



NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

STATE OF NEVADA

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

Care of the Indigent Insane

AND

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

1895--96



CARSON CITY, NEVADA:

STATE PRINTING OFFICE, : : : J. G. MCCARTHY, SUPERINTENDENT
1897

STATE OF NEW YORK

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

(Title of the report, printed upside down)



1917-1918



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REPORT.

STATE OF NEVADA,
CARSON CITY, January 1, 1897. }

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Nevada:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with law, the Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane of the State have the honor to submit the following report, covering the years 1895 and 1896.

Respectfully,

R. SADLER,
C. A. LAGRAVE,
W. J. WESTERFIELD,

Board of Commissioners for the Insane.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

HON. R. SADLER	-----	Carson City, Nevada
HON. C. A. LAGRAVE	-----	Carson City, Nevada
HON. W. J. WESTERFIELD	-----	Carson City, Nevada
HON. W. R. DAVIS, Clerk	-----	Carson City, Nevada

HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

H. BERGSTEIN, M. D., Superintendent	-----	Reno, Nevada
H. WOOD, Supervisor and Clerk	-----	Reno, Nevada
MRS. F. M. DUFFY, Matron	-----	Reno, Nevada
THOMAS SULLIVAN, Engineer	-----	Reno, Nevada

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES,)
RENO, January 1, 1897.)

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane:

GENTLEMEN: Another biennial term of our State Government having been completed, an account of the stewardship of those intrusted with official position is to be made to the people.

On February 1, 1895, in accordance with the previous action of your honorable body, his Excellency the Governor (President of the Board), placed me in charge of the Nevada Insane Asylum, and I at once entered upon the discharge of my duties, with a full knowledge of its responsibilities and the determination that nothing should be left undone which would be to the advantage of the inmates or the taxpayers of the State.

As the Legislature was in session which was to make appropriations for the term, I made a hasty survey of the institution, knowing from previous experience that the edifice was wholly inadequate to the wants of the number of patients it contained. I found 196 patients in a building originally constructed for 150.

Consequently there were but few single rooms, every one of which was occupied by patients whose disease was of so violent a character as to make it impossible to place them with others without serious consequences, and many violent patients from necessity occupying cells with milder cases. In many instances six and seven beds were placed in rooms intended for four, and others were correspondingly crowded. Upon consultation with builders, mechanics and others, I found I could build and furnish an annex, to accommodate seventy-five patients, for \$15,000. This fact I promptly made known to the Legislature, and through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on State Prison and Insane Asylum, Hon. J. E. Gignoux, a bill was introduced, providing that amount for the purpose named; and, although it was late in the session and large amounts had already been appropriated for State purposes, to their credit be it said, the measure passed almost unanimously, there being but one negative vote in the Senate, and that, the member explained, was because he feared the amount was not in the General Fund, and two in the Assembly.

Examination developed the fact that, while the east wing of the

building was provided with fire hose, there was no water; the pipe had frozen and burst, and instead of replacing it a plug was driven into the main under the building. It is needless to remark, no time was lost in correcting the defect.

I found an expensive electric storage battery of forty-eight cells, which did not store; and an electric apparatus for medical appliance without a current. Not being an electrical engineer, I employed the engineer of the Reno Electric Light Company, who, after a thorough examination of all of the appliances, reported that the elements in the cells of the storage battery had, through neglect and carelessness, been destroyed, and the medical electric battery was improperly connected.

I found the oven in the bakery with its roof falling in; the washing-machine in the laundry "a thing of shreds and patches;" the range in the kitchen propped up in all directions to keep it from falling in.

I found the wind whistling through a number of the wards, and hence it was impossible to keep them properly warmed. Examination showed that the mortar had worn away between the bricks and the window and door casings, and that many sections of the walls of the buildings needed what is technically known as "pointing up."

During the following winter the main steam pipe, leading from the boiler house to the building, burst, and in endeavoring to repair the damage it was found that the steam hot and cold water pipes had all been placed in one receptacle. As a consequence, the steam escaping (which must have been going on for some time) had destroyed all of them, and they had to be replaced.

Many other portions of the property, while appearing in excellent condition on the surface, were rotten underneath, as will be more fully seen under the head of "Improvements Made and Required."

IN MEMORIAM.

Hon. Jno. E. Jones, Governor of the State and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane, was called from his earthly labors on April 10, 1896.

He was a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father and a true friend. These virtues, which endeared him to the domestic circle, he carried with him into public life; in consequence he was twice elected Surveyor-General of the State and then elevated to the position of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

He was zealous in the discharge of his duties and always manifested a warm interest in the welfare of the Hospital and its inmates.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Although the general appropriation was the smallest in the history of the institution, I have managed by strictest economy to get through the term on the allowance made, without permitting the



VIEW IN FRONT OF HOSPITAL.

inmates to want for anything they really needed. It is true that many repairs and improvements, which could and should have been made, have been left unmade. But I was determined not to have a deficit, and preferred submitting the matter of such needs to the Legislature, and to ask such increase of appropriation as will enable me to make them. The last appropriation was seventy thousand dollars, of which amount sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twelve cents have been expended, leaving a balance of thirty dollars and eighty-eight cents in the treasury.

During the term there was collected from pay patients and other sources, two thousand, sixty-seven dollars, twenty-four cents; which amount, deducted from the amount expended, makes the actual cost to the State \$67,901 98, and as there were 193.11 patients per day, the cost per capita per diem was 48.16 cents.

There will be required for the term 1897-98 a general appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars. The additional five thousand dollars over that of the previous term is asked for to enable me to meet as many of the following necessary extra expenditures as possible:

New boilers and engines	\$2,000 00
Pointing brickwork.....	1,500 00
Storage battery, 36 cells.....	1,050 00
Female night-watch.....	1,000 00
Insurance, due March, 1897 (old rates).....	1,337 51
Increase of population, 3 per cent.....	560 00
Total	\$7,447 51

With the exception of the outlay for the storage battery, these matters are fully set forth in other portions of the report. In 1895 I expended three hundred and fifty dollars for twelve cells of the storage battery. These now furnish all the means we have for storage and are insufficient. After the dynamo ceases running we are without light, and it might sometime lead to very disastrous consequences.

By adding thirty-six additional cells to the existing battery, at a cost of one thousand and fifty dollars, we shall have a good light at all times, by running the dynamo three hours a day.

In addition to the foregoing, I shall ask for a special improvement fund for the following purposes:

Granite porch (main entrance).....	\$2,500
Two large vehicles, etc.....	1,500
Library	500
Building for blacksmith, carpenter and paint shop.....	750
Total	\$5,250

The porch in front of the building, at the main entrance, is of wood. It has been repeatedly repaired and repainted until now it almost requires rebuilding. It would cost between four and five hundred dollars to place it in good condition. Nor should the danger from fire be overlooked. It is a constant source of expense

for painting, etc. I have had plans prepared for a proper porch of granite, with tiled flooring, which would be an ornament to the building, and once constructed will be of no further expense.

Two large vehicles are wanted for outings. From them the patients would derive great benefit, and all similar institutions are so provided. With harness, etc., they will cost \$1,500. The other expenses to be met by the special fund are spoken of elsewhere in this report.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR FIRE APPARATUS.

The building has quite a large quantity of fancy cotton fire hose. Soon after taking charge I tested it and found that when water is first turned on it leaks like a sieve. As it is of utmost importance that an abundance of water should be obtainable at the beginning of a fire, the hose now on hand should be used for gardening purposes and a supply of cotton rubber-lined hose take its place.

A dozen good fire extinguishers should be in place in various parts of the building and outhouses.

New fire plugs should be put in in the the place of the present leaky, defective ones.

Five hundred feet of large caliber hose for the outside is required. A low estimate of the cost of these articles is \$2,000.

EXPENDITURE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION—ANNEX FUND.

In the summer of 1895 a contract was let for the construction of the Annex in accordance with plans and specifications that had been prepared. The Annex was made a continuation of the Male Wards A. B. and C. In front the contour of the old building was maintained, but the rear consists of ten single rooms on each floor, or a total of thirty. The end room on each floor is the full width of the building, thirty-nine feet, with a width of thirteen and one-half feet. These rooms are provided with chimneys and are the only ones in the building which can be warmed other than by steam, and since the completion of the Annex temporary partitions have been made, which can be placed in position, or taken down in a few minutes.

Large stoves have also been provided so that in case of an illness, requiring a warm apartment through the night, a bed can be placed in the room and the patient be protected from an undesirable change of temperature.

The addition has been furnished and we are now fully equipped for two hundred and twenty-five inmates, and at the usual ratio of increase have made ample provisions for eight years. The appropriation was expended as follows:



IRON TOWER AND WATER TANK.

Tower, 75 feet high. Capacity of tank, 16,000 gallons. Weight when filled, 185,000 pounds.

STATEMENT.

The appropriation was		\$15,000 00
<i>Expended as follows:</i>		
Contract for construction and labor	\$10,228 95	
Hardware, etc.	875 76	
Blankets, bedding, etc.	1,163 82	
Freight	237 07	
Furniture, carpets, etc.	976 74	
Paints, oils, etc.	165 08	
Lumber, etc.	264 85	
Lime, cement, etc.	38 25	
Wall paper	42 00	
Miscellaneous	276 00	
		14,288 52
Balance		\$711 48

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The fund for tower, tank, vault, morgue and carpenter shop has been expended as economically as was consistent with good workmanship and material.

IRON TOWER AND TANK.

The tower is seventy-five feet high and the tank holds sixteen thousand gallons of water. When filled the entire weight is one hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds.

The first thing to be considered was to get a good foundation for this enormous weight, for upon that depended its future utility.

The soil surrounding the Hospital is a mixture of sand and gravel. Not desiring to "build a house upon sand," I excavated four corners and laid a foundation in each of granite and cement, six feet square and eight feet deep. And, although the tank has been in use eighteen months, it is still as plumb as the day it was built, and will remain so.

The tower was then erected in sections, each section being used to lay a scaffold for the next until the tower was completed. The tank was then raised to the top in sections, and there riveted together. The cost was as follows:

Tank and tower at Louisville, Ky.	\$1,012 00
Freight on same by special contract ^a	297 60
Water pipes	128 20
Fittings	38 09
Cement for foundation	114 75
Freight on pipes	21 55
Incidentals--Lumber, paint, stone, etc.	76 93
Labor	278 75
Total	\$1,967 87

Since the completion of this work we have had an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes in all portions of the building; as well as ample provision in case of fire.

^aBy a complication in freight matters, there is a balance of \$21 60 due to the makers.

FIREPROOF VAULT.

The vault is nine by twelve feet and fourteen feet high. From a foot below the ground to the floor is solid stone and cement with a cement floor. The walls and roof are of brick, twenty and one-half inches thick and have in their center a two-inch air column. The roof is supported by railroad iron and the entrance is through a massive double vault door, the original cost of which was \$1,250. The cost was:

Vault door, from Fulton Foundry, Virginia, f. o. b.	\$200 00
Freight from Virginia City, Nevada	16 89
Brick, mason and brickwork (contract)	285 00
Total	\$501 80

We now feel that the archives of the Hospital deposited in the vault are perfectly safe in case of fire.

MORGUE.

The Morgue is of brick, fifteen by twenty-five feet, twelve feet high, with a pitched roof of corrugated iron, containing a sky-light six by six feet.

There are five double windows seven feet above ground, which, with the transom over the door, sends an abundance of light into the room from all directions.

The floor is laid in brick covered by cement, and has a pitch of two inches from all sides to the center; where a sewer connection has been made.

In the right hand corner is a sink with hot and cold water, the faucets so arranged that hose can be attached. The cost of the Morgue was:

Brick	\$157 50
Cement and lime	27 15
Lumber and mill material	88 65
Labor	172 12
Equipment	57 54
Total	\$502 96

RECAPITULATION.

Total appropriation		\$3,000 00
	<i>Expended.</i>	
Tank and tower	\$1,067 87	
Vault	501 80	
Morgue	502 96	
		\$2,072 63
Balance		\$27 37
Balance due the Caldwell Company, undrawn		21 60
Balance in Treasury		\$48 97

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of the term there were 147 males and 45 females; total, 192 patients.

During the term there were admitted 48 males and 16 females; total, 64; total number under treatment, 256. Of these 32 were discharged—23 males and 9 females; and 24 died—17 males and 7 females. Eloped, 12, of whom 6 returned. Average for the term, $193\frac{11}{100}$.

Term closes with males, 149, and females, 45. Total, 194.

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Recovered, 25, a percentage of $39\frac{6}{100}$ to total number admitted, and $9\frac{77}{100}$ of total number under treatment. Three were discharged: Improved, 2; unimproved, 1; an idiot taken away by friends.

DEATHS.

The death rate for the term was $9\frac{37}{100}$ per cent of total number under treatment.

The causes of death were: Abscess of the lung, 1; apoplexy, 2; colitis, 1; carcinoma of the breast, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; epilepsy, 3; exhaustion of melancholia, 1; exhaustion of acute mania, 2; meningitis, 1; valvular lesion of the heart, 2; pneumonitis, 1; peritonitis, 2; paresis, 1; fracture of the base of the skull, 1; tuberculosis, 2. Total, 22.

During January, 1895, two deaths occurred, cause not recorded.

The average age of those who died was $54\frac{35}{100}$ years.

CEMETERY CHART.

A chart was made of the cemetery, by means of which all those buried during the term can readily be located.

ELOPEMENTS.

The greater the amount of freedom allowed the patients the greater the number of elopements. This is our experience as well as that of other institutions, but, as this freedom is only extended to those who are comparatively harmless, no serious consequence is liable to follow. It has been my policy to grant patients all the liberty possible.

During the past term there have been twelve elopements, six of whom have not been returned. Several returned of their own volition. One, after an absence of two days, returned and entering the building, knocked at his ward door and asked to be admitted, saying, he had traveled all over the country for two days and could find no better friends than he had here. From that day to this, he has been an indefatigable worker, never allowing a moment of idleness. He labors regularly in the kitchen and when his work is done there goes out into the field, garden or stable and finds other occupation, and when the day is done, goes to his ward to bed.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF OUR PATIENTS.

Physically our patients are in most excellent condition. I question if the same number of persons, taken from the outside as they came, would compare favorably with them. Acute diseases are almost unknown among them, and the average age of the twenty-two who died during the past term ($54\frac{24}{100}$ years) would almost belie the suggestion that their longevity is not equal to that of their more fortunate fellow men. What I am particularly proud of, is the quietness of the wards; the loud noises, common in such institutions, are exceedingly rare. Even our cases of acute mania seem to be effected by the apparent calmness and quiet of their surroundings.

This is largely due to the attention given them by the attendants. They understand that they must endeavor to amuse or interest their charges in harmless amusements; that patients *must be treated kindly*; that abuse or mistreatment of an inmate is the "unpardonable sin;" and we find that humane treatment will make even a "raving maniac" human.

TREATMENT.

Outside of the medical, which really forms the minor portion of the treatment of the insane, the most modern course has been pursued, to wit: Proper hygienic conditions, regular habits, bright and cheerful surroundings, pleasant and cheerful attendants, amusements, occupation, mental and physical. The latter has never been compulsory, but it is really surprising to see how much work can be obtained by a little encouragement, and I fully agree with Dr. A. L. Gardner, who, during a recent visit to the Napa Insane Asylum, said: "The time will come when the ability of a Superintendent of an insane asylum will be gauged by the amount of labor he obtains from the inmates." By reference to table XVII it will be seen that 48 per cent of our patients were engaged in labor of some kind every day (Sundays and holidays included) during the term. I call particular attention to the labor of Sundays and holidays, because on those days only the work of the wards, dining-rooms and kitchen is performed, consequently it materially decreases the average of labor.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINT

Is used to as limited an extent as is consistent with the safety of the inmates and the protection of property.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the summer outdoor exercises are indulged in—football, quoits, athletic sports and walks; and in winter, cards, checkers, etc. Dancing parties are held every Saturday night through the year. The music is furnished by the inmates. During the term we have had a number of instrumental and vocal concerts, and visits to the races during State Fair meetings, as will be noticed in the acknowledgments later on in this report. At Christmas-tide we

have had distribution of gifts from Christmas trees, together with musical entertainment, and on all holidays extra dinners of fowl, pastry, confectionery, fruits, etc.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Have been held regularly every second and fourth Sunday, to the great satisfaction of many of the inmates. The services rendered, by whom, and under what condition, is more fully set forth under the head of "Acknowledgments."

ELECTRICITY

In its various forms has been applied to our patients and the results have not proved materially different from those in the hands of other experimenters. For the field is purely an experimental one. In melancholia and primary dementia it has proved very valuable. In the latter disease the results have been absolutely surprising; in mania it proved nil; while in secondary dementia it has been positively injurious.

INCREASE OF INSANITY—PREVENTION.

The hundred thousand insane in the United States, and the constant increase in their number, makes the prevention an important question. As "he who prevents disease, will be the physician of the future," so he who prevents insanity will be the alienist of the future. In order to prevent insanity we shall first be compelled to discover its cause, and this brings us to the question: What causes produce insanity?

This might be answered by saying everything that affects the perceptions, the emotions, the intellect, the will, or their nerve centers. I believe this to be true only when there is a primary or predisposing cause.

Insanity (idiopathic), except when due to traumatism or to poisons taken into the system, is an exceedingly rare disease. Heredity, I believe to be the great primary or predisposing cause. Statisticians ascribe to it as low as 35 and as high as 90 per cent of all cases.

I believe, from a careful study of these statistics, that 75 per cent is a reasonable estimate. Such being the case, if we can prevent hereditary insanity, three-fourths of the expense of caring for the mentally diseased will be disposed of; and when we consider the many millions of dollars now being expended annually, it becomes a matter for serious consideration to the political economist.

As it has been clearly demonstrated that those degenerates, who do not become insane, assist in populating the other oleemosynary institutions of the State, we shall at the same time reduce the number of inmates of our inebriate asylums, our homes for feeble-minded, our almshouses, prisons, etc.

Various plans have been suggested by those who have given

thought to this subject. To my mind there is but one plan that can and will prove effectual. Through statutory enactment, records must be kept of all cases of insanity; and whenever it appears in a second generation the offspring of this second generation (male and female) must be castrated in infancy, before functional activity is developed in the organs of generation.

This may appear radical, but sooner or later it will be the course adopted by all civilized nations.

Will Nevada lead the van?

ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.

Under the old (aetiological) classification we had alcoholic insanity; then writers, with justice, insisted that every form of mental alienation might be induced by alcohol; hence, under the more recent (or symptomatological) classification, it was dropped.

A recent experience showed me the value of the old classification. Two cases were brought to the Hospital, at about the same time—one a well-marked case of acute mania, the other an equally well-marked case of primary dementia. Fortunately in both cases the cause given was alcoholism.

These cases were placed under precisely the same treatment, non-stimulating; their insomnia was relieved, which, with tonics and nourishing diet, enabled me to discharge cured, the first at the end of forty-five, the second in fifty-one days. My principal object in citing these cases is to call attention to the importance of a proper history in all cases. It would have been impossible to have obtained the good results without the information given.

Nor can I dismiss this subject without calling attention to its importance as a factor in the production of insanity. Next in order, as it is to heredity, as a primary or predisposing cause, 20 per cent of all cases of insanity are laid at its door. Many cases of heredity are originally developed through alcoholism. A child conceived while both, or either, parent is inebriated, although they are otherwise perfectly healthy, may develop insanity, and that child may be the progenitor of a degenerate race.

As this report is intended for semi-popular distribution, these facts made known to laity may, in some instances, prevent such results.

PROVISION FOR DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

When prisoners are discharged from the State Prison the law provides that they shall be given \$15 and a new suit of clothes. But no provision has been made for patients discharged from this Hospital. To turn these people out into the world without a dollar, far removed as they, in many instances are, from relatives, friends or even acquaintances, seems outrageous. Many are sure to become a charge on this or adjacent counties, and it is but just that some arrangement should be made to return them to the location from

which they were committed, or a few dollars be furnished them to provide for their wants until employment can be found.

VISITS AND VISITORS.

The Hospital is open to visitors daily, between the hours of 10 and 11:30 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

Visits to relatives and friends may be made during the same hours, except when they are found to be injurious to the patient; and are limited to one-half hour.

Considerable fault has at times been found with the above regulations, but when we take into consideration the fact that we have nearly two hundred inmates and only eight ward attendants, that every moment of their time, outside of the hours named, is required for the performance of their various duties, that only in exceptional cases can visitors be left with a patient without the presence of an attendant (as the reception rooms are outside of the wards), the necessity for the enforcement of these rules can readily be seen.

EXHIBITION OF PATIENTS.

During the past term I have put a stop to the custom of placing the inmates of our Hospital on exhibition for the amusement of and to gratify the morbid curiosity of visitors. Many of the patients are sensitive and object to the intrusion. No one would think of entering a hospital where physical diseases are treated simply to feast upon the sufferings of their fellow man. Then why should they impose upon these still more unfortunate beings?

COUNTY PATIENTS.

Prior to 1893 no case of "idiocy or imbecility, or simple feeble-mindedness of intellect, or old case of harmless dementia, or any class of old, incurable and harmless insanity, nor case of delirium tremens," was admitted to the Hospital. In that year, by statutory enactment, they were admitted at the expense of the county from which they were sent.

During the past term a large number of such cases were committed; and in only one instance did the commitment set forth the fact that the case was one of "simple feeble-mindedness of intellect," and in no case did it state that the patient was committed at the expense of the county. As the expense of transportation from some of the distant counties is enormous, the tax on the appropriation has been correspondingly large.

Some means should be adopted to correct this error, as it is manifestly unfair to those counties who provide for their indigent as required by the Constitution of the State.

PAY PATIENTS—CHARGES REDUCED.

There are at present six pay patients in the Hospital, two of whom are paid for by the counties whence they came and the others by near of kin.

At a meeting of the Board of Hospital Commissioners, held in October, 1896, the charges against pay patients were reduced from twenty dollars, (which rate had existed since the Hospital was opened) to fifteen dollars a month, to take effect October 1, 1896; the purpose being to cover the actual cost of maintenance, as it was not considered good policy to conduct a public institution at a profit to be derived from the taxpayers of the State.

ECONOMY.

In these days of depression and hard times, when so much is said of economy, I am impelled to ask what is *true economy* as applied to an institution such as is in my charge?

Does it consist in seeing at how small an expenditure of money it can be conducted, or in surrounding the unfortunate with every means which may assist in restoring him to health? To my notion the latter is true economy. For while he is an inmate, he is a tax on the State and the value of his labor is lost, while his restoration to health relieves the State of its burden and adds the value of his labor to its material wealth. While the foregoing is true of those who are curable, it *does not* hold good in relation to the others.

For them there is another matter worthy of consideration. By reason of their mental ailments they are dangerous to the lives, persons and property of their fellow men. For this reason they are deprived of their liberty and all civil rights; not because of any crime they have committed, but for the protection of society. In return for this, society owes them every comfort and convenience by which they can be surrounded.

LIBRARY.

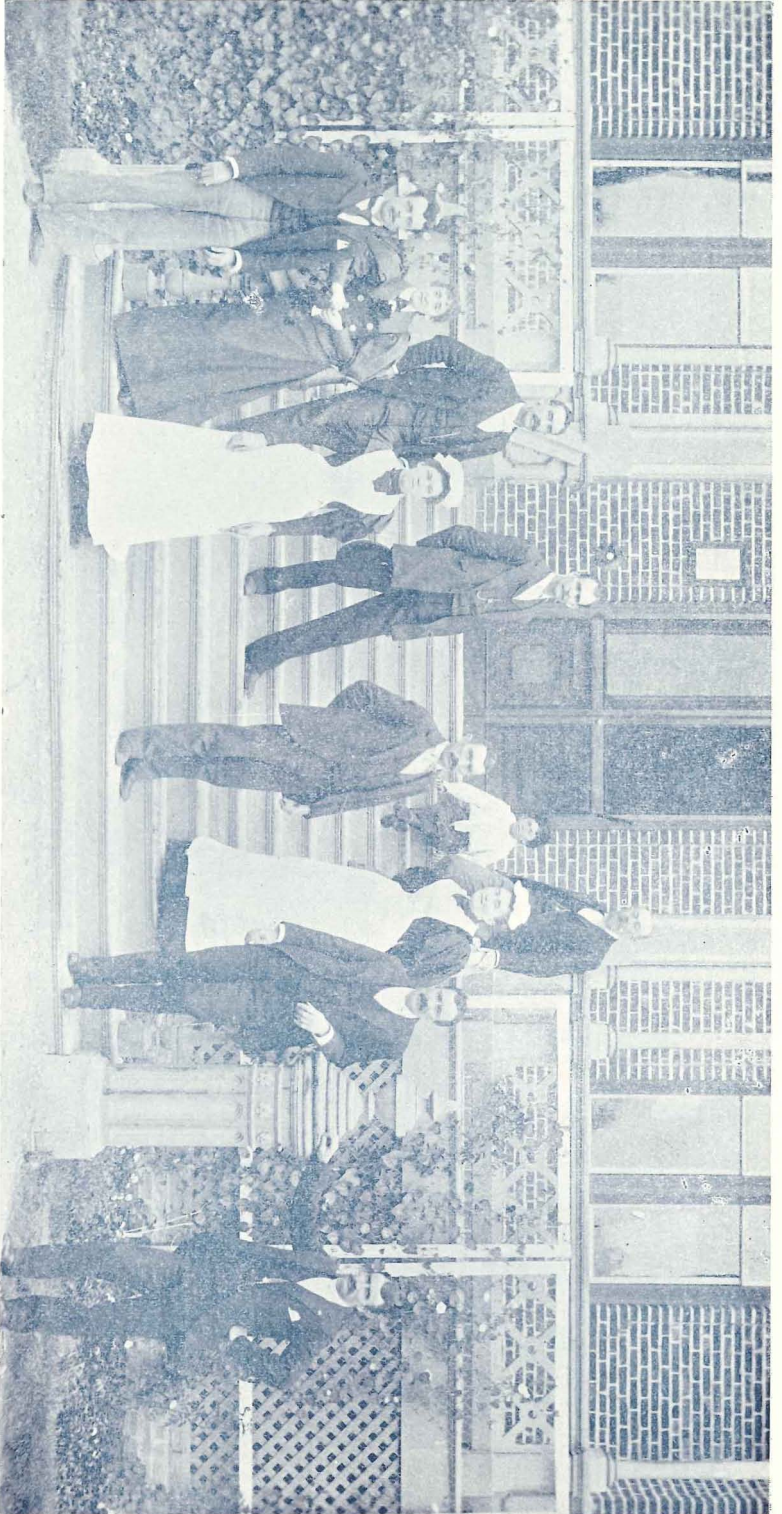
I presume ours is the only institution of its kind and size without a library. Fully 50 per cent of our inmates are readers, and eagerly devour everything that comes within their reach. I doubt if there is anything that can be done for them which would be more beneficial than to provide them with proper material. During the past term I furnished three handsome reading-rooms, each containing, in addition to tables and chairs, a handsome book-case. I would suggest an appropriation of \$500 to fill them.

LECTURES.

At the meeting of the Nevada State Medical Society, held in July, 1896, I delivered the first of what is intended to be a course of clinical lectures on "Insanity," to be given at the annual meeting held in Reno.

NEVADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

At my suggestion, through the courtesy of Senator H. A. Comins, who introduced the bill, the last Legislature changed the title of the Nevada Insane Asylum to Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases.



WARD ATTENDANTS.

The change has proven very satisfactory to many of the inmates, their relatives and friends, and is thoroughly in keeping with modern ideas.

LEGAL SERVICE ON INMATES.

In a number of cases efforts have been made to effect "personal service" on inmates of the Hospital in matters affecting their estates. In all such cases I have refused to permit such service to be made, on the grounds that an insane person has no legal existence, that by reason of their insanity they are mentally incompetent, and by reason of their commitment they are physically unable to appear and make legal answer.

But it appears that in case of application for guardianship, under our statute, personal service is necessary. This should be amended, making the Superintendent of the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases guardian of the person and estates of all persons committed to the Hospital, unless notice is served on him of the appointment of a guardian by the Courts, and all legal service should be made on the guardian, and any attempt to serve legal papers on insane persons, who have been adjudged insane and committed, should be made a crime.

If there is a class of persons in the State who deserve the most ample protection that can be thrown around them, it is the insane, and, as it is no unusual occurrence for designing persons to endeavor to possess themselves of their property, I have always used every means in my power to prevent any advantage being taken of them. Whether I have always been *legally* right, I am not prepared to say. I therefore ask that such legal means be given me for the better protection of these unfortunate wards of the State.

BRINGING INSANE INTO THE STATE

Should be made a crime. During the past two years a number have been brought from adjoining States and committed to the Hospital.

RELIEF FROM JURY DUTY.

There are but sixteen male employes connected with the institution, not one of whom can be spared without impairing the efficiency of the force, or endangering the lives of the inmates or the property of the State. During the past term a number of the employes have been drawn for jury duty, and, in spite of my representing the condition, as above, one was compelled to serve. It is true no serious consequences followed, but it was "more good luck than good management;" and not believing it to be the purpose of the law to so jeopardize lives and property, I would advise the passage of an enactment exempting the employes of this Hospital from jury duty.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND REQUIRED.

In the earlier portion of this report I partially described the condition in which I found the property of the State. Under this

heading a further idea of the same will be obtained. All the machinery was in bad condition, and is still so in spite of constant repairs. The boilers and engines are wholly inadequate for the purposes intended and almost beyond repair.

The flume connected with the dynamo and pump-house did not carry a sufficient amount of water to furnish power for either, much less both purposes.

The penstock was in such a rotten and leaky condition that it was useless, and had to be entirely rebuilt.

The trestle across the river was about to fall in, and the flume was so leaky that about one-third the water was lost. The trestle was repaired and the flume replaced by a new one, and all covered with a coat of tar for protection from the elements.

A ditch about a mile in length was built to take the place of that much flume, and for eight months of the year it not only furnishes a sufficient amount of power, but also water for the irrigation of the lower portion of the farm. Ice interferes with its operations at other times.

The four-foot driving wheel connected with the dynamo was in such a condition that it flew to pieces. Fortunately it did no damage to the machinery except the breaking of an oil-cup, and the partial destruction of a partition. It has been replaced by a bent-rim hardwood pulley. The armature of the dynamo was burnt out and has been rewound and a new commutator has been added. A new shaft has been placed in the pump.

LAUNDRY.

A new washing machine of the most approved pattern, with brass cylinder, gauged at both ends, has taken the place of the old wooden one; and an extractor has done away with the hand wringers; together with new pulleys and shafting and enlarged new connections.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Have been increased by the addition of a new Giant Deering mowing machine, five-foot cut, a new plow, farm wagon and hand implements.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

There being neither blacksmith's tools nor shop, in March, 1895, I turned a portion of the shed attached to the male yard into a shop, which I stocked with a good and complete kit of tools, and in ninety days they had paid for themselves.

CARPENTER SHOP.

A carpenter shop, or shanty (more properly speaking) was on the grounds without tools. They have been supplied.

The male yard was enlarged and fence painted. The female yard has been used by only two patients.

The lawn to the west of the building was provided with canopy-

topped benches, and used by the rest whenever the weather permitted.

GATES.

An automatic gate has been placed in position connected with an entrance to the grounds, and the main entrance removed further south; and a new road built leading up to the front of the building, thus taking visitors away from the lawn used by the female patients, whom they would insist in talking to and exciting in spite of all orders to the contrary.

BUILDING.

The entire building has been renovated and much of it repainted. In all the ward dining-rooms, kalsomining, which through frequent reapplication dropped off in flakes, giving them a pitted appearance, has been discontinued and three coats of paint in light tints have been applied.

KITCHEN.

The kitchen has been ceiled and painted and a new ten-foot three-oven range has been put in, and an iron steam-chest has taken the place of the galvanized iron kettle.

In the bakery the roof of the oven has been repeatedly repaired, but is even now in a condition that may shortly call for an entirely new oven, the draught also being defective. The cost will be between seven and eight hundred dollars. The bakery and apartment connected with it was painted with an enameled paint which can be washed without injury. An entire set of new baking pans has been provided.

STORAGE BATTERY.

Twelve new cells, costing three hundred and fifty dollars, have been placed in position and are now doing all the service done.

Many water and steam pipes, also a majority of the steam radiators (they having rusted through) have been replaced.

Upon the completion of the Annex, having an abundance of room, and the Clerk's office not being suitable, I turned the old A ward sitting-room over to him, and furnished such conveniences as to readily enable him to find any required document. He now has a bright and sunny room in which to work.

FARM AND GARDEN.

We have had two hundred acres under cultivation—one hundred acres in alfalfa, ten acres in vegetables, the balance in pasture. Ten acres of the grass land was seeded in alfalfa in 1896, embracing a portion of the land near the prison walls which had been used for pasture, but yielded poorly. I also seeded it in oats, which crop paid for the labor performed. Last season I got a reasonably good stand of alfalfa, and expect a good crop this year. This winter I broke an additional ten acres of the same land, which I intend to seed in the spring and believe that this will enable me to make hay

enough, so that I can purchase my beef cattle in the fall, and tide over the season when they are highest.

The yield the past years was sufficient for all the livestock on the farm. The old vegetable garden having been so long in use that it was useless for its purpose, last summer I seeded it in alfalfa and oats, and used a new section of land for gardening purposes. The result was a much larger crop of better vegetables than had hitherto been raised. Not only have we had an abundance for Hospital use, but finding I had more pumpkins and squash than I had use for (except for hog fodder) I sent something over two tons to the State Prison.

MILK COWS.

We are now milking thirty-one cows, but they are very poor milkers, and as it costs as much to feed a poor cow as it does a good one, and as the former gives about one-third the milk of the latter, I should like to improve the stock, especially as we have been rather short of the fluid, and it is invaluable as an article of diet.

By making an appropriation of \$600, and permitting me to turn my cows (they are fat) into beef, and allowing me to draw from the general appropriation the value of the beef, it (added to the \$600 above suggested) would give me an excellent band of milk cows and an abundant supply of milk.

CHICKEN-HOUSE.

During the winter of 1894 the chicken-house was blown down, and in 1895 I replaced it by a model house.

PIGGERY.

The piggery has been cleared of filth and filled in with gravel and sand; it has been sub-divided so that brood-sows and their litters can be separated from the old drove. New feeding troughs have been put in, and for the purpose of improving the stock I added a Poland China boar. I also furnished one to the State Prison.

SMOKE HOUSE.

The old smoke house was built of brick, and ten feet high. When an effort was made to cure the meats they were simply sweated and ruined. To remedy the defects I took off the roof, added an eight-foot story of wood, built a furnace six feet from the building and conducted the smoke into it through a funnel. The consequence is the smoke is cool when it reaches the meat, there is no sweating, and well-cured meat as can be made. By reference to the statistical tables, accompanying this report, the product of farm and garden can be ascertained. The net profit for the term was \$4,945 36.

GARDEN.

Our garden during the past year was the most beautiful in the State. It became a custom of the citizens of Reno to drive down

in the evening to view them, and visitors from abroad were invariably brought to inspect it. On either side of the new drive were beds of beautiful flowers, with a trellis of sweet peas on the west and other beds of flowers across and in front of the building.

DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS AT STATE FAIR.

At each State Fair of the Agricultural Society the Hospital has had on exhibition a varied display of produce of farm, vegetable and flower garden, which was second to none; also a varied display of needle and lace work, tailoring, basket and shoe making. In 1895 a rope-making machine, invented and made by an inmate, excited considerable admiration and favorable comment, the practical working of the machine being demonstrated by the inventor. We have also in the Hospital many samples of cabinet-making of his handiwork.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

With the exception of a few dress suits, purchased for those who work and earn them, the clothing of the inmates is made in the Hospital. A patient under the direction of the "spirit world" conducts the establishment. He orders his supplies, quantity and quality. No one could be more particular in having his orders filled: he absolutely refuses to work up inferior goods, saying "What's the use? If you make up poor goods you get no wear out of them and you have to make up so many more." In addition to the clothing he makes all the overalls, hickory shirts and underwear, the latter of the best quantity of canton flannel.

In 1895 I purchased thirty bolts of genuine Kentucky jeans, twenty six of which have been worked up. He was pleased with the goods, as they are almost indestructible. A coat, vest and pants costs us about two dollars and fifty cents. He does his own cutting, and as he is controlled by good spirits he always receives orders to work when our stock is running low. Then he orders the amount of material wanted, and upon its receipt tells the number of garments he will make and when they will be finished, and delivers the goods finished at the time named, though he may work all of several nights to complete the self-set task. Then he will call for "legal cap" and for some time writes communications from the "spirit world" to the clergy of the earth.

In addition to the work above named, he looks upon his ward as under his special supervision; and sees to it that everything is in proper order. He also keeps an accurate account of all garments made by him, which will be found among the statistical tables accompanying this report.

CARPENTER, BLACKSMITH AND PAINT SHOPS.

A building to contain these three is a necessity. The paints, oils and varnishes have always been kept under the building and are a constant menace.

The blacksmith and carpenter shops are wooden shanties attached to the fence of the male yard and are a disgrace.

A brick building, 90 by 25 feet, divided into three sections, with a pitched roof of corrugated iron, suitable for the purposes named, can be erected for \$750.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due and tendered as follows:

FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

When I assumed charge of the Hospital I extended an invitation to the clergy of Reno to officiate, turn about.

The first to avail themselves of the tender were the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Maynard of the Unitarian Church, who, with their choir, visited us regularly until their departure to other fields of labor.

Rev. Samuel Unsworth and choir of Trinity Episcopal Church hold services every second Sunday afternoon of each month.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church visit us every fourth Sunday of the month.

Rev. Father Kiely of the Catholic Church also visits to the sick and conducts the burial of the dead of his denomination.

FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

To Roncovieri's Band, Frederick's Orchestral Band, Hastings' Reno Brass Band for instrumental concerts. To Mrs. C. T. Bender, Mrs. F. M. Lee, Mrs. A. L. Layton and the Misses Layton, Mrs. Arthur McEwen, Miss M. E. Bourne, Miss Lena Monroe, Messrs. Jno. M. Gregory, Sharpes and Wood for musical entertainments on Christmas night at the distribution of the Christmas tree.

GIFTS.

To Messrs. William Pinniger, Geo. E. Holesworth and P. Dalton for gifts placed on the Christmas tree.

To Mr. R. Ryland for a wagon-load of apples.

FOR MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

To the publishers of The New York World, Nevada State Journal, The Wadsworth Dispatch and Carson Weekly for a copy of their papers.

To Mrs. R. L. Fulton, Mrs. Sol Levy, Mrs. H. Berry, Miss Cora Manning, Dr. J. E. Stubbs, and Prof. F. H. Hillman for magazines and periodicals.

To Hon. C. C. Powning, President, and the State Agricultural Society, for free admission of patients and attaches to the Society's Fairs.

To Dr. A. L. Gardener, Superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum, at Napa, Cal., and Dr. Asa Clark, Superintendent of the

Stockton Insane Asylum, located at Stockton, Cal., for the many courtesies extended and valuable suggestions made during recent visits made to their institutions; which are models of their kind, and of which the citizens of California may well be proud.

To those faithful and efficient employes, to whose valuable aid much of the success which has followed my efforts is due, I also tender my thanks. And last, though not least, to your Honorable Body, who individually and collectively have always been ready to aid and counsel me in every matter pertaining to the welfare of the Hospital or its inmates, as well as for the confidence reposed in me, I tender my heartfelt thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

H. BERGSTEIN,
Superintendent.

TABLE I.
 Movements of Population—Admissions, discharges, deaths and elopements.

Months.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Eloperments.	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Returned.
1895.											
January	4	2	6				4		4		
February	1		1	1		1					
March	1	2	3	1		1	2	1	3		
April	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	3		
May	3		3	3		3				1	1
June	2		2		1	1	1		1		
July	4		4				1		1	1	
August	2		2	3	1	4	1		1		
September	3		3		1	1	1	1	2	2	2
October	1		1	3		3					
November	4		4				1		1	2	1
December	3		3	1		1		1	1	1	1
1896.											
January	1		1				1		1		
February		1	1					1	1		
March	2		2	1		1					
April		1	1				1		1		
May	1	1	2		1	1					
June		1	1	5		5					
July	2	1	3	1		1	1		1	3	1
August	5	1	6							1	
September	2	1	3	1		1		1	1		
October	3	2	5								
November	1	1	2		3	3	1	1	2	1	
December	1	1	2	2	1	3					
Total	47	17	64	23	9	32	17	7	24	12	6

TABLE II.
 Daily average.

Months.	Men	Women	Total	Months.	Men	Women	Total
1895.				1896.			
January	147.20	45.02	192.22	January	149.04	42.00	191.04
February	149.25	46.00	195.25	February	150.00	42.48	192.48
March	148.80	45.64	194.44	March	150.42	42.00	192.42
April	147.83	47.80	195.63	April	150.80	42.60	193.40
May	146.93	47.00	193.93	May	150.06	43.30	193.36
June	147.50	46.80	194.30	June	148.33	43.40	191.73
July	148.32	46.00	194.32	July	145.16	44.04	190.10
August	148.32	45.36	193.68	August	145.68	45.19	190.87
September	147.33	43.80	191.13	September	148.77	46.10	194.87
October	146.00	43.00	189.00	October	149.77	46.93	196.70
November	147.77	43.00	190.77	November	149.27	48.70	197.97
December	148.42	42.84	191.26	December	148.23	44.70	192.93
Total				Total	148.41	44.70	193.11

TABLE III.

Form of insanity, taken from commitment for term.

Form of Insanity.	Men	Women	Total
Dementia	9	4	13
Dementia, chronic	2		2
Dementia, senile	4	1	5
Dementia or mania	1		1
Feeble-minded		1	1
General	2		2
Mania	11	3	14
Mania, acute	5	3	8
Mania, chronic	3	1	4
Mania, periodic	1		1
Mania, suicidal		1	1
Monomania	4	1	5
Melancholia	3		3
Melancholia and monomania		1	1
Mental paresis or dementia	1		1
Unclassified	1	1	2
Total	47	17	64

TABLE IV.

Alleged cause of insanity, from commitment.

Alleged Cause.	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholism	3	1	4
Bladder trouble	1		1
Business troubles	2		2
Cerebral injury	4		4
Cerebral injury and intemperance	1		1
Domestic troubles	2	1	3
Depression of skull	1		1
Dissipation	1		1
Depression of skull and exposure	1		1
Domestic troubles and business reverses	1		1
Epilepsy		1	1
Epilepsy and intemperance	1		1
Grief—loss of child		2	2
General impairment of weak mind	1		1
Heredity and domestic troubles		1	1
Heredity and intemperance	1		1
Heredity	2	1	3
Heredity and cerebral injury	1		1
Menopause		1	1
Masturbation	2		2
Old age	2	3	5
Old age and intemperance	1		1
Old age and adversity	1		1
Opium	1		1
Paralysis	1		1
Solitary life	4		4
Syphilis	2		2
Worry about supposed property	1		1
No cause assigned	10	5	15
Total	48	16	64

TABLE IV.

Showing the ages of those admitted.

Age When Admitted.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		Total
	Men	Women	
From fifteen to twenty	1		1
From twenty to twenty-five	1	1	2
From twenty-five to thirty	3	3	6
From thirty to thirty-five	6	1	7
From thirty-five to forty	6		6
From forty to forty-five	7	2	9
From forty-five to fifty	8	2	10
From fifty to sixty	2	4	6
From sixty to seventy	3	2	5
From seventy to eighty	3	2	5
From eighty to ninety	2		2
Unknown	2		2
Total	48	17	65

TABLE V.

Duration of diseases before admissions.

Period.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		Total
	Men	Women	
Under one month	7	3	10
One to three months	1	2	3
Three to six months	3		3
Six to nine months	2	1	3
One to two years	1	3	4
Two to three years	8	3	11
Three to four years	4	1	5
Four to five years	2		2
Five to six years	1	1	2
Six to ten years	3		3
Ten to fifteen years	3	1	4
Unknown	12	2	14
Total	47	17	64

TABLE VI.

Age at which insanity made its appearance.

Age.	Admitted for Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Fifteen to twenty years	2		2
Twenty to twenty-five years	1	3	4
Twenty-five to thirty years	4	1	5
Thirty to thirty-five years	4	1	5
Thirty-five to forty years	6	1	7
Forty to forty-five years	6	1	7
Forty-five to fifty years	9	3	12
Fifty to sixty years	4	3	7
Sixty to seventy years	5	3	7
Seventy to eighty years	3	2	5
Eighty to ninety years	2		2
Unknown	1		1
Total	47	17	64

TABLE VII.

Occupation of patients admitted for term.

Occupation.	Men	Women	Total
Butchers	1		1
Bakers	1		1
Constables	1		1
Carpenters	1		1
Coalburners	1		1
Engineers	1		1
Farmers	2		2
Farmers and miners	1		1
Housewives		7	7
Housekeepers		4	4
Horsemen	1		1
Laborers	17		17
Miners	4		4
Midwives		1	1
No occupation	2	1	3
Photographers	1		1
Painters	1		1
Ranchers	3		3
Rancher and hotel keeper	1		1
Railroaders	1		1
Students	1		1
Schoolteachers		1	1
Seamstresses		1	1
Sheepherders			
Seamen	2		2
Teamsters	1		1
Unknown	2	2	4
Total	47	17	64

TABLE VIII.

Residence of patients, by counties.

Counties.	Admitted During Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Churchill	1		1
Esmeralda	4	1	5
Eureka	5		5
Elko		2	2
Humboldt	1	2	3
Lander	5		5
Lyon	2		2
Lincoln	2		2
Storey	5	4	9
Ormsby	3	1	4
White Pine	2	1	3
Washoe	17	6	23
Totals	47	17	64

TABLE IX.

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	Admitted During Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
America	3	1	4
Austria	1		1
Alsace	1		1
Azores	1		1
Canada	1		1
China	1		1
England		2	2
Germany	1		1
Italy	3	1	4
Ireland	6	4	10
Norway	1		1
Sweden	2		2
Unknown	1		1
United States	25	9	34
Total	47	17	64

TABLE X.

Civil condition of patients admitted.

Civil Condition.	Admitted During Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Single	30	4	34
Married	12	9	21
Widowed	4	4	8
Unknown	1		1
Total	47	17	64

TABLE XI.

History of cases discharged, recovered and duration of same.

	Duration Before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Period of Attack.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	2	3	5	3		3	2		2
One to three months	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3
Three to six months	3		3	2	2	4	1	1	2
Six to nine months	1		1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Nine to twelve months				3		3	3		3
One to two years	1		1	3	2	5	4	2	6
Two to three years	2		2	1		1	2	2	4
Four to five years	1		1						
Ten to fifteen years	1		1						
Unknown	3	2	7				2		2
Total	18	7	25	18	7	25	18	7	25

TABLE XII.

Duration of treatment of those recovered.

Asylum Residence.	Men	Women	Total
Less than one month	3		3
From one month to three months	4	2	6
From three months to six months	2	2	4
From six months to nine months	2	1	3
From nine months to twelve months	3		3
From one year to two years	3	2	5
From two years to three years	1		1
Total	18	7	25

TABLE XIII.

Cases died—Duration.

Duration.	Before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Period of Attack.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1
One to three months	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	1
Three to six months	3	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—
Six to nine months	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Nine to twelve months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
One to two years	1	—	1	3	2	5	2	1	3
Two to three years	2	1	3	1	—	1	2	1	3
Three to four years	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	3
Four to five years	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2
Five to six years	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Six to ten years	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ten to fifteen years	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	2	4
Fifteen to twenty years	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Twenty to twenty-five years	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Thirty to forty years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	7	24	17	7	24	17	7	24

TABLE XIV.

Period of residence of those who died.

Asylum Residence.	Men	Women	Total
Less than one month	1	—	1
From one to three months	1	—	1
From three to six months	1	1	2
From six to nine months	—	1	1
From one year to two years	3	2	5
From two years to three years	1	—	1
From three years to four years	3	—	3
From four years to five years	1	1	2
From five years to six years	2	—	2
From ten years to fifteen years	3	1	4
From fifteen years to twenty years	1	1	2
Total	17	7	24

TABLE XV.

Cause of Death.	Men	Women	Total
Abscess of lungs	1		1
Apoplexy	1		1
Cerebral apoplexy	1		1
Colitis		1	1
Carcinoma of the breast		1	1
Chronic bronchitis		1	1
Exhaustion from melancholia	1		1
Epilepsy		2	2
Exhaustion—acute mania		1	1
Exhaustion	1		1
Meningitis	1		1
Organic heart—valvular lesion	2		2
Pneumonitis	1		1
Peritonitis	1	1	2
Paresis	1		1
Stative epilepticus	1		1
Traumatism—comminuted fracture of base of skull	1		1
Tuberculosis	2		2
Unknown *	2		2
Total	17	7	24

* Died in January, 1895; no record of cause of death.

TABLE XVI.

Age at Death.	Men	Women	Total
From twenty to twenty-five years		1	1
From thirty to thirty-five years	2		2
From forty to forty-five years	3	1	3
From forty-five to fifty years	3		3
From fifty to fifty-five years	2	1	3
From fifty-five to sixty years	3	1	4
From sixty to sixty-five years	2	1	3
From sixty-five to seventy years	3		3
From seventy to seventy-five years		1	1
From seventy-five to eighty years		1	1
Total	17	7	24

TABLE XVII.

Average number of patients employed.

Months.	How Employed.								Average Popu- lation	
	Lanndry	Kitchen	Dining-room	Halls	Needle-work	Grounds, Farm and Garden.	Men	Women		Total
1895.										
January	7.29	5.16	15.00	22.64	4.77	9.48	51.51	12.83	64.34	192.22
February	7.21	5.00	14.96	23.05	5.28	8.25	50.89	12.86	63.75	195.25
March	6.90	5.00	15.00	23.06	5.68	13.26	56.25	12.64	68.90	194.44
April	7.13	4.96	15.30	24.43	5.60	15.23	58.69	14.00	72.66	195.63
May	7.54	4.96	15.25	28.96	7.83	20.48	68.47	16.55	85.02	193.98
June	7.00	5.40	15.23	30.43	9.94	19.86	67.83	19.13	86.96	194.30
July	8.06	6.00	15.45	32.71	8.32	27.68	78.45	19.77	98.22	194.32
August	7.68	6.71	15.39	35.87	7.91	20.22	71.58	21.90	93.48	193.68
September	7.83	8.13	15.33	36.00	7.52	21.17	74.06	21.93	95.99	191.13
October	6.77	6.74	15.74	36.00	11.90	18.67	70.19	25.63	95.82	189.00
November	6.03	6.00	15.53	36.66	13.60	19.56	71.80	25.64	96.84	190.77
December	7.23	5.48	15.61	36.61	14.71	18.84	70.39	28.12	98.51	191.26
1896.										
January	7.55	5.13	16.13	37.03	13.03	19.35	74.48	23.74	98.22	191.94
February	7.31	5.00	16.35	37.69	14.24	17.82	73.84	25.07	98.41	192.48
March	6.90	5.13	12.64	37.00	14.71	18.45	68.96	25.87	94.83	192.42
April	6.90	5.00	16.23	35.70	15.33	20.83	70.76	29.23	99.99	193.40
May	6.13	5.00	16.59	35.71	15.54	20.77	71.16	28.58	99.74	193.36
June	7.53	4.93	16.93	36.20	15.26	22.80	74.10	29.65	103.75	191.72
July	7.96	5.00	16.19	36.74	15.69	23.34	77.52	26.80	104.32	190.10
August	8.06	5.00	15.09	38.64	14.87	21.45	73.80	27.31	101.11	190.87
September	9.03	5.10	15.20	36.74	15.83	23.56	76.13	29.33	105.46	194.87
October	8.35	5.32	15.54	35.64	14.51	23.45	73.62	29.19	102.81	196.70
November	8.16	5.00	15.55	34.43	15.79	18.93	68.53	29.30	97.83	197.97
December	8.77	5.60	15.60	35.45	14.50	17.25	68.36	28.81	97.17	192.93
Total	7.48	5.45	15.49	33.40	11.70	19.20	69.20	23.47	92.67	193.11

TABLE XVIII.

General statistics and movements of population for 1895 and 1896.

	Men	Women	Total
Patients remaining over December 31, 1894	146	44	190
Add one male patient eloped June, 1894, returned January, 1895.	1		1
Admitted during term 1895 and 1896	48	17	65
Whole number treated during term	195	61	256
Decrease in population during term	46	16	62
Patients remaining December 31, 1896	149	45	194
<i>Decrease in population during term 1895-1896 as follows :</i>			
Discharged, recovered	18	7	25
Discharged, improved	3		3
Discharged, unimproved		2	2
Discharged, Idiotic	1		1
Discharged, not insane	1		1
Eloped, not returned	6		6
Died during term	17	7	24
Total decrease in population for term	46	16	62
Maximum number within the term	151.00	49.00	200.00
Minimum number within the term	145.00	43.00	188.00
Daily average of patients during the term	148.34	44.77	193.11
Per cent of deaths to total number treated			9.37
Per cent of recoveries to total number treated			9.77
Per cent of recoveries to total number admitted			39.06
Per cent of deaths to total number admitted			37.00
<i>Movements of population from opening of Hospital.</i>			
Total number of admissions			626
Total number of deaths			180
Total number of discharges			238

TABLE XX.

Movement of population since opening of the Hospital—Gains, losses, daily averages and daily cost per patient.

Term.	Gains, Admissions.			Losses, Discharges, etc.			Daily Averages.			Per Capita Cost per Day, Whole.	Per Capita Cost per Day, Month.	Superintendents.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
July 1, 1882.	117	31	148									
December 31, 1882.	20	3	23	27	4	31				\$9 89	\$6 74	A. Dawson, M. D.
1883 and 1884	62	16	78	50	8	58	114 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀	35 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀	149 ¹⁰³ / ₁₀₀	79 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀₀	67 ⁷² / ₁₀₀	S. Bishop, M. D.
1885 and 1886	45	7	52	47	7	54	121 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	38 ³ / ₁₀₀	159 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	69 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	62 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	S. Bishop, M. D.
1887 and 1888	49	8	57	41	10	51	124 ⁸³ / ₁₀₀	37 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	161 ¹²⁰ / ₁₀₀	80 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	62 ⁶³ / ₁₀₀	S. Bishop, M. D.
1889 and 1890	50	14	64	43	7	50	134 ⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀	39 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀	174 ¹³⁶ / ₁₀₀	69 ¹⁰⁶ / ₁₀₀	54 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	S. Bishop, M. D.
January and February, 1891.	2		2	2		2	138 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	43	181 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀	81 ¹⁰⁵ / ₁₀₀	64 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀	S. Bishop, M. D.
March 1, 1891, to December 31, 1892.	54	12	66	51	15	66	141 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀	42 ⁷² / ₁₀₀	184 ¹⁰⁶ / ₁₀₀	61 ¹⁰⁶ / ₁₀₀	49 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀₀	G. H. Thoma, M. D.
1893 and 1894	46	18	64	41	14	55	143 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀₀	43 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀	186 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	59 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	50 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	G. H. Thoma, M. D.
1895 and 1896	48	17	65	46	16	62	148 ⁸¹ / ₁₀₀	44 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	192 ¹⁰⁹ / ₁₀₀	48 ¹⁰⁸ / ₁₀₀		H. Bergstein, M. D.

TABLE XXI.

Form of mental diseases of those remaining December 31, 1896.

	Women	Men	Total
Mania, acute	4	4	8
Mania, chronic	27	72	99
Mania, recurrent		4	4
Paranoia	1	10	11
Melancholia, acute	2	3	5
Melancholia, chronic	2	27	29
Dementia, primary		5	5
Dementia, secondary	1	7	8
Dementia, Senile	4	8	12
Paresis	1	3	4
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Idiocy	2	1	3
Feeble-minded	1	1	2
Not insane		1	1
Total	46	148	194

TABLE XXII.

Cause of insanity.

Causes.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Totals
Disappointed love	1	1	2
Death of children		4	4
Domestic trouble	1	3	4
Epilepsy		1	1
Fever		1	1
Hereditary	10	3	13
Intemperance	12	1	13
Injury to head	7		7
Loss of property	4		4
Poisoning	3	1	4
Mining speculation	1		1
Masturbation	27		27
Overexertion	1	1	2
Opium	2		2
Solitary life	3		3
Old age	1	1	2
Puerperal state		1	1
Religion	1	2	3
Syphilis	3		3
Scarlet fever		1	1
Typhoid fever		1	1
Uterine complications		4	4
Unknown	65	17	82
Working in bad air	1		1
Jealousy	1		1
Alcoholism	2		2
Bladder trouble	1		1
Hereditary and domestic trouble		1	1
Menopause		1	1
Worry about supposed property	1		1
Total	149	45	194

TABLE XXIII.

Duration of diseases before admission.

Period.	For the Term.			At Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Congenital				1	1	2
Under one month	11	3	14	23	5	34
One to three months	9	4	13	23	4	27
Three to six months	3	3	6	6	9	15
Six to twelve months	3	2	5	12	5	17
One to two years	4	1	5	14	7	21
Two to five years	3	0	3	13	6	19
Five to ten years	1	1	2	4		4
Ten to twenty years	1	0	1	5		5
Unknown	13	3	16	42	8	50
Total	48	17	65	149	45	194

TABLE XXIV.

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Blacksmiths	2		2
Butchers	3		3
Basket-makers	1		1
Cooks	3		3
Coal-burners	3		3
Carpenters	1		1
Cattle-men	1		1
Domestics		6	6
Dress-makers		2	2
Engineers	2		2
Farmers	8		8
Harness-makers	1		1
Horsemen	2		2
Housewives		17	17
Laborers	61		61
Miners	16		16
Merchant	1		1
Millers	2		2
Millwright	1		1
Millman	1		1
Baker	1		1
None	2	6	8
Constable	1		1
Housekeeper		2	2
Prospectors	2		2
Packers	1	1	1
Shoemakers	3		3
Stone cutters	1		1
Sheepherders	3		3
Soapmaker	1		1
Surveyor	1		1
Saloon-keepers	2		2
Photographer	1		1
Tinsmith	1		1
Unknown	13	10	23
Woodchoppers	3		3
Teamsters	2		2
Railroader	1		1
School teacher	1		1
Seamstress	1		1
Seaman	1		1
Total	149	45	194

TABLE XXV.

Representation by counties.

Counties.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Churchill			
Douglas	2	1	3
Elko	10	1	12
Esmeralda	7	1	8
Eureka	19	4	23
Humboldt	18	1	19
Lander	14		14
Lincoln	2	1	3
Lyon	4	1	5
Nye	2		2
Ormsby	21	5	26
Storey	20	17	37
Washoe	24	11	35
White Pine	6	1	7
Total	149	45	194

TABLE XXVI.

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
America	3	1	4
Austria	1		1
Azores	1		1
Canada	10	1	11
China	8	1	9
Denmark	1		1
England	5	1	6
Finland	1		1
France	3		3
Greece	1		1
Germany	15	1	16
Ireland	28	19	47
Italy	10	2	12
Nova Scotia	1		1
Norway		1	1
Prussia	2		2
Prince Edward Island	1		1
Poland	1		1
Sweden	3		3
Switzerland	3		3
Scotland		1	1
Unknown	9	4	13
United States	40	13	53
Wales	2		2
Total	149	45	194

TABLE XXVII.

Civil Condition.

Conditions.	In Hospital at Close of Term.		
	Men	Women	Total
Married	20	25	45
Single	112	11	123
Widows		4	4
Widowers	8		8
Divorced		1	1
Unknown	9	4	13
Total	149	45	194

MATRON'S REPORT.

DR. H. BERGSTEIN, Superintendent Hospital Mental Diseases:

DEAR SIR: Please find in the following a report of the work done in the Sewing room and wards during the years 1895-6:

Articles,		Articles.	
Aprons, muslin	50	Pillows	10
Aprons, gingham	44	Pads	4
Aprons, surgeons	1	Rugs	30
Aprons, kitchen	21	Shirts, silk	6
Aprons, antiseptic	5	Shirts, night	2
Basques, gingham	5	Skirts, dress	7
Basques, outing	3	Skirts, denim	5
Bibs	4	Shams, pillow	2
Bags, saddle	1	Slips	331
Bags, candy	350	Sheets, double	46
Chemise	52	Sheets, single	258
Cloths, table	23	Sleeves, jacket	12
Curtains, long	8	Spreads, bed	4
Curtains, chair	3	Suits, serge	2
Curtains, sash	23	Shades	12
Cushions, chair	3	Sets, toilet	4
Cushion covers	10	Towels, toilet	112
Couch covers	2	Towels, roller	49
Curtains, pantry	10	Towels, dish	52
Collars	2	Ticks, bed	34
Cuffs	4	Ticks, pillow	20
Drapes	3	Tent	1
Drawers	34	Wrappers	10
Dresses	72	Waists	8
Gowns, antiseptic	5	Waists, under	2
Gowns, night	11	Hats, trimmed	15
Jackets, strait	12		
Kimonas	3	Total	1,898
Napkins	96		

In addition to the above, many articles of clothing were made over and repaired
Very respectfully,F. M. DUFFY,
Matron.

REPORT OF HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS SPECK.

Male Department—Articles made during term 1895-96.

Articles.	No.
Coats	169
Drawers	329
Jumpers	27
Overalls	202
Pants	178
Suspenders	19
Shirts, denim	642
Shirts, hickory	121
Undershirts	333
Vests	25
Total	1,645

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT I.

State Indigent Insane Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
To appropriation		\$70,000 00
To board—Maintenance of patients	\$2,060 24	
To farm and garden—Sale of hogs	6 00	
To farm and garden—Land rent	1 00	
To amounts refunded—Washoe county	10 00	
To amounts refunded—Mrs. J. P. Foulks	50 00	
To amounts refunded—C. Lake	10 00	
		\$2,137 24
Total		\$72,137 24
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By support	\$62,487 56	
By repairs and improvements	5,226 86	
By transportation	2,176 70	
By insurance	18 00	
		\$69,909 12
Total to credit of fund, December 31, 1896		\$69,909 12

STATEMENT II.

Distribution by departments.

Board	\$20,825 90
Dairy	163 98
Dispensary	712 23
Fires and lights	6,544 39
Farm and garden	5,381 29
Incidentals	8,652 99
Insurance	18 00
Repairs and improvements	5,226 86
Laundry	2,132 70
Live stock	115 00
Superintendent's residence	1,439 48
Transportation	2,176 70
Wards	16,519 60
Total	\$69,909 12

STATEMENT III.

Supplies purchased during the term.

Board meetings	\$62 00
Butter and cheese	1,291 44
Beans and peas	124 21
Blankets	38 25
Brooms, brushes and dusters	198 68
Books and stationery	347 18
Boots and shoes	1,033 25
Bedding	276 20
Coffee	1,242 85
Committed patients	2,175 70
Corn, oatmeal, etc.	265 48
Clothing and hats	717 44
Carpets, mats, etc.	296 01
Discharged patients	27 50
Drugs	420 52
Dry goods	2,426 04
Flour	2,661 76
Fish	622 97
Freight	725 47
Fruits	1,142 48
Furniture, crockery and glassware	444 43
Grain and feed	552 57
Garden seeds	51 27
Grass seeds	34 97
Hardware and tin	941 96
Horses and cows	115 00
Ice	305 20
Lights and fixtures	728 77
Lard	163 45
Leather, hose, etc.	234 38
Liquors and ale	159 33
Lumber and doors	517 49
Meats	3,821 21
Miscellaneous	1,542 17
Potatoes	170 59
Poultry and eggs	733 05
Paints and oils	623 64
Returned escapes	14 50
Rice, cracked wheat, etc.	295 45
Salaries	30,137 77
Salt	81 90
Soap and potash	328 64
Small groceries	608 79
Sugar	1,400 45
Syrup and honey	9189 50
Spoons and cutlery	99 83
Sewer, iron pipe, fittings, etc.	205 87
Tea	414 95
Tobacco	779 24
Trees and vines	70 80
Tools and machinery	1,464 92
Vinegar	110 25
Vegetables	225 43
Wagons, harness, etc.	615 23
Wood and coal	5,036 98
Total	\$89,909 12

STATEMENT IV.

Inventory of property on hand December 31, 1896, as per books of the Hospital, by departments.

Wards.....	\$16,705 50
Farm and garden.....	2,835 00
Repairs and improvements.....	1,640 27
Fires and lights.....	8,112 43
Dairy.....	46 00
Live stock.....	2,097 00
Board.....	4,626 32
Laundry.....	919 25
Superintendent's residence.....	1,400 25
Dispensary.....	965 75
Incidentals.....	2,012 15
Insurance (premiums).....	1,765 51
Total.....	\$44,026 00

STATEMENT V.

Insane Asylum Annex Fund.

	Cr.	Dr.
To appropriation.....		\$15,000 00
By incidentals.....	896 00	
By construction.....	10,670 78	
By equipment.....	3,341 74	
By insurance.....	210 00	
		14,288 52
By balance in fund December 31, 1896.....		\$711 48

STATEMENT VI.

Disbursements.

<i>Bedding—</i>		
Blankets.....	\$825 00	
Comforters.....	48 00	
Mattress hair.....	213 00	
Ticking.....	27 82	
Feathers.....	70 00	
<i>Carpets, etc.—</i>		
Carpets.....	\$158 24	\$1,183 82
Carpet lining and sewing.....	10 70	
Window blinds.....	21 00	
<i>Freight—</i>		
On sheet lead.....	\$71 52	180 94
On window guards.....	53 70	
On mattress hair.....	19 87	
On bedsteads.....	22 62	
On urinals.....	7 16	
On furniture.....	62 80	
<i>Furniture—</i>		
Bedsteads.....	\$126 80	237 07
Urinals.....	91 80	
Chairs.....	397 20	
Tables.....	98 00	
Bookcases.....	63 00	
<i>Hardware—</i>		
Sheet lead.....	\$316 41	786 80
Window guards.....	409 60	
Yale locks.....	89 10	
Heaters.....	55 00	
Corrugated iron.....	5 65	
<i>Lumber, etc.—</i>		
Maple flooring.....	\$145 22	875 76
Doors and frames.....	17 00	
Lumber, dressed and rough.....	102 63	
<i>Lime, etc.—</i>		
Lime.....	\$23 25	264 85
Cement.....	15 00	
<i>Labor—</i>		
Contract.....	\$8,495 00	38 25
Contract, special work.....	750 00	
Supervision.....	576 75	
Painting.....	228 20	
Carpenter work.....	102 00	
Plumbing.....	50 00	
Mason work.....	27 00	
<i>Paints and painters' supplies—</i>		
White lead.....	\$52 50	10,228 95
Linseed oil.....	47 15	
Asphaltum.....	15 00	
Turpentine.....	10 50	
Colors, brushes, etc.....	39 93	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Insurance.....	\$210 00	165 08
Plans for building.....	50 00	
Sundries.....	16 00	
Wall paper.....	42 00	
		318 00
Total.....		\$14,288 52

STATEMENT VII

Disbursements by month.

1895.			
May	-----	\$50 00	
June	-----	5 25	
July	-----	2,052 50	
August	-----	77 00	
September	-----	2,007 25	
October	-----	3,292 98	
November	-----	1,243 44	
December	-----	1,135 82	
			\$9,654 19
1896.			
January	-----	\$155 70	
February	-----	1,721 65	
March	-----	118 28	
April	-----	68 10	
May	-----	817 28	
June	-----	80 85	
October	-----	81 20	
November	-----	102 85	
December	-----	1,179 42	
			4,274 33
Total	-----		\$14,288 52

STATEMENT VIII

Insane Asylum Improvements Fund.

	Cr.	Dr.
To appropriation	-----	\$2,000 00
By incidentals	\$539 16	
By construction	2,411 87	
		2,951 03
Balance in fund, December 31, 1896.	-----	\$48 97

STATEMENT IX.

Disbursements.

RECORD VAULT.		
<i>Freight—</i>		
On vault front and railroad iron	\$16 80	
<i>Hardware—</i>		
Vault front and railroad iron	200 00	
<i>Labor—</i>		
Contract for building vault	285 00	
		\$501 80
TOWER AND TANK.		
<i>Freight—</i>		
On tower and tank	\$27 00	
Excess on same deducted and paid from contractor's price	174 48	
On pipe and fittings	25 53	
<i>Hardware—</i>		\$408 61
Pipe and fittings	\$161 31	
Tower and tank	815 92	
<i>Labor—</i>		977 23
Mason work	\$50 00	
Erection of tower	215 00	
Painting tower	13 72	
		278 75
Lumber		14 88
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Truck hire	\$6 00	
Traveling expenses	13 25	
Sundries	4 50	
<i>Paints, etc.—</i>		23 75
Asphaltum	\$10 00	
Oil	4 25	
Sundries	4 05	
<i>Stone, etc.—</i>		18 30
Stone	\$20 00	
Cement	114 75	
		134 75
Total expended on tower and tank		\$1,946 27
MORGUE.		
<i>Brick, etc.—</i>		
Brick	\$157 50	
Cement and lime	27 15	
<i>Hardware—</i>		\$184 65
Pipe and fittings	\$27 18	
Pipe, sewer	11 00	
Corrugated iron	19 36	
<i>Lumber—</i>		57 54
Lumber, common	\$13 65	
Doors, windows and frames	75 00	
<i>Labor—</i>		88 65
Mason work		172 12
Total expended on morgue		\$502 96
RECAPITULATION.		
Record vault		\$501 80
Tower and tank		1,946 27
Morgue		502 96
Total		\$2,951 03

STATEMENT X.

Disbursements by month.

1895.			
April	-----	\$500 20	
May	-----	297 60	
June	-----	180 75	
July	-----	398 03	
August	-----	836 92	
September	-----	38 00	
October	-----	2 10	
			\$2,273 50
1896.			
February	-----	\$174 48	
October	-----	157 50	
November	-----	84 68	
December	-----	260 77	
			677 44
Total			\$2,951 03

STATEMENT XI.

Farm and garden.

Debtor.

February 1, 1895—To personal property as per inventories:			
Live stock	-----	\$2,024 50	
Farm implements and machinery	-----	1,511 25	
Dairy equipments	-----	37 25	
			\$3,573 00
To expenditures as follows:			
Salaries	-----	\$1,682 72	
Wagons, harness, etc.	-----	496 03	
Feed grain and seeds	-----	325 49	
Machinery and tools	-----	92 15	
Sundries	-----	262 11	
			2,858 50
Total			\$6,431 50

Creditor.

Products raised as follows (values hereto attached figured at prices current at time of gathering or using):

<i>Fruit</i> —			
Apples, 3,624 lbs.	-----	\$72 80	
Currants, 1,400 lbs.	-----	70 00	
Gooseberries, 292 lbs.	-----	14 60	
Pears, 295 lbs.	-----	5 80	
Raspberries, 43 lbs.	-----	4 30	
Rhubarb, 25 lbs.	-----	2 50	
Strawberries, 11 qts.	-----	1 10	
<i>Vegetables</i> —			
Asparagus, 67 lbs.	-----	\$1 40	
Beets, 4,740 lbs.	-----	47 77	
Beans, string, 417 lbs.	-----	8 02	
Calery, 111 bunches	-----	8 00	
Cauliflower, 70 heads	-----	2 10	
Carrots, 7,100 lbs.	-----	71 48	
Cabbage, 10,804 lbs.	-----	124 79	
Cucumbers, 1,923 lbs.	-----	31 20	
Cantaloupe, 385 number	-----	35 10	
Corn, green, 845 1/2 doz. ears	-----	38 37	
Lettuce, 825 lbs.	-----	17 09	
Onions, green, 1,668 bunches	-----	69 51	
Onions, ripe, 8,424 lbs.	-----	126 41	
Peas, green, 1,160 lbs.	-----	36 10	
Parsley, 28 lbs.	-----	3 47	
Parsnips, 1,922 lbs.	-----	19 50	
Potatoes, 71,685 lbs.	-----	718 40	
Peppers, green, 5 lbs.	-----	4 15	
			\$171 26

STATEMENT XI—Continued.

Pumpkins, 865 lbs.	\$8 65	
Radishes, 621 bunches	19 62	
Rutabagas, 137 lbs.	1 37	
Spinach and greens, 842 lbs.	12 95	
Squash, 5,285 lbs.	57 93	
Turnips, 3,330 lbs.	34 21	
Tomatoes, 1,973 lbs.	39 46	
Watermelons, 409 number	84 10	
<i>Hay and grain—</i>		\$1,613 87
Corn fodder, 1 ton	85 00	
Hay, alfalfa, and oats, 252 tons	1,512 00	
Wheat, 50 bush.	37 20	
<i>Dairy—</i>		1,554 20
Milk (record from March 9th), 11,784 gals.		1,178 40
<i>Stock slaughtered—</i>		
4 cows, 2,227 lbs.	\$111 35	
6 steers, 2,035 lbs.	149 25	
18 calves, 1,934 lbs.	127 16	
38 hogs, 5,812 lbs.	335 05	
<i>Poultry killed—</i>		722 81
Turkeys, 41	\$55 00	
Chickens, 69	30 00	
Ducks, 5	2 50	
Eggs, 748 dozen		87 50
		182 29
Total		\$5,510 33
<i>Creditor.</i>		
December 31, 1895—By value of products as above	\$5,510 33	
Dec. 31—By inventories of personal property as follows:		
Machinery and vehicles	1,311 00	
Tools and supplies	160 70	
Harness, robes, etc.	343 85	
Poultry	76 50	
Dairy equipment	54 25	
Live stock	2,573 00	
		\$10,029 63
<i>Debtor.</i>		
To inventories and expenditures as above		6,431 50
Balance		\$3,598 13
Deduct board of farm and garden employes (no account of same in Hospital books) 44 months at \$30		1,320 00
Net proceeds		\$2,278 13
<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1896—To personal property as per inventories as follows:		
Machinery and vehicles	\$1,311 00	
Tools and supplies	160 70	
Harness, robes, etc.	343 85	
Poultry	76 50	
Dairy equipment	54 25	
Live stock	2,573 00	
		\$4,519 30
To expenditures as follows:		
Salaries	\$1,853 80	
Wagons, harness, etc.	123 05	
Feed, grain and seeds	314 12	
Machinery and tools	49 85	
Sundries	266 97	
		2,607 79
Total		\$7,127 09
<i>Creditor.</i>		
Products raised as follows (values hereto attached, computed at prices current at time of gathering or using):		

STATEMENT XI—Continued.

<i>Fruit—</i>			
Apples, 2,777 lbs.	.....	\$55 54	
Apples, crab, 161 lbs.	.....	4 83	
Currants, 500 lbs.	.....	25 00	
Gooseberries, 292 lbs.	.....	10 10	
Plums, 429 lbs.	.....	12 78	
Raspberries, 40 lbs.	.....	4 00	
Rhubarb, 30 lbs.	.....	1 20	
<i>Vegetables—</i>			3113 45
Asparagus, 203 lbs.	.....	\$14 96	
Beets, 3,454 lbs.	.....	35 00	
Beans, string, 820 lbs.	.....	17 20	
Celery, 161 bunches	.....	11 10	
Cauliflower, 192 heads	.....	4 66	
Carrots, 4,119 lbs.	.....	43 28	
Cabbage, 14,130 lbs.	.....	211 95	
Cucumbers, 2,879 lbs.	.....	57 93	
Cantaloupes, 830	.....	123 60	
Corn, green, 855 doz. ears	.....	173 60	
Egg plant, 26 doz.	.....	6 48	
Lettuce, 399 lbs.	.....	7 60	
Onions, green, 672 bunches	.....	33 60	
Onions, ripe, 5,928 lbs.	.....	118 56	
Peas, green, 365 lbs.	.....	10 95	
Parsley, 14 lbs.	.....	2 25	
Potatoes, 126,150 lb.	.....	1,261 50	
Pepper, green, 18 lbs.	.....	10 80	
Parsnips, 8,107 lbs.	.....	81 07	
Pumpkins, 9,025 lbs.	.....	180 50	
Radishes, 591 bunches	.....	29 55	
Rutabagas, 5,415 lbs.	.....	54 76	
Spinach and greens, 985 lbs.	.....	9 85	
Squash, 9,146 lbs.	.....	182 92	
Turnips, 5,335 lbs.	.....	54 65	
Tomatoes, 2,464 lbs.	.....	49 28	
Watermelons, 741	.....	175 25	
<i>Hay and grain—</i>			2,962 94
Corn fodder, 2 tons	.....	\$10 00	
Hay, alfalfa and oat, 263½ tons	.....	1,578 00	
Wheat, 45 bu.	.....	33 75	
<i>Dairy—</i>			1,622 65
Milk, 16,770 gallons	.....		1,677 00
<i>Stock slaughtered (computed at current prices)—</i>			
1 steer, 445 lbs.	.....	\$22 50	
26 calves, 2,935 lbs.	.....	174 62	
35 hogs, 5,803 lbs.	.....	348 36	
<i>Poultry killed—</i>			545 48
Turkeys, 38	.....	\$47 50	
Chickens, 62	.....	31 00	
Ducks, 3	.....	1 50	
Eggs, 853 doz.	.....		80 00
			205 10
Total			\$7,206 62
<i>Creditor.</i>			
December 31, 1896—By value of products as above	.....	\$7,206 62	
December 31, 1897—By inventories of personal property, as follows:			
Machinery and tools	.....	444 25	
Vehicles	.....	960 00	
Harness, robes, etc.	.....	234 45	
Poultry	.....	76 00	
Dairy equipment	.....	46 00	
Live stock	.....	2,097 00	
			811,114 32
<i>Debtor.</i>			
To inventories and expenditures as above	.....		7,127 09
Balance	.....		\$3,987 23
7 26			

REPORT OF HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

STATEMENT XI—Continued.

Balance brought forward.....	\$3,967 23
Deduct board of farm and garden employes (no account of same in Hospital books), 44 months at \$30.....	1,520 00
Net proceeds.....	\$2,667 23

STATEMENT XII.

Stock slaughtered (purchased). Values computed at current prices.

162 cows and steers, 84,144 lbs.....	\$4,050 16
123 sheep and lambs, 5,574 lbs.....	317 44
4 sheep and lambs strayed and killed by dogs.....	9 15
Total value.....	\$4,385 75

STATEMENT XIII.

Farm Contingent Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
1895—To cash—Sale of 57 hides.....	\$50 25	
To cash—Sale of 55 pelts.....	19 25	
To cash—Sale of 1 old wagon.....	15 00	
To cash—Overpayment in salary account, April.....	4 00	\$88 50
<i>Creditor.</i>		
1895—By cash—Paid for 15 sheep.....	\$40 97	
By cash—Paid for 1 boar.....	15 00	61 97
Balance.....		\$26 53
<i>Debtor.</i>		
1896—To balance—Cash on hand.....	\$26 53	
To cash—Sale 178 hides.....	187 60	
To cash—Sale 86 pelts.....	15 15	
To cash—Rebate on tinware.....	2 63	
To cash—Merchandise.....	1 00	\$222 91
<i>Creditor.</i>		
1896—By cash—Paid for 113 sheep and lambs.....		231 87
Cash balance, December 31, 1896.....		\$1 04

STATEMENT XIV.

Prepared articles of food made from products of the Hospital farm.

Bottled gooseberries, gallons.....	18	Plums, preserved, gallons.....	254
Bottled tomatoes, gallons.....	1334	Raspberry jam, quarts.....	5
Currant jelly, gallons.....	185	Raspberry jelly, quarts.....	5
Cherries, gallons.....	44	Sauer kraut, gallons.....	1,330
Crabapple jelly, gallons.....	5	Butter, pounds.....	2,555
Cucumber pickles, gallons.....	364	Bacon and ham, pounds.....	3,800
Dried corn, pounds.....	253	Lard, pounds.....	694
Gooseberry catsup, gallons.....	11	Tallow, pounds.....	4,638
Mixed pickles, gallons.....	175	Honey, pounds.....	491

STATEMENT XV.

Patients' Deposit Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>			
February 1, 1895—To cash on hand.....		\$843 86	
To cash received from patients for balance of year ending December 31, 1895.....		166 59	\$1,010 45
<i>Creditor.</i>			
By cash disbursed for and to patients for year ending December 31, 1895.....			85 43
Cash in fund December 31, 1896.....			\$925 02
<i>Debtor.</i>			
January 1, 1896—To cash on hand.....		\$925 02	
To cash received from patients for year ending December 31, 1896.....		212 41	\$1,137 43
<i>Creditor.</i>			
By cash disbursed for and to patients for year ending December 31, 1896.....			120 25
Cash in fund December 31, 1896.....			\$1,017 18

STATEMENT XVI.

Average of costs for term 1895-96.

Departments.	Total Not by Departments	Average Cost Per Month	Average Cost Per Day	Average Cost Per Year	Per Capita Cost Per Month	Per Capita Cost Per Day
Support.....	\$60,420 32	\$2,517 51	\$82 77	\$156 44	\$13 04	\$0 43 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀
Transportation.....	2,176 70	90 69	2 98	5 64	47	01 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀₀
Improvements and repairs.....	5,226 83	217 78	7 16	13 53	1 13	03 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀
Insurance.....	18 00	75	02	04		
Totals.....	\$67,841 88	\$2,826 73	\$92 93	\$175 65	\$14 64	48 ¹³ / ₁₀₀

STATEMENT XVII.

Disbursements from Indigent Insane Fund, by months, for 1895-96.

1895—January	\$2,011 84	
February	3,115 62	
March	2,537 07	
April	3,098 08	
May	2,657 57	
June	2,327 42	
July	3,288 15	
August	3,018 26	
September	2,768 69	
October	4,247 23	
November	2,748 88	
December	2,593 31	
		\$35,412 12
1896—January	\$4,980 07	
February	2,555 91	
March	2,329 31	
April	2,202 06	
May	2,312 18	
June	2,941 49	
July	2,346 20	
August	2,782 75	
September	2,947 47	
October	3,008 32	
November	3,961 89	
December	4,129 35	
		34,497 60
Total		\$69,909 12