

**STATE OF NEVADA**

**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT**

OF THE

**Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases**

---

**1907=1908**

---

**S. C. GIBSON, Superintendent**



**CARSON CITY, NEVADA**

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

**1909**

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

---

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, January 15, 1909.

HON. D. S. DICKERSON, *Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Nevada.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the Report of the Hospital of Mental Diseases at Reno, Nevada, for the years 1907 and 1908.

Yours, respectfully,

F. L. WILDES,

*Secretary Board of Commissioners for Care of Indigent Insane.*

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

---

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CARE OF THE INDIGENT INSANE.

HON. D. S. DICKERSON, Governor.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. JACOB EGGERS, Controller.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. D. M. RYAN, Treasurer.....	Carson City, Nevada
HON. F. L. WILDES, Secretary.....	Carson City, Nevada

### HOSPITAL OFFICIALS.

S. C. GIBSON, M.D., Superintendent .....	Reno, Nevada
J. G. DRISCOLL, Supervisor.....	Reno, Nevada
REV. SAMUEL UNSWORTH, Chaplain.....	Reno, Nevada
MISS ROSE McCAFFERY, Matron.....	Reno, Nevada
GEO. A. LAMMON, Engineer.....	Reno, Nevada

# BIENNIAL REPORT.

RENO, NEVADA, January 12, 1909.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, for the term ending December 31, 1908:

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of the term there were 147 males and 51 females; total, 198.

During the term there were admitted: Males, 71; females, 27; total, 98. Total number under treatment, 296. Of these there were discharged 44—33 males and 11 females; and 42 died—35 males and 7 females. Average population for the term, 207.87. Term closed with 150 males and 59 females; total, 209.

## CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

Recovered, 44, a percentage of 44.89 to number admitted and 14.76 per cent of total number under treatment.

## DEATHS.

The average age of those who died was 61.30 years.

Between 20 and 30 years of age.....	1
Between 30 and 40 years of age.....	7
Between 40 and 45 years of age.....	4
Between 50 and 55 years of age.....	4
Between 55 and 60 years of age.....	4
Between 60 and 65 years of age.....	5
Between 65 and 70 years of age.....	4
Between 70 and 80 years of age.....	8
Between 80 and 90 years of age.....	5
Total .....	42

The causes of death were: Paresis, 8; la grippe, 1; syphilis, 3; blood poisoning, 1; pneumonia, 6; exhaustion of insanity, 5; heart disease, 3; senility, 6; tuberculosis, 3; exhaustion from fractured hip, 1; acute mania with chorea, 1; hemorrhage of stomach, 1; apoplexy, 2; meningitis, 1.

## AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Of the 98 patients admitted, 34 were more than fifty years of age. Of this number 8 were past sixty years, 7 were more than seventy, 4 were more than eighty, and one patient on admission claimed to be one hundred and eight years old.

A large number of the admissions to this institution now are senile

imbeciles, helpless chronic paralytics and feeble-minded youths. These classes usually do not constitute the slightest danger to the public and should be cared for by the counties from which they are sent, either in their poor-houses or at their county hospitals. There is not the remotest chance of any of them deriving any benefit from treatment here, other than providing them with a good home and pleasant environments. They can receive the same care, with less expense to the public, by being supported in and by their home counties.

#### DURATION OF INSANITY.

In the total number admitted during the term, the known duration of insanity previous to admission averaged about two years. The period under treatment averaged about ten months for the 44 recovered cases and in these same cases the duration of insanity previous to admission averaged about eight months. This shows plainly the advantage of early sequestration and treatment, and friends of the mentally sick should understand that delay in placing these unfortunates under treatment means jeopardizing, or destroying altogether, the hope of recovery.

#### RECOVERIES.

Of the 44 patients discharged during this term, 2 had been inmates but one month; 15 had been inmates from one to three months; 3 had been inmates from three to six months; 9 from six to twelve months; 10 from one to two years; 3 from two to five years; 2 from five to ten years.

We feel gratified to have been able to discharge as cured 44.89 per cent of the whole number of patients admitted during the term. The average duration of the confinement here of those discharged was less than ten months.

#### DEATHS.

Of those who died 3 were in the hospital less than a week; 3 were in less than two weeks; 2 were in between one and three months; 3 between three and six months; 4 between six and twelve months; 13 between one and five years; 4 between five and ten years; 3 between ten and fifteen years; 1 between fifteen and twenty years; 1 between twenty and thirty years; 4 between thirty and forty years; and 1 between forty and forty-five years.

As this hospital has now been founded some twenty-six or twenty-seven years, and many of our inmates were wards of the State before the establishing of this institution, we are carrying on our list of patients a large number of aged people, and the fact should be given due consideration when reading the table of deaths. The death roll is 2 more than last term, which was 40. The average duration of hospital life of those who died was a little over eight years.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The finances of this institution have been economically managed with the assistance of the good business judgment of our Supervisor, which will be shown by the financial reports. The per capita cost of each patient is 58.12 cents per diem, which is low as compared with the cost of maintenance of other similar institutions of this size; and the advance in the prices of all supplies and fuel, increased expendi-

tures for transportation of patients, and the advance in the wages of the employees must be considered.

APPROPRIATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.	
Heating plant.....	\$9,733.03
Pianos.....	600.00
Power house and electric lights.....	4,634.20
Books for library.....	142.65
Fund for discharged patients.....	139.50
Brick laundry.....	3,514.81
Cold-storage and ice plant.....	2,037.50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$20,801.69</b>
Appropriation for improvements.....	\$21,300.00
Expended.....	20,801.69
Balance remaining in fund.....	\$498.31

#### APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

During 1907 and 1908 other State institutions have asked, and were granted, extra appropriations for maintenance at the extra session of the Legislature of a year ago. During this extra session, Senator Williams of Lincoln County, Chairman of the Committee on State Institutions, called upon us to ascertain if we would be able to bridge over the term without a deficiency. We told him that we could, and we have bridged over the term without a deficiency or an extra appropriation. In making this explanation we are not boasting of any business ability; we simply desire to show that we have used economy in conducting the affairs of the institution. We do not believe in stinting our patients, neither do we do so, and we cannot say that our per capita cost is small or smaller than other similar institutions, because it is not, and we are proud of it. We believe in economy, and practice it in all of our departments, and our highest aim and ambition is to have an institution to which the citizens of the State may point with pride and may entrust their unfortunates to our care with confidence.

It has been our endeavor to maintain the institution at the least possible expense to the taxpayers, while still looking after the welfare of its inmates—taking proper care of the physical sick, giving wholesome and well-prepared food, and meeting the requirements in the way of plain, yet warm, respectable clothing. We feel that there has been a steady and constant improvement in these requisites, and we will endeavor during the coming two years to make more progress along these lines.

Our class of people is the most helpless of any of the dependent class of population. The insane are the most liable to be imposed upon, the most helpless in looking after their own interest, and it is the duty of the State, in dealing with such a class of dependents, to provide the necessities of living, shelter, food, clothing and protection for these who have been deprived of their liberty and the means of looking after their own welfare.

We believe, and hope, that the members of the next Legislature will concur in this belief; that the needs of this State institution for the care of the indigent insane will be considered with a greater liberality in fixing the amount of appropriation for its maintenance.

The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for the general

maintenance of this institution was \$90,000. Out of this amount, besides the general cost of sustaining the institution in all of its departments, were paid increased wages of twenty per cent to employees, expenses for all repairs and petty improvements, a greater expenditure for fuel and transportation of patients than in any previous term, and a small additional amount for extra help in the wards. The cost of repairs and small improvements is an item of no small amount, as the wear and tear of our buildings is very great, owing to the character of the inmates.

A hospital for the insane never stands still. There is always some indispensable article to buy or to be replaced. The destructive acts of violent patients call for constant repairing and replacing of broken or destroyed articles with new ones, and more or less painting, plastering, and plumbing had to be done throughout the term. We are constantly busy making repairs, but we never get through. Then, too, the age of the buildings, including barns and outhouses, most of which have been in use since 1882, would require considerable repairs because of natural decay rather than from damages done by acts of patients.

In late years, the increased cost of all supplies, also an increase of expenditures for transportation of patients to the institution from distant counties (a large portion of whom are now being committed from Nye and Esmeralda), and a greater additional cost of fuel, owing to the advance in prices of wood, coal, and fuel oil, have all combined to increase slightly the cost of general maintenance; and with this is the expectancy of a constant increase of the permanent population in the next two years, in ratio to the increase in the term just closing.

The amount of \$92,000 would, in our opinion, be necessary to meet the requirements under head of sustenance, if a special appropriation was granted for repairs and small improvements.

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to the appropriation of \$92,000 for maintenance, we would ask for special appropriations for improvements that are urgently needed for the purpose stated below and which will be more fully amplified in articles under their respective heads a few pages further on in this report.

New ward building for patients.....	\$60,000.00
New horse barn and moving old barn, etc.....	7,000.00
Finishing power and pumping plant.....	8,000.00
Repair fund.....	3,000.00
Fire escapes.....	2,750.00
Purchasing Holstein cattle.....	700.00
Recreation room for employees.....	600.00
Relief fund for discharged patients.....	400.00
Industrial shop.....	500.00
Library fund.....	200.00
Salary of Chaplain.....	240.00

In looking over our last report for the term ending December 31, 1906, we find that at a previous session of the Legislature this institution was allowed a special appropriation of \$7,000 "for different articles to be purchased, and repair and improvements to be made about the buildings and farm," and was made as an "appropriation for repairs."

In estimating the amount for our appropriation two years ago, we failed entirely to ask for any amount to be applied for repairs and petty improvements. The cost of these, and there are many during a two-year term, were paid out of the funds granted for maintenance. We will this coming term require a special appropriation of \$3,000 for "funds for repairs and small improvements."

This amount is not, in our opinion, too great to cover the expense of keeping up the old buildings, repairing outhouses, barns, fences, ditches, flumes, corrals, pig pens, poultry yards, and reshingling old roofs, etc. All of these we have to care for and they are constantly in need of repairs. These are items of expense that one cannot estimate at the present time.

Two years ago an appropriation of \$400 was granted as a provision for the indigent worthy who might be discharged. We would again recommend that a like amount be given us to be used as gifts of \$10 to each discharged patient, when such a gift would be commendable.

The sum of \$200 was granted by the last Legislature for the purpose of replenishing the library during the term with new books. This amount we again deem necessary for maintaining the library at its present standard and for purchasing magazines, journals, and other reading matter.

We would like to convert the room adjoining the engine house, from which the laundry machinery was moved, into an industrial or repair shop, where all repairing of every description could be done. This shop should be provided with all necessary tools for repairing of harnesses, tinware, bedsteads, mattresses, etc., and should be a place where all classes of repair work required in an institution of this character and size could be done and where all tools necessary could be found. We are confident that the sum of \$500 would buy all necessary tools and appliances for an industrial shop necessary for our need.

The duties of the attendants for the insane are very arduous and it becomes more and more apparent that if the services are to be improved something must be done to give these employees more means and opportunities for recreation and amusements. With this object in view, we deem it necessary to ask for a small amount to fit out a room where the attendants, and all other employees, can meet when off duty for recreation and amusement. We would advise that the room which had been used as an ironing room before the new laundry was built be furnished with two billiard tables and other means of amusement. We would ask for an appropriation of \$500 for this purpose, and would consider this amount judiciously spent.

The furnaces of the new steam-heating plant, situated in the basement of the main building, should be enclosed in a fireproof room, constructed of brick and cement. This could easily be done by a room to enclose the furnaces, the walls of which could be built of bricks, and the joists of the floor overhead could be lathed with steel lathing and covered with cement. This would greatly lessen the risk of fire from the furnaces and would protect the oil-burning plant and the other machinery from dust, and from those patients who may be inclined to be meddlesome.

We would recommend that a good, substantial and convenient barn be built of brick with concrete floors, with sufficient capacity to house the horses and vehicles necessary to conduct the affairs of the institu-

tion. We would also recommend, for sanitary reasons, that the cow barn and pig pen be moved from their present position to sites more suitable for drainage.

#### HOW LAST APPROPRIATIONS WERE SPENT.

The last Legislature appropriated \$111,300 for the needs of the Hospital for the biennial period of 1907 and 1908.

The appropriation was listed under various heads, as follows:

For general maintenance, including repairs, painting, increased wages, etc.....	\$50,000.00
Heating system for main building.....	10,000.00
Power and lighting system, with pumping plant.....	4,500.00
Laundry, with new machinery.....	3,500.00
Cold-storage and ice plant.....	2,000.00
Two new pianos.....	700.00
Relief fund for discharged patients.....	400.00
Library fund.....	200.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$111,300.00</b>

#### MAINTENANCE.

Out of the fund for maintenance there was paid this term \$4,584 as increased salaries to employees, leaving a balance of \$85,416 for support of increased population, repairs, increased cost of fuel, small necessary improvements, farming implements, wagons, harnesses, etc. This amount of \$85,416 was \$416 more than was the appropriation for about the same expenditures in the previous term (1905-1906), as in that term there was appropriated \$78,000 for maintenance and \$7,000 "as a repair fund, to be used in all repairs and small improvements." This last was spent in buying lumber for repairs, plastering, carpenter work, machinist work, painting and paints, plumbing and plumbing material, new roofing for main building, mattresses, wagons, kitchen range for residence, and farming implements. The cost of items and the expenditures for repairs and improvements as mentioned above were paid during this term out of the funds granted for maintenance.

The daily average population of this institution during the last biennial term was 188.81, and the daily average population for this term is 207.87, showing a daily increase for this term of 19.06 patients. At the estimated cost of \$17.43 per month per capita, the support of the additional 19.06 daily patients will amount to \$7,948. This, added to the increased salaries paid (\$4,584) during this term, would give the increased cost for maintenance of this term, over the cost of the one previous, as \$12,532; and should one consider the cost of repairs and petty improvements made during the term, which was paid out of this fund, it is more apparent that the expenditure in conducting the affairs of this institution are economically managed.

The additional cost for fuel this term over the cost of fuel of the previous term is \$2,343.65. The cost for transportation of patients to the institution during this term over the same for last term is \$1,329.80.

#### ELECTRIC POWER AND PUMPING STATION.

The last Legislature gave us an appropriation of \$4,500 for a new electric power and pumping plant. After we had procured plans and specifications, and advertised for bids for the construction, we found

that the appropriation was wholly inadequate to meet the prices asked by the bidders, the amount not being sufficient to cover more than one-half of the necessary cost of such a plant as was deemed necessary for our need. After consulting the Board and getting the advice of the State Engineer, it was thought best to build such parts of the plant as the amount of the appropriation would permit.

The electric line, including substantial poles and heavy copper wire, was built, and arc lights were placed along the main road and throughout the grounds at a cost of \$1,860. A brick power-house was built and a twenty-four-inch redwood pipe, including penstock, was laid from the reservoir to the new power-house at a cost of \$2,480.

What now remains to complete the plant is a turbine wheel, with its draught tube, of sufficient horse-power to run the dynamo and pump, a dynamo of sufficient capacity to run the electric motors during the day and to furnish lights at night for the buildings and grounds; and a pump of sufficient capacity to keep the large iron tank full of water at all times. The amount necessary to complete this plant and lay new water mains, we are informed by competent mechanical engineers, will be \$8,000, which sum we respectfully request be granted.

#### NEW LAUNDRY.

A new brick house for the laundry has just been completed. The house contains three apartments, all with cement floors; one for the washing machine, wringer and soap factory; another for the mangle and ironing tables; the third contains the drying cabinet with movable racks and a small steam-heating plant to heat the drying room and mangle.

All power for the laundry machinery is furnished by a five-horse-power electric motor. The ironing room is supplied with a new mangle and electric irons. The drying room is of the latest and most efficient design.

Hot and cold water is supplied the building by two two-inch galvanized iron pipes laid underground. The hot water is supplied from the hot water tank in the old engine house and is conveyed in conduit of water-tight redwood box, 6x6, packed with dry asbestos cement.

We have now a laundry complete and convenient in all of its integral parts and with facilities adequate to our needs.

#### STEAM-HEATING SYSTEM.

A complete steam-heating plant was installed in the main building early in this term. Since installing this plant we have kept all the wards and hallways warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. Oil is now used as fuel in the two furnaces of this heating system. This was the most needed improvement that has been made at the institution for years. The two furnaces of this heating system were placed in a large pit excavated in the basement. The floor of this pit was laid in cement and its sides were walled with concrete. A large brick chimney for these furnaces was built on the north side of the east wing of the main building.

#### COLD-STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

The new cold-storage and ice plant was completed last fall, entirely too late in the season to be of any practical use till next year's season.

This new plant has been thoroughly tested and found to be satisfactory.

The cold storage room is 9x14, of sufficient capacity for the needs of the institution for years to come. The ice plant is capable of producing a ton of ice every twenty-four hours or half of this amount in a twelve-hour run. This machinery is driven by an electric motor of seven and one-half horse-power.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Rewiring of all the buildings for electric lights and new wiring for the electric motors was done this term. The rewiring was done to insure not only the safety of the property but the lives of the inmates, and also to conform to the standard required by the insurance companies for the prevention of fire. The old wiring in the main building, in the Superintendent's residence, in the barns and in "Killarney Hall" was done some sixteen or eighteen years ago. These old electric wires were passed through the walls without conduits, fastened to walls and ceilings with wooden cleats, and rosettes of wood were also used: it can only be supposed that in those days electricians used no porcelain insulators.

The present condition of the entire building in regard to the electric wiring is good and would now meet the requirements of any board of underwriters. New electric switch-boards were placed in "Killarney Hall" and in the basement of the main building. The switch in the hall governs all lights and motors throughout the place and controls the electric current from the Nevada Power and Light Company's line; the one in the basement controls the lights in the different buildings and is closed only when our own dynamo is being used.

A new telephone system has been installed. This institution being situated outside of the city limits of Reno, we were required by the telephone company to purchase the telephone instruments, wire, and poles, and to construct our own line. Our telephone system is now very satisfactory and is a great improvement over the old one. We are now always in communication with the city.

A very handsome fountain in front of the main building has been built at very little cost, as all the work was done by a patient, who chiseled the stone and set it up in cement. It is beautifully designed and is an ornament to the grounds.

New Yale locks have been put on all ward doors in the main building. The old locks were much worn and the keys would not work well or readily.

A new steam table for cooking certain articles of diet was installed in the kitchen of the main building early in this term, and has proved to be the means of a great saving in fuel, as the steam used is generated by having a water-coil in the fire-box of the kitchen range. Previous to installing this new steam table all steam cooking was done by steam conducted through long pipes to the kitchen from the large boiler in the engine house.

Considerable work in concrete has been done besides the cement work done in the pit for the furnaces of the steam-heating plant. The pit for the small steam-heater in the laundry was walled and floored with concrete, and floors in the apartments of the laundry and the floor of the ice plant were laid in concrete.

The fences surrounding the recreation yards for both men and

women have been strengthened, where needed, by substantial new posts, and the fences have been painted.

Considerable painting has been done throughout the term. The roofs of the horse and cow barns, "Killarney Hall," the engine house, and the two large smokestacks were painted. The dance and recreation hall, and all of D, E, and F wards have been painted and beautifully decorated.

The sewer system was extended by laying new pipes to the laundry and to the ice-plant machinery room.

Additional dining space for B and C wards were provided by supplying three small adjoining rooms with dining tables and chairs, and more dining tables were provided for the dining room of F ward. The provision of more dining spaces for these wards was necessary to accommodate the increased population.

Two new pianos were bought this term, one for the recreation hall and the other for F ward. The old piano was moved from the recreation hall into E ward. Twenty-four Boston rocking chairs were bought for the different wards.

#### FUEL.

The matter of fuel is always a leading question in an institution's expense, and especially at this time, owing to the high prices of wood and coal for the last few years. Our expenditures for these articles is almost double that for any previous term. To reduce this item of expense we have installed a complete oil-burning system for the steam-heating furnaces and for the furnace of the hot-water system, consisting of a 13,000-gallon storage tank connected with smaller distributing tanks and a complete air compressor, with a three-horse-power electric motor. The oil from the storage tank is forced by compressed air into the small distributing tanks, from which the oil is sprayed by compressed air into the furnaces for consumption.

We have found the use of fuel oil much cheaper than either wood or coal and much easier to handle since we are well equipped for its use.

Since we have connected our electric system with the Nevada Power and Light Company's line we have ample electric power to run the motors in all the departments where formerly steam power was used. Wood or coal are now only consumed in the main kitchen, in the Superintendent's residence and in the small heating furnace in the stone cottage.

It can be safely estimated, we think, that by using electric motors instead of steam power, and by using oil instead of wood or coal, the expenditures for fuel will be reduced fully forty per cent. Fuel oil of twenty-two specific gravity is bought in carload lots of 12,000 gallons, and stored in the large tank, from which it is forced by compressed air through pipes to smaller tanks, and thence to the places where it is consumed.

#### HEALTH.

The physical health of the inmates has been good, in fact much better than could be expected when one considers that there are many who are old and feeble, and who are totally unable to resist the slightest attack of pathological forces, and that many others, who have been residents of the Hospital for many years, and, owing to this long confinement, their physical resistance to morbid influences is greatly weakened. This excellent health of the inmates can be attributed in

a large measure to the liberty of the grounds and yards given them, accompanied by attendants. All inmates are, if physically able and the weather favorable, taken out doors every day.

There have been no infectious or contagious diseases; no suicides, nor any serious casualties. The list of the causes of death shows a wide range of diseases. La grippe and pneumonia have not been as prevalent as in former terms. Most of the deaths were due to either senile trouble or paresis.

Although the institution has been crowded, far beyond its normal capacity, yet the patients have been provided for and maintained in a comfortable manner. They have been given excellent food in ample quantities and their clothing has been clean and good. Though the sleeping apartments have been crowded, yet the management has been able to care for all in a comfortable way.

### OLD PATIENTS.

This class of inmates especially appeals to our sympathies. There are approximately sixty old patients of both sexes, many of them long residents of this institution, who are not very insane and only enfeebled mentally and physically from senility. In our judgment they should be separated from the more pronounced insane and cared for in buildings where they would not be disturbed by those noisy and violent cases; where they could dine in separate rooms with a special diet suitable to their physical conditions; where they could be at liberty to retire and arise at such times as best suit old persons; where they would not be governed by strict discipline that is so essential in hospitals for the insane.

A building should, in the near future, be erected and equipped for the accommodation of these old people who are deserving the best in their declining years that a generous people can give them.

The stone cottage, which was built a few years ago and intended to be used as a hospital for the physically sick, is now used to accommodate this class of old women.

### OCCUPATION.

It is conceded by all who are competent to judge that among the remedial agents in the treatment of the insane, useful labor, skilfully directed, ranks first. It serves not only to break the monotony of hospital life, but also to divert the mind of delusional notions and to promote self-respect. Patients who have been employed during the day are far more likely to sleep at night and to leave undisturbed the rest of the others. For these reasons we have continued our policy of keeping as many able-bodied ones employed as possible, for their benefit as well as for the profit to the institution. We have succeeded, with these objects in view, in employing about forty per cent of all patients. This is a fair per cent considering that many are too old and feeble to work; many are also too excited, depressed or demented to work, and many others refuse to work at all.

Our workers find employment in the laundry, kitchen, and engine and power houses; on the farm, the lawn and in the garden; in the sewing room, dining rooms, and in the wards. None are required or permitted to labor longer or harder than their strength will permit without becoming overfatigued or exhausted.

For information to friends or to the relatives of our people, we think

advisable to add that all work done by the inmates is performed voluntarily and no one is compelled to work against one's wishes. Each is given such work that seems most agreeable to him.

The meals of those who do manual labor are served in a dining room separate from the non-workers, with a special diet which is most suitable for such workers.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Our careful attention is still given to the selection of amusement and recreation; these are provided not only as a means of diversion, but for the beneficial influence in the correction of mental derangements. Our wards are always supplied with ample means for amusements in the way of games such as cards, dominoes, and checkers. We have three pianos in the institution, and several of the patients have violins, and excellent music is furnished to the delight of the other inmates. The ward readers are furnished with books from the library and magazines and papers donated by kind friends. A Victor graphophone which was bought last term still continues to be a source of enjoyment. Owing to its size it can be carried from ward to ward, where many who are physically unable to leave the wards have an opportunity to hear it. These games and the music are enjoyed most when the weather is such that the patients must remain indoors.

Our weekly dances are eagerly looked forward to by a great many of the patients. Those who attend, but do not dance, enjoy watching the dancers and listening to the music.

Our long-distance excursions over the different trolley lines through the cities of Reno and Sparks are still an appreciable feature of our amusement and recreation, as are also the visits to circuses, shows, public street parades, fairs, etc. These excursions over the different trolley lines are greatly appreciated by the patients, and we are under many obligations and owe many thanks to the Nevada Transit Company and the Interurban Railway Company for the free use of cars over their roads.

We are also under many obligations to the proprietors of Moana Springs for favors shown us on visits to this popular resort. These excursions and jaunts are greatly enjoyed by the patients and are subjects for conversation for days and weeks afterwards. Circuses and traveling shows have been very kind to us by giving the patients and attendants free admission to their entertainments.

#### CROWDED WARDS.

In our last report we deplored the fact that the hospital was then crowded, especially, the report states, in B and C wards. It was then stated that both of these wards were overcrowded, not only for sleeping, but for actual living space or sitting room. At that time many rooms contained as many as four beds where there should be but two, and in others there were two where but one was originally intended. The report also states that the sitting rooms of these two wards were then too small to accommodate the number of patients then confined.

If the overcrowding was then apparent in B and C wards, it is now more noticeable in all the wards. The average daily number of patients during last term was 188.81; the average daily number of patients this term is 207.87. Of these permanent inmates a large portion are males, which would cause a still greater congestion in the male wards, and

more particularly in B and C wards. Since this increase of population it has been necessary to enlarge the dining rooms of these wards by converting three small adjoining rooms into table space, which is now fully occupied at meal times. Should this influx of patients continue we will soon be compelled to use the hallways as dining space, and the sitting rooms for bedrooms. We believe that the crowded condition will soon assume such proportion as to be a menace to the patients' welfare and safety, and to make it impossible any longer to afford the patients that individual care so essential to their happiness and restoration.

The problem for providing room for the proper care of the increasing population is becoming more acute each month. The tendency of late to commit to this Hospital every feeble-minded youth and decrepit person, whose condition the language of the law can be construed to cover, is becoming more marked each year, not because these people can be benefited by any treatment given them here, or that they need restraint, but principally because they require personal care.

A large number of these old people are not insane within the meaning of the law, but are only dotards, whose friends have wearied of the burden of caring for them. These helpless dotards, harmless and needing care only, not violent, not noisy, have little, if any more, claim upon the charity of this State Hospital for the care of the insane than the helpless victim of chronic rheumatism. These feeble-minded youths and these old persons usually become our permanent inmates and remain here till they die. As no special provision is made for their care and accommodation, they only occupy the rooms and take up a large portion of the time of the attendants, time that should be given to those who need, and would be benefited by, medical care and nursing.

It should be remembered by the authorities when committing these indigent feeble-minded youths and these indigent dotards that the burden of their support should not be shifted from their home counties to this State institution. The committing of these classes to our crowded Hospital is false economy and works disastrous results upon those who are insane and who are amenable to treatment. The object of this Hospital is not merely to house, feed and clothe its population, but by our most careful attention, professional energy, and personal ambition to cure our patients, if possible, of their brain diseases or defects.

#### COLOR LINE.

The population of this institution can truly be said to be composed of all nationalities and all of the extreme grades of mental deficiency and defectiveness.

Since our last report there has been an increase in the population of the Negro, Indian, and Chinese races. These classes of patients and the white patients do not affiliate well, and consequently it would be wise to keep the colored races of patients separate from the other.

It has been noticed that race antagonism becomes often intensified in those mentally deranged and may be the cause of unpleasantness or even dangerous friction in the wards.

In our opinion it would be wise, in justice to all the inmates, to provide separate wards for these classes.

### IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

During 1907 and 1908 five feeble-minded children were added to this class of our population, and, with the present facilities and the crowded conditions of the wards, we are unable to properly classify and segregate them. Each one on arrival has necessarily been assigned to such ward as the accommodation would permit. These children are often a source of annoyance to the adult patients, and their presence among the pronounced insane may frequently give rise to sudden outbursts of violent temper. None of these children are real bad, but, like the insane adults, they are irresponsible for the reason of their mental defect. The requirements for the proper care and treatment of feeble-mindedness and even of mild insanity are so very different that these two classes should not be cared for in the same institution. The child in whom the mental faculties are undeveloped is not insane, but weak-minded, and the association of these two classes in the same ward is unwise in principle, and is always a source of worry, anxiety and danger.

The State should provide some way by which these indigent idiotic and imbecile children can be cared for, properly treated, and given a course of mental teaching and manual training such as is given in institutions devoted solely to feeble-minded and delinquent children. In this institution these children can only be housed, clothed and fed, for we have no means, time and ability to properly give them any industrial training and mental teaching. Should these children remain here, there is no possible hope of any mental improvement, but there is more likely to be a retrogression. Several of them are now capable, if placed in different environments, of receiving mental and industrial training to such an extent that they may be of some use in the world instead of being a burden.

What, then, is to become of these indigent children who are so defective in mental faculties that they cannot be received in the State Orphans' Home?

We appeal to the sympathy of the next Legislature to come to the aid of these young indigent defectives. They should be removed from their present environments and provided with a place where they can receive training and where, amid proper intellectual surroundings, the little spark of intelligence given them can be fanned into intellectual flames. In their present mental state they cannot be liberated from here without risk to themselves and to society. It is from this class of humanity that the criminals receive the majority of their recruits.

### CONVICT AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

Again we deem it advisable to make an official protest in relation to the pernicious effect of housing the convict and criminal insane in the Hospital. We have, in a former report, dwelt on this subject at length. Every one who has made a studious and intelligent inquiry into this matter has become convinced that the convict insane should be segregated from the other classes of patients.

We desire to suggest to our Board and to the Legislature the erection of a suitable building on the State Prison grounds, in which this class of convicts may be confined and properly cared for. This suggestion seems to us to be proper, both from a point of economy and of

safety, as under the present arrangement there is constant fear here on the part of officers and attendants that some serious accident may happen, as many of the insane convicts are cunning enough to induce weak-minded patients, who have the liberty of the grounds, to bring into the wards articles which may be used as means of escape or assault. The removal of these convicts would relieve to a great extent the present congestion and would promote the general welfare, discipline and the safety of the more worthy class of patients.

#### **EPILEPTIC PATIENTS.**

The insane epileptic is another class of our population that should be specially provided for. An epileptic may at any time become exceedingly dangerous and for the safety of the other patients they should be segregated. It is almost impossible to properly care for this class in a hospital for the insane; and especially is this true in the present crowded condition of this institution. The epileptic is very uncertain and changeable in his mental derangement; very impressionable and impulsive; at times very irritable, quarrelsome, morose and untruthful; at other times, silly and good natured, or depressed and hypochondriacal. The peculiar and unstable mental condition of the epileptic requires that this class of patients should be given constant attention.

The witnessing of a severe epileptic convulsion is very depressing and painful to many of the other inmates, especially to the convalescents. The isolation of epileptics by colonization as done by many States is wise, just, and humane, and this State should be generous enough to properly provide for this epileptic and dependent class of its population.

#### **WARDS FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.**

This Hospital is in need of separate wards for the few tubercular patients that we have here. No institution for the care of the insane is up to date that is not provided with separate departments for the isolation of tubercular cases as soon as the disease is detected.

It is impossible to properly treat this disease in the general wards. Tubercular cases should have plenty of sunlight and air, the best hygienic surroundings, personal attention and proper nourishment. This care cannot be given in the wards among the other inmates. All of the patients, it should be remembered, are sick mentally, and a large portion of them sick both mentally and physically, with a feeble and an inherent weakened constitution which make them very susceptible to tubercular infection.

Anyone who is conversant with the germ theory can readily understand that it is almost impossible to check the spread of this fearfully fatal disease when a ward once becomes infected with tubercular contagion. All of these cases should be properly isolated as soon as the disease is diagnosed or even suspected.

#### **OPEN WARDS.**

We have two open wards, one for the male patients and the other for the female, which allow the milder and convalescent patients outdoor privileges and liberties, and which give them all an unlimited amount of exercise and fresh air. This freedom of the grounds gives these patients strength and improvement both mentally and physically, and they enjoy the pleasant environments of the surroundings. There have

been some who have betrayed the trust, but the number of elopements in this term has been less than previous ones. A number of those occupying the open wards are helpers in and about the various departments of the institution.

#### **FIRE ESCAPES.**

If one would consider the number of helpless beings confined within this institution behind locked doors and barred windows and the calamity that might result from fire, we would deem it absolutely unnecessary to enter into any discussion as to the need of ample means to protect the lives of the inmates. We would recommend the Kirker and Bender fire escape, and will strongly urge upon the Legislature an appropriation of \$2,750 for purchasing two of these escapes for the main building, one for each end.

This fire escape consists of a spiral slide enclosed in a cylindrical tower and is erected a few yards from the building and connected by iron runways through the windows. It is claimed that two hundred people a minute can slide through this escape in absolute safety.

At the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, situated at Glen Ellen, California, a few years ago 178 children were taken from that hospital (during a panic caused by fire, occurring at 2 a. m.) through these escapes without a casualty.

#### **PAROLE PATIENTS.**

Patients that are greatly improved or convalescent are often paroled at the request of relatives or friends. If, after remaining away for thirty or sixty days, they are still improving or have recovered, they are granted their final discharge.

#### **VISITING DAYS.**

The relatives and friends of patients are at liberty to visit the institution and its inmates every day from 10 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., except Sundays. Patients who are seriously ill may be visited at any time. People who for sufficient reason cannot come during the regular hours on visiting days may, by first obtaining consent, visit their friends on Sundays.

#### **FARM AND GARDEN.**

The farm and garden are in good condition and in a high state of cultivation. All kinds of vegetables, hay and grain are produced in quantities abundant for our needs. Every year such portion of the alfalfa land that has become unprofitable is plowed and reseeded. The farm and garden are the most useful and profitable features connected with the Hospital. The greater portion of the work is done by the patients, who are greatly benefited by the outdoor exercise. This work is not compulsory, but many of the inmates are not only willing, but anxious, for outdoor labor. During the coming term it will be necessary to purchase new farming implements, heavy wagons, harnesses, etc.

#### **DAIRY.**

Our herd of fifty dairy cows has done exceedingly well during this term. We have ample supply of both milk and butter.

We have thought best to improve the dairy stock with the Holstein-bred cattle and as a starter to this end there was purchased, about

eighteen months ago, a thoroughbred Holstein bull, but unfortunately this animal died a few weeks ago of some acute ailment. To be able to carry out this desire for pure Holstein dairy cattle and to improve the present herd, we will request an appropriation for this purpose of seven hundred dollars to buy another bull and three or four cows.

The dairy should have a Pasteurizing machine in order to give the inmates pure milk free from bacteria. This sterilizing machine will be installed early in the next term.

#### COMMITMENT REPORTS.

The history of committed patients and the causes of insanity as given in the legal commitment reports are very meager, and they have little or no scientific value. The reasons for this are many.

In our last biennial report we spoke of the injustice done many of the patients by the delay in examining a person alleged to be insane, but nothing has been done to remedy it. These people accused of insanity, but not of crime, continue to be arrested, jailed and treated more like criminals than sick and unfortunate persons. And if these unfortunates are indigents they are often held in long confinement, along with other prisoners, many of low character, to await examination at the convenience, not only of the court, but the board of examining physicians as well.

It has been our experience when in the service of Washoe County, and when a member of the board for the examination of the accused insane, that usually so short a time was devoted to the examination of an accused person and to the taking of the testimony of witnesses, that no reasonable effort could be made in ascertaining the true mental condition with any accuracy, either in reference to the family and personal history, or to the duration of the attack, or to the probable cause of the same. All these are essential in forming an opinion of the case. The results are that many of the commitment reports received at this institution have almost no value from a medical standpoint.

The examining board usually consists of physicians who have had no previous knowledge of these people said to be insane, and who have often slight means of ascertaining the true history of the cases, especially during the short time occupied in these inquests. A number of witnesses with a desire of concealing an inherent family taint will withhold much important information. At these legal examinations the physicians are in a position to ascertain from friends of the accused all important facts relevant to each case that the hospital authority has no means of learning, and facts can be easily obtained if sufficient time, ingenuity and diplomacy are used in questioning the witness who should be most familiar with all the facts relevant to the family history and personality of the person examined. All reticent witnesses desiring to conceal the history of a psychopathic family taint should be frankly told that the information sought is for the patient's benefit and will materially aid, not only in the diagnosis, but in the treatment.

The State's legal commitment blanks should be so constructed and systematically written that the form of questions would cover every subject pertaining to family history, to the personal history, to the remote cause, to the exciting cause of insanity, and to the duration of the present attack, and all peculiarities, thoughts, actions and conduct

of the accused. An accurate and complete statement under these various heads, of each person admitted to this Hospital, is very essential in forming an opinion of the patient.

This information can readily be obtained from friends who are familiar with all facts in reference to health, development and normal characteristics of the person examined and who are most interested in the accused's best welfare. The report should not only give an accurate history of the person under examination, but the grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins; also of the brothers and sisters, and children, if there be any. More particularly, all information should be obtained of the various members of both families with reference to any peculiarities of development, mental and physical, natural temperaments and mental capacities; any unusual attainments, eccentricities or excesses; any prevalent diseases of either branches, particularly phthisis, migraine, epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, asthma, gout, etc.

Some light may also be obtained if definite data be given concerning the cause of deaths in various members of both families—convulsions, tuberculosis, diabetes, Bright's disease, etc. If the courts and the examining physicians would make these examinations more thorough and rigid it would not only help the patients, but materially help us in arriving at a correct opinion of the diagnosis, and perhaps in prognoses, and greatly assist in formulating a method of treatment adopted to each particular case. Otherwise the principal source of information would be from the patient, which may not be always reliable.

If there is found to have been insanity in either branch of the families, near or remote, state relationship, with a full description of each case in reference to outset, course and duration; and give the probable cause and the outcome of each. A complete and accurate history may show a predisposition to mutual disease and is very essential in determining if the cause is acquired or predisposed. The main problem that is solved by a family history is what is born with an individual.

The inherent qualities or family traits are the results of influences which have acted prior to birth. Heredity, no doubt, plays an important role in the majority of the cases of insanity. In some cases, any misfortunes occurring in the life of an individual, such as financial losses, disappointments, deaths of friends, etc., will apparently be the cause, but with an accurate family history there will doubtless be shown an inherent tendency to mental disease. A member of a psychopathic family will often be mentally disturbed by untoward events occurring in life that other persons with a good stable nervous system are able to withstand.

In regard to personal history there should be given any important events that could possibly be attributory causes to insanity that have happened during or since the birth of the individual. Personal characteristics are more the results of environment and education than of heredity. Any sudden change in the normal characteristics of an individual occurring in an incipient mental disorder may be the result of some near or remote serious illness, experience, shock or injury. Ascertain and fully describe especially those that have occurred during the period of growth and development.

Many cases of mental deterioration are due to some accidental causes and are usually slow in progression. State what probably have been

the causes and conditions, hereditary, personal or accidental, that have contributed to the development of this present attack. All physical ailments should be described if there is any apparent relationship between the mental and physical disturbances; for in a person afflicted with an inherent tendency to mental diseases any untoward event or physical ailment may be the exciting cause of insanity.

Mention any recent and sudden change in the person's environments. At the present time, especially in Nevada, any mentally unstable individual may become greatly disturbed by the sudden acquisition of wealth or from financial losses. Environments may play a prominent part in the cause of insanity. Many tainted individuals are able to withstand a mental breakdown by the beneficial effect of good home surroundings, which are healthful and congenial. In this respect the poorer class is unfortunately situated.

If there have been previous attacks of insanity, give dates, course, duration, and outcome of each. State action and conduct during lucid intervals. Narrate all acts and conduct foreign to the normal character. Mention what has been done and said and the thought that makes the person appear to be insane. Always state in each case if the person is considered homicidal, suicidal, aggressive, destructive, or in any way dangerous to self or others, and in what way.

In all cases of recent insanity a speedy and a correct diagnosis, if possible, is very important, inasmuch as the future of these people is at stake, and the earlier an insane person is committed to an institution for treatment the greater is the probability of recovery.

#### MEDICAL.

It is very seldom that an insane person is admitted to this institution who is not suffering from some somatic disease. This disease is sometimes the cause of the insanity, and in other cases the disturbances of the mental faculties so weaken the bodily organisms that they readily yield to pathological forces that under normal conditions would be successfully resisted. Hence, we are always ministering to the wants of people having bodily ailments as well as to those having mental derangements. Each individual case on admittance is given a careful study, if a full and accurate family history can be obtained, as every case of insanity should be treated according to its cause and its peculiar phase. In the treatment of recent cases of insanity the best methods adapted to the history, causes and durations are used to restore to the patients their physical and mental health.

Many of the inmates have been in the institution for years and a large number of them are aged people, and this fact should be given due consideration when reading the death roll and rate. It should also be remembered that many committed here are old people in their dotage, many having passed the three-score years and ten; many had been suffering long before their admission from some somatic diseases, and were near their allotted time on earth; many others, from their long residence here, have passed their allotted time of hospital life.

The friends of the inmates of this institution may rest assured that it is our pleasure and duty to minister to our people's welfare and to carefully guard their safety. Even though many do not recover their reason, they have their life prolonged by the proper care and treatment given them. Even if they enjoyed all the comforts of good homes and

were under the kind and willing attention of devoted friends they could not secure the advantages they receive in this institution devoted to the care of this unfortunate class of humanity. Here they receive all sanitary advantages; proper, wholesome, and well prepared food; constant care of kind attendants; unremitting medical attention—all provided by the State and all so essential to the successful treatment of the insane.

#### DIET.

The dietary for insane people is an important consideration in conducting an institution such as this. The condition of one's stomach makes or breaks the health of people more than any other cause. The improvement in the mental condition of our patients frequently keeps pace with the improvement of their physical health. Well-prepared food, properly served, wholesome and sufficient in quantity, has received our special attention. A thorough knowledge of the proper kind of food served to our inmates is one of the desirable aids in the treatment.

The crowded condition of the institution is most apparent in the dining rooms, and, as far as space would permit, the patients have been classified as to their neatness and table manners. To place a person of refined and cultured manners at a table beside a slobbering dement is not conducive to appetite or to recovery.

#### NECESSITY FOR INCREASED ROOM.

We can not emphasize too strongly the praiseworthy efforts of the last Legislature for making a liberal appropriation for the necessary improvements for the care and comfort of our inmates which were then so urgently needed.

We would deem it advisable at this time to urge the necessity of a liberal appropriation by the next Legislature to provide us with all necessary improvements that will enable us to keep up the accommodation for the insane abreast of the rapid increase in population of the State.

Should the influx of patients to this institution continue, there will soon be a large number of them unprovided for, unless there is ample means made for their reception. Our average daily population has increased more than eight per cent during the last two years. Since this great influx of patients, especially male patients, the wards are overcrowded, and if this increase continues in the ratio to the State's increased population, and we believe it will, our buildings will be so overcrowded before the end of the coming term that it will be impossible to find space for their accommodation, either in the wards or in the dining rooms.

This Hospital has had no appropriation for increased capacity for several years and now the rapidly increasing population calls for an appropriation providing sufficient room to give accommodation for at least one hundred more patients, not that this space is needed at present for this number of patients, but one should always provide for the future need.

We therefore deem it necessary and we respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$60,000 to build an additional wing to the main building, or, what in our opinion would be more preferable, to build an entirely separate building to be used for the accommodation of the female population, of the above capacity.

This additional building would provide sufficient room to enable us to classify the patients, so that the worthy insane would not be compelled to associate with the criminals or with the epileptics; nor the mild-mannered patients with the aggressive or violent ones; nor the acute cases with the chronic demented; nor the filthy with the clean, etc.

It is claimed by the alienist that the criminal insane do not lose their criminal instinct by reason of their insanity, but on the contrary this morbid instinct seems to be more intensified. If this is true, then it is not right or just that our honest and worthy people be compelled to associate with these criminals.

Our epileptics is another class of patients that may become at any moment, without the least warning, exceedingly dangerous, and they are very often disagreeable, quarrelsome and aggressive and should be separated from the other classes.

Classification of patients should be carried further, so that all disagreeable or aggressive patients be not allowed in the same ward with those who are harmless or mild-mannered.

Nevada is years behind the times in housing her worthy insane citizens, her insane convicts, her insane epileptics, and her idiotic and imbecile indigent children, and her indigent dotards in the same wards or even under the same roof.

While it will cost much to build, furnish and maintain this new building, still every dollar judiciously expended will bring us the commendation of all good and worthy citizens.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Dr. Samuel Unsworth, the Chaplain of the institution, has continued to fulfil the duties of his position, for which he has so kindly volunteered. Music, both vocal and instrumental, has been a marked feature of his services. His sermons are highly appreciated and the inmates seemingly take great interest in them. We would suggest that the small sum of \$240 be appropriated by the Legislature as a salary of \$10 per month for the services and holy devotion of this reverend gentleman during the coming two years, services that he has so kindly volunteered for years.

Rev. Father Tubman of Reno and Rev. Father Horgan of Sparks have kindly answered all sick calls to the inmates of their faith with cheerfulness and promptness.

The Rev. A. G. Sawyer of the Baptist Church of Reno has also rendered valuable services to the inmates.

To these reverend gentlemen and their respective choirs we offer our sincere thanks in behalf of the institution and its inmates.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to the publishers of the *Sparks Forum*, *Nevada State Journal*, *Carson Appeal*, and *Elko Independent* for sending copies of their papers gratis for our patients' use.

Thomas Speck still continues to merit commendation for his competent and faithful work in supplying the inmates with comfortable tailor-made clothing and underwear.

Richard Weldon, the carpenter of the institution, is worthy of mention for his valuable service as a skilful mechanic.

Geo. Couch, Thomas Walsh, Gus Van Campen, and John Burke,

assistants to the engineer, are performing skilled labor of great benefit to the institution and deserve thanks for their valuable services.

The charitably inclined people named below have been very kind in sending to this institution papers, magazines, periodicals, and other reading matter for the use of the inmates. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the life of these unfortunates can realize how much good these magazines, papers, etc., do.

The following are the names of the donors: Hon. J. E. Gignoux, Dr. W. L. Kistler, Dr. H. Cameron, H. E. Stewart, E. M. Applegarth, G. H. Taylor, and Mrs. I. E. Hughes (*née* Blakeslee).

We are under many obligations to all employees who have conscientiously and willingly borne their part in our endeavor to bring comfort and relief to the inmates, and we are not unmindful of the support in this respect of your Honorable Board.

Respectfully,

S. C. GIBSON,  
*Superintendent.*



## **In Memoriam.**

---

**JOHN SPARKS, Governor of the State, and Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Care of the Indigent Insane, was, after a lingering illness, called from his earthly labors on May 22, 1908.**

**He was a public-spirited man, prominent in business circles, and a true friend. He was twice elected Governor of the State.**

**He was always zealous in the discharge of his duties, and manifested a great interest in this institution and the welfare of its population.**



**THE RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF A HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.****A Letter of Opinion Thereon.**

By Dr. C. H. HUGHES, St. Louis, Missouri, Editor of *Alienist and Neurologist*.

(The substance of a letter to Hon. Frank B. Jess, Speaker of the Assembly of New Jersey, in response to his inquiry thereon. This letter is here given to answer inquiries on the subject from other sources. Its substance was also included in the author's verbal address at the late Amsterdam Congress.)

"I am pleased, in the interest of humanity, and for the highest welfare of the insane, as I view that welfare from the vantage of a long clinical study of the subject, and personal familiarity with the needs of the insane as to management and care, to respond to your timely and pertinent inquiry.

"It is not often that heads or members of Legislatures, as you are doing, seek the light on this subject from sources of experienced observation. Too many legislators, when the important matter of the right care of the insane is under consideration, like some pseudo-alienistic experts before the courts, draw upon their inner consciousness and substitute fanciful conviction for the judgment of experience.

"The care and cure of the insane is a medical matter. Everything about them, all help coming in contact with them, should conduce to their recovery and comfort. The aim should be cure, rather than hopeless perpetual custody. Cure is economy as well as charity, the greatest of the virtues. Chronic lunatics are great enduring burdens on the State. So that the highest as well as the lowest motives should make the abodes of the insane hospitals, rather than asylums.

"Every influence, discipline of employees, their retention or discharge, the manner of the attendants in speech or action and all other employees who come in contact with the insane, their food, exercise, recreation, diversion, labor, amusement, work, clothing, apartments, reading, music, flowers, etc., as well as medicine, are prescriptions that may tend to promote, retard or prevent recovery. There are some so sensitive to odors that they might almost 'die of a rose in aromatic pain,' and so entombed and enraptured over flowers that their recovery sometimes dates from bouquets they received and the kindly accompanying ministrations of speech and manner.

"The color of a window shade, or carpet or wall, the pictures thereon, the rude or harsh, or sweet, persuasive, melodious speech of physician, or nurse, or visitor, or workman in the hall of a hospital may help or harm patients. There are patients who dread green or who fear red, who like soft, but are harmed by loud, music, as of a military band, etc., etc. Many are moved in tranquil manner by concourse of sweet sounds, and the minds of others are jangled out of tune and harsh in mental movement even by sweetest melody.

"Medical superintendents of right knowledge and experience with the insane would not have the same views as to curative influences as an experienced hospital steward as to the influence of things and environments on patients, and when differences exist as to who should not or should

act upon them, the chief physician's directions should be the supreme, as part of his prescription. The physician-in-chief should have as little business detail thrust upon him as possible, but his authority should be supreme in everything about the patient or concerning him—his food, his sleep and sleeping place, and hours of sleep and time of waking, all management of him, for all these make up the prescription for good or ill of the maimed mind. All goes into the medicine and surgery of the mind as much as the 'sweet oblivious antidote' that 'cleanses the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart' of the miserable melancholic, the morbid-minded hypochondriac or raving brain-racking maniac, and sends them off to restful sleep. The taking of a patient from his home where the mental disease originated and where it is kept active by the causes that produced it in the beginning, is of itself a wise prescription which the humane States write for his benefit. A new and changed environment 'doeth good like a medicine.'

"The nature of insanity—the brain waste being in excess of brain repair—requires tranquilization, diversion, rest and a cleansing out of toxins and the removal of all influences that irritate the brain or tax or poison or embarrass the general system in its fight with the disease, as much as the inflamed eye that must have the light shut from it and the irritation removed, or the sprained or broken limb that requires the rest-securing bandage and splints. There is a surgery and medicine for mind and brain as for the lower body, and science from experience of long skilled observation can 'minister to a mind diseased' and 'raze out the written troubles of the brain.' But to do this well the psychiatric physician should not be impeded in the management of the patient's entire environment, and all the means conducive to cure.

"Because of therapeutic conditions such as these, the statutes of Missouri provide that 'the superintendents of its hospitals for the insane shall be the chief executive officers thereof,' having the care and control of everything connected therewith, subject only to the rules and regulations of the Boards of Managers.

"The State furnishes and the Board provides rules for a steward, treasurer, engineer, florist, gardener, farmer, dairyman, bookkeeper, and under guidance of the Board and its rules and regulations, the chief medical officer regulates the conduct of these subordinate employees in all their relations to the institution and its patients, subject only to the Board's control and the rules it makes for its subordinates.

"It is because everybody and everything about an insane hospital may hurt or harm a patient that medical control and direction should be paramount, as it is in sanitariums or in a hospital ship of the American navy. This does not imply interference with the legitimate work of other employees, but gives medical regulation and control to the chief medical officer for the welfare, and sometimes the salvation, of the sick.

"Methods of meeting, managing and providing for the insane require medical-experienced guidance and control. The inexpert would not always harmonize with the expert in their treatment without supreme medical control in these matters. A carpenter or a plumber may set back certain patients by displaying his tools, so that certain patients have to be put in other parts of the house while certain work, which would appear harmless to the inexperienced, is going on.

"The insane hospital ship should be commanded by a seaworthy captain. He need not himself be an engineer or a boatswain, but he must see that no harm is done to the passengers or cargo and that she sails on the right course.

"The after care of the insane is also an important subject, essential to the converting of convalescence from insanity into sure and permanent recovery, which, because not germane to the inquiry, will not here be trenched upon. Good men, however, familiar with the subject, are taking the matter up and developing right interest in it. If they should leave any word to be said which we think might be further said in the interest of the welfare of the insane, we may later say it.

"In this connection the proposition of the association prepared, presented and published by the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, now the American Medico-Psychological Association, might be read with profit by trustees, States or individuals concerned with the important subject of the care, treatment and general welfare of the insane, either in the United States or in other countries."

THIS PAGE IS BLANK  
IN THE ORIGINAL  
DOCUMENT

---

---

## STATISTICAL TABLES

---

---

THIS PAGE IS BLANK  
IN THE ORIGINAL  
DOCUMENT

TABLE I.

Movements of population—Admissions, discharges, deaths, and elopements.

Months	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths			Elopements		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>1907.</i>												
January	6	1	7	0	1	1	1	0	1			
February	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1			
March	2	0	2	4	0	4	2	0	2			
April	6	4	10	1	1	2	1	0	1			
May	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	3			
June	4	2	6	0	4	4	1	0	1			
July	3	1	4	4	1	5	2	2	4			
August	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0			
September	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1			
October	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	2			
November	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4			
December	2	0	2	1	2	3	2	1	3			
<i>1908.</i>												
January	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1			
February	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0			
March	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1			
April	3	2	5	5	0	5	1	0	1			
May	2	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	1			
June	5	1	6	2	1	3	1	1	2			
July	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2			
August	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	0			
September	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	1	1			
October	5	3	8	0	0	0	5	0	5			
November	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	3			
December	3	1	4	7	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	71	27	98	33	11	44	35	7	42	1	0	1

TABLE II.

Daily average.

Months	Men	Women	Total	Months	Men	Women	Total
<i>1907.</i>				<i>1908.</i>			
January	149.77	50.23	200.00	January	151.45	55.00	206.45
February	150.39	50.43	200.82	February	150.83	55.83	206.75
March	148.23	50.00	198.23	March	154.23	56.38	210.61
April	148.87	52.33	201.20	April	151.77	58.06	209.83
May	150.90	52.58	203.48	May	150.61	58.19	208.80
June	153.43	53.03	206.46	June	151.37	58.00	209.37
July	152.29	53.30	205.59	July	151.61	57.00	208.61
August	151.29	54.45	205.74	August	153.23	57.77	211.00
September	151.00	56.43	207.43	September	155.00	57.00	212.00
October	153.03	57.42	210.45	October	157.03	58.55	215.58
November	152.43	58.00	210.43	November	155.37	60.33	215.70
December	152.97	56.19	209.16	December	164.90	60.35	215.25
Totals					162.17	55.70	207.87

TABLE III.

*Forms of insanity, as given in commitments, for term.*

Forms of insanity.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Dementia.....	21	4	25
Mania.....	11	4	15
Mania, acute.....	7	5	12
Mania, chronic.....	0	0	0
Monomania.....	1	0	1
Melancholia.....	12	2	14
Paranoia.....	6	4	10
Unclassified.....	13	8	21
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE IV.

*Alleged causes of insanity, taken from commitments, during the term.*

Alleged causes.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Menopause.....	0	1	1
Old age and solitude.....	4	1	5
Masturbation.....	3	0	3
Injury to head.....	5	1	6
Overwork, hardship and destitution.....	3	0	3
Hereditary.....	3	5	8
Fever.....	0	1	1
Worry.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	8	2	10
Financial troubles.....	6	1	7
Family troubles.....	0	4	4
Excessive use of drugs.....	1	0	1
Syphilis.....	0	2	2
Brooding over loss of husband.....	0	1	1
Brooding over Haywood trial.....	1	0	1
Electric shock.....	1	0	1
No cause alleged.....	35	8	43
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE V

*Showing the age of those committed during the term.*

Age when admitted.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
From ten to fifteen.....	0	1	1
From fifteen to twenty.....	3	1	4
From twenty to twenty-five.....	6	4	10
From twenty-five to thirty.....	3	4	7
From thirty to thirty-five.....	6	4	10
From thirty-five to forty.....	11	3	14
From forty to forty-five.....	8	2	10
From forty-five to fifty.....	9	1	10
From fifty to fifty-five.....	7	0	7
From fifty-five to sixty.....	4	2	6
From sixty to seventy.....	6	2	8
From seventy to eighty.....	5	1	6
From eighty to ninety.....	2	2	4
From ninety to one hundred and ten.....	1	0	1
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE VI

*Showing duration of disease before admission.*

Period.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Congenital.....	0	3	3
Under one month.....	18	6	24
From one to three months.....	8	2	10
From three months to six months.....	11	6	17
From six to nine months.....	2	1	3
From nine months to one year.....	1	0	1
From one to two years.....	4	2	6
From two to three years.....	3	1	5
From three to four years.....	2	0	2
From four to five years.....	1	1	2
From five to ten years.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	20	3	23
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE VII

*Showing age at which insanity made its first appearance.*

Age.	Men	Women	Total
Under fifteen years	2	3	5
From fifteen to twenty years	1	5	6
From twenty to twenty-five years	4	2	6
From twenty-five to thirty years	2	5	7
From thirty to forty years	13	3	16
From forty to fifty years	13	2	15
From fifty to sixty years	9	2	11
From sixty to seventy years	6	2	8
From seventy to eighty years	2	2	4
From eighty to ninety years	0	1	1
From ninety to one hundred and ten years	1	0	1
Unknown	18	3	21
Totals	71	27	98

TABLE VIII.

*Occupations of those admitted during the term.*

Occupations.	Men	Women	Total
Painters	1	0	1
Blacksmiths	1	0	1
Carpenters	2	0	2
Farmers	7	0	7
Miners	10	0	10
Housewives		18	18
Laborers	20	0	20
Prostitutes		1	1
Upholaterers	1	0	1
Attorneys	1	0	1
Stonemason	1	0	1
Telegraph operators	1	0	1
Brickmason	1	0	1
Teamsters	3	0	3
Machinist	1	0	1
Waitress	0	1	1
Prospectors	5	0	5
Shepherders	3	0	3
Gamblers	3	0	3
Stonecutter	1	0	1
Clerk	1	0	1
Domestic	0	1	1
Electrician	1	0	1
Printer	1	0	1
Unknown	6	6	12
Totals	71	27	98

TABLE IX.

*Residence, by counties, of patients admitted during the term.*

Counties.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Churchill.....	1	0	1
Elko.....	5	1	6
Esmeralda.....	8	1	9
Eureka.....	4	0	4
Humboldt.....	10	6	16
Lander.....	5	1	6
Lincoln.....	1	0	1
Lyon.....	2	1	3
Nye.....	8	4	12
Ormsby.....	2	0	2
Storey.....	4	1	5
Washoe.....	19	11	30
White Pine.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE X.

*Nativity of those admitted during the term.*

Nativity.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Ireland.....	5	1	6
United States.....	33	19	52
Italy.....	5	0	5
Scotland.....	1	1	2
Finland.....	2	0	2
Switzerland.....	2	1	3
Prussia.....	1	0	1
Spain.....	3	0	3
Canada.....	4	2	6
China.....	1	1	2
Portugal.....	1	0	1
France.....	2	0	2
Austria.....	1	0	1
Mexico.....	1	0	1
Denmark.....	2	0	2
England.....	3	1	4
Sweden.....	1	0	1
Hawaii.....	0	1	1
Unknown.....	3	0	3
Totals.....	71	27	98

## REPORT OF HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

TABLE XI

*Showing civil conditions of those admitted during the term.*

Civil conditions.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Single.....	35	5	40
Married.....	20	19	39
Widowed.....	10	3	13
Unknown.....	6	0	6
Totals.....	71	27	98

TABLE XII.

*History and duration of cases of recovery discharged during the term.*

Duration.	Duration before admission.			Hospital residence.			Whole period of attack.		
	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Under one month.....	10	6	16	0	2	2	0	0	0
One to three months.....	3	1	4	11	4	15	6	4	10
Three to six months.....	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
Six to twelve months.....	1	1	2	8	1	9	4	2	6
One to two years.....	0	0	0	8	2	10	3	2	5
Two to five years.....	4	0	4	2	1	3	6	0	6
Five to fifteen years.....	4	0	4	2	0	2	5	0	5
Unknown.....	8	2	10	0	0	0	8	2	10
Totals.....	33	11	44	33	11	44	33	11	44

TABLE XIII

*Showing duration of treatment of those discharged as recovered during the term.*

Asylum residence.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Less than one month.....	0	2	2
From one to three months.....	11	4	15
From three to six months.....	2	1	3
From six months to one year.....	8	1	9
From one to two years.....	8	2	10
From two to five years.....	2	1	3
From five to ten years.....	2	0	2
Totals.....	33	11	44

TABLE XIV

Showing duration of cases of those who died during the term.

Duration.	Before admission.			Hospital residence.			Entire duration.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under one month	4	0	4	5	1	6	1	0	1
One to three months	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
Three to six months	5	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	1
Six to nine months	2	0	2	3	1	4	2	0	2
Nine months to one year	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
One to two years	1	1	2	5	1	6	3	2	5
Two to three years	2	2	4	3	0	3	1	0	1
Three to five years	4	2	6	1	0	1	4	1	5
Five to ten years	2	0	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Ten to twenty years	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Twenty to thirty years	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3
Thirty to fifty years	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1
Unknown	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Totals	35	7	42	35	7	42	35	7	42

TABLE XV

Showing duration of Hospital residence of those who died during the term.

Asylum residence.	Men	Women	Total
Less than one month	5	1	6
From one to three months	2	0	2
From three to six months	1	1	2
From six to nine months	3	1	4
From nine months to one year	2	0	2
From one to two years	5	1	6
From two to three years	5	0	5
From three to five years	1	0	1
From five to ten years	3	1	4
From ten to twenty years	1	2	3
From twenty to thirty years	1	0	1
From thirty to fifty years	6	0	6
Totals	35	7	42

TABLE XVI

*Showing the cause of death of those who died during the term.*

Cause of death.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Paresis	8	0	8
La grippe	0	1	1
Syphilis	3	0	3
Blood poisoning	1	0	1
Pneumonia	6	0	6
Exhaustion of insanity	3	2	5
Heart disease	1	2	3
Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Senility	6	1	7
Exhaustion from fractured hip	1	0	1
Acute mania with chorea	1	0	1
Hemorrhage of stomach	0	1	1
Apoplexy	2	0	2
Meningitis	1	0	1
Totals	35	7	42

TABLE XVII

*Giving the age at death of those who died during the term.*

Age at death.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Under twenty years	1	0	1
From twenty to thirty years	0	0	0
From thirty to forty years	4	3	7
From forty to forty-five years	4	0	4
From forty-five to fifty years	0	0	0
From fifty to fifty-five years	4	0	4
From fifty-five to sixty years	3	1	4
From sixty to sixty-five years	4	1	5
From sixty-five to seventy years	4	0	4
From seventy to eighty years	7	1	8
From eighty to ninety years	4	1	5
Totals	35	7	42

TABLE XVIII

Showing average number of patients employed, and how.

Months.	How employed.									Average popu- lation.....
	Laundry.....	Kitchen.....	Dining-room.....	Halls.....	Needlework.....	Grounds, trim and garden.....	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....	
<i>1907.</i>										
January.....	11.03	8.39	16.90	39.61	12.97	22.00	79.00	31.90	110.90	290.00
February.....	11.46	8.54	16.86	41.18	12.85	21.89	80.71	32.07	112.78	200.82
March.....	11.32	8.00	16.48	41.97	12.42	21.45	80.29	31.35	111.64	198.23
April.....	11.63	8.00	16.20	42.00	12.60	21.93	80.90	31.46	112.36	201.20
May.....	12.97	8.00	15.71	41.96	12.89	22.06	81.07	32.52	113.59	203.48
June.....	12.10	8.00	15.30	42.43	12.00	21.93	80.90	30.86	111.76	206.46
July.....	12.03	7.29	15.77	42.52	11.84	21.93	80.06	31.32	111.38	205.59
August.....	11.29	6.97	15.74	42.88	12.06	22.00	79.97	30.97	110.94	205.74
September.....	11.47	6.53	15.83	42.97	11.63	22.93	80.43	30.93	111.36	207.43
October.....	12.03	7.09	16.23	43.68	12.90	22.19	80.09	34.03	114.12	210.45
November.....	11.66	6.93	15.90	44.00	13.90	21.77	79.70	34.46	114.16	210.43
December.....	11.35	6.00	16.03	42.65	12.55	21.00	77.13	32.45	109.58	209.16
<i>1908.</i>										
January.....	11.45	6.00	16.68	41.13	12.71	19.64	74.42	33.19	107.61	206.45
February.....	11.45	6.00	16.83	41.10	12.68	17.69	72.24	33.51	105.75	206.75
March.....	11.81	6.22	16.58	41.03	12.26	17.26	71.74	33.42	105.16	201.61
April.....	11.33	6.10	16.46	41.10	12.18	16.46	70.53	33.10	103.63	209.83
May.....	10.84	4.90	15.97	41.13	12.26	14.83	67.48	32.45	99.93	208.80
June.....	11.47	6.26	14.97	41.03	13.00	14.90	69.10	32.53	101.63	209.37
July.....	10.71	6.94	13.97	41.16	12.93	14.80	68.87	31.64	100.51	208.61
August.....	10.64	6.87	15.03	40.84	12.38	14.75	68.71	31.80	100.51	211.00
September.....	11.20	7.00	14.10	40.24	11.90	16.23	69.77	30.90	100.67	212.00
October.....	10.84	7.23	14.55	41.00	11.51	15.61	69.16	31.58	100.74	215.58
November.....	9.00	7.10	15.13	41.87	10.53	13.27	65.33	31.57	96.90	215.70
December.....	8.58	6.51	15.26	41.71	10.84	13.00	64.61	31.29	95.90	215.25
Totals.....	11.54	6.95	15.77	41.72	12.32	18.81	74.67	32.14	106.81	207.87

TABLE XIX.  
General statistics and movement of population for 1907 and 1908.

	Men	Women	Total
Patients remaining over December 31, 1906	147	51	198
Admitted during the term of 1907 and 1908	71	27	98
Whole number treated during the term	218	78	296
Decrease in population during the term	68	17	85
	150	59	209
<i>Decrease in population during the term.</i>			
Eloped	1	0	1
Discharged, recovered	28	11	39
Discharged, improved	5	0	5
Died during the term	35	7	42
Total decrease in population during the term	69	18	87
Maximum number within term (average)	155.37	61.33	215.70
Minimum number within the term	148.23	50.00	198.23
Daily average of patients during the term	152.17	55.70	207.87
Percentage of recoveries to total number admitted			44.89
Percentage of deaths to total number admitted			42.85
Percentage of recoveries to total number treated			14.76
Percentage of deaths to total number treated			14.19
<i>Movements of population from opening of Hospital on July 1, 1882.</i>			
Total number of admissions			1,044
Total number of discharges			410
Total number of deaths			394
Percentage of deaths to total number of admissions			37.74

TABLE XX.

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

Term.	Gains, admissions.			Losses, discharges, etc.			Daily averages.			Per capita cost per day, whole.	Per capita cost per day, maintenance.	Superintendents.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
January 1, 1882.....	117	31	148							Cents.	Cents.	
December 31, 1882.....	20	3	23	27	4	81			114.65	89.00	74.00	A. Dawson, M.D.
1883 and 1884.....	62	16	78	50	8	58	114.80	85.18	149.98	79.80	67.50	S. Bishop, M.D.
1885 and 1886.....	48	7	55	47	7	54	121.66	88.64	159.70	69.92	62.91	S. Bishop, M.D.
1887 and 1888.....	49	8	57	41	10	51	124.63	87.10	161.73	80.91	63.96	S. Bishop, M.D.
1889 and 1890.....	50	14	64	43	7	50	134.84	89.24	174.08	65.33	67.37	S. Bishop, M.D.
January and February, 1891.....	2	0	2	2	0	2	138.59	43.00	184.59	81.86	64.87	S. Bishop, M.D.
March 1, 1891, to December 31, 1892.....	54	12	66	51	15	66	141.34	42.72	184.06	61.77	49.26	G. H. Thoma, M.D.
1893 and 1894.....	46	18	64	41	14	55	143.53	43.50	187.03	50.34		G. H. Thoma, M.D.
1895 and 1896.....	48	17	65	46	16	62	148.51	44.70	193.11	48.17		H. Bergstein, M.D.
1897 and 1898.....	40	22	62	49	19	68	146.10	48.05	194.15	49.19		H. Bergstein, M.D.
1899 and 1900.....	34	12	46	38	11	49	134.13	48.43	182.56	62.01		W. H. Patterson, M.D.
1901 and 1902.....	47	18	65	38	10	48	137.88	61.92	189.80	50.79		W. H. Patterson, M.D.
1903 and 1904.....	88	18	56	52	17	69	140.27	57.50	197.77	52.72		{ W. H. Patterson, M.D.
1905 and 1906.....	70	21	91	52	27	79	136.23	52.58	188.81	53.91		{ S. C. Gibson, M.D.
1907 and 1908.....	71	27	98	69	17	86	152.17	55.70	207.87	58.12		{ S. C. Gibson, M.D.

TABLE XXI.

*Causes of insanity, as given in commitments, of those remaining in Hospital at close of term.*

Causes of insanity.	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Solitary life.....	1	0	1
Alcoholism.....	9	3	12
Masturbation.....	16	0	16
Injury to head.....	10	1	11
Worry.....	2	0	2
Religion.....	0	1	1
Fever.....	0	2	2
Hereditary.....	13	9	22
Lead poisoning.....	3	0	3
Family and business troubles.....	4	3	7
Failure in mining.....	1	2	3
Disappointment in love.....	1	0	1
Overexertion.....	4	0	4
Loss of money.....	5	0	5
Old age.....	0	1	1
Epilepsy.....	2	3	5
Death of husband.....	0	2	2
Puerperal state.....	0	1	1
Uterine complications.....	0	2	2
La grippe.....	0	2	2
Stomach trouble.....	0	1	1
Birth of child.....	0	2	2
Prenatal impression of mother.....	0	1	1
Syphilis.....	0	2	2
Unknown.....	78	23	101
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>210</b>

TABLE XXII.

*Form of mental diseases of those remaining in the Hospital at close of term.*

	Men.....	Women.....	Total.....
Mania.....	13	6	19
Mania, acute.....	3	1	4
Mania, recurrent.....	2	1	3
Mania, chronic.....	26	2	28
Melancholia, simple.....	17	6	23
Melancholia, acute.....	3	1	4
Melancholia, chronic.....	14	10	24
Dementia.....	17	10	27
Dementia, paralytic.....	6	0	6
Dementia, terminal.....	11	4	15
Paranoia.....	22	5	27
Idiocy.....	4	4	8
Epilepsy with insanity.....	2	2	4
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	2	3	5
Toxic.....	1	0	1
Unclassified.....	6	6	12
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>210</b>

TABLE XXIII

Showing duration of disease before admission.

Period.	For the term.			At close of term.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Congenital	0	3	3	0	4	4
Under one month	18	6	24	31	13	44
One to three months	8	2	10	25	10	35
Three to six months	11	6	17	15	2	17
Six to nine months	2	1	3	3	3	6
Nine months to one year	1	0	1	0	6	6
One to two years	4	2	6	16	6	22
Two to three years	3	1	4	12	4	16
Three to four years	2	0	2	6	4	10
Four to five years	1	1	2	3	0	3
Five to six years	0	1	1	3	2	5
Six to ten years	1	1	2	0	2	2
Ten to twenty years	0	0	0	3	1	4
Unknown	20	3	23	32	4	36
Totals	71	27	98	149	61	210

TABLE XXIV

Showing occupation of those in Hospital at close of term.

Occupation.	Men	Women	Total
Machinist	1	0	1
Printer	1	0	1
Telegraph operator	1	0	1
Butchers	2	0	2
Miters	17	0	17
Laborers	58	0	58
Shoemaker	1	0	1
Harnessmaker	1	0	1
Seaman	1	0	1
Sheepherders	5	0	5
Blacksmiths	4	0	4
Engineers	2	0	2
Farmers	12	0	12
Carpenters	5	0	5
Cooks	4	0	4
Millman	1	0	1
Stonecutter	1	0	1
Prospector	1	0	1
Packer	1	0	1
Tinsmith	1	0	1
Coalburners	3	0	3
Daryman	1	0	1
Teamsters	2	0	2
Domestics	0	7	7
Housewives	0	39	39
Woodchoppers	4	0	4
Gamblers	2	0	2
Tailor	1	0	1
No occupation given	16	15	31
Totals	149	61	210

TABLE XXV.

*Representation by counties at close of term.*

Counties.	Men	Women	Total
Churchill	1	0	1
Douglas	3	1	4
Elko	12	3	15
Esmeralda	9	2	11
Eureka	14	2	16
Humboldt	14	4	18
Lander	6	2	8
Lincoln	4	1	5
Lyon	9	3	12
Nye	6	5	11
Ormsby	20	5	25
Storey	13	14	27
Washoe	33	18	51
White Pine	5	1	6
Totals	149	61	210

TABLE XXVI.

*Nativity of patients in Hospital at close of term.*

Nativity.	Men	Women	Total
United States of America	48	29	77
Australia	2	0	2
Canada	8	2	10
China	5	2	7
Denmark	9	1	10
England	5	4	9
Germany	10	4	14
Ireland	14	11	25
Italy	16	1	17
Mexico	2	1	3
Norway	1	0	1
Portugal	2	0	2
Prussia	1	0	1
Spain	5	0	5
Sweden	5	0	5
Switzerland	6	1	7
Austria	1	0	1
Hawaii	0	1	1
Unknown	9	4	13
Totals	149	61	210

TABLE XXVII

Showing civil condition of those in Hospital at close of term.

Civil condition.	Men	Women	Totals
Married.....	27	31	58
Single.....	112	14	126
Divorced.....	0	1	1
Widowed.....	0	9	9
Widowers.....	1	0	1
Unknown.....	9	6	15
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>149</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>210</b>

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Male Department—Articles made during the term of 1907 and 1908.

Articles.	No.
Shirts.....	266
Undershirts.....	277
Drawers.....	332
Overalls.....	327
Coats.....	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,205</b>

## MATRON'S REPORT.

RENO, NEVADA, January 1, 1909.

DR. S. C. GIBSON, *Superintendent of Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases.*

DEAR SIR: Please find in the following a report of the work done in the sewing rooms and wards during the years 1907 and 1908:

Articles.		Articles.	
Aprons, kitchen.....	54	Brought forward.....	1,496
Aprons, gingham.....	153	Sheets, double.....	25
Aprons, muslin.....	100	Sheets, single.....	348
Aprons, ticking.....	12	Straight jackets.....	6
Candy bags.....	500	Skirts, outing.....	12
Bags, laundry.....	18	Skirts, muslin.....	12
Comforters, extra quality.....	100	Skirts, flannelette.....	73
Curtains, long.....	60	Straw ticks.....	54
Curtains, sash.....	12	Ticks for hair mattresses.....	38
Curtains, transom.....	12	Sofa pillows.....	12
Corset covers.....	12	Towels, roller.....	141
Chemise.....	48	Towels, dish.....	75
Drawers, muslin.....	30	Toilet sets.....	2
Dresses, outing.....	15	Wrappers.....	100
Dresses, calico.....	14	Waist, shirt.....	12
Dresses, strong.....	32	Waists, under.....	12
Garters.....	144	Pillow covers, ticking.....	36
Night dresses, muslin.....	18	Pillow cases.....	518
Night dresses, flannelette.....	60	Table cloths, large.....	9
Night caps.....	6	Table cloths, small.....	6
Napkins, linen.....	48	Table covers.....	36
Napkins, crash.....	48		
Carried forward.....	1,496	Total.....	3,024

In addition to the above articles many were made over and repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

MISS ROSE McCAFFREY, *Matron.*

---

---

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

---

---

THIS PAGE IS BLANK  
IN THE ORIGINAL  
DOCUMENT

STATEMENT I.  
State Indigent Insane Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
To appropriation.....		\$90,000.00
To board—Maintenance of patients.....		1,745.00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$91,745.00</b>
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By support.....	\$72,607.91	
By repairs and improvements.....	7,479.71	
By transportation.....	3,638.40	
By insurance.....	210.00	
		89,936.02
<b>Total to credit of fund, December 31, 1908.</b> .....		<b>\$1,808.98</b>

STATEMENT II.  
Distribution by departments.

Administration (Superintendent's and Supervisor's salaries).....	\$8,200.00
Board.....	22,641.51
Dairy.....	1,125.38
Dispensary.....	443.00
Fire and lights.....	11,761.65
Farm and garden.....	5,639.16
Insurance.....	210.00
Laundry.....	1,455.09
Ornamental, grounds.....	1,128.71
Repairs.....	7,479.71
Superintendent's residence.....	772.57
Transportation.....	3,638.40
Wards.....	25,882.84
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$89,936.02</b>

## STATEMENT III.

*Supplies purchased during the term.*

Bacon and ham	\$667.97
Baking powder, cream tartar, etc.	129.98
Beans and peas	83.30
Beef	4,953.45
Bed ticking	89.00
Boots and shoes	790.40
Books and papers	53.55
Board visits and official transportation	164.90
Blankets and quilts	232.35
Brooms and brushes	178.30
Butter and cheese	250.14
Carpets and rugs	193.20
Clothing and hats	1,294.40
Chocolate and cocoanut	61.11
Coffee and tea	1,560.48
Committed patients	3,489.20
Corn and oat meal	232.45
Crockery and glassware	125.27
Crackers	102.63
Curtains and blinds	67.25
Denim and shirting	610.46
Discharged patients	51.50
Disinfectants	183.60
Dressed turkey	123.71
Drugs and surgical supplies	389.50
Dress goods	191.01
Dusters	25.00
Dry goods and notions	825.76
Eggs	225.70
Electrical goods	472.23
Fish and oysters	618.54
Flavoring extracts	75.55
Flour	3,446.07
Freight and express	1,611.75
Fresh fruit, candy and nuts	675.32
Fruit, canned and dried	1,123.97
Furniture	89.30
Grain and feed	785.11
Garden seeds	99.75
Grass seeds	23.25
Hose and rubber goods	177.23
Harness and harness repairs	145.75
Ice	142.45
Insurance	210.00
Hardware	469.69
Lard	137.35
Locks	110.30
Lights and fixtures	196.37
Lime, cement and plaster	87.17
Liquor	96.80
Lubricants	145.75
Lumber	566.65
Machinery	101.48
Macaroni	163.30
Mattresses	134.66
Matting and mats	6.65
Miscellaneous labor	329.26
Miscellaneous supplies	218.99
Muslin and sheeting	482.00
Olive oil and condiments	216.48
Plated ware and optical goods	39.25
Paints, oils, glass, etc.	864.34
Pipe and pipe fittings	190.31
Returned escapes	60.25
Rice and cracked wheat	218.75
Rolled oats and pearl barley	100.93
Rope, twine and sacks	101.71
Salt	97.73
Sole leather	35.08
Amount carried forward	\$32,287.02

## STATEMENT III—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....	\$32,287.02
Soap, lye, etc.....	484.40
Spittoons and urinals.....	66.55
Spoons and cutlery.....	51.10
Spices and pepper.....	101.51
Starch.....	85.56
Stabling.....	15.50
Stationery and printing.....	158.40
Sugar.....	1,415.03
Telephone, telegrams, and stamps.....	193.30
Table cloth and napkins.....	124.17
Thread and yarn.....	62.35
Tinware and agateware.....	249.65
Towels and toweling.....	57.33
Tobacco.....	1,576.48
Transportation of choir.....	10.10
Vegetables, fresh.....	76.81
Vegetables, canned.....	140.05
Vehicles.....	257.50
Vinegar.....	40.30
Woolen dress goods.....	84.33
Wood, coal and fuel oil.....	10,085.56
Linoleum.....	11.50
Trees, plants, etc.....	18.00
Salaries.....	41,728.19
Syrup.....	555.26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$89,936.02</b>

## STATEMENT IV.

*Inventory of property on hand December 31, 1908, as per the books of the Hospital by departments.*

Board.....	\$1,323.50
Dairy.....	154.25
Dispensary.....	310.00
Fire and lights.....	10,784.60
Farm and garden.....	10,332.20
Insurance.....	210.00
Laundry.....	1,401.02
Repairs.....	467.96
Superintendent's residence.....	1,326.80
Wards.....	18,767.24
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$51,077.57</b>

## STATEMENT V.

Stock slaughtered. Value computed at current prices.

Cows (2) 887 pounds.....	\$53.22
Calves (63) 5,225 pounds.....	522.50
Hogs (104) 14,746 pounds.....	1,843.25
Turkeys (55).....	192.50
Chickens (304).....	219.00
Ducks (50).....	37.50
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$2,867.97</b>

## STATEMENT VI.

Farm and Garden.

<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1907—To personal property as per inventories as follows:		
Machinery and tools.....	\$876.05	
Vehicles.....	1,091.50	
Harness and robes.....	231.63	
Hay.....	875.00	
Poultry.....	372.60	
Dairy equipments.....	154.25	
Live stock.....	3,848.00	
<b>Total expenditures</b> .....		<b>\$7,049.03</b>
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5,699.16</b>
<i>Creditor.</i>		
Products raised as follows (values hereto attached, computed at prices current at time of gathering or using):		
<i>Vegetables—</i>		
Asparagus, 3,000 pounds.....	\$150.00	
Beets, 14,000 pounds.....	140.00	
Cauliflower, 500 heads.....	50.00	
Celery, 6,000 bunches.....	500.00	
Carrots, 20,000 pounds.....	200.00	
Egg plant, 300 pounds.....	15.00	
Lettuce, 2,000 dozen.....	400.00	
Onions, green.....	300.00	
Onions, dry, 20,000 pounds.....	300.00	
Parsnips, 7,000 pounds.....	70.00	
Peppers, green, 500 pounds.....	100.00	
Radishes, 1,500 bunches.....	37.50	
Rhubarb, 700 pounds.....	28.00	
Rutabagas, 12,000 pounds.....	120.00	
Squashes and pumpkins, 11,000 pounds.....	110.00	
Turnips, 20,000 pounds.....	200.00	
Potatoes, 260,000 pounds.....	2,600.00	
Tomatoes, 2,000 pounds.....	80.00	
Corn, 1,600 dozen.....	320.00	
<i>Hay—</i>		<b>\$5,720.50</b>
Hay, alfalfa and timothy.....		4,500.00
<i>Dairy—</i>		<b>7,008.00</b>
Milk, 48,700 gallons.....		
<i>Stock slaughtered—</i>		
Cows (2) 887 pounds.....	53.22	
Veal (63) 5,225 pounds.....	522.50	
Pork (104) 14,746 pounds.....	1,843.25	
<i>Poultry—</i>		<b>2,418.97</b>
Turkeys, 55.....	\$192.50	
Chickens, 304.....	219.00	
Ducks, 50.....	37.50	
Eggs, 3,650 dozen.....	1,185.00	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>1,644.00</b>
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$21,291.47</b>

## STATEMENT VI—Continued.

<i>Creditor.</i>		
December 31, 1908—By value of the products as above.....		\$21,291.47
December 31, 1908—By inventories of personal property:		
Machinery .....	815.85	
Vehicles .....	1,111.50	
Harness, robes, etc. ....	286.25	
Poultry .....	267.60	
Dairy .....	154.25	
Live stock .....	3,997.00	
		\$27,823.92
<i>Debtor.</i>		
To inventories and expenditures as above.....	\$12,748.19	
Deduct board of farm and garden employees (no account of same in Hospital books) 116 months at \$15 per month.....	1,740.00	
		14,488.19
Profit .....		\$13,335.73

## STATEMENT VII.

*Farm Contingent Fund.*

<i>Debtor.</i>		
January 1, 1907—To cash on hand.....	\$428.56	
To cash from sale of 9 tons of hay.....	144.00	
To cash from rent of State Park, 1906, 1907, and 1908.....	1,050.00	
To cash from sale of 1 boar.....	28.60	
To cash from sale of 5,565 pounds of hogs.....	445.20	
To cash for meals from non-resident employee.....	26.00	
To cash from sale of old pipe.....	101.44	
To cash from sale of 1 old bull.....	30.00	
To cash from sale of 3 old bath tubs.....	3.00	
To cash from sale of 1 stag hog.....	17.55	
To cash from sale of 2 pigs.....	12.00	
To cash from land rent.....	2.00	
To cash from sale of calf hides.....	24.37	
To cash from pasture rent.....	50.00	
To cash from sale of 12,820 pounds of potatoes.....	256.40	
		\$2,619.12
<i>Creditor.</i>		
By cash paid for switching one car of wood.....	\$2.50	
By cash paid for typewriting.....	20.00	
By cash paid for 1906 Christmas trees.....	5.00	
By cash paid for 200 young chicks.....	15.05	
By cash paid for setting eggs.....	6.00	
By cash paid for 3 milch cows.....	120.00	
By cash paid Park Association for pasture.....	100.00	
By cash paid for chicken feed.....	2.00	
By cash paid for 1 pair pants for police officer, destroyed by patient.....	10.00	
By cash paid for 2 cords of wood.....	20.00	
By cash paid for separator extras.....	6.33	
By cash paid for breeding mare.....	20.00	
By cash paid for rubber stamps.....	3.00	
By cash paid for 1 Holstein bull.....	100.00	
By cash paid for advertising.....	34.50	
By cash paid for Christmas trees (1907).....	5.00	
By cash paid for horse clipping.....	3.50	
By cash paid for rent of portable engine.....	15.50	
By cash paid for horseshoeing.....	46.00	
By cash paid for sheet music.....	4.65	
By cash paid for 1 Berkshire boar.....	20.00	
By cash paid for 1 book.....	1.80	
By cash paid for garden seeds.....	35.55	
By cash paid for recovery of 2 stray horses.....	14.00	
By cash paid for veterinary work.....	5.00	
Carried forward.....		\$615.38

## STATEMENT VII—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$615.38	
By cash paid for incubator lamps.....	1.75	
By cash paid for 1 brooder.....	5.00	
By cash paid for 100 pounds of alfalfa seed.....	15.00	
By cash paid for 1/4 dozen mop wringers.....	18.90	
By cash paid for 8 loads of straw.....	18.00	
By cash paid for 70,942 pounds of small spuds.....	174.03	
By cash paid for 576 loads of malt.....	621.00	
By cash paid for 130 1/2 days' labor harvesting.....	239.75	
By cash paid for 1,380 pounds of seed oats.....	31.05	
Cash balance on hand December 31, 1906.....		\$1,739.86
		879.26
		<b>\$2,619.12</b>

## STATEMENT VIII.

Prepared articles of food made from products of Hospital farm.

Lard, pounds.....	2,050	String beans, gallons.....	320
Pickles, gallons.....	320	Sauerkraut, gallons.....	320
Tomatoes, gallons.....	75		

## STATEMENT IX.

Patients' Deposit Fund.

<i>Debtor.</i>			
January 1, 1907—To cash on hand.....	\$1,636.46		
To cash received from patients during 1907.....	184.55		
			\$1,821.01
<i>Creditor.</i>			
By cash disbursed for patients during 1907.....			139.40
Cash in fund December 31, 1907.....			\$1,681.61
<i>Debtor.</i>			
January 1, 1908—To cash on hand.....	\$1,681.61		
To cash received from patients during 1908.....	117.70		
			\$1,799.31
<i>Creditor.</i>			
By cash disbursed for patients during 1908.....	\$90.88		
By cash deposited with State Treasurer.....	1,703.43		1,794.31
Cash in fund December 31, 1908.....			\$5.00

