

Thirteenth annual report of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania : for the year ending September 30th, 1906 South Mountain.

Contributors

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Thirteenth Annual Report

State Asylum

**for the Chronic
Insane of Pennsylvania**

1906


**FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1906**

**South Mountain
Wernersville Post Office**

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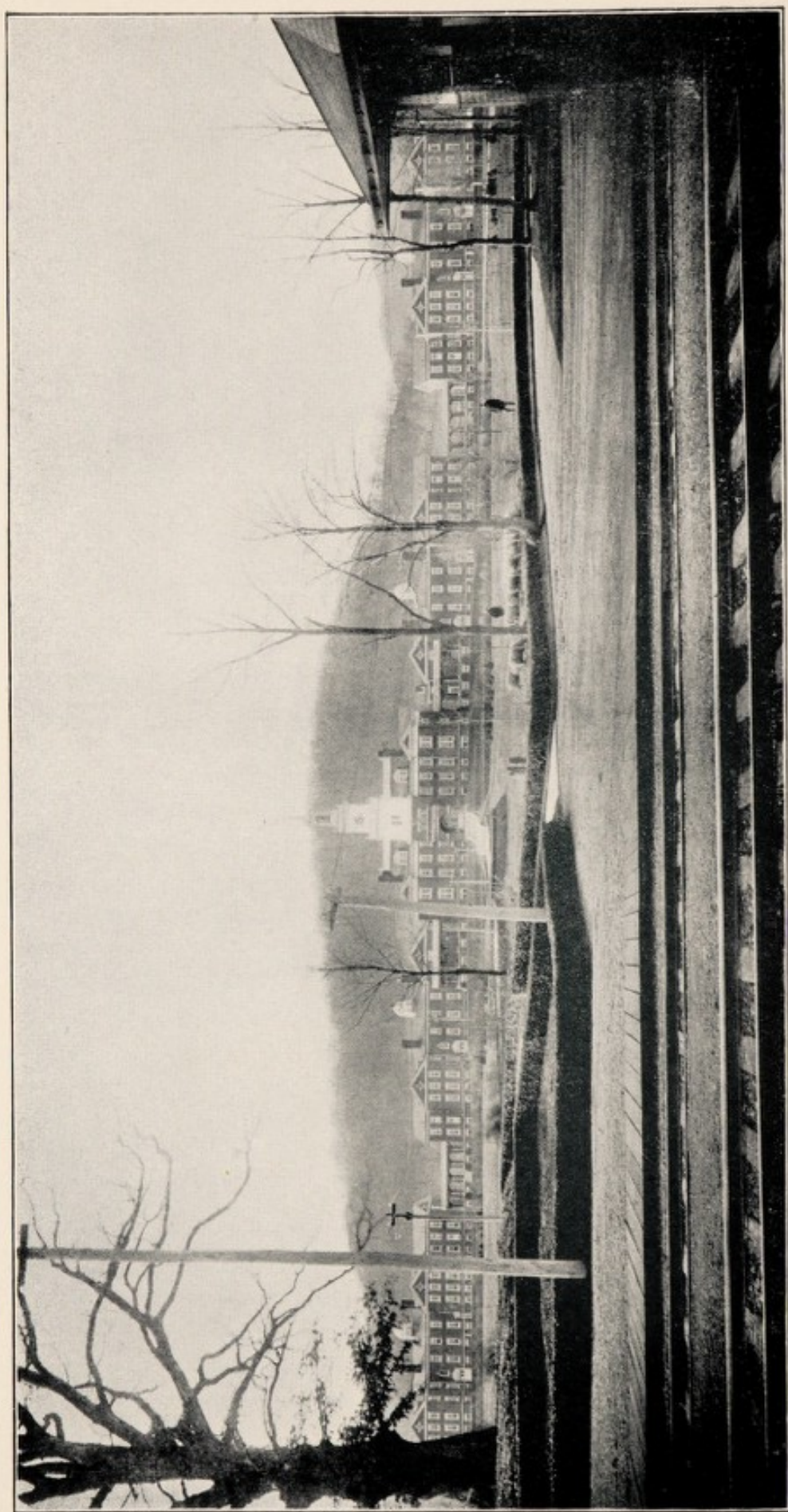


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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE ASYLUM
FOR
THE CHRONIC INSANE
OF PENNSYLVANIA

For the Year Ending September 30, 1906

SOUTH MOUNTAIN



Press of
REPORT PUBLISHING COMPANY
Lebanon, Penn'a

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HENRY M. DECHERT . . .	<i>President</i> . .	Philadelphia.
JACOB M. SHENK . . .	<i>Treasurer</i> . .	Lebanon.
JOSEPH L. LEMBERGER . . .	<i>Secretary</i> . .	Lebanon.
SAVERY BRADLEY		Philadelphia.
WALTER T. BRADLEY		Philadelphia.
HORACE BROCK		Lebanon.
J. B. KREMER		Philadelphia.
THOMAS P. MERRITT		Reading.
THOMAS C. ZIMMERMAN		Reading.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SAMUEL SMITH HILL, M.D. .	Superintendent.
ALDEN B. McDONALD, M.D. .	First Assistant Physician.
LUCIA WHEELER, M.D. . . .	Second Assistant Physician.
THOS. C. BRICKER	Steward.
ANNA KING	Matron.
FRANCIS B. OWEN	Chief Clerk.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Physicians.

WM. M. GUILFORD, M.D.	Lebanon.
WM. F. MUHLENBERG, M.D.	Reading.
D. L. EDSALL, M.D.	Philadelphia.
SAMUEL W. MORTON, M.D.	Philadelphia.
THOMAS S. STEWART, M.D.	Philadelphia.

Surgeons.

DEFOREST WILLARD, M.D.	Philadelphia.
D. B. D. BEAVER, M.D.	Reading.
EDWARD MARTIN, M.D.	Philadelphia.
JAMES C. CARPENTER, M.D.	Pottsville.

Neurologists.

WHARTON SINKLER, M.D.	Philadelphia.
CHARLES K. MILLS, M.D.	Philadelphia.
JAS. HENDRIE LLOYD, M.D.	Philadelphia.
FRANCIS X. DERCUM, M.D.	Philadelphia.

Gynecologists.

CHAS. P. NOBLE, M.D.	Philadelphia.
CAROLINE M. PURNELL, M.D.	Philadelphia.

Ophthalmologist.

CHARLES A. OLIVER, M.D.	Philadelphia.
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

To His Excellency, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor, the Senate and House of Representatives and the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania present their Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1906.

The number of patients in the Asylum on October 1st, 1905, was: men, 599; women, 203; total, 802.

During the year there were admitted: men, 10; women, 8; died: men, 12; women, 5. Transferred to other hospitals: men, 1; women, 2. Discharged to their own families: men, 1; women, 0. Total remaining in the Asylum September 30th, 1906: men, 597; women, 202; total, 799.

The reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Woman Physician, Steward and Consulting Staff are presented herewith.

The expenditures for the year amount to \$124,755.39, and the weekly cost for each patient was \$2.99.

These expenditures were made for the maintenance and clothing of the patients and also for all repairs made to the buildings and in renewing the stock of farm and garden implements and material. Our supplies are furnished by the lowest bidders. Advertisements are made in various newspapers inviting sealed bids. These are opened by the Executive Committee in the presence of the bidders, and upon the report of the Committee the contracts are awarded to the lowest bidders, they having furnished approved bonds. This course has been followed since 1894 to the mutual satisfaction of bidders and the Asylum authorities.

The reports of the Superintendent and Woman Physician show that the general physical condition of the patients has been excellent. The report of our Consulting Staff confirms that statement; all join in ascribing it to the conditions surrounding the patients in their life at the Asylum. Good food and enough work to make them enjoy it, pure air and water, suitable clothing and sufficient of it to make them comfortable

at the various seasons of the year, all these combine to produce physical health. In many cases the mental health of the patients is improved. They become quieter and more tractable than they were when first admitted and so much so that at times they can be permitted to wander through our extensive grounds and some of them to visit their friends without the care of an attendant.

The Treasurer's report exhibits in detail the kinds and quantities of supplies purchased, and the report of products of the farm, gardens and other departments of work shows that the labor of the patients has contributed to their own support.

The Asylum is situate upon a tract of 860 acres, of which about 350 acres are arable.

The Asylum was established in 1894 and each year we have found some of the patients admitted during the last twelve years to be failing in health by reason of old age or a chronic disease. We have no infirmary, but only an old farm house fitted up for that purpose. We applied to the Board of Public Charities for their recommendation to the Legislature to make some appropriation for the building of an infirmary. It is not well to keep these helpless men and women in the general dormitories.

We regard the purchase by the State of the triangular tract of land containing nine acres, situate near the northwest corner of the dormitories as being a matter of importance. The vicinity to our buildings and to the lawn and grove used by the women patients makes the ownership of this small tract necessary for the comfort and even the safety of the Asylum and its inmates.

The system of drainage has been extended, and we still find this method of sewage disposal both safe and profitable.

The Superintendent reports that he is planting trees and fruit-bearing bushes in the woodland recently purchased for the protection of the water supply, and that he is acting under the valuable advice of the State Forestry Bureau in prosecuting this work.

The Association of Physicians and Trustees of the Hospitals for the Insane in Pennsylvania held a meeting last September at the Asylum, when an opportunity was given them to make a

thorough inspection of the patients, buildings and grounds of our Asylum. It is gratifying to us to have received their hearty and general endorsement of the methods pursued here in the care of the patients when at work and at rest.

An interesting address made at the previous meeting at Pennsylvania Hospital before this Association by Thomas C. Zimmerman, Esq., one of the representatives of our Board, is printed with this report.

The dormitory for the attendants has been completed during the year. It was erected under the careful supervision of the Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shenk, Merritt and Kremer, and A. A. Ritcher, architect, and have been satisfactorily completed and furnished at a cost within the sum of \$25,000, the amount of the legislative appropriation. Hitherto the attendants, when off duty, occupied small rooms in the patients' dormitories. This new dormitory will give them an opportunity, at the relief hour, to have a quiet and peaceful rest which they have earned by their long hours of service. Of course, each night the required number of attendants will in turn watch in the patients' dormitories. This change enables us to accommodate thirty patients in addition to the present number.

Dr. Julia Bissel, Second Assistant Physician, after two years of faithful and successful service, resigned in August last on account of ill health. Dr. Lucia A. Wheeler, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, was elected to fill the vacancy.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the assistance in our work received from the Board of Public Charities and the Committee on Lunacy. The Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have cheerfully given their aid and assistance to the Resident Physician in special cases. For their attention upon this and all other occasions we tender them our sincere thanks.

Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Superintendent; Dr. Alden B. McDonald, Dr. Lucia A. Wheeler, Assistant Physicians; Thomas C. Bricker, Steward; Anna King, Matron; and Francis B. Owen,

Chief Clerk, are commended for their faithful discharge of duty.

The Superintendent has at different times provided concerts and other entertainments for the patients in the Assembly Hall. We return our thanks to the benevolent friends in Reading and Lebanon, who gave some of these concerts.

We commend all the institution officials for their share in maintaining the excellent discipline during the year and for the good condition of the patients.

A library for the attendants, other employes and those of the patients who can appreciate it, is being slowly enlarged.

Contributions of books, magazines and illustrated and other newspapers are invited from our friends. Packages can be sent by United States Express, charges to be paid at the Asylum.

The Asylum is located at South Mountain Station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, ten miles west of Reading. It is easily accessible by numerous daily trains to and from all parts of the State.

The post-office address is Wernersville, Berks county, Pa.

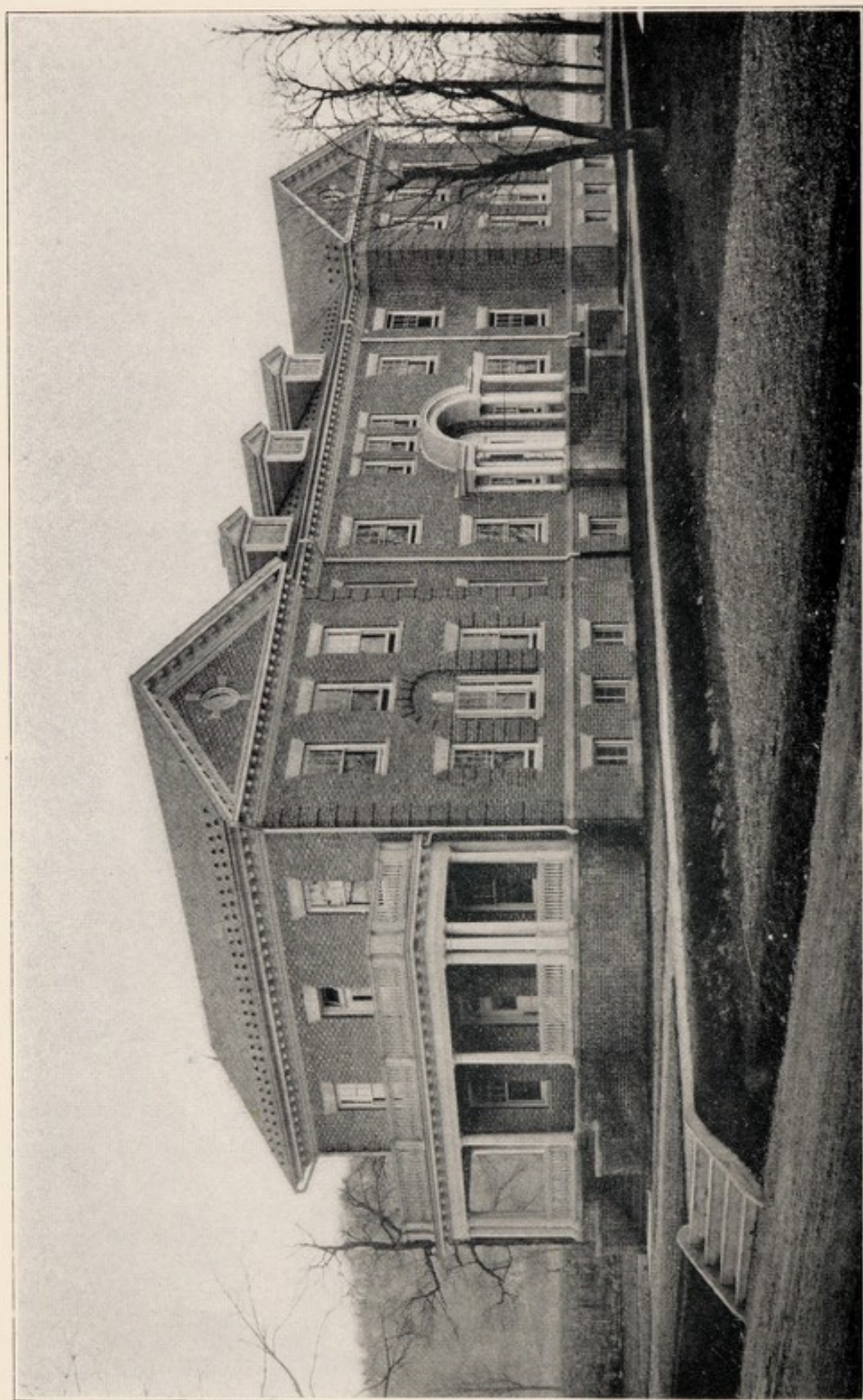
Visitors are invited on Friday of each week from ten o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m. Relatives wishing to visit the patients will be received daily.

HENRY M. DECHERT,

President Board of Trustees.

South Mountain, Pa., November 10, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



THE ATTENDANTS' DORMITORY BUILDING.

HISTORY OF THE ASYLUM

1891-1905

The Act of June 22, 1891, provided for the establishment of an Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania. The Governor was directed to appoint a Commission, consisting of five members, who were authorized "to select a site and build an asylum for the accommodation of the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania." They were directed to select, within four months, a tract of land not less than five hundred acres in extent, so located as to be conveniently accessible from the State Hospitals for the Insane. The Act also required that the land so selected should be good arable land, well adapted to the preservation of the health, occupation and maintenance of the inmates, with an adequate supply of good water and large facilities for drainage from the Asylum buildings. The approval of a selected tract by the Governor and the Board of Public Charities was also required by the Act of Assembly. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing the land and erecting the buildings. Governor Pattison at once appointed the Commissioners, who, without delay, proceeded to the discharge of their duties. They visited and personally examined thirty-one sites in nineteen of the counties of the State and determined that the present site possessed all of the required qualifications. They so reported to the Governor and Board of Public Charities, who, after visiting these premises, promptly approved of them as the site of the future Asylum. As it was composed of three farms, a mill property, water rights and various lots of ground held by different owners containing in all 540 acres, some delay ensued in obtaining a clear title to the whole premises, but deeds of conveyance to the State in fee simple were secured during the winter of 1891-92. Architects were selected by the Commission who proceeded to the preparation of plans for the buildings, which were then adopted by the Commission with the subsequent approval of the Governor and Board of Public Charities. The corner-stone of the main building was laid November 29th, 1892, by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania

F. and A. M. in the presence of the Governor, Board of Public Charities and a large concourse of citizens. The plan is colonial, the main or administration building being somewhat similar to Independence Hall. The eight dormitories and the large building used for dining and assembly rooms are two storied, with a half basement. The administration building is three storied. Each building is separated from the others by open spaces, but all of them enjoy perfect intercommunication by means of three corridors, two of which are open. One is in the basement, and is closed during the winter season and kept heated and lighted so that the inmates and officials are protected in passing through the Asylum. The buildings are constructed of brick, stone and structural steel, with concrete floors covered with wood. All of these provisions make the buildings, except the administration building, thoroughly fire-proof and safe against panic in event of an alarm. They were finished, together with the steam heating and cooking plant, electric lighting, water supply, plumbing and sewage plants, in August, 1894. The total cost, including the price of the land was less than the amount of the appropriation, leaving a small balance thereof to merge in the State Treasury.

In March, 1894, Governor Pattison appointed the first Board of Trustees, consisting of nine members as provided in the Act of Assembly. The Board was duly organized March 22, 1894, and receiving partial possession of the premises on the 14th day of July, 1894, together with a transfer of one hundred and forty-seven insane men and women, who had been cared for by the Commission in temporary quarters, they proceeded to the discharge of their duties. They made contracts for the furnishing of the administration and ward buildings, the dining and assembly rooms, kitchen and laundry. These contracts were satisfactorily executed. They also purchased the necessary farm and garden tools and machines. They also provided cold storage and ice plants.

Their Treasurer's report shows that the furnishing and equipping were done within the amount appropriated by the Act of June 8, 1893. These one hundred and forty-seven patients had been comfortably lodged and boarded in the old

mill and farm houses. The men were employed in grading and road making, and the women in household work.

A formal dedication of the Asylum was made in the Assembly Room on the fifth day of September, 1894. Upon the invitation of the Commissioners and the Board of Trustees over eight hundred guests were assembled upon that day, Governor Pattison presiding over the exercises. Among the guests were the State Executive Officers, Senators and Representatives, Board of Public Charities, Trustees and Superintendents of the State and County Hospitals for the Insane and many ladies and prominent men from all parts of the Commonwealth.

Subsequent Boards of Trustees by the aid of the State appropriations have erected work- and day-room buildings and a large barn. Through the work of the patients and the aid of the maintenance account in buying cement, etc., they have constructed a reservoir and filter plant for the water supply. The distribution of the sewage has been extended through the fields and lawns. Macadamized roads have been constructed through the tract. A large amount of grading has been done and sub-soil piping laid. Small green- and hot-houses have been constructed for raising bulbs and plants for the lawns and gardens. The Board proposes to extend the sewage distribution, thereby enlarging the cultivation of vegetables and other like products. Shrubbery and trees have been planted upon the lawns and roads for ornamentation and for the pleasure of the patients.

During these ten years the successive Boards have continued in perfect harmony, working together for the common good of the Asylum and its inmates. When this institution was opened as a manual labor asylum for the chronic insane, it was regarded as an experiment. In New York a similar State Asylum had been built, and, after several years, it was converted into a general hospital. Our State stood alone in establishing a manual labor asylum for the chronic insane. We regard it now as a successful experiment.

Of course, the total amount of work done by the men is small, when compared with the number employed. A very few men really do a day's work; the larger number do only a small part of it.

No force is ever used, and no penalty is inflicted for a failure to keep up with the others, or for a refusal to do any work.

These insane people, can, however, be encouraged by the foreman or other patients, and by the promise of small rewards. The force of example has the same effect upon them as upon children, so that the newcomer who at first may refuse to lift a shovel or rake, and insists upon doing nothing, will often on the second day, of his own motion, join his comrades in the field work. They know, as well as we do, that they can not be forced, and that the Asylum has no cell or place of any kind for confinement of unruly or disobedient persons; that attendants are summarily dismissed for any act of rudeness to patients, and yet we take great pleasure in reporting that during the year no injury was inflicted and no act of violence was committed by any patient or attendant.

As the men are employed in the fields in parties of fifteen each, occasionally an escape occurs; if by negligence of the attendant, he is discharged by the Superintendent. In most cases, the patients are quickly returned to the Asylum, and we have, in no instance, heard of any injury having been done by them during the period of their escape.

The women are doing good work in the household and laundry, because they are engaged in employments with which they are familiar. Their work in the sewing-room, kitchen, laundry and dormitories has been of value, because it takes the place of paid labor. But for the reasons stated, the men's labor adds very little to the resources of the Asylum, in proportion to the number maintained here. Nevertheless, we are now maintaining the whole number at a weekly cost less than the general average of like institutions.

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DIED, AND WEEKLY COST
OF EACH PATIENT FROM 1894 to 1906.**

	ADMITTED.			DIED.			Average Weekly Cost of Each Patient.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1894.....	458	204	662	4	1	5	\$2.50
1895.....	230	77	357	30	9	39	3.13
1896.....	87	27	114	23	2	25	2.97
1897.....	132	14	146	19	2	21	2.91
1898.....	43	9	52	15	1	16	2.87
1899.....	32	10	42	17	3	20	2.94
1900.....	57	16	73	8	7	15	2.96
1901.....	67	13	80	18	4	22	2.96
1902.....	11	6	17	11	5	16	2.99
1903.....	24	12	36	15	4	19	2.99
1904.....	33	3	36	14	3	17	2.99
1905.....	25	6	31	13	4	17	2.99
1906.....	10	8	18	12	5	17	2.99

TRUSTEES, AND TERMS OF SERVICE.

Henry M. Dechert, President.....	Philadelphia	Since 1894.
Thomas P. Merritt, Treasurer....	Reading	1894 to 1899.
J. M. Shenk, Treasurer.....	Lebanon	Since 1899.
Joseph L. Lemberger, Secretary..	Lebanon	Since 1894.
Baer, George F.....	Reading	1894 to 1897.
Bradley, Savery.....	Philadelphia	Since 1894.
Brock, Horace.....	Lebanon	Since 1894.
Bradley, Walter T.....	Philadelphia	Since 1899.
Dechert, Henry M.....	Philadelphia	Since 1894.
Kohn, Arnold.....	Philadelphia	1894 to 1899.
Kremer, J. B.....	Carlisle	Since 1895.
Lemberger, Joseph L.....	Lebanon	Since 1894.
Merritt, Thomas P.....	Reading	1894 to 1899, and since 1903.
*Passmore, John A. M.....	Philadelphia	1897 to 1902.
*Schick, William H.....	Reading	1894 to 1895.
Shenk, J. M.....	Lebanon	Since 1895.
Taber, Dr. S. J.....	Norristown	1894 to 1895.
Zimmerman, Thomas C.....	Reading	Since 1899.
Dr. W. Brown Ewing, Superintendent		1894 to 1897.
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Superintendent		Since 1897.

*Deceased.

**COMMISSION TO SELECT SITE AND ERECT ASYLUM
BUILDINGS.**

Wharton Barker, President.....	Philadelphia	1891 to 1894.
Henry M. Dechert, Treasurer....	Philadelphia	1891 to 1894.
John M. Reynolds, Secretary.....	Bedford	1891 to 1894.
Alice Bennett, M.D.....	Norristown	1892 to 1894.
John Curwen, M.D.....	Warren	1891.
John B. Storm.....	Stroudsburg	1891 to 1894.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: It is again my duty to submit the annual report of the operations of the Asylum, with the movement of the population for the year ending September 30th, 1906, and also to present statistical tables and reports from the various departments, giving a detailed account of the transactions of the institution.

The following table shows the movement of population:

	Men	Women	Total
Number in Institution Sept. 30, 1905.....	599	203	802
Admitted Sept. 30, 1905, to Sept. 30, 1906..	10	8	18
Eloped and recovered by Institution Authorities	1	.....	1
Returned from having been paroled in care of relatives.....	2	.....	2
Total	612	211	823
Paroled in the care of relatives.....	1	2	3
Discharged			
Improved	1	.....	1
Unimproved	1	2	3
Died	12	5	17
Total	15	9	24
Remaining September 30, 1906.....	597	202	799

We have had only seventeen deaths during the year and of this number about thirty-three and one-third per cent. were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. We still continue the tent life for these patients, and consider it the best form of treatment in addition to the good accomplished in keeping them apart from the other people. We are almost free from such diseases as Typhoid Fever and Dysentery, having had only one case of the latter during the year, and the general condition of the patients as to health has been good.

We feel that we are carrying out well the idea of the incorporators of this institution in utilizing the labor of our patients and getting the twofold results of benefit to the patients them-

selves from the exercise, and reduced cost to the State for the maintenance of its wards. In spite of the fact that there is a general increase in the price of provisions and all the commodities we use, and that wages are also increased, we have been able to keep our per capita below \$3.00 per week. We keep in mind the fact that the welfare of these unfortunate people intrusted to our care is of the first importance, therefore, our care is to keep them well fed and clothed. While we are able to give them many luxuries in the way of diet from our large farm and garden, we are mindful of the fact that it is our duty to practice economy just as carefully as in the handling of private funds.

The large porch in the rear of the building occupied by the women has been enclosed and now makes a pleasant sun parlor. Considerable concrete work has been done in making underground conduits for steam and water mains and electric lines and in the construction of culverts under our macadamized roads. Many electric light and telephone wires have been put in tubing underground and ornamental iron poles for arc and incandescent lights have been set up, replacing old wooden ones. Four thousand tons of stone were crushed and used in the making of macadam roads and walks and many thousand feet of filling has been done. Several acres of hillside have been cleared of a scrub growth and a peach orchard planted in place. A considerable number of metal ceilings have been put in the administration building, replacing those now plastered and in need of extensive repairs.

The tract of 193 acres of hill land, covered largely with a growth of chestnut trees, which was purchased to protect the water supply is being improved under the direction of the State Forestry Department. A fire lane has been cut all around the border and some of the larger trees are being cut out for present use. Evergreen trees will be grown along the streams and a variety of trees will be planted all over the tract.

Notwithstanding the dry weather the farm and garden crops have been good, with a few exceptions. Our dairy herd has been kept in excellent condition, the tuberculin test having been made regularly and all diseased cattle killed. All of the young

stock have been vaccinated by a representative of the State Veterinary and our stables are kept in a sanitary condition. Proper attention is paid to a well balanced ration for the cows which gives excellent results in quantity of milk. We continue the custom of purchasing several car loads of steers in the Fall, which we fatten and kill later in the season.

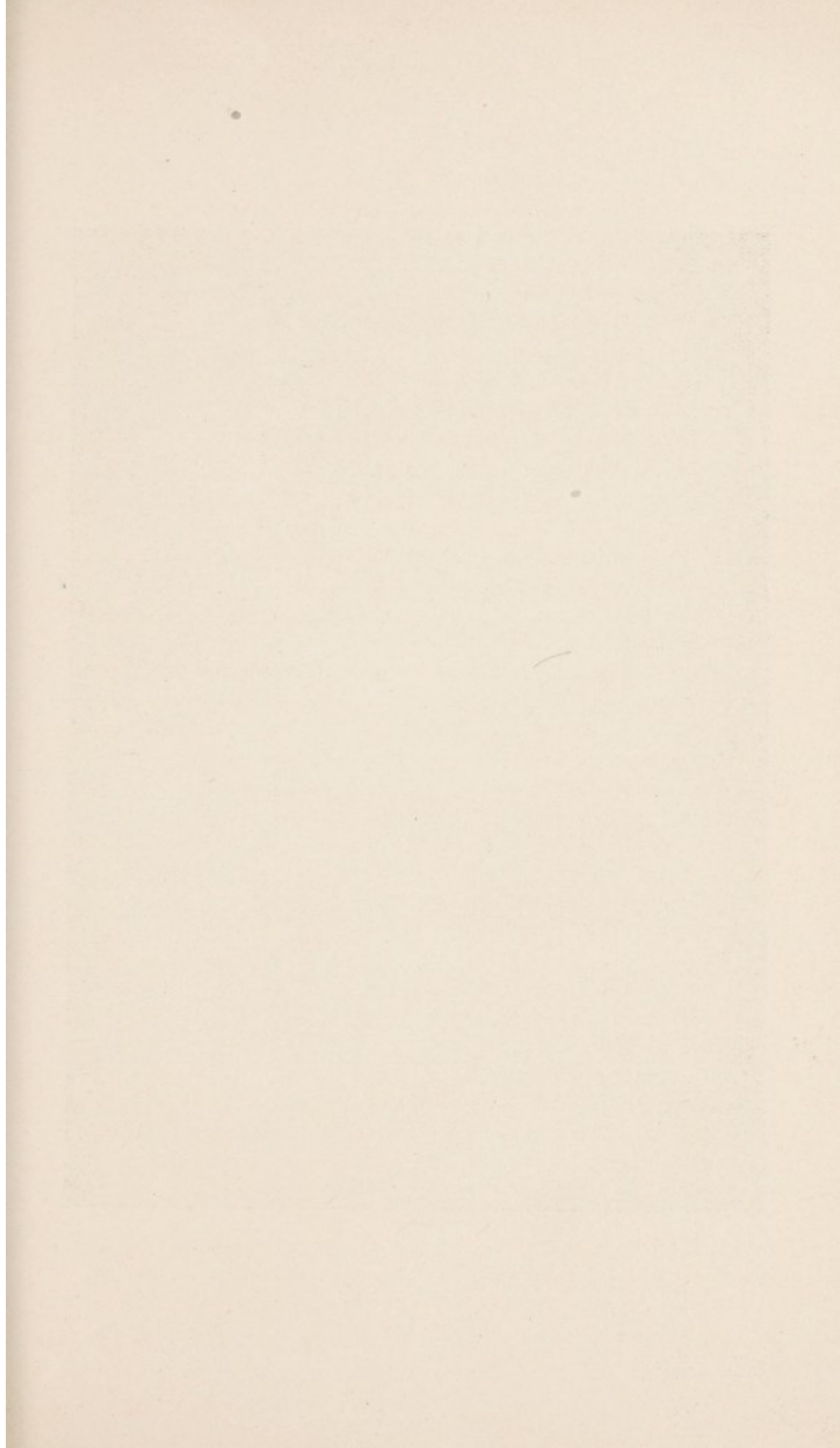
The new dormitory building has been completed and equipped with the appropriation of \$25,000 made for the purpose by the last Legislature. It is a valuable addition to our plant, affording comfortable rooms for thirty-two attendants in addition to three pleasant sitting rooms. By removing the attendants to this building we were enabled to provide room for thirty more patients and that number has been secured. The separate rooms vacated in the main buildings are now occupied by patients who are able to appreciate the comfort and privacy of separate rooms.

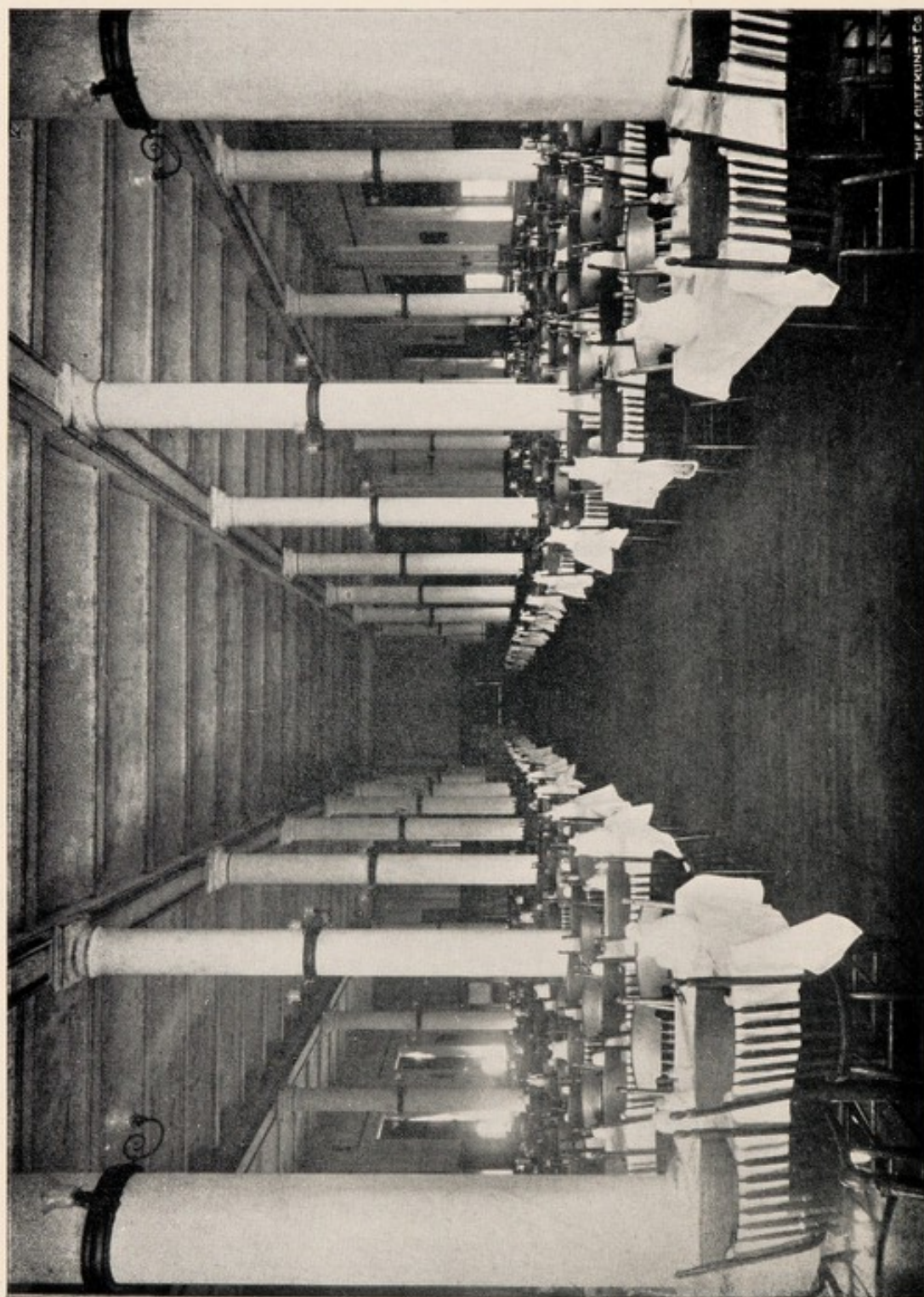
Our dining-room is much crowded at present and we should have an annex to the present building, the first floor of which we could use as a dining-room and the second floor as a day-room for women. We would thus have a day-room which could be reached by the women without the necessity of their going outside as they are at present compelled to do. The building they now occupy is badly needed for work-shops for the men.

We have never had an Infirmary, though using temporarily an old farm house fitted up for the purpose. The necessity of a proper building in which to care for the sick is certainly apparent to all. A morgue and rooms for use as a Pathological Laboratory could be provided by an annex to the Infirmary.

The Semi-annual meeting of the Association of Trustees and Superintendents of State and Incorporated Hospitals for the Insane of Pennsylvania was held at this Asylum on September 29th. There was a good attendance from the various institutions and several instructive papers were read and topics of interest to all present were discussed.

The fortnightly dance has been continued as heretofore, beginning and ending with a masquerade ball. The women enjoy their daily carriage rides and picnics in the summer. Numerous parties are made up for excursions to Reading for





THE DINING ROOM.

shopping and to attend the circus and the annual fair. The following entertainments were given and greatly enjoyed:

November 2d, 1905, illustrated lecture by Prof. Turner.

November 15th, 1905, illustrated lecture on Trip Through the Holy Land, by J. H. Edwards, Esq.

November 22d, 1905, vocal and instrumental concert by the DeBarrie Gill Company.

November 28th, 1905, vocal and instrumental concert by the Strauss Orchestra.

January 9th, 1906, vocal concert by the Amphion Quartette.

January 17th, 1906, vocal and instrumental concert by the S. Platt Jones Company.

February 7th, 1906, vocal and instrumental concert by the Strauss Orchestra.

February 14th, 1906, vocal concert by the Ithaca Concert Company.

March 6th, 1906, illustrated lecture by the Lincolns.

March 21st, 1906, instrumental concert by the Cadet Band.

March 28th, 1906, vocal and instrumental concert by the Charles Myslik Company.

April 5th, 1906, illustrated lecture on Travels Through Turkey, by J. H. Edwards, Esq.

May 10th, 1906, instrumental concert by the Reading Symphony Orchestra.

July 4th, 1906, instrumental concert by the Cadet Band; concert by the Imperial Quintette of Lebanon.

The Fourth of July and Christmas were properly observed as is our custom.

We are indebted to the Grand View Sanatorium of Wernersville, T. C. Zimmerman, of Reading, for contributions of magazines and pictorial papers, and to the publishers of the following papers and magazines for regular contributions of their publications: McClure's Magazine, The Lebanon Report, The Young People's Catholic Weekly, The Philadelphia Demokrat, Die Neue Welt, Die Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung and the Evening Bulletin.

To the Board of Trustees I am under obligations for their continued support and wise counsel.

SAMUEL S. HILL, M.D.,
Superintendent.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Number in Institution Sept. 30, 1905.....	599	203	802
Admitted Sept. 30, 1905, to Sept. 30, 1906..	10	8	18
Eloped and recovered by Institution Authorities	1	1
Returned from having been paroled in the care of relatives.....	2	2
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Paroled in the care of relatives.....	1	2	3
Discharged			
Improved	1	1
Unimproved	1	2	3
Died	12	5	17
Total	15	9	24
Remaining September 30th, 1906.....	597	202	799
Average number during the year.....	599	202	801
Highest number during the year.....	603	204	807
Lowest number during the year.....	595	198	793

NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED FROM STATE AND COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	1	.....	1
Insane Department, Philadelphia Hospital..	....	1	1
State Hospital for Insane, Norristown.....	9	7	16
Total	10	8	18

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Single	8	4	12
Married	2	2	4
Widowed .....	....	1	1
Divorced .....	....	.....	....
Unknown .....	....	1	1
Total	10	8	18

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Mania, Chronic	1	3	4
Melancholia, Chronic	1	1	2
Dementia, Chronic	5	2	7
Imbecility	2	2	4
Paranoia	1	.....	1
Total	10	8	18

CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Congenital defect	2	.....	2
Disappointment in love.....	1	.....	1
Exposure	1	.....	1
Excesses	2	.....	2
Heredity	1	.....	1
Masturbation	3	.....	3
Marital difficulties .....	.....	1	1
Overwork .....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	6	6
Total	10	8	18

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Pennsylvania	7	4	11
New Jersey	1	.....	1
Ohio .....	.....	1	1
Germany	1	.....	1
Ireland	1	1	2
Unknown .....	.....	2	2
Total	10	8	18

PATIENTS DISCHARGED

SEPTEMBER 30, 1905, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

NUMBER.	MEN.	WOMEN.	COLOR.	AGE.	CIVIL CONDITION	NATIVITY.	TIME IN HOSPITAL.			FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.	WHOLE DURATION.			
							Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	...	1	W	35	Mr.	Pennsylvania	2	6	16	Paranoia	5	7	19	Transferred to Insane Department, Philadelphia Hospital.
2	...	1	W	33	Sg.	Pennsylvania	11	...	24	Imbecility	33	...	...	Transferred to State Hospital for Insane, Norristown.
3	1	...	W	40	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	...	17	Dementia, Chronic.	...	...	...	Transferred to State Hospital for Insane, Norristown.
4	1	...	W	33	Sg.	Pennsylvania	2	6	20	Mania, Chronic	...	...	...	Discharged in care of his sister.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED EACH MONTH.

September 30th, 1905, to September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1905 .....	.....	.....	.....
November, 1905 .....	.....	.....	.....
December, 1905 .....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
February, 1906 .....	.....	2	2
March, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
April, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
May, 1906	1	.....	1
June, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
July, 1906	1	.....	1
August, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
September, 1906 .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	2	4

CIVIL CONDITION AND COLOR OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1906.

Civil Condition.	Men	Women	Total
Single	406	90	496
Married	129	80	209
Widowed	12	23	35
Divorced	2	1	3
Unknown	48	8	56
Total	597	202	799

Color

White	572	189	761
Colored	25	13	38
Total	597	202	799

NATIVITY OF THOSE REMAINING

September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Austria	14	.....	14
Bulgaria	1	.....	1
Canada	1	.....	1
China	1	.....	1

NATIVITY OF THOSE REMAINING (CONTINUED).

	Men	Women	Total
England	12	3	15
East Indies	1	.....	1
France	1	1	2
Finland	1	.....	1
Germany	71	19	90
Hungary	3	.....	3
Holland	1	.....	1
Ireland	54	38	92
Italy	4	1	5
Norway	3	.....	3
Poland	14	.....	14
Russia	12	.....	12
Roumania	1	.....	1
Sweden	7	2	9
Scotland	7	1	8
United States	368	130	498
West Indies	1	1	2
Wales	2	2	4
Unknown	17	4	21
Total	597	202	799

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
Mania, Chronic	386	92	478
Melancholia, Chronic	24	17	41
Dementia, Chronic	122	60	182
Imbecility	43	25	68
Paresis	1	.....	1
Paranoia	21	8	29
Total	597	202	799

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1906.

	Men	Women	Total
1 to 2 months .....	.....	.....	.....
2 to 4 months .....	.....	1	1
4 to 6 months	8	6	14
1 year	15	6	21

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE REMAINING (CONTINUED).

	Men	Women	Total
2 years	18	3	21
3 years	30	6	36
4 years	15	9	24
5 years	27	4	31
6 years	50	12	62
7 years	32	9	41
8 years	10	3	13
9 years	76	7	83
10 years	30	12	42
11 years	40	11	51
12 years	206	90	296
13 years	40	23	63
Total	597	202	799

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED SINCE THE
OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

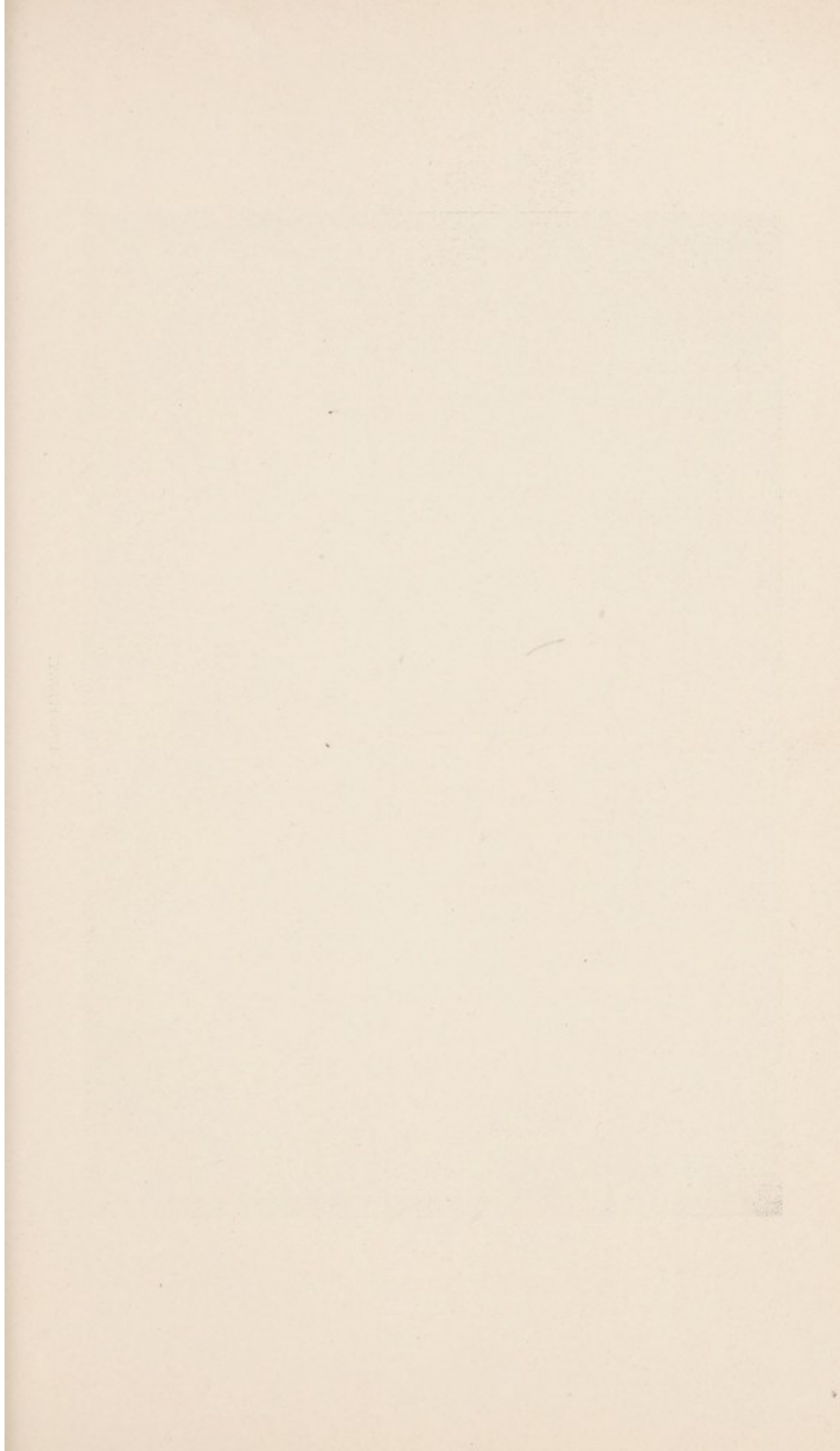
July 21st, 1894.

	Men	Women	Total
Admitted	1273	406	1679
Discharged			
Restored	6	4	10
Improved	23	6	29
Unimproved	445	141	586
Died	200	51	251
Total	674	202	876

MORTUARY RECORD

SEPTEMBER 30, 1905, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

NUMBER.	MEN.	WOMEN.	COLOR.	AGE.	CIVIL CONDITION.	NATIVITY.	TIME IN HOSPITAL.			FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.	WHOLE DURATION.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
							Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	1	1	W	64	Sg.	Maryland	12	3	16	Melancholia, chronic.	..	..	..	Chronic Interstitial Nephritis.
2	1	1	W	61	Sg.	Ireland	11	2	29	Mania, chronic.	17	10	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
3	1	1	W	48	Sg.	Pennsylvania	12	5	24	Imbecility	48	..	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
4	1	1	B	57	Mr.	Tennessee	9	3	20	Dementia, chronic	..	..	..	Acute Parenchymatous Nephritis.
5	1	1	W	66	Sg.	Switzerland	11	6	22	Dementia, chronic	20	11	16	Aortic Valvular Disease of the Heart and Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis.
6	..	1	W	59	Wd.	Ireland	12	1	15	Mania, chronic	17	11	15	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania.
7	1	1	W	48	Sg.	Pennsylvania	11	8	20	Dementia, chronic.	25	2	16	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
8	1	1	W	64	Sg.	Ireland	11	8	10	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Coroner's Verdict: Suicide by cutting throat with knife.
9	..	1	W	..	Mr.	England	11	5	13	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania.
10	..	1	W	..	Sg.	Ireland	12	9	7	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania.
11	1	1	W	..	..	France	10	7	12	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis.
12	..	1	W	29	Sg.	New York	5	1	8	Dementia, chronic	..	..	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
13	1	1	W	33	Sg.	Pennsylvania	11	11	8	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Parenchymatous Nephritis.
14	..	1	W	76	Sg.	Ireland	10	3	19	Mania, chronic	..	..	..	Acute Dysentery.
15	1	1	W	48	Sg.	Pennsylvania	9	10	29	Dementia, chronic	..	..	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
16	1	1	W	62	Mr.	Pennsylvania	12	2	4	Mania, chronic	26	3	31	Cerebral Hemorrhage.
17	1	1	W	65	Sg.	Pennsylvania	12	1	8	Melancholia, chronic.	..	..	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.





A DORMITORY.

THE F. GUTENKUNST CO.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN PHYSICIAN

To the Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is presented the annual report of the Women's Department for the year ending September 30, 1906.

Number of patients September 30, 1905. . . . 202

Number of patients September 30, 1906. . . . 202

Eight new patients have been admitted during the year, all from the Norristown State Hospital. One has been transferred to Norristown and one to the Philadelphia Hospital. Five patients have died, three from exhaustion of chronic mania, one from tuberculosis and one from acute dysentery.

The health of the patients has on the whole been very good. Rarely have more than one or two been reported ill in bed at one time and for long periods there have been none at all. The cases of acute illness can mostly be included under digestive disturbances and coryza. There have been no epidemics and very few serious accidents. There have been four cases of tuberculosis, which with one exception, have responded in a most gratifying manner to the open air treatment and forced feeding. The general mental conditions of patients has not changed materially although improvement is noticed in individual cases.

Of the 202 women, 36 are practically useless, 140 may be considered good workers, and the remainder are able to do a small amount of work. During the season when extra helpers are needed for preparing fruit and vegetables, over 180 have often been reported employed during one day. Some women have been much interested in fancy needle work and have thereby earned considerable spending money in their spare moments.

The majority have manifested much interest in the chapel services and in the various entertainments and dances given during the winter. During the warmer weather as much time as possible has been spent out of doors, either driving or under the trees in the park. At this season, too, picnics have formed

a very popular and healthful diversion; six were held during the past summer.

The shopping expeditions to Reading, trips to the parks and to the county fair have been eagerly anticipated and much enjoyed by those able to participate therein.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCIA A. WHEELER, M.D.,

Second Assistant Physician

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year ending September 30, 1906.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand as per last report.....\$ 24,779 71

RECEIPTS WERE

From the Commonwealth..... 82,805 80

“ Sale of bags.....\$ 7 25

“ “ Bones and rags..... 80 16

“ “ Brushes 573 72

“ “ Farm and garden products 28 39

“ “ Meats 2 07

“ “ Milk 32 37

“ “ Scrap metal, etc..... 18 94

“ “ Grease 39

“ Coal lost in transit..... 9 00

“ Other sources 60

752 89

“ Counties and Districts:

Allegheny 312 86

Armstrong 469 72

Bradford 104 29

Beaver 417 14

Berks 1,321 57

Bucks 584 00

Butler 522 28

Cambria 391 29

Cameron 39 00

Clarion 303 28

Carbon 792 56

Crawford 156 43

Chester 52 14

Clearfield 573 57

Amount carried forward..... 6,040 13 108,338 40

Amount brought forward.....	6,040 13	108,338 40
Center	312 57	
Clinton	208 58	
Columbia	430 26	
Cumberland	208 55	
Dauphin	374 00	
Delaware	1,061 85	
Erie	365 00	
Fayette	638 85	
Franklin	52 14	
Fulton	52 14	
Greene	104 29	
Huntingdon	296 13	
Indiana	156 42	
Jefferson	104 29	
Lancaster	39 00	
Lawrence	364 99	
Lackawanna	508 71	
Lebanon	428 57	
Lehigh	387 00	
Luzerne	521 87	
Lycoming	473 71	
McKean	273 57	
Monroe	52 14	
Montgomery	1,165 43	
Northampton	657 29	
Northumberland	599 86	
Philadelphia	20,611 99	
Somerset	52 14	
Sullivan	156 42	
Schuylkill	762 57	
Susquehanna	351 87	
Snyder	185 14	
Tioga	720 43	
Union	195 42	
Venango	208 47	
Warren	156 43	

Amount carried forward..... 39,278 22 108,338 40

Amount brought forward.....	39,278 22	108,338 40
Washington	405 00	
Wayne	553 12	
Westmoreland	469 28	
Wyoming	326 42	
York	365 00	
	<hr/>	41,397 04

\$149,735 44

EXPENDITURES WERE FOR

Warrants drawn on the Treasurer....	\$124,755 39	
Cash in Bank September 30, 1906....	24,980 05	
	<hr/>	\$149,735 44

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

Cash on hand as per last report.....	\$ 429 42	
Received from the Commonwealth....	24,173 34	
	<hr/>	24,602 76

EXPENDITURES WERE FOR

Dormitory	\$23,573 34	
Transportation of patients	102 54	
Cash in Bank September 30, 1906....	926 88	
	<hr/>	24,602 76

Total cash on hand as per above:

On Maintenance Account.....	\$24,980 05	
On account of dormitory.....	600 00	
On acc't transportation of patients.	326 88	
	<hr/>	25,906 93

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS.

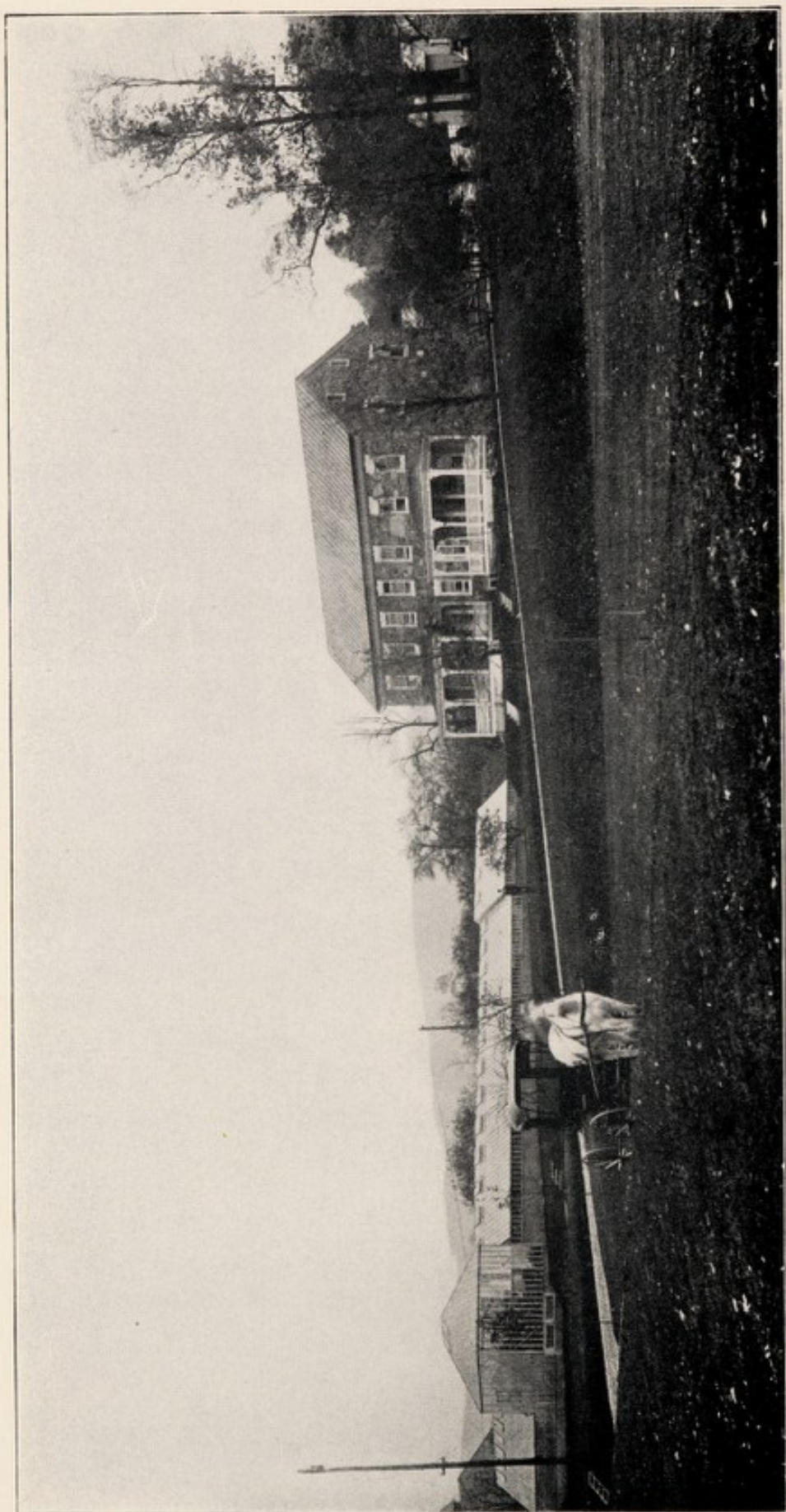
Salaries and wages	\$ 42,654 91	
Butter, 18,811 pounds	\$ 4,368 26	
Cheese, 6,538 pounds	809 36	
Eggs, 990 dozen	258 60	
Ice cream, 555 quarts	111 00	
	<hr/>	5,547 22
Apricots, 21 cans	4 90	
Beans, 24 cans	4 00	
	<hr/>	

Amount carried forward..... 8 90 48,202 13

Amount brought forward.....	8 90	48,202 13
Cider making, 3,662 gallons.....	36 62	
Corn, 264 cans	14 49	
Fruit cans, etc, 295 cans.....	94 46	
Olives and oil	9 73	
Peas, 264 cans	19 54	
Peaches, 48 cans	15 60	
Salmon, etc.	8 01	
	<hr/>	207 35
Chocolate, cocoa, 126 pounds	33 01	
Coffee, 12,937 pounds	1,371 99	
Tea, 3,203 pounds	320 30	
	<hr/>	1,725 30
Citron, 40 pounds	5 20	
Currants, 1,350 pounds	88 60	
Figs, nuts, etc.	6 27	
Peaches, 8,673 pounds	840 17	
Prunes, 8,160 pounds	499 30	
Raisins, 1,450 pounds	82 11	
	<hr/>	1,521 65
Fodder twine, 228 pounds	15 96	
Flower pots, 1,066	15 60	
Farm tools and repairs	396 19	
Garden tools and repairs.....	142 45	
Manure, 365,996 pounds	299 15	
Phosphate, 52,168 pounds	687 61	
Paris green, etc., 600 pounds.....	41 01	
Seeds, farm and garden	256 17	
Seeds, grass, 1,532 pounds.....	168 16	
Seeds, potato, 402 bushels	260 60	
Seeds, wheat, 10 bushels	12 30	
Silo and lid	323 10	
	<hr/>	2,618 30
Fish, fresh, 15,906 pounds	982 76	
Fish, salt, 6,080 pounds	427 18	
Fish, shell, 7,800	59 65	
	<hr/>	1,469 59
Amount carried forward.....		55,744 32

Amount brought forward.....		55,744 32
Baking powder	36 78	
Crackers, 5,664 pounds	284 09	
Flour, graham, etc., 207 pounds	3 62	
Flour, wheat, 1,330 barrels	5,492 10	
Macaroni, 1,350 pounds	54 00	
Yeast, 1,048 pounds	314 40	
	<hr/>	6,184 99
Cranberries	31 20	
Fruits, small	22 19	
Lemons and oranges	91 42	
Melons and pines	5 78	
Potatoes, 594 bushels	513 65	
Vegetables	26 79	
	<hr/>	691 03
Barley, pearl, 1,284 pounds	24 04	
Beans, lima, 2,903 pounds	161 23	
Beans, soup, 3,730 pounds	106 92	
Corn, dried, 1,858 pounds.....	84 72	
Cornmeal, 11,100 pounds	178 99	
Cornstarch, 2,498 pounds	59 57	
Oatmeal, 10,700 pounds	301 19	
Peas, dried, 2,187 pounds	50 36	
Rice, 5,224 pounds	237 09	
Tapioca, 1,534 pounds	72 87	
	<hr/>	1,276 98
Bran, 154,920 pounds	1,261 56	
Gluten, 4,624 pounds	61 42	
Linseed meal, etc., 11,900 pounds	177 07	
	<hr/>	1,500 05
Ammonia, Anhyd's, 205 pounds.....	53 30	
Ammonia oil, 51 gallons	11 29	
Salt for ice factory, 12,900 pounds....	58 05	
Repairs to ice factory	27 35	
	<hr/>	149 99
Amount carried forward.....		65,547 36

Amount brought forward.....		65,547 36
Bacon, 178 pounds	19 62	
Beef, corned, 46,730 pounds	1,597 64	
Beef, dried, 100 pounds	12 09	
Beef, fresh. 137,412 pounds	10,242 67	
Mutton, 18,962 pounds	1,548 33	
Poultry, 200 pounds	33 02	
	<hr/>	13,453 37
Clay pipes, 19 gross	18 26	
Salt, 14,200 pounds	76 90	
Tobacco, 5,910 pounds	1,464 66	
	<hr/>	1,559 82
Allspice, 70 pounds	6 58	
Cinnamon, 100 pounds	12 17	
Cloves, 10 pounds	1 80	
Extracts	34 48	
Ginger, 130 pounds	12 89	
Mustard, 40 pounds	3 84	
Nutmegs, 5 pounds	90	
Pepper, 121 pounds	15 00	
	<hr/>	87 66
Bath brick, 1,095	30 00	
Banner Lye, 24 dozen	20 40	
Bees' wax and paraffine, 600 pounds..	111 50	
Blueing, 12 dozen	4 80	
Pearline, 8,500	216 75	
Starch, 2,550 pounds	76 12	
Sal ammoniac, 10 pounds	1 00	
Soda, bi-carb., 180 pounds	8 55	
Soda, caustic, 4,573 pounds	125 09	
Soap, laundry, 1,100 pieces	35 83	
Soap, scouring, 2,000 pieces	74 80	
Soap, toilet, 2,758 pounds	214 41	
Whiting, 25 pounds	25	
	<hr/>	919 50
Molasses, 1,659 gallons	336 25	
Sugar, 54,455 pounds	2,458 72	
	<hr/>	2,794 97
Amount carried forward.....		84,362 68



THE INFIRMARY.

Amount brought forward.....		84,362 68
Blankets, bedding, etc.	1,733 36	
Brooms, brushes, etc.,	501 28	
Carpets, etc.	333 45	
Furniture, etc.	1,332 19	
Glassware and tableware	5 91	
Hardware, tinware, cutlery	645 14	
Queensware, etc.	178 46	
Table linen, etc.	362 85	
Towels, crash, etc.	317 09	
	<hr/>	5,409 73
Advertising	9 91	
Amusement & instruction for patients	850 14	
Brush and broom shop.....	4 75	
Freight and transportation	278 59	
Insurance	1,278 33	
Live stock—2 boars.....\$ 46 00		
1 Bull	75 00	
17 Cows	918 05	
2 Horses	456 15	
762 Eggs	27 70	
1 Brooder	12 15	
1 Incubator	33 15	
2,500 pounds salt	14 25	
Veterinary service	164 90	
	<hr/>	1,747 35
Petty expenses	77 66	
Printing and stationery	427 42	
Postage and telegraph	492 97	
Sundry supplies	4,534 44	
Tools and machinery	576 85	
Vehicles, harness and repairs.....	206 42	
	<hr/>	10,484 83
Boots and shoes, 548 pairs.....	880 06	
Clothing, ready made	2,941 64	
Clothing, material	1,349 10	
Collars and buttons	19 88	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	5,190 68	100,257 24

Amount brought forward.....	5,190 68	100,257 24
Combs and hair pins	22 56	
Gloves, 600 pairs	262 75	
Hats and caps, 1,159	556 95	
Handkerchiefs, 1,200	41 50	
Half hose, 2,700 pairs	168 25	
Stays and corsets	26 75	
Shirts, 306	118 30	
Stockings, 600 pairs	110 00	
Suspenders, 600 pairs	67 50	
Shoe findings	266 77	
	<hr/>	6,832 01
Coal, anthracite, 4,971.07 tons.....	11,569 99	
Coal, bituminous, 21.15 tons	86 95	
Coal oil, 486 gallons	67 25	
Lamps, incandescent, etc., 520.....	105 66	
Matches, 10 gross	14 50	
Material for lighting and repairs.....	1,290 40	
	<hr/>	13,134 75
Medicine and medical supplies.....	880 49	
Ordinary repairs	2,837 15	
Traveling expenses	199 26	
Trustees' expenses	614 49	
	<hr/>	4,531 39
		<hr/>
		\$124,755 39

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and wages	\$42,654 91	
Provisions and supplies	41,707 77	
Furniture, bedding, etc.	5,409 73	
Miscellaneous expenses	10,484 83	
Clothing, etc.	6,832 01	
Fuel and light	13,134 75	
Medicine and medical supplies.....	880 49	
Ordinary repairs	2,837 15	
Traveling expenses	199 26	
Trustees' expenses	614 49	
	<hr/>	\$124,755 39

J. M. SHENK, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE CONSULTING STAFF

To the Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The past year has been free from unusual mortality among the inmates, their wants have all been supplied and their comfort so far as possible assured.

In our opinion the institution for the insane at South Mountain stands in first rank.

The attendants have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

The resident medical staff are skillful and conscientious.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. GUILFORD, M.D.,
President of Consulting Staff.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

To the Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The following statement shows the operations of the various departments for the thirteenth year, ending September 30th, 1906.

STATEMENT

Of productions and expenses of Farm, Garden, Piggery and Poultry Yard, Shoemaker Shop, Soap Factory, Tailor Shop, Brush Shop, Hat and Mat Shop and Sewing Room No. 2 and Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending Room.

FARM.

EXPENSES.

Inventory, live stock and farming im- plements, Sept. 30th, 1906	\$ 7,500 00
Live stock purchased	8,369 70
Veterinary services	154 00
Feed, hay, etc.	3,820 37
Phosphate	560 00
Seeds of all kinds	348 72
Fancy Utah alfalfa seed	49 00
Tools and implements	316 50
Implement repairs and expenses.....	124 52
Blacksmith work	300 00
Twines and ropes	50 00
Freight	348 65
Making post and rail fence.....	372 54
Making 3,098 gallons cider at .01....	30 98
Ground salt	11 20
Brooms and curry combs	2 25
Live stock died	104 25
7,600 bushels lime at .035.....	266 00
Blasting powder, dynamite and caps..	40 85
3 cows affected with tuberculosis, \$25	75 00

Amount carried forward..... 22,844 53

Amount brought forward.....	22,844 53	
1 No. 30 Melo. milk cooler.....	32 00	
Mames	6 60	
50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose	5 00	
Wood-burnt lime, sulphur and sulphate of copper	30 00	
Merchandise	20 95	
Wages and board	2,419 70	
	<hr/>	\$ 25,358 78

PRODUCTION.

157 tons hay, at \$14.....	\$ 2,198 00
1,525 bushels wheat, at 70c.....	1,067 50
20 bushels wheat, screenings, at 60c..	12 00
416 bushels rye, at 60c.....	249 60
5 bushels rye, screenings, at 50c.....	2 50
1,120 bushels oats, at 35c.....	392 00
5,100 bushels shelled corn, at 55c.....	2,805 00
4,946 ears sweet corn, at 65c.....	32 15
65 loads corn fodder, at \$4.....	260 00
3,631 bushels potatoes, at 65c.....	2,360 15
300 bushels small potatoes, at 35c....	105 00
115 bushels H. P. medium soup beans, at \$1.75	201 25
500 bushels cow horn turnips, at 10c..	50 00
150 quarts cherries, at 5c	7 50
10 bushels pears, at 50c.....	5 00
3,098 gallons cider, at 5c.....	154 90
1,300 bushels lime sold, at 8c.....	104 00
230 tons ensilage, at \$2.....	460 00
112,394 quarts milk, at 5c.....	5,614 70
566 quarts milk sold, at 5c.....	28 30
53,422 pounds beef	3,401 86
3,320 pounds veal, at 12c.....	398 40
62 beef hearts, at 25c.....	15 50
62 beef tongues, at 25c.....	15 50
1,280 pounds tallow	55 80

Amount carried forward..... 19,996 61

Amount brought forward.....	19,996 61	
Hides sold	652 74	
400 bushels picked apples, at 50c.....	200 00	
200 bushels fallen apples, at 35c.....	70 00	
57 tons manure delivered to garden, at \$1.50	85 50	
Improvement to grounds by farm horses	400 00	
Inventory, live stock and farming im- plements, Sept. 30, 1906.....	12,250 00	
		<u>33,654 85</u>

GARDEN.**EXPENSES.**

Inventory, live stock and tools, Sep- tember 30th, 1906	\$ 400 00	
Garden seeds and plants	161 33	
Manure	167 15	
Freight	121 43	
57 tons manure from farm, at \$1.50..	85 50	
Phosphate	168 00	
Tools and implements	15 18	
1 Banner Lever Cultivator.....	3 60	
1 dozen Water Witch Nozzles.....	4 25	
1 set Double Spraying Nozzles.....	6 00	
100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ rubber hose.....	10 00	
244 $\frac{5}{8}$ truck baskets.....	18 97	
12 berry crates	7 73	
18 empty barrels, at \$1.50.....	27 00	
Feed	109 34	
Salt	1 80	
670 pounds Slug Shot	18 76	
50 pounds sulphate of copper.....	2 00	
Wages and board	816 83	
		<u>\$ 2,144 87</u>

PRODUCTION.

14,379 heads cabbage, at 4c.....	\$ 575 16
25,792 stalks celery, at 2c.....	515 84

Amount carried forward..... 1,091 00

Amount brought forward.....	1,091 00
156 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels lettuce, at 50c.....	78 38
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels parsley, at \$1.....	27 50
42,310 radishes, at 25c	105 78
261 bushels radishes, at 25c.....	27 75
933 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels tomatoes, at 25c.....	233 38
935 bushels turnips, at 25c.....	233 75
25,664 cucumbers, at 50c.....	128 32
2,459 melons, at 10c.....	245 90
2,568 cantaloupes, at 5c	128 40
462 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels string beans, at 60c....	277 50
115 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels sweet potatos, at 80c..	92 40
346 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels lima beans, at 60c.....	207 90
16,402 dozen beets, at 8c.....	13 12
150 bushels beets, at 60c.....	90 00
23,707 sweet corn, at 65c.....	154 10
1,715 heads cauliflower, at 8c.....	137 20
569 egg plants, at 5c	28 45
863 pumpkins, at 5c.....	43 15
3,510 squashes, at 3c	105 30
1,197 peppers, at 1c.....	11 97
1,295 stems horseradish, at 1c.....	12 95
1,600 heads endive, at 2c.....	32 00
450 bushels large onions, at 90c.....	405 00
25 bushels medium onions, at 50c.....	12 50
10 bushels onion sets, at \$2.50.....	25 00
232 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels peas, at 70c.....	162 75
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels sugar peas, at 80c.....	22 00
462 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels parsnips, at 60c.....	277 35
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels spinach, at 50c.....	14 75
121 bushels salsify, at \$1.....	121 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels sweet savory, at \$1.....	3 50
501 bushels carrots, at 60c.....	300 60
10 pounds sweet marjoram, at 15c....	1 50
2,679 bunches asparagus, at 15c.....	401 85
27,600 scallions, at 20c	55 20
5,724 stems rhubarb, at 1c.....	57 24

Amount carried forward..... 5,366 44

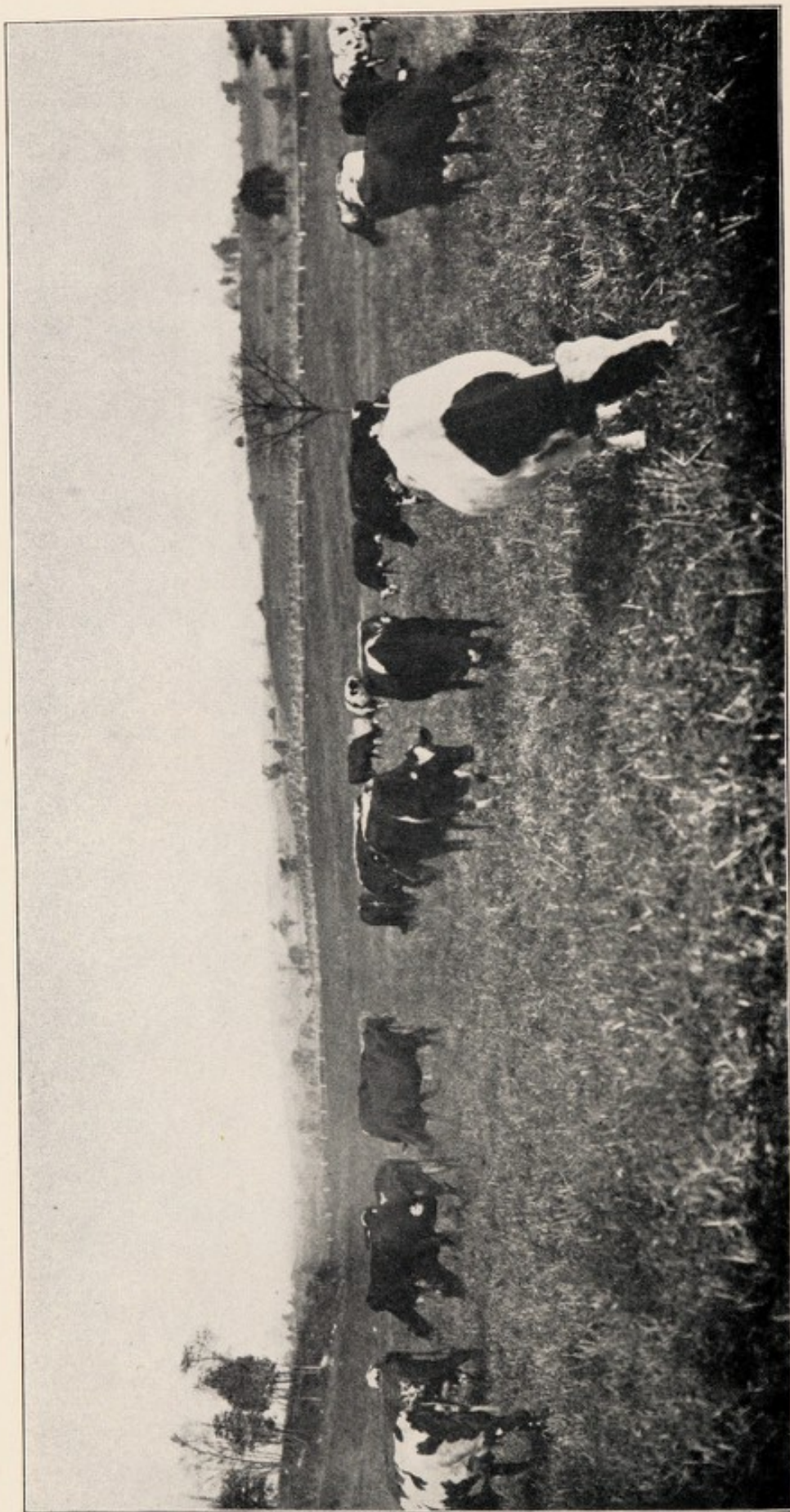
Amount brought forward.....	5,366 44	
7½ bushels popcorn, at \$2.25	16 88	
1½ bushels sage, at \$1.....	1 50	
15 hotbed parsley, at 5c.....	75	
22 dozen hotbed radishes, at 10c.....	2 20	
1,610 gallons sourkrout, at 15c.....	241 50	
75 quinces, at 3c.....	2 25	
5,716 pounds assorted grapes, at 2½c.	142 90	
313 quarts currants, at 8c.....	25 04	
437 quarts cherries, at 5c.....	41 85	
4,139 quarts strawberries, at 8c.....	331 12	
511 quarts raspberries, at 8c.....	40 88	
500 quarts blackberries, at 8c.....	40 00	
5 baskets peaches, at \$1.....	5 00	
146 bushels plums, at 75c.....	109 50	
30 bushels plums sold, at 75c.....	22 50	
66½ bushels pears, at 50c.....	33 25	
Corn fodder	10 00	
Garden truck and plants sold.....	55 92	
Inventory, live stock, tools, etc., Sep- tember 30, 1906	400 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,889 48

PIGGERY AND POULTRY YARD.

EXPENSES.

Inventory, live stock, etc., September 30th, 1905	\$ 1,500 00
Feed	1,722 90
Live stock purchased	45 00
Model Colony Brooder	10 50
Incubator	33 15
Brooder lamps	2 50
Expressage	3 00
Brooder thermometer	35
Live stock died	15 00
Coal oil	14 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....	3,346 40





THE DAIRY HERD.

Amount brought forward.....	3,346 40	
Eggs	6 50	
Duck eggs	22 50	
Veterinary services	10 90	
Wages and board	540 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 3,926 30

PRODUCTION.

21,798 pounds pork	\$ 1,526 77	
4,620 pounds lard	413 68	
3,720 dozen eggs	798 42	
4,781 pounds dressed chickens.....	643 39	
102 lbs. dressed spring chicken, at 20c	20 40	
447 pounds dressed ducks.....	56 65	
282 squabs, at 20c.....	56 40	
Inventory, live stock, etc., September 30th, 1906	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,015 71

SHOEMAKER SHOP.

EXPENSES.

1,112 pounds hemlock and Licester sole leather	\$ 267 85	
30 pounds harness leather	11 40	
250 yards 4-4 H. M. window shading.	57 50	
Findings	14 00	
Shade rollers and fixtures.....	2 50	
30 gallons coal oil	3 80	
Wages and board	587 33	
	<hr/>	\$ 944 38

PRODUCTION.

154 new window shades, at 75c.....	\$ 115 50	
257 window shades repaired, at 5c....	12 85	
20 hitching straps, at 25c.....	5 00	
1 telegraph plier strap	75	
15 hame straps, at 25c.....	3 50	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	137 60	

Amount brought forward.....	137 60
2 check reins, at 50c.....	1 00
1 B. band	50
2 restraint straps, at \$1	2 00
1 shaft tug	25
8 new halters, at 50c	4 00
Mending boots and shoes	900 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,045 35

TAILOR SHOP.

EXPENSES.

900 yards conestoga ticking	\$ 128 02
800 yards blue denim	101 63
280 yards corduroy	109 90
72 yards brown muslin 4-4, No. 2....	4 32
15 yards silicia	1 42
10 yards strainer cloth.....	2 90
163 yards 8, 10 and 12 oz. duck.....	22 81
Carpet binding	9 05
44 dozen spools cotton	20 24
Buckles and needles	6 93
Sewing machine shuttle	90
Wages and board	583 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 991 12

PRODUCTION.

193 mattresses, at 75c	\$ 144 75
44 pair corduroy trousers, at \$2.....	88 00
60 pillow ticks, at 25c.....	15 00
16 coffee sacks, at 50c.....	8 00
47 pair corduroy pants cut out, at \$1.50	70 50
219 pair overalls cut out, at 60c.....	131 40
3 canvas covers, at 50c.....	1 50
1 canvas fly for wall tent, 16 x 20 ft...	8 50
3 corduroy cushions, at \$1.....	3 00
2 tent covers, at \$2.....	4 00
2 couch covers, at \$1.50	3 00
2 shoemaker's aprons, at 25c.....	50

Amount carried forward..... 478 15

Amount brought forward.....	478 15	
6 carpet rugs, at \$1	6 00	
1 carpet rug	75	
1 pair corduroy shoes	75	
6 masquerade dance pants, at 75c....	4 50	
6 masquerade dance coats, at \$1.....	6 00	
2 masquerade dance suits, at \$1.25...	2 50	
Repairing, cleaning, mending clothes.	655 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,153 65

BRUSH SHOP.

EXPENSES.

Inventory, machinery, etc., September 30th, 1905	\$ 450 00	
72 balls No. 18 B. C. twine	6 48	
2 ounce and 3 ounce shoe tacks.....	14 70	
Wire nails	1 40	
Tools	1 25	
20 feet 1¾ leather belting.....	1 25	
Wages and board	383 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 858 08

PRODUCTION.

57 8-12 gross No. 13 cocoa brushes, at \$2.20	\$ 126 87	
75 3-12 gross No. 5 tampico brushes, at \$1.00	75 25	
22 11-12 gross No. 30 cocoa brushes, at \$2.25	51 56	
37 9-12 gross No. 33 tampico brushes, at \$2.25	84 94	
22 5-12 gr. No. M22 tampico brushes, at \$2.20	49 32	
12 9-12 gross No. 3 cocoa brushes, at \$2.50	30 83	
7 7-12 gross No. 81 cocoa brushes, at \$1.75	13 27	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	432 04	

Amount brought forward.....	432 04	
21 8-12 gross Dolly Varden tampico brushes, at \$1.20	26 00	
30 gross cocoa sink brushes, at \$1....	30 00	
33 7-12 gr. tampico sink brushes, at \$1	33 67	
18 2-12 gross No. 17 cocoa brushes, at \$1.25	22 71	
41 gross No. 17 gray tampico brushes, at \$1.25	51 25	
14 7-12 gross file gray tampico brushes, at \$1.00	14 58	
1 gross No. 13 Hindo fibre brushes...	2 20	
2 gross No. 3 cocoa, tampico center brushes, at \$2.75	5 50	
6-12 gr. No. 56 cocoa brushes, at \$1.25	63	
19 6-12 gross No. 50 gray tampico brushes, at \$2.25	43 88	
2 gross No. 30 gray tampico brushes, at \$2.25	4 50	
2 gross No. 81 cocoa special brushes, at \$2.25	4 50	
7 10-12 gross No. 20 gray tampico strapped brushes, at \$1.35.....	11 38	
2-12 gross No. 13 gray tampico strapped brushes, at \$2.25.....	38	
2 gross 7 row gray tampico clamp brushes, at \$2.00	4 00	
6 gross Hoof Hindo fibre brushes. at \$1.15	6 90	
3 6-12 gross No. 13 rice root brushes, at \$2.50	8 75	
1/2 gross 6 row cocoa clamp brushes, at \$2.00	1 00	
4 1/2 gross 7 row clamp cocoa brushes, at \$2.00	9 00	
Mixing 210 pounds fibre, at 2c.....	4 20	
Inventory, September 30, 1906.....	425 00	
		\$ 1,142 07

SOAP FACTORY.

EXPENSES.

4,400 pounds caustic soda	\$	124	43
4,800 pounds fat, at 15c		72	00
	—————	\$	196 43

PRODUCTION.

11,037 gallons soft soap, at 4c.....	\$	441	48
6,220 pounds hard soap, at 3c.....		186	60
	—————	\$	628 08

HAT AND MAT SHOP AND SEWING ROOM No. 2.

EXPENSES.

534 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards table linen	\$	157	91
2,004 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards canton flannel		175	05
678 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards huckaback toweling.....		95	35
283 yards D. R. P. flannel		49	17
438 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards crash tea toweling.....		38	42
567 yards crash Barnsley toweling....		53	13
1,805 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Portsmouth stripe shirting		202	36
171 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Conestoga ticking, 4-4, No. 1		24	05
321 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards brown muslin, 4-4, No. 1		27	34
1,109 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards brown muslin, 8-4.....		220	68
164 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. bleached muslin, 4-4, No. 2		12	54
132 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards bleached muslin, 42-inch.		16	45
508 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Lancaster gingham.....		36	03
20 yards Columbia blue denim.....		2	41
10 yards brown cambric		90	
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards embroidery linen		13	15
20 yards strainer cloth		2	80
53 dozen spool cotton		23	92
Needles, buttons, pins and tape.....		5	85
Wages and board		420	00
Inventory, September 30th, 1905....		25	00
	—————	\$	1,602 51

PRODUCTION.

190 unbleached pillow cases, at 10c...\$	19 00
42 bleached pillow cases, at 15c.....	6 30
464 unbleached double sheets, at 75c..	348 00
19 unbleached single sheets, at 40c...	7 60
29 bleached double sheets, 75c.....	21 75
19 bleached night gowns, at 40c.....	7 60
10 bleached night shirts, at 40c.....	4 00
633 Portsmouth stripe shirts, at 50c..	316 50
12 Portsmouth stripe shirts, extra size, at 75c	9 00
58 gingham shirts, at 50c.....	29 00
6 muslin shirts, at 50c.....	3 00
427 canton flannel shirts, at 45c.....	192 15
338 canton flannel drawers, at 45c....	152 10
6 canton flannel shirts, extra size, 75c	4 50
263 pair overalls, at 20c.....	52 60
16 roller towels, at 20c.....	3 20
766 huckaback towels, at 15c.....	114 90
1,242 tea towels, at 10c.....	124 20
140 hospital towels, at 5c.....	7 00
54 pair corduroy pants, at 40c.....	21 60
288 gingham aprons, at 15c.....	43 20
70 uniform bibb aprons, at 20c.....	14 00
29 white bibb aprons, at 15c.....	4 35
16 kitchen caps, at 15c	2 40
267 D. R. P. flannel petticoats, at 75c.	200 25
36 mattress ticks, at 75c.....	27 00
38 mattress ticks enlarged, at 25c....	9 50
2 linen table cloths, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, at 40c...	80
77 linen table cloths, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards at \$1.50	115 50
2 linen table cloths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at \$2..	4 00
28 linen table cloths, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds., at \$2.50	70 00
6 linen table cloths, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards, at \$3..	18 00
6 linen table cloths, 7 yards, at 3.25...	19 50
3 milk strainers, at 15c.....	45
5 starch strainers, at 15c.....	75

Amount carried forward..... 1,973 70

Amount brought forward.....	1,973 70
3 tea strainers, at 25c.....	75
3 muslin union suits, at \$1.....	3 00
145 lawn neckties, at 10c.....	14 50
1 muslin laundry bag	25
1 denim bag	25
54 sausage bags, at 3c.....	1 62
110 bands on straw hats, at 5c.....	5 50
2 manila rope mats, at 75c.....	1 50
22 woolen caps, at 20c	4 40
6 cheese cloth curtains, at 15c.....	90
1 double cheese cloth curtain.....	30
60 table napkins hemmed, at 5c.....	3 00
12 gingham cushion covers, at 20c...	2 40
5 gingham cushion covers, ruffled, at 25c	1 25
6 carpet shoes, at 25c.....	1 50
70 men's straw hats, at 12c.....	8 40
1 straw hat	35
1 straw hat	50
7 doll straw hats, at 5c.....	35
1 straw basket	25
10 straw baskets, at 20c.....	2 00
19 straw baskets, at 15c.....	2 85
40 straw baskets, at 10c.....	4 00
11 straw baskets, at 5c.....	55
1 rag doll	15
24 rag dolls, at 10c.....	2 40
13 pipe dolls, at 25c.....	3 25
56 rag dolls, at 25c.....	14 00
30 toy pigs, at 10c.....	3 00
16 emery bags, at 10c.....	1 60
1 ball pin cushion	35
1 ball pin cushion	30
25 ball pin cushions, at 20c.....	5 00
10 pen wipers, at 25c.....	2 50
4 pen wipers, at 20c.....	80

Amount carried forward..... 2,067 42

Amount brought forward.....	2,067 42
1 drawn work pin cushion.....	25
2 muslin drawn work bed room sets, at \$5.00	10 00
1 muslin drawn work table cover,....	1 00
1 muslin drawn work table cover....	2 00
8 muslin drawn work table covers, at \$1.50	12 00
1 muslin drawn work bureau scarf..	1 25
1 muslin drawn work bureau scarf..	1 00
1 muslin drawn work bureau scarf..	70
1 linen drawn work table cover.....	3 50
1 linen drawn work table cover.....	3 00
1 linen drawn work cushion cover....	2 00
1 linen drawn work table cover.....	5 00
2 linen drawn work doilies, at \$1.....	2 00
8 linen drawn work doilies, at 50c....	4 00
3 linen drawn work handkerchiefs, at \$1.25	3 75
4 linen drawn work doilies, at 75c....	3 00
1 linen drawn work doily.....	1 00
2 linen drawn work doilies, at 65c....	1 30
3 linen drawn work doilies, at 50c....	1 50
1 linen drawn work doily.....	40
10 linen drawn work doilies, at 35c...	3 50
1 linen drawn work doily	25
12 muslin hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 35c	4 20
59 muslin hemstitched bureau scarfs, at 75c	44 25
1 muslin hemstitched table cover.....	75
1 muslin hemstitched table cover.....	50
1 linen drawn work collar.....	50
1 linen drawn work collar.....	40
2 linen hemstitched collars, at 20c....	40
2 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 75c	1 50

Amount carried forward..... 2,182 32

Amount brought forward.....	2,182 32
12 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 65c	7 80
2 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 50c	1 00
1 linen hemstitched handkerchief....	70
2 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 40c	80
11 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 60c	6 60
38 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 35c	13 30
5 linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 50c	2 50
4 linen hemstitched tray cloths, at 25c.	1 00
2 linen hemstitched pin cushions, at 25c	50
2 crocheted doilies, at 25c.....	50
6 muslin bureau scarfs repaired, at 20c	1 20
41 pieces drawn work repaired, at 25c.	10 25
20 canton flannel napkins, at 25c.....	5 00
Inventory, September 30th, 1906.....	40 00
— ————— \$	2,273 47

SEWING ROOM No. 1 AND MENDING ROOM.

EXPENSES.

Inventory, September 30th, 1905.....\$	25 00
2,578 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Silver Star cheviot....	208 25
649 yards Bates seersucker.....	59 22
44 yards brown muslin, 4-4, No. 1....	3 08
1,624 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards brown muslin, 4-4, No. 2	111 45
331 yards bleached muslin, 4-4, No. 2.	25 95
209 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 42-inch brown muslin....	23 01
211 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42-inch bleached muslin..	26 07
700 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards brown muslin, 8-4.....	141 72
171 yards bleached muslin, 8-4.....	39 08
300 yards crash toweling	26 50
249 yards huckaback toweling.....	34 61
Amount carried forward.....	723 94

Amount brought forward.....	723 94	
730½ yards Conestoga ticking, 4-4, No. 1	102 72	
236 yards Lancaster gingham.....	13 72	
354 yards khaki	71 25	
160 dozen spool cotton	73 60	
Darning cotton	7 85	
Tape, pins, needles, buttons, etc.....	20 97	
Shuttle and spring	1 00	
Wages and board	668 00	
		\$ 1,683 05

PRODUCTION.

88 cheviot dresses, at \$1.50.....\$	132 00	
201 gingham dresses, at \$1.50	301 50	
1 private shirt waist suit.....	1 75	
5 private dresses, at \$1.25	6 25	
16 gingham shirt waist suits, at \$1.75.	28 00	
2 bleached muslin shirt waists, at 75c.	1 50	
3 gingham skirts, at \$1.25.....	3 75	
47 dresses altered, at 50c.....	23 50	
5 shirt waists altered, at 25c.....	1 25	
4 private dresses altered, at 50c.....	2 00	
3 masquerade suits, at 75c.....	2 25	
9 white skirts, at \$1.....	9 00	
10 private shirt waists, at 50c.....	5 00	
386 pillow cases, at 10c.....	38 60	
4 corset covers, at 25c.....	1 00	
193 double unbleached sheets, at 75c..	144 75	
145 double bleached sheets, at 75c....	108 75	
182 petticoats made from old dresses, at 30c	54 60	
75 night shirts, at 40c.....	30 00	
115 night gowns, at 40c.....	46 00	
323 chemise, at 30c.....	96 90	
268 pantalets, at 30c.....	80 40	
90 khaki coats, at 75c.....	67 50	
96 mattress ticks, at 75c.....	72 00	

Amount carried forward..... 1,258 25

Amount brought forward.....	1,258 25	
14 mattress ticks altered, at 20c.....	2 80	
6 white aprons, at 15c.....	90	
8 gingham shirt waists, at 50c.....	4 00	
119 gingham aprons, at 15c.....	17 85	
6 kitchen aprons, at 15c.....	90	
148 roller towels, at 20c.....	29 60	
189 huck towels, at 15c.....	28 35	
62 crash towels, at 10c.....	6 20	
2 store room cloths, at 25c.....	50	
1 cape altered	50	
Mending	480 00	
Inventory, September 30th, 1906....	52 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,881 85

RECAPITULATION.

EXPENSES.

Farm	\$25,358 78	
Garden	2,144 87	
Piggery and Poultry Yard.....	3,926 30	
Shoemaker Shop	944 38	
Tailor Shop	991 12	
Brush Shop	858 08	
Soap Factory	196 43	
Hat and Mat Shop and Sewing Room		
No. 2	1,602 51	
Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending		
Room	1,683 05	
	<hr/>	\$ 37,705 52

PRODUCTION.

Farm	\$33,654 85	
Garden	6,889 48	
Piggery and Poultry Yard	6,015 71	
Shoemaker Shop	1,045 35	
Tailor Shop	1,153 65	
Brush Shop	1,142 07	

Amount carried forward..... 49,901 11

Amount brought forward.....	49,901 11	
Soap Factory	628 08	
Hat and Mat Shop and Sewing Room		
No. 2	2,273 47	
Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending		
Room	1,881 85	
	<hr/>	\$ 54,684 51

LOSS AND GAIN.

DR.

To Institution	\$ 16,978 99
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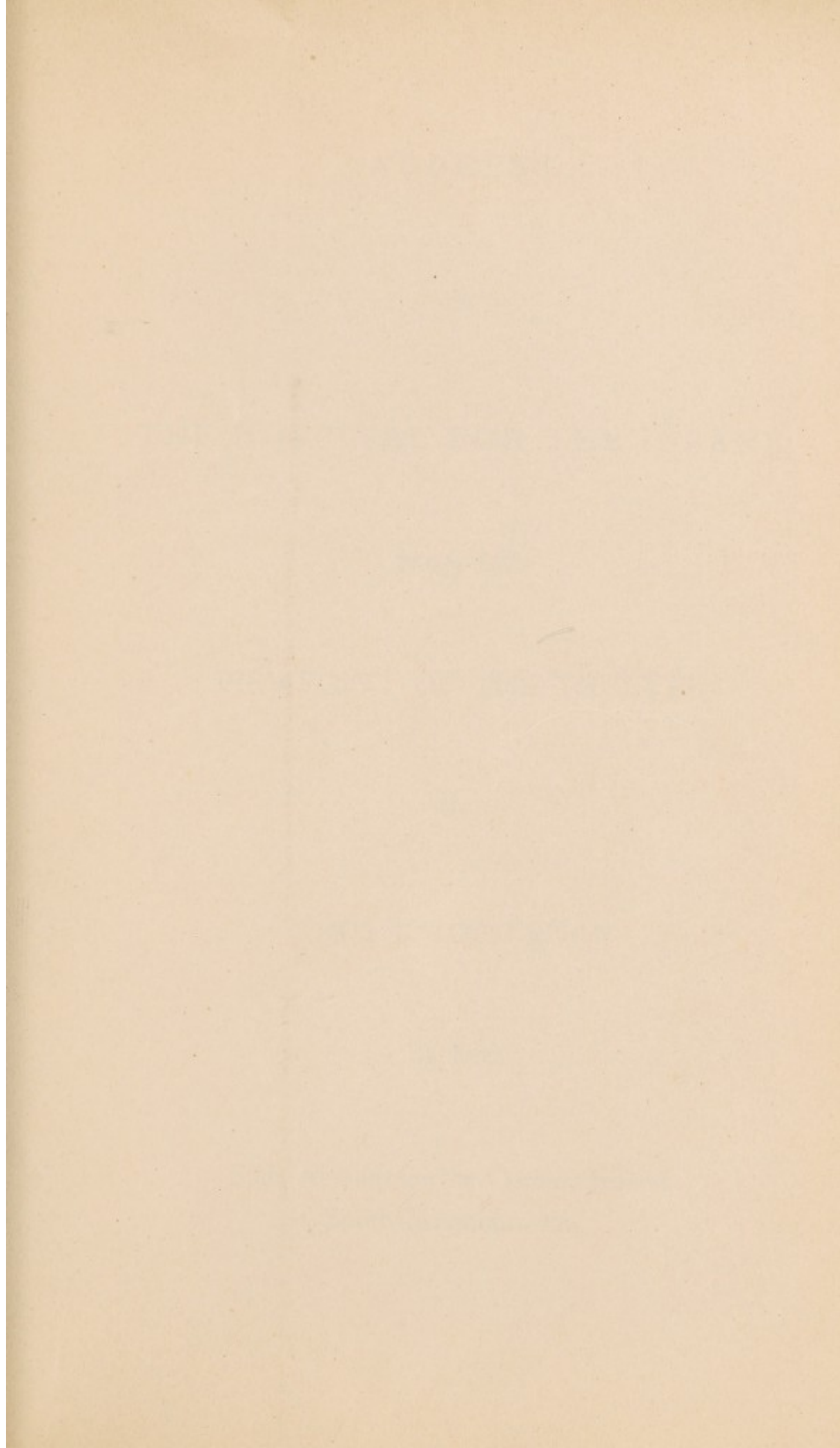
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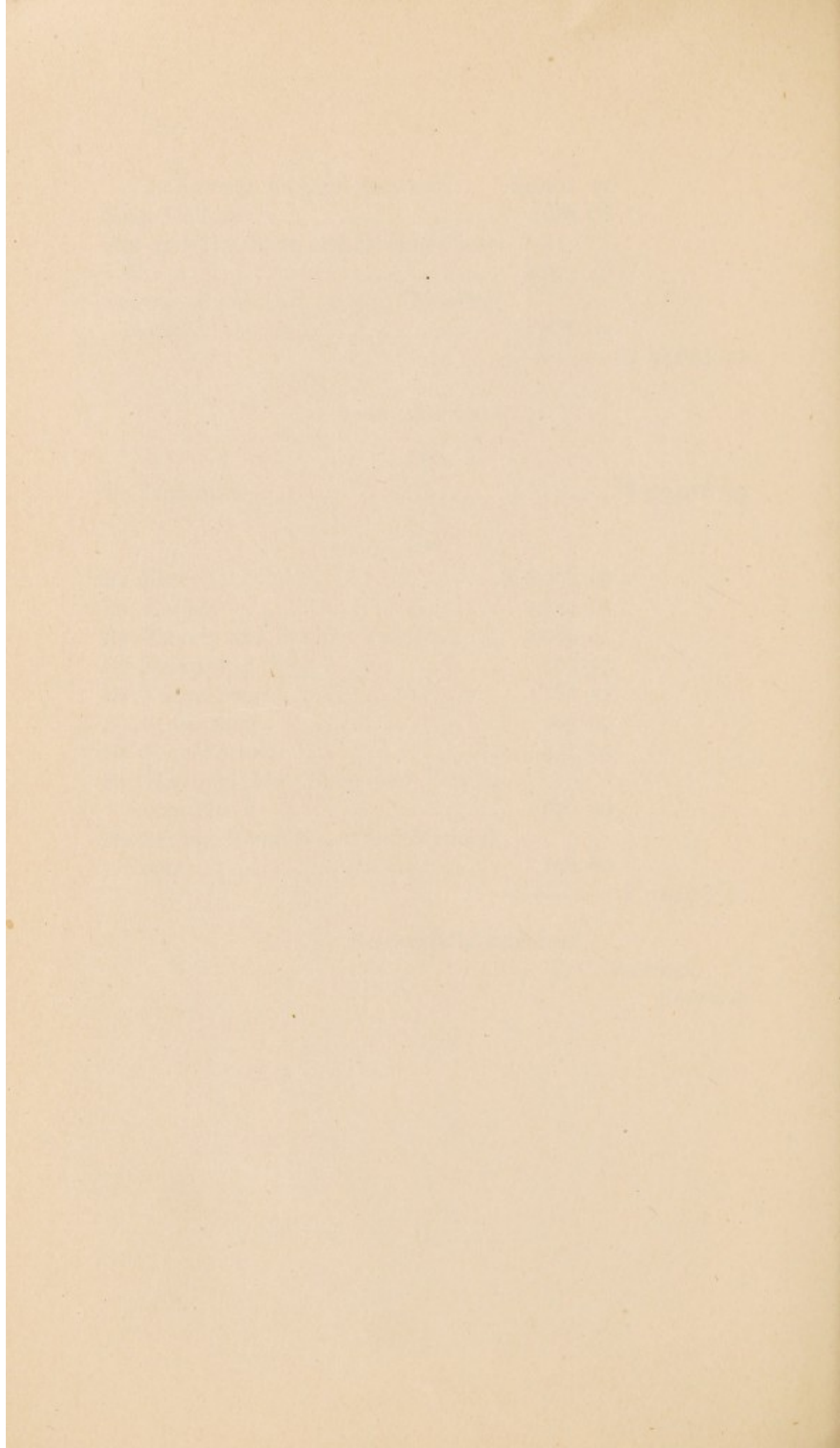
By Farm	\$ 8,296 07	
By Garden	4,744 61	
By Piggery and Poultry Yard.....	2,089 41	
By Shoemaker Shop	100 97	
By Tailor Shop	162 53	
By Brush shop	283 99	
By Soap Factory	431 65	
By Hat and Mat Shop and Sewing		
Room No. 2	670 96	
By Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending		
Room	198 80	
	<hr/>	\$ 16,978 99

Respectfully submitted,

T. C. BRICKER,

Steward.





ADDRESS

ON

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FROM THE

VIEWPOINT OF THE TRUSTEE

BY

THOS. C. ZIMMERMAN

OF THE

State Asylum for the Chronic Insane,
South Mountain, Pa.

1895

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MR. ZIMMERMAN'S ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TRUSTEES AND PHYSICIANS OF STATE AND INCORPORATED HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY SEVENTEENTH, 1906.

[Reprinted from the Reading, Pa., Times, of Friday, May 18, 1906.]

Mr. Chairman, Trustees and Physicians of State and Incorporated Hospitals, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the days of the melancholy prince, a little barrel of "caviary" was sent to a great lady, which was no sooner opened and tasted, than it was quickly made up again and sent back with the message: "Commend me to my good lady, and thank her honor, and tell her we have black soap enough already, but if it be a better thing, I beseech your ladyship to bestow it on a better friend that can tell her how to use it."

For this reason, I suppose, I was selected to read this paper—as a kind of foil to the feast of good things that is sure to be provided by others here today. And yet, while this theory may be in serious contravention of the tastes of some of those present, as it certainly is with the idea of Hamlet, who refers to caviare as a luxury and as indispensable to the swell Roman dinner, they have this fact to comfort them, viz.: that anything in the world tastes good after eating it.

As indicated in the program, I have selected for my theme, "The Hospital, from the Viewpoint of the Trustee." And in order to

secure a consensus of judgment and suggestion, rather than give to you an individual expression, respecting hospitals, superintendents, their administration, or the general scheme of the work done by the management, letters of inquiry were sent out to one or two trustees of sister institutions, to which came responses embodying the best judgment, based upon long experience, of a few of them. The suggestions will be found of interest, coming as they do from careful and painstaking observation of humane, kindly-disposed and conscientious, but none the less watchful and exacting, trustees.

One of these suggestions is characteristic of the bluff, honest and forceful manner of the man who offers it. He writes to me as follows: "Dear Colonel:—It is not fitting that a mere layman should undertake to make suggestions for a speech to an old, tried, seasoned and salted professional; one who can paint with his pen a picture of what mortal eye has never seen with more realism than could be done with paint and brush, and whose fertile mind is never lacking for either a subject or a manner of treatment. [Parenthetically, it may be stated, however, that any suspicion which may lurk in your minds that this splendid bit of Taffey, with a big T., is the handiwork of a first-class confectioner, is happily unfounded. There is no doubt, though, that the deft introduction, in his note to your humble servant, of this precious saccharine morsel, betrays the candied imagination of a very candid man.]

"Sail right in!" he goes on to say, "Tell them a trustee should be honest, of sympathetic disposition, willing to work, and to do all in his power to make the small amount given go as far as possible to the comfort of the unfortunates; to be critical but not exacting; to trust and respect those selected to do the everyday work, but to keep the weather-eye open to see that it is well done; to be ready for criticism but positive in demanding that the criticism be intelligent; should be one who knows a whole lot about everything directly or indirectly connected with the work and who knows how and where to get information on what he finds he does not know; and finally, that he should be an Editor." [A rose-confectioned compliment, indeed, and one not often vouchsafed to the poor, overworked editor.]

• "Per contra, the trustee should not be a narrow man, one who pays a whole lot of attention to the petty complaints that are sure to come, or one who in a mass of good work, will pick out the insignificant failures. He should not be a fault-finder, but one who can accomplish without such means the best results; should by

all means, even though he be a rampant politician, refuse to allow to the slightest degree the introduction of politics into their councils, either in the way of appointments, purchases or otherwise. "Now find a dozen good Editors of such character and you will have a dandy Board!" is the triumphant conclusion—a paregorical conclusion, as Mrs. Partington would say—to a thoughtful, suggestive, clear-headed, business-like and tersely-expressed answer to my note of inquiry.

One of the defects in our system of care of the patients in our hospitals is that we have no separate provision in our State, as yet for the criminal insane. Many of them are criminally-minded, and necessarily have a bad moral effect upon the other patients, a majority of whom must feel keenly their confinement with criminals. The unwisdom and injustice of housing convicts and criminal persons who have become deranged in mind with those whose lives have been free from crime, has been frequently discussed and earnestly treated in the reports of state institutions throughout the country, so that the propriety of segregation of these classes will not be disputed, and for this reason a separate institution should be provided. This, happily, will soon be done, fifteen offers for sites, authorized by the Legislature, having already been received by the commission, whose next action will be to elect an architect and then to inspect the hospitals for the criminal insane in Massachusetts and New York. Among the offers are sites ranging from gifts to prices beyond the amount of the appropriation.

A great defect in some of our hospitals for the insane, and which undoubtedly handicaps the efforts at proper treatment, is in the inability to classify the patients better, group them according to temperament and the nature of their diseases, instead of herding them together by the hundred, sometimes. The remedy is more and smaller wards.

One of the most serious questions now in the management of hospitals is how to obtain attendants. With the advance in wages everywhere it becomes the more difficult to obtain them, or retain those we have at our present limit for maintenance. The day is nearly come when the General Assembly will have to increase our allowance. In that body exists the remedy for all the above defects.

Respecting the management of institutions for the insane, it is the opinion of many trustees that the Pennsylvania system of a separate board for each institution, under the supervision of a State Board of Charities, insures a most satisfactory management. There

is a well-settled belief on the part of those who have given any attention to the matter, that the hospitals of Pennsylvania equal, if they do not surpass, any like institutions in the world, and that the sympathy and co-operation of private citizens in public charities tends powerfully to prevent abuses, and gives the management an element of unselfish human interest which would not be possible were all those institutions under the control of a central Board. It would be unwise to transfer to or centralize in a State Department of Charities or Central Board of Control the powers now vested in the local Boards of Trustees, and everyone interested in the humane care of the insane should, therefore, use his influence to discourage any change in the management of our hospitals which would take away the power at present vested in the local Boards of Trustees.

Referring, again, to the best system in the management of hospitals for insane, the provision for monthly meetings of the Trustees, and consequently more frequent visits by members of the several committees, is to be commended. In addition to the ordinary permanent committees, provision should be made for an Executive Committee, filled by alphabetical appointment, so that each trustee in turn serves for three months and during the last month becomes Chairman of the Committee. This method makes every trustee familiar with the details of the management, and gives the trustees close opportunities of conferring with each member of the Board.

This plan has worked admirably in the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, which I have the honor to represent at this meeting, as has also the method adopted there of advertising for bidders, furnishing them the necessary schedules and opportunity to examine samples, and requiring them to file bonds in \$1,000 for compliance with their bid, and awarding the contracts to the lowest bidder.

As the province of the trustee is administrative, to the Board belongs the duty of administering the trust to their fullest ability. Where their institution is in a suburban district, it is but proper that they should arrange for the best results possible in the farming of crops in field and garden. So with the raising and caring for live stock. Patients should be given every available benefit, using them in such a way as to promote their physical and mental health.

From trustees is expected painstaking care in maintaining the property entrusted to them for its fullest development, ornamental as well as useful. The trustee should be in touch with every department of the institution. To do this he will have to make fre-

quent visitations to the property, closely inspect the same, and criticize severely any defective attention.

But the province of the trustee is more than administrative; it is also executive, for to the Board belongs the responsibility of securing the best possible officials—superintendent and his assistants—through whom the fullest measure of their duty to the State giving them authority is executed.

It is also within reasonable expectation that through the trustees and their executive the science of Pathology should be developed in institutions where it does not already exist, with the hope of being helpful in the prevention of insanity, and in the alleviation and cure of the insane.

But many of the defects in our institutions, already alluded to in this paper, have been partially remedied, as will be seen by the following from one of the most useful and reliable trustees of one of the largest hospitals for the insane in the State: "After an experience of almost 20 years in hospital work," he writes, "I can see what important and beneficial changes have been made in our state institutions during that time, by an intelligent and conscientious supervision of affairs conducted mutually by the medical and the business heads of these hospitals. Boards of Trustees working in harmony with superintendents and their staffs, have altered conditions vastly for the better in many respects; more comprehensive systems of accounts have been installed; supplies purchased by competitive bids; employees uniformed; modern buildings have been erected; a better classification of the insane has been made, and many other improvements which have proved to be of vital importance have been introduced."

This trustee goes on to say: "One of the most difficult tasks which has come to many of the officials has been the effort to convince the different legislatures, and their appropriation committees, of the absolute necessity of properly housing and taking care of the unfortunate people committed to our charge. It has been a long fight with some of us, but day has dawned, and better times are at hand."

"The wisdom of appropriating sufficient sums to replace and reconstruct obsolete, defective and dangerous buildings has been instilled into the minds and hearts of our law-makers after infinite toil and work. I do not say that all this has been the work of the trustees alone, but it has been brought about by an alliance between

them and the faithful and intelligent superintendents, who have been placed in charge of affairs by them."

"From my experience and point of view," writes another trustee, "the best results will obtain in the management of our institutions by a very hearty support and co-operation upon the part of the superintendents and their respective Boards of Trustees." He goes on to say: "I think the present system, generally speaking, as I understand it, is fair and equitable, but in my opinion these two forces should get closer together, and look for better results."

"I would not favor the taking away of that which is good in the present plan, but would suggest that we try to enlarge upon it." Continuing, this trustee (who, by the way, is a prominent attorney in the northern part of the State,) says: "I am told (I have not myself examined the Acts of Assembly) that all of the institutions are authorized by special legislative enactment." Assuming this to be a fact, he suggests amendments to all their acts of incorporation, bringing them under one Act, but authorized independently; the formulating and adoption of concurrent By-Laws," etc. He goes on to say: "Indeed, I take it, the semi-annual meetings of the Superintendents and Trustees will soon bring about a most desirable condition, such an one as they have heretofore never dreamed of. These people have shown themselves to be a power as against designing persons; why, then, not continue a good work, and for their own betterment?"

It is not deemed advisable to have too many state institutions with expensive administration buildings, but rather, increased capacity for inmates under one or two medical administrations. The successful manufacturing plants, adding department to department under one executive administration, having properly qualified department officers upon whom the responsibility rests; not an excess of executive officers at large salaries and central expenses. The larger the number of inmates, the less per capita expense. This can be carried out indefinitely.

The six state hospitals for the insane average about 1200 inmates each—excepting Norristown, which is really a dual institution—and that of Allentown which is of too recent date to give statistics. The area of farm land varies with localities; none have less than 400 acres, some double the amount.

There have been advocates in this State, of county care for the insane, in preference to State care. A great many taxpayers are decidedly of the opinion that the insane of Pennsylvania are much bet-

ter cared for in the State institutions than in the County Almshouse, or even in the separate hospitals for the insane which have been built in some counties. In the first place, in nearly all cases the counties feel the burden of maintenance and begin to economize, which is at the expense of the patient. They do not feel able to keep a proper medical staff; they bring the dietary down to almost prison fare, and they cannot or do not afford any of the varied entertainments that are so much enjoyed by patients in the State institutions. In the county institutions politics are apt to play an important part in the management, and eventually graft enters, and then both the patients and county suffer.

It is not desirable to reduce the per capita too far, as it would interfere with the comfort and health of the inmates, but where the institution can produce from its farm supply milk, eggs, meats, beef, pork and poultry, not forgetting the products of the garden and field, such as apples, peaches, pears, corn, potatoes, onions, berries, and the like, a large saving is made. All State institutions vie with each other in this respect.

The law allowing the appointment of a female physician for every State hospital has been working admirably.

The recent effort of having a Board of Control for Pennsylvania was happily postponed—let us hope permanently so—on account of the prompt, efficient and intelligent co-operation of this organization of Superintendents and Trustees to thwart the innovation proposed. The fortunate defeat of the scheme to enfeeble these State charities in their management—charities of which we are all so proud—is a subject of sincere congratulation. Let us hope, whatever else may present itself, that this subject may be kept out of the field of politics, instead of in the infinitely more conservative one of the old State charities.

Now that the State of Pennsylvania, one of the richest Commonwealths in the nation, is no longer enthralled in the power of conscienceless pirates, and the public funds no longer consigned to favored banks so that parasitical politicians may serve their own iniquitous ends, it is hopefully predicted that the coming session of the Legislature will represent public sentiment and give existing institutions more help, and provide such additional accommodations in the erection of one or two asylums as the public necessities may require. There is a surplus of money in the treasury, a great deal more than is needed for legitimate purposes. It is well enough to offer millions for the improvement of the roads and such things, but

the need of proper accommodations and treatment for the insane of the State transcends almost every other demand.

In the preparation of this paper I fully realize that it may be barren of fruitful thought or new suggestion, but I have endeavored to present some views entertained by trustees, respecting hospital management, in accordance with the kindly invitation from Dr. Chapin, our most worthy president, who recently wrote to me as follows:

"The subject you have chosen is one entirely in accord with my own views. Of course, all that you may have in mind from the viewpoint of a trustee, I cannot surmise; still we ought to hear from the trustees, and they ought not to say they have not had a chance to speak. It has been my experience to serve under four different boards of trustees, and it has been my good fortune to have been associated with gentlemen of enlarged philanthropic and charitable views. Whatever peace of mind I have enjoyed in the performance of my duties as an officer has been mainly due to the co-operation and moral support that I have received from members of the board, officially and personally. At the same time, I do not think hospital officers are altogether sufficiently appreciative of this; neither do I believe that boards of trustees sufficiently appreciate the responsibilities that are ever crowding upon a hospital officer. Trustees and managers may co-operate and they do otherwise—that is, they may be endowed with suspicions, ill-founded or otherwise, which would make the life of a man miserable, but as I have said, I have had the good fortune—as others have had—to be associated with men of the noblest characteristics. Possibly we need a pill occasionally to be administered by trustees—I mean something that will regulate our mental and official digestion, and I trust you will feel you have a free hand on this occasion, and that whatever you say will be very "much appreciated."

—In the whole catalogue of philanthropic devotion to an exalted ideal of man's humanity to man, there is no class of persons more deserving of honor and esteem than our highly capable and courteous superintendents; and it would therefore be ill becoming any trustee to indulge in captious comment, however inoffensive it might be intended, concerning them, as it would be most unjust on the part of such trustee to detract in any way from the highly laudable work in which they are engaged.

Did you ever stop to think of the life-work and self-sacrifice of these men and women? Instead of choosing paths of pleasure, or in-

dulging in the milder conflicts of earthly ambition; in place of living amid all the bounties of divine providence and surrounded by all the fascinations of home and society, this noble band of workers voluntarily dedicate their lives and talents to the scattering of the darkness from the inner chambers of the disordered mind. They prefer to enter the realm of an almost unconsolable and irremediable Affliction, where well-nigh perpetual mental Desolation at one time reigned almost supreme. Light is happily breaking amid this gloom. A steady improvement is noticeable. Quoting from the New York Tribune on this phase of the subject, that paper says:

"More patients have been discharged as recovered from the State hospitals for the insane during the year last past than for any year heretofore reported. The number of patients discharged in an improved condition is larger than for some years past. The net increase of our State hospital population has been the lowest for any one year of the past fifteen.

The steady improvement that has been going on in the management of the public and private charities of the State for the last ten years still continues and the institutions are for the most part in excellent condition."

I have nothing but words of praise for the heads of our hospitals, because they richly deserve the helpful hand of the trustee, his sympathy, his good-will, and his ungrudging word of commendation.

In conclusion I would say that, in accordance with Dr. Chapin's expressed wish that I should administer a pill to the superintendents assembled here to-day, to regulate their mental and official digestion, I have endeavored to do so, but the pill is only a bread-and-sugar pellet—a variety sometimes given by doctors to hypochondriacs, whose condition does not warrant the giving of drastic doses of medicine, and the administering of which does not interfere with any kind of digestion—whether mental, physical, official, or otherwise. Of course, in referring to hypochondriacs, I mean those outside of the insane asylums.

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