....	1	1
Gastritis, acute.....	.....	1	1
Gangrene, pulmonary.....	1	.....	1
Heart disease, organic.....	3	4	7
Hernia, strangulated.....	1	.....	1
Mania, chronic, exhaustion.....	2	2	4
Melancholia, acute, exhaustion.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, chronic, exhaustion.....	.....	1	1
Paresis.....	5	.....	5
Pericarditis.....	1	.....	1
Pericarditis, hydro.....	1	.....	1
Sarcoma, thigh.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis, tertiary.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	11	20	31
Totals.....	49	41	90

Percentage of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during year.....34.44
 Percentage of deaths to number treated during year.....4.66 $\frac{2}{3}$

TABLE NO. 24.

Duration of Treatment of Those Out on Furlough August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
From 1 to 3 months	4	1	5
From 3 to 6 months	4	7	11
From 6 to 9 months	3	3	6
From 9 to 12 months	2	6	8
From 12 to 18 months	1	9	10
From 18 to 24 months . . . . .	.....	2	2
From 2 to 3 years	4	2	6
From 3 to 4 years	1	5	6
From 4 to 5 years	1	2	3
From 5 to 10 years	3	8	11
Totals	23	45	68

TABLE NO. 25.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Anderson	4	7	11
Angelina	6	2	8
Archer	1	1	2
Armstrong . . . . .	.....	1	1
Austin	2	4	6
Bastrop	1	1	2
Baylor	2	.....	2
Bee	1	.....	1
Bell	2	4	6
Bexar	10	6	16
Borden . . . . .	.....	1	1
Bosque	11	4	15
Bowie	9	10	19
Brazos	4	3	7
Brewster	1	.....	1
Briscoe . . . . .	.....	1	1
Brown	2	4	6
Burleson	3	4	7
Burnet	1	.....	1
Caldwell	3	1	4
Callahan	2	4	6
Cameron	2	.....	2
Camp	7	3	10
Cass	10	8	18
Chambers	1	1	2
Cherokee	13	14	27
Childress	1	.....	1
Clay	2	2	4
Coke	1	.....	1
Coleman	1	1	2
Collin	26	29	55
Collingsworth . . . . .	.....	1	1
Colorado	3	.....	3
Comanche	11	9	20
Cooke	19	17	36
Coryell	4	7	11
Dallas	59	45	104

TABLE NO. 25—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Delta	10	12	22
Denton	11	24	35
De Witt	2	.....	2
Dickens	2	.....	2
Donley	1	1	2
Eastland	8	4	12
Ector	1	.....	1
Ellis	19	19	38
El Paso	3	2	5
Erath	14	7	21
Falls	1	7	8
Fannin	20	15	35
Fayette	6	4	10
Fisher	1	1	2
Fort Bend	1	1	2
Franklin	4	5	9
Freestone	6	3	9
Galveston	9	15	24
Gonzales	1	.....	1
Grayson	42	34	76
Gregg	4	3	7
Grimes	3	1	4
Guadalupe	2	1	3
Hale	1	.....	1
Hall . . . . .	.....	1	1
Hamilton	4	1	5
Hardeman . . . . .	.....	2	2
Hardin	1	3	4
Harris	20	11	31
Harrison	10	5	15
Haskell	4	.....	4
Hays	1	.....	1
Henderson	8	6	14
Hill	7	10	17
Hood	2	6	8
Hopkins	9	7	16
Houston	5	4	9
Howard	1	.....	1
Hunt	22	21	43
Jack	3	8	11
Jackson	1	.....	1
Jasper . . . . .	.....	1	1
Jefferson	1	2	3
Johnson	13	15	28
Jones	2	1	3
Karnes . . . . .	.....	1	1
Kaufman	25	28	53
Kendall	1	.....	1
Kerr	1	.....	1
Knox	2	.....	2
Lamar	21	21	42
Lampasas . . . . .	.....	1	1
Lavaca	1	.....	1
Lee . . . . .	.....	2	2
Leon	3	2	5
Limestone	10	8	18
Llano	1	.....	1
Lubbock	1	.....	1

TABLE NO. 25—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Madison	2		2
Marion		7	7
Mason	1		1
Matagorda	2		2
Maverick		1	1
McCulloch	2	1	3
McLennan	18	14	32
Midland		2	2
Milam	7	3	10
Mills	1	1	2
Mitchell	3		3
Montague	5	15	20
Montgomery	1		1
Morris	1	1	2
Nacogdoches	13	7	20
Navarro	18	17	35
Newton	2	2	4
Nolan	2		2
Orange	1		1
Palo Pinto	9	12	21
Panola	6	5	11
Parker	16	17	33
Potter	1		1
Rains	4	4	8
Randall	1		1
Red River	11	11	22
Reeves	1	2	3
Robertson	2	6	8
Rockwall	5	2	7
Runnels		1	1
Rusk	7	5	12
Sabine	2	1	3
San Augustine	5	7	12
San Jacinto	2	1	3
San Saba	5		5
Shackelford		1	1
Shelby	7	5	12
Smith	14	11	25
Somervell	2		2
Stephens	1	4	5
Tarrant	44	35	79
Taylor	4	4	8
Throckmorton	1		1
Titus	5	2	7
Tom Green	2	1	3
Travis	5	1	6
Trinity	2	1	3
Tyler	1	1	2
Upshur	10	13	23
Uvalde		1	1
Van Zandt	20	24	44
Victoria	3	2	5
Walker	19	1	20
Waller	2	5	7
Webb	6	1	7
Wharton	1	1	2
Wichita	3	1	4
Wilbarger	4	3	7

TABLE NO. 25—continued.

Residence of Those Remaining for Treatment August 31, 1906.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Williamson	8	1	9
Wilson	1	.....	1
Wise	11	14	25
Wood	7	17	24
Young . . . . .	.....	5	5
Totals	915	822	1,737

