

69-TAR-CKB  
State Inst - St Peter

States, many of them coming hundreds of miles, because there was no room for them in Asylums nearer home, or, at least, not such as their friends desired to obtain and pay for. If, then, comfortable provision is made for such patients here, they will not seek distant places, at great expense and exposure of travel, but remain nearer their friends and acquaintances, relieving, in a measure, the burdens of the State Treasury by so much as would otherwise be contributed to Institutions in other States.

GENTLEMEN:—You have been pleased to honor me with your confidence in appointing me Superintendent of your Institution, and I have accepted the trust, not in ignorance of the labor, trials and responsibilities to be anticipated by so doing. A successful administration of all the affairs of such an Hospital, new, and in process of construction, requires constant vigilance and unremitting care. Much depends upon the character and peculiar tact of those employed, both officers and attendants, and on their general harmony of action. I hope and believe, from all I have observed, that this household is fortunate in this respect. To Dr. Bowers, from whom I received directly the charge of the Hospital, I am under great obligation for a cordial reception and for his intimate knowledge of the history of the institution. To the Steward, and Matron, both officers of experience, I shall look with equal confidence for information and assistance in their several departments; and to you, as Trustees, for such generous support as your deep and abiding interest in this work inspires. Let us hope good things are in store for this benevolent enterprise. An auspicious beginning, though not without one *great shadow*, has been thus far successful. With a firm faith in the goodness of Him who protects and blesses, we enter upon the duties of a new year.

St. PETER, Dec. 24th, 1868.

CYRUS K. BARTLETT, M. D.,  
Superintendent.

**THIRD ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**

**OF THE**

**MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,**

**TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1869.**

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**PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.**

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J. A. RUSSELL,  
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# MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. C. T. BROWN, St. Peter, *President.*

REV. A. H. KERR, St. Peter, *Secretary.*

LUKE MILLER, M. D., Rushford.

SOLOMON BLOOD, M. D., Owatonna.

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MAJ. H. B. STRAIT, Shakopee.

HON. WM. SCHIMMEL, St. Peter.

REV. A. H. KERR, *Treasurer.*

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CYRUS K. BARTLETT, M. D.,

*Superintendent and Physician.*

JACOB E. BOWERS, M. D.,

*Assistant Physician.*

GEORGE W. DRYER,

*Steward.*

MRS. MARY L. PEXTON,

*Matron.*

WILLIAM McFADDEN,

*Farmer.*

# REPORT.

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*His Excellency, William R. Marshall,  
Governor of the State of Minnesota:*

We transmit herewith our third annual report as trustees of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, for the year ending November 30th, 1869. From the report of the Superintendent, it appears that 238 patients have been under treatment during the year, of which number, 54 have been discharged as restored, or in a condition to be cared for by friends. The large number of patients thus discharged, indicates unmistakably the efficient management of the medical department of the Hospital.

All the patients which were at St. Louis and Iowa have been brought up and accommodated here. For the ensuing year, provision must doubtless be made for at least 200 patients; and for their support \$52,000.00 will be required, for which we ask the necessary appropriation. We would call your special attention to the report of our Superintendent, indicating what has been done, and what is still needed to give efficiency and success to this great public charity.

In prosecuting the building of the Hospital, the work has been done under the superintendence of W. L. Couplin, Esq., and we feel confident that in regard to the substantial, and varied character of the entire structure, and its appointments, it will commend itself to every intelligent observer. We have aimed at durability and economy, and yet in many things that are peculiar to such institutions, we could not give exact estimates of cost in our last annual report. The expense of providing water, the large amount of iron pipe, the plumbing, and the machinery required to do the work, has cost more than we anticipated. Most of the work has

been done by special contracts, and at the lowest bids offered. We found it necessary to expend some \$5,000 on the basement and first story of the central building, to make proper connections with the rear buildings, and also to provide kitchen accommodations, for all of which no estimate had been made.

We refer to the report of the building committee herewith, for particulars.

Our success in providing an abundant supply of pure water has been all that could be desired. A stone cistern is supplied by two or three springs, the flow of which is constant, and the water is thence forced by a steam pump to a large reservoir on the bluff, and then distributed by pipes through all parts of the buildings.

A large and convenient barn has been erected, for which no appropriation was asked or made, but its erection became essential to properly secure the products of the farm, and the building committee were authorized to have it built by contract.

One million brick have been made, by contract, on the Hospital farm. One stone quarry, some 400 feet from the building, appears to be inexhaustable, and of the best quality for building purposes.

The trustees have purchased 120 acres of fine meadow land near the Hospital farm, for which \$12 per acre was paid. This amount was paid out of the current expense fund.

The machinery and heating arrangements are now so far completed that we confidently expect to transfer the male patients to the new edifice during the coming month, after which, the temporary buildings will be appropriated to the female patients, who can then be better arranged in wards than heretofore our room would permit.

The work that is imperatively demanded the ensuing year, is the completion of the central building; the cost of which, according to the estimate of the architect, will be \$56,000, also the sum of \$5,000 will be required for furnishing the same.

For this, an appropriation is respectfully asked, We need not present reasons for asking this appropriation, as the

necessity will appear self-evident to all who are familiar with the condition of the Institution.

We would also urge the importance of putting up the section on the south of the main building for the accommodation of female patients. When this is done, the Hospital will be symmetrically complete, and all patients of both sexes will be placed therein. The sooner this can be done, the better and more economically can the patients be cared for. The estimate expense of the building of this section is \$140,000.

If it should appear feasible for the Legislature to grant this appropriation, we would earnestly, but respectfully urge it.

The Legislature, last winter failed to make the \$5,000 appropriation asked for purchasing furniture, bedding, &c., for the new buildings. The result has been, to compel the Trustees to borrow the amount necessary for this purpose from the current expense fund, which must be replaced in order that the ordinary current expenses may be paid.

We trust this omission of the last Legislature will be promptly supplied by the one soon to convene.

You will find in its proper place, the statement of finances, expenditures, &c., by the Treasurer.

Since our last annual meeting, Dr. Cyrus K. Bartlett, has entered upon his duties as Medical Superintendent, and we cannot but express our entire satisfaction with his supervision of the Institution. Having had an experience of many years in an eastern hospital, his services, not only in his special department, but in the appointments and essential requisites of our new building we regard as exceedingly valuable.

He, and his staff of officers, have conducted the affairs of the Hospital during the past year, with marked ability and prudence, considering the many inconveniences of our temporary buildings.

It becometh us, also, as a Board, to recognize the protection of a kind Providence vouchsafed us during the year, and yet it is appropriate to record the death of Hon. Henry A. Swift, one of the first trustees, and warmest friends of the Institution, as well as one of our purest public men.

Feeling that a great public trust has been committed to us, we are desirous so to acquit ourselves that when our work is done, buildings convenient, substantial, and adapted to the purpose of a Hospital for the Insane, will have been provided that shall reflect credit on the state of Minnesota.

All of which, is respectfully submitted,

C. T. BROWN,  
LUKE MILLER,  
SOLOMON BLOOD,  
A. H. KERR,  
R. BUTTERS,  
H. B. STRAIT,  
WM. SCHIMMEL,

Trustees.

## BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees Minnesota Hospital for Insane:*

GENTLEMEN:—We herewith present a brief report of expenditures, under our direction, during the fiscal year, from December 1st, 1868, to November 30th, 1869.

In view of prosecuting our work early in the spring we contracted with Wm. M. Dwinnall, of St. Paul, to furnish us with one million brick in the kiln at \$4 per thousand, we furnishing the wood and the yard with the machinery on it. Regarding it as more economical, the Board of Trustees had authorized us, if we thought proper, to purchase of Wm. L. Ash, the brick machines, lumber and tools, with which he had stocked the yard. This we did at a valuation of \$1,-571.10. The cost of the entire machinery, we consider, is nearly saved this year, and it is still in good order for future use.

The carpenter work has been done under the contract of last year.

Part of our stone cutting was done by contract.

The laundry building, carpenter shop, boiler and engine house, cistern and building at the spring, drainage, quarrying rock, reservoir, masonry, excavations, and laying of water pipes, has been under the immediate supervision of our building superintendent.

Men have been employed at the lowest rates in the various departments of work.

The plastering was given to Wm. T. Clark, of St. Peter, the lowest bidder, at sixteen cents per yard, three coats with hard finish.

The slating of the buildings was also given to the same party, at \$3 per square, the committee furnishing all materials.

It should be borne in mind that in all our excavations and drainage, we had to work in rock, which, sometimes made the progress slow and expensive. The drainage is some ten feet deep, built of hard brick and well cemented. The reservoir, built of stone, lined with brick and strongly cemented, is of sufficient capacity to hold six hundred hogsheads of water, and can be filled with the force pump in five hours.

We gave the contract for building the barn to Mr. Charles Ostrander, of Kasota, the lowest bidder, for \$2,740, he furnishing all materials—the committee to lay the foundations and do the painting.

The plan of the barn, which we regard as exceedingly suitable, was furnished by our superintendent. It has capacity for holding a large amount of hay, grain, vegetables, and stock of the farm. It is supplied with water and steam pipes.

The plumbing of the buildings, the gas pipes, bathing tubs, heating apparatus and machinery, engine and steam pumps, were given by contract, to be furnished by M. M. Leahy & Co., of St. Paul. This contract is large, amounting to over \$23,000. But it must be remembered that these works had to be on a scale not only to meet present wants, but to supply future necessity.

We regard ourselves fortunate in securing a skilled mechanic for this work, and the materials are of the best quality.

We have two of Root's celebrated tubular boilers, one smaller upright boiler with engine for driving machinery in summer, and one upright boiler and force pump at the spring. There are 13,000 feet of coils and pipes for heating purposes now in place and ready for use.

By contract, Wm. C. Essler, of St. Peter, furnished the water pipes—3 inch—inside measure—from the spring to the reservoir, a distance of 1,750 feet, and from the reservoir to the boiler house—4 inch—a distance of 570 feet.

We have on hand perhaps 500,000 bricks, and quite an

amount of stone quarried that may be dressed by contract during the winter.

All the work required to form proper connection between the laundry and the main building, to secure a kitchen in the proper place, and deemed essential in order to occupy the buildings this winter, has been done, though it was not contemplated when the appropriation was made. These connections are so arranged and covered, that the work can go on another season without interfering with the occupancy of the buildings by the patients.

We were reminded by the treasurer, that the funds at his command would not meet all the expenditures; but such was the condition of the buildings that they could not be made available for occupancy without these additions, and hence we felt obliged to have so much done.

The necessity of the case is our reason for pushing the work as we have, and will be so much gained on the work of the coming year. The amount expended above the appropriation we feel sure is not more than the cost of the extra work completed.

It is proper for us to say, that Dr. Bartlett has permitted the hospital teams, with a number of patients, under direction of attendants, to do a large amount of work in excavating the basement of the barn and other labor about the hospital, saving a considerable sum to the building fund.

We would say, in conclusion, that it is all important that the centre building be erected during the coming year, and the south section and return wing, as soon as possible.

The items of expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report.

Trusting our labors will be acceptable to the board and meet their approval, we respectfully submit this, our report.

C. K. BARTLETT,  
C. T. BROWN,  
WM. SCHIMMEL,  
RUBEN BUTTERS,  
Building Committee.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane :*

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1869 :

### BUILDING FUND.

#### *Receipts.*

Cash on hand Dec. 1st, 1868,	-	-	\$4,923 15
Cash received from state treasury,	-	-	49,859 43
Cash rebate on freight of slate,	-	-	346 59
Cash received for brick sold,	-	-	614 15
Cash received for lumber sold,	-	-	19 21
Cash borrowed from current expense fund,			8,525 65
Total receipts,			\$64,288 18

There remains in the state treasury \$10,140.57, of which, by the appropriation of last winter, \$10,000, is not due until April 1st, 1870.

#### *Expenditures.*

Quarrying rock,	-	-	\$1,720 48
Lumber,	-	-	3,626 45
Excavations	-	-	1,178 21
Materials, (not classified,)	-	-	238 82
Miscellaneous,	-	-	539 48

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Brick, brick machines, &c.,	-	-	6,388	08
Masonry,	-	-	9,497	31
Hardware,	-	-	2,016	40
Lime,	-	-	1,191	24
Iron, steel and sharpening tools,	-	-	375	14
Stone cutting,	-	-	2,238	63
Teaming,	-	-	1,924	87
Laborers,	-	-	5,622	75
Treasurer's petty account,	-	-	79	30
Carpenter's contracts,	-	-	3,535	25
Printing,	-	-	60	35
Painting, oils and paints,	-	-	1,569	87
Slate roofs,	-	-	4,015	24
Plumbing, gas pipes, &c.,	-	-	2,424	44
Lightning rods,	-	-	187	20
Plastering,	-	-	3,249	68
Water Pipes,	-	-	1,418	40
Machinery, engines, steam pumps, &c.,	-	-	10,839	47
Furnishing,	-	-	81	39
Frame office	-	-	269	73
				\$64,288 18

55612

CURRENT EXPENSES.

*Receipts*

Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1868,	-	-	\$ 5,905	48
Cash received from state treasury,	-	-	39,792	50
Cash received from support of private patients, per Steward,	-	-	1,232	30
Cash received from sundries sold,	-	-	122	03
Cash received refunded on freight,	-	-	3	00
Cash received from cows and calves sold,	-	-	68	30
				\$47,123 61
Balance in state treasury,	-	-	1,707	50
				\$48,831 11

*Expenditures.*

Current monthly expenses paid on certified vouchers of the Steward, - - -	40,179 30
Loaned building fund, - - -	8,525 65
	<hr/>
	\$48,704 95
Cash on hand to balance, - - -	126 16
	<hr/>
	\$48,831 11

The amount loaned the building fund will be replaced when the balance of the appropriation therefor is paid. The tabular statement of current expenses will be found in the report of the Steward, Geo. W. Dryer.

All of which, is respectfully submitted,

A. H. KERR,  
Treasurer,

ST. PETER, Nov. 30, 1869.

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REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee on finance, respectfully report to the Board of Trustees, that they have examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, referred to them, and find vouchers in his hands, as per schedule, for the following amounts :

Vouchers, building expenditures, - - -	\$ 64,288 16
Vouchers, current expenditures, - - -	40,179 36
	<hr/>
	\$104,467 46

H. B. STRAIT,  
R. BUTTERS,  
Committee on Finance.

## STEWARD'S REPORT.

### *Expenditures.*

For additions, alterations and repairs, -	\$787 14
For attendants, assistants and labor, - -	4,444 43
For barn, (on Hospital farm), - -	2,911 38
For books, stationery and printing, - -	111 83
For clothing for patients, - -	1,282 54
For farm, barn, garden and grounds, - -	1,992 01
For fuel and heating, - -	1,844 17
For furniture, including beds and bedding, -	2,687 88
For furnishing permanent Hospital, -	2,161 80
For insurance on buildings and furniture, -	276 25
For library and amusements, - -	111 91
For lights and oil lamps, - -	139 90
For medicines and medical supplies, -	949 97
For miscellaneous expenses, - -	687 20
For money refunded to patients, - -	38 00
For officers' salaries, - -	3,576 16
For patients' miscellaneous expenses, -	260 50
For provisions and household supplies, -	11,834 77
For rent, - -	296 00
For real estate, - -	792 50
For support of sundry patients in St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, - -	2,085 55
For support of patient in Iowa Hospital for Insane,	325 83
For Steward's petty expenses, - -	581 58
	<hr/>
	\$40,179 30

Note.—“ Attendants, assistants, and labor,” includes the

salaries of supervisors, cooks, watchman, farmer, farm laborers, teamster, attendants, &c.

"Farm, barn, garden and grounds," includes the expenditures for live stock, farm implements and repairs to same, feed, &c.

"Miscellaneous expenses," include all expenditures that cannot properly be charged to any other account.

"Patients' miscellaneous expenses," include undertakers' charges, costs of recovering escaped patients, &c., &c.

"Real estate," is for payment on 120 acres of meadow land, alluded to in the Trustee's report.

"Support of sundry patients in St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane," and "Support of patient in Iowa Hospital for the Insane," includes expenses of removal from St. Louis, Mo., and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to St. Peter, Minn.

"Steward's petty expenses," include freight and express charges, cash to discharged patients, and sundries.

#### FARM PRODUCE.

Beans (green) 7½ bushels,	\$1 00	-	-	\$7 50
Beans (dry) 10 bushels,	2 50	-	-	25 00
Beets, 92½ bushels,	50	-	-	46 25
Buckwheat, 80 bushels,	75	-	-	60 00
Buckwheat straw, 8 tons,	2 00	-	-	16 00
Cabbage, 1,331 heads,	06	-	-	79 80
Carrots, 70 bushels,	50	-	-	35 00
Cauliflower, 34 heads,	15	-	-	5 10
Celery, 900 heads,	10	-	-	90 00
Corn, (shelled) 986 bushels	45	-	-	443 75
Corn stalks, 20 tons,	2 50	-	-	50 00
Cucumbers, 4 bushels,	1 00	-	-	4 00
Lettuce, 31 bushels,	60	-	-	18 00
Milk, 9,125 quarts,	5	-	-	456 25
Oats, 200 bushels,	35	-	-	70 00
Onions, 13 bushels,	75	-	-	9 00
Parsnips, 46 bushels,	75	-	-	34 50
Peas, (green) 10 bushels,	1 00	-	-	10 00
Pepper, 2½ bushels,	1 00	-	-	2 00

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Peplant, 391 bunches,	10	-	39 10
Potatoes, 467 bushels,	50	-	233 50
Pumpkins, 75,	5	-	3 75
Raddish (summer) 47 bunches,	10	-	4 70
Raddish, (winter) 4 bushels,	75	-	3 00
Salsify, 3 bushels,	1 50	-	4 50
Spinnach, 50 bunches,	10	-	5 00
Summer squash, 40 bushels,	50	-	20 00
Tomatoes, 45 bushels	75	-	33 75
Turnips, 512 bushels,	25	-	128 00
Value of pork slaughtered for use of Hospital, 2,300 pounds,	11	-	253 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,192 31

The above enumerated articles have been entered at an average market price, or what they would have cost had it been necessary to buy them.

In addition to the farm labor which has been done chiefly by patients, they have, with the assistance of the farmer and teamster, employed the balance of their time in working about the new buildings, ditching, grading, excavating barn cellar, &c., &c., as follows:

370 days labor at Hospital buildings, \$1 00,		\$370 00
116 days labor at barn and grading, 1 00,		216 00
150 1/2 days labor of 2 teams 4 00,		643 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,229 00

In the following table of valuation of property will be found a list of farm stock and implements, as well as all other property on hand at this date—(Nov. 30, 1869.)

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Permanent hospital building, laundry, engine house, water supply, drainage, and heating apparatus in part,	-	-	\$149,500 00
			<hr/>
			3

Temporary hospital buildings, consisting of one 3 story stone building 60x32 feet, with 2 story frame L 60x25 feet, one 2 story frame building 96x34 feet, one 1 story frame office building 20x30 feet, and heating apparatus for same, also one frame barn 25x35 feet, land (6 lots) and fencing around entire block, - - - - -	13,350 00
One 3 story frame barn 44x72 feet on hospital farm, - - - - -	4,000 00
Brick yard and brick making implements, - - - - -	1,500 00
Materials for building, brick, lumber, stone, &c. - - - - -	6,000 00
Farm, 331 acres, - - - - -	10,000 00
Farm stock, consisting of 1 team black horses, - - - - -	600 00
2 single horses, - - - - -	375 00
1 yoke oxen, - - - - -	200 00
7 cows, - - - - -	360 00
2 heifers, - - - - -	52 00
15 fat hogs, - - - - -	375 00
15 pigs, - - - - -	185 00
Poultry, - - - - -	7 00
Farm implements, consisting of 1 farm wagon, - - - - -	85 00
1 lumber sleigh, - - - - -	45 00
1 buggy, - - - - -	110 00
1 cutter, - - - - -	100 00
1 set double harness, - - - - -	35 00
2 set single harness, - - - - -	60 00
Saddle and bridle, robes, blankets, &c., - - - - -	75 00
Ox cart, 2 plows, 2 cultivators, 2 harrows scythes, grain cradle, shovels, forks, rakes, potatoe hooks, corn cutters, wheelbarrows, ice saws, &c., &c., - - - - -	225 00
Household furniture of all kinds, including beds and bedding, - - - - -	9,153 64
Provisions and supplies of all kinds, consisting of groceries, butter, vegetables, hay, oats, bran, &c., also 350 cords seasoned hard wood, - - - - -	3,250 12

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Medicines, medical supplies, surgical instruments, &c., - - - -	449 18
Clothing, and material for clothing, -	429 00
Library and cabinet, consisting of medical and miscellaneous books, engravings, stereoscope, stereoscopic views, stuffed birds, &c.,	378 00

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\$200,848 94

GEO. W. DRYER,  
Steward.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in December of each year, the Superintendent shall make a full report of the condition of the Hospital, and its transactions for the past year, with such observations, reflections and suggestions as he may deem important for the interest of the Institution, or of interest to the public generally, or to the medical profession.—*Chap. 5, sec. 24, By-Laws.*

### *To the Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the above by-law of this Institution, and agreeably to general customs, I submit the required annual report.

Reviewing the operations of the Hospital for the past year, we have abundant reason for thanksgiving for the trials we have been spared, and for the measure of prosperity enjoyed. Though our halls have been constantly and increasingly crowded beyond just sanitary limits, no epidemic has prevailed, and no accident, of a violent nature, has occurred. The combustible material of a portion of the temporary buildings exposes us constantly to the danger of fire, but we have been saved from that terrible scourge, as well as from all those serious and painful incidents that shock the sensibilities, and are remembered only to be deplored. The general health of the household has been excellent throughout the year, and to-day there is not one confined to the bed

by any acute disease. While we may not undervalue the care and watchfulness of officers and attendants in contributing to so satisfactory a result, we must acknowledge the protecting hand of Providence in all these blessings.

The following table presents a summary of the general statistics for the year :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole number of patients in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, December 1st, 1868, - - - -	55	53	108
Number of private boarders, - - - -	2	2	4
Number of state boarders, - - - -	53	51	104
Number admitted during the year, - - - -	70	60	130
Whole No. under treatment during the year, 125	113		238
Number of discharges, including deaths, 44	33		77
Daily average throughout the year, - - - -	140	5-12	
Number remaining in Hospital Nov. 30, 1869, 81	80		161
Number of private boarders, - - - -		4	4
Number of state boarders, - - - -	81	76	157

Table of discharges, including deaths :

Discharged, recovered, - - - -	21	23	44
Discharged, improved, - - - -	9	5	14
Discharged, unimproved, - - - -	1	2	3
Died, - - - -	13	3	16

Table showing the causes of death :

Gangreen, - - - -	-	-	1
Epilepsy, - - - -	-	-	3
Marasmus, - - - -	-	-	4
Phtthisis, - - - -	-	-	2
Exhaustion from excitement, - - - -	-	-	1
Typhomania, - - - -	-	-	1
Diarrhoea, - - - -	-	-	1
Cancer stomach, - - - -	-	-	1
Erysipelas, - - - -	-	-	1
Pneumonia, - - - -	-	-	1
Total, - - - -	-	-	16

It will be seen by the above table that only a small number died of acute disease. One young man died of typhomania ten days after admission, and one feeble, paralysed, aged man died of marasmus in seventeen days. One patient, who had been constantly excited, very noisy and destructive, died of pneumonia five and one half months after admission. All the others were worn out by chronic disease and had reached an advanced stage of dementia. It is somewhat remarkable that all the patients brought here from Iowa at the time of opening are still living.

Among the admissions, during the year, are eight cases, six females and two males from Iowa State Hospital, and St. Vincent's Hospital, at St. Louis, patients who have been boarded there at the expense of the current funds of this Institution, though never entered on the records as belonging here. These came to us September 7, and are all chronic cases, with little prospect of improvement. Some have been admitted that could not be said, properly, to belong here; but in consideration of the unprepared condition of new counties to take suitable care of them, they were permitted to enter. Several have been rejected on the ground of their entire unfitness, either on account of their age or the character of their disease, to be associated with the insane of a hospital. The spirit, if not the letter, of the statute, establishing this Institution, makes it a hospital and not an asylum, or a receptacle for paralysed, epileptic, demented, harmless, poor; persons no less deserving of care and sympathy, but totally unfit to mingle in the same halls and dormitories with the excitable and ordinary insane. Every day will increase the pressure for admittance by this class of cases; and unless the statute regulating admissions is more clearly defined so that Judges of Probate and Commissioners, whose duty it is to commit, shall fully understand the limits of disease necessary to exclude from treatment here, or the officers in charge, by instructions of the Board of Trustees, shall peremptorily refuse to admit them, the Institution will degenerate, and become one of a mixed character, certainly not a *hospital* according to its legal title, or quite an *almshouse* as a large [proportion of its inmates,

perhaps, would seem to indicate. As the law now stands, the Judges have only one course to pursue. When a complaint is filed that a person is considered insane, they are commanded to issue an order of examination to some physician, and he is compelled to report to the Judge forthwith the result of such examination. If the person is not *sane or sound*, he must report him as *insane*, and then there is no alternative for the Judge in cases of destitution but to issue his warrant for the commitment of the said person to the Hospital for Insane. If the person is not "destitute," then the Judge has no authority to commit. It would be well to amend the law so that harmless persons with chronic disease, not likely to be benefited by treatment and detention here, could be returned by the Judges to the counties to which they belong to be cared for in the usual manner by the proper authorities. The Judges should also have authority to commit persons without regard to their pecuniary circumstances. As one safe guard against unnecessary commitments, a law requiring the physician, ordered to examine, to make oath before a magistrate the person, in his opinion, "*is insane and a proper subject for hospital treatment,*" would do something to remedy the difficulties now encountered. This law should also be applied to the commitments of private patients by their friends. They can now be placed here with the consent of the Superintendent, proper bonds being given for their support, without the certificate of any physician concerning their disease. This might be very convenient sometimes, but considering the condition of public sentiment towards hospitals in some parts of our country, it would furnish disaffected individuals with a favorable opportunity to suspect persons would be confined for other causes than insanity.

I wish to call your attention to another point concerning the subject of admissions. The question is frequently asked, what is meant by "destitution?" The law is certainly very indefinite. When persons fall sick, and have neither home, friends or money, their cases are clear, but it frequently happens that those situated quite otherwise become insane; those of moderate means or respectable incomes. In these

cases there is a doubt whether they can be legally called "destitute;" and thus it will be seen that there will be no uniformity of action by different parties in the interpretation of the law, and the subject will be one of perplexity to them in all their proceedings. It would be a relief to all interested to have the term "destitution," as used in this connection, more clearly defined.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The course of medical treatment pursued may be expressed generally by the terms soporific, alterative and tonic. Very few patients come to us without some derangement of the digestive organs, or not suffering from some functional disturbance that has reduced the constitutional vigor, or impaired the general health to some extent. A few come with all their physical powers apparently in full force, and occasionally one, to some degree, exalted. These are usually cases of "circular" insanity, or such as occur at periods more or less regular, and the intervals are marked by corresponding depression, both of mental and physical activity. The disease appears to be self-limited, and time restores them to their normal condition, or to their period of depression to be again exalted, and in due time again depressed, until the vital powers are exhausted. Little more can be done for them than to regulate their diet and control their violence, aided by medicine, as occasion requires. In those cases whose digestive organs are impaired, and the power of assimilation weakened, judicious medical treatment is often attended with speedy and happy results. Great relief has been obtained in some cases of boisterous, acute excitement, by the use of morphine by the hypodermic method. In no instances has this treatment been attended with any inconvenience or unfavorable action.

#### MORAL TREATMENT.

Under this head we may classify all the means used, not strictly medical, in the care and management of the patients.

In devising ways to amuse and employ them so as to divert their attention from themselves and control wandering mental action with such a variety as shall not weary, is a constant tax on the ingenuity and resources of those in charge.

Labor, work with the hands, of some kind, is a means of the first importance, and generally acceptable. In the great variety of work to be done in connection with such an Institution, something can always be offered that will meet the favor of any particular individual, and the example of some is an exciting motive for others. As soon as the physical strength, when reduced, is partially restored, exercise of some kind is recommended, and when some useful employment can be added, and an interest in the work aroused, the result on the mental condition is almost always satisfactory.

While there is acute excitement of recent date, and inflammation of the brain, or extreme irritation is probable, labor or violent exercise would not have a tendency to produce quiet; but, on the other hand, would increase the mental disturbance. These must be persuaded, and if necessary, compelled to rest until a more favorable state of the nervous system is established. But most of the insane are inclined to indolence. They want to be let alone—the *depressed*, to brood over their morbid feelings and imaginary troubles, and the *exalted* to pursue their wild schemes for gain or personal glory. These are the persons who need especially to be induced to throw aside their pet indulgences and engage in some manual labor. For the males the farm offers the most healthful, varied and safe employment we can devise; and, for this reason, its advantage to the hospital should not be sought too closely in dollars and cents on the balance sheet. Situated as we have been the past season, this mode of recreation was not so available as we should desire. The farm, except a small garden, being a mile distant from the temporary hospital, only those not liable to give the farmers trouble, could be safely trusted so far away. But it is worthy of note that very little difficulty has been experienced thus far, and only a few elopements have occurred. Another year, with the male department permanently located, will offer increased facilities for benefit in this direction.

Those not employed on the farm or in the garden, the feeble and the more excitable, have outdoor exercise in the airing courts connected with the halls, and always under the care of attendants.

The *females* find employment in the sewing room, laundry and kitchen, and to most of them thus engaged time seems to pass pleasantly away. They have their separate open air exercise with occasional rides and walks in and beyond the village.

Other sources of amusement so far as our means will allow, have not been neglected. Simple games and some of the more complex, have been in use. The library, at present, one only in miniature, is well patronized. Additions have been made to it both by purchase and gifts, during the past year, and it is hoped others will remember us in the same manner in the future.

A beginning has been made for a cabinet of curiosities. About fifty dollars, mostly given by friends, have been expended for various objects, chiefly stuffed birds, and a few articles have been presented by individuals. With a little care and yearly expense, it may become highly interesting and a source of considerable pleasure to many.

*Chapel service*, with one exception, has been held every sabbath during the year. These services have been conducted by the clergymen of the village in rotation, and the duties have been gratuitous. These exercises are deemed important as aiding in the management of the Hospital, aside from any higher good hoped to be obtained. It is a question whether it is the part of wisdom now more than it was thousands of years ago, "to offer unto the Lord that which costs us nothing." If not, then a suitable amount from the current funds should be appropriated for that object. Let an anxious critic should infer there was some lack of interest that pecuniary aid would stimulate, it is sufficient to say, no difficulty whatever has been found in obtaining regular supply. These meetings have been as fully attended as the condition of the patients and the capacity of the room would admit. When service was held in each house, more than two-thirds were present. Good order has prevailed; any

disturbance a rare exception. Having a considerable number of German patients, the sermon has sometimes been in that language. It is hoped the Norwegian and Swede ministers will also favor us with preaching.

The patients have been entertained by reading on week-day evenings to some extent, but owing to the separate buildings and the necessity of using almost all our rooms for dormitories, these exercises can not be so fully sustained as their usefulness warrants. A commodious chapel *completed*, is very desirable.

*Mechanical restraint* is used for two reasons. First, to prevent violence to themselves and others, and second, to preserve property. In order to secure these results, several forms are adopted, always selected to meet particular cases, and used only so long as absolutely necessary; frequent trial being made to determine when the point of self-control is gained. You have seen all the means used. There are no "dark cells," or "cells" of any kind, or chains attached to rings in the walls or floors. We have leather cuffs with girdles and lock buckles, camisoles, (waists with blind sleeves,) and cribs—the latter being used often for the feeble and restless, and to compel the horizontal position in those who would otherwise become exhausted by standing up continually. It may sound mild and humane when it is said that "no mechanical restraint is used;" but the frequent struggles with attendants, and the destruction of furniture and clothing which must be inevitable when there is violent mania, will more than cancel any fancied good obtained by rejecting all restraint. To allow a vigorous patient free use of fists and feet among the feeble and timid, holding them in constant peril, and under the depressing influence of fear, would be extreme cruelty to them, and scarcely humane to the patient *himself*.

It is not necessary to inform you, who are familiar with the details of the Hospital, concerning the daily routine here; but as this report may fall into the hands of some who seldom or never have an opportunity to visit such an institution, it will not be improper to describe the general operations of a day.

The morning bell is rung by the watchman at five o'clock in summer, and at half-past five in winter. This is the signal for the employees to rise and begin the labors of the day, some to prepare the food and others the patients for breakfast, which meal is at half-past six in summer, and at seven in winter. As soon as the halls are in charge of their several attendants, the watchman retires. After breakfast, the attendants put the halls in order, make the beds, removing all soiled clothes and bedding. In this labor, many of the patients assist, while others are taken out to the farm, garden, laundry, kitchen and yard, as helpers in the various duties there. Those too feeble or too excited, go to the airing court or remain in the halls.

At eight o'clock in summer and at nine in winter, the Superintendent and assistant physician make the morning visit for a thorough inspection of the patients, rooms, dormitories and halls; prescribing for the sick and giving such directions for the day as seem important. After this the attendants walk out with patients, take them to the airing courts, or amuse them with games according to weather and other circumstances.

Dinner is served at half past twelve. Before this hour all patients are returned to their respective halls. After dinner they again disperse to their several employments and amusements until the hour for tea, at half past six in summer and six in winter. After tea many of the patients retire, while others read or play games and amuse each other until nine o'clock, when the watchman comes to the office for instructions for the night, and resumes duty, closing the house at ten.

The above contains a brief description of the regular everyday duties; of course there are many items not mentioned, such as the reception and discharge of patients, irregular visits to the halls and the sick and those who need extra care, the reception of visitors and other things too numerous to mention.

The friends of patients see them, by special permission, on all days except Sunday. Physicians and persons desirous of doing us good are welcome, and are allowed to

spect our wards. Total strangers, and those seeking entertainment from curiosity, are respectfully refused admittance. The Hospital is so much exposed to the public that very little that is said or done can be called private; and though knowledge gained by outside observation is very liable to give unfavorable and erroneous impressions, still this is an inconvenience that must be endured while it is necessary to retain these buildings for temporary use.

Two supervisors are employed, one for each department, who carry and administer the medicines morning and evening, acting also as messengers between the office and the several wards, receiving patients when admitted and having charge of their clothing, and a general oversight of the halls, and distributing all supplies except food.

On each hall two attendants are employed to take care of the patients, hall, dining room, and to nurse the sick.

The laundry work is done by a man and his wife, assisted by one female employee and patients. The clothing in the different halls is changed on regular days, washed, and on being returned to the several attendants, that belonging to each person is put on a shelf marked with his or her name.

The cooking is carried on in two kitchens, one for each department, and one building is supplied by carrying the food across the street. This is some inconvenience, but less than was anticipated, and on the whole our third house is a very comfortable home for twenty persons.

Strangers, and those unacquainted with the insane as situated in hospitals, must not imagine that all is *wrong and confusion* in these halls. There is much rational as well as emotional action. It is not all sorrow and gloom.

There is work and play, and story-telling, and joking, and laughter, and dancing. One patient has been furnished with a violin, through the kind-hearted benevolence of a visitor, and he frequently wakes up the lovers of music and sets them moving on "fantastic toes." One has a fife, and the military element is kept alive by frequent sharp notes in the airing court and on the street. These are some of the minor incidents of hospital life, mentioned only as specimens of what we daily witness, and to relieve the anx-

ity of those who might otherwise suppose that all on entering here left the joys of earth, if not "all hope," behind.

The number discharged, as "recovered," is large, considering the chronic character of disease affecting those in the Hospital at the beginning of the year, and in many instances of those since admitted. As usual, the cases of recent date soon recovered. This is the strongest argument in favor of early treatment, and no other need be presented. Some of those discharged "*improved*," are able to resume to some extent, their ordinary places in society, the nature of their difficulties ever preventing, perhaps, entire restoration. Several have been discharged without change, and a few have eloped; the latter improved, and so reported in the statistics. The result of all these cases shows the work the Hospital is doing in the community. But the amount of that work must not be estimated alone by the number discharged. The suffering condition of many ameliorated, and of many more made comfortable, who would otherwise be very uncomfortable; the relief to embarrassed and anxious families; the diffusion of a clearer knowledge of insanity, its causes and treatment, among the people at large; the more enlightened views concerning the legal rights of the insane now prevailing over those of former periods; all these benefits have, in a great measure, been brought about by the influence of these institutions and devoted psychologists. It may not be too much to hope, that in time a wiser mental philosophy will be introduced, and that the information gained by a study of the morbid phases of the mind, will aid in giving a surer standard to mark the degrees of crime and disease, and the treatment or punishment required for each particular case. Some progress has been made; and the plea of insanity, so often set up in courts of justice in the defense of criminals, is not sneered at as a "trick of lawyers," so much as formerly. If the saying is true that "the guilty persons had better escape punishment than that an innocent person should suffer unjustly," what shall we say of the laws as administered in times passed, when it is well known that where *one* really guilty person has escaped punishment on the plea of insanity, *hundreds*, innocent by re-

son of disease, have been judicially murdered. This is plain to any unbiased reader of criminal trials and the result of verdicts.

The following table shows the assigned causes of disease in those admitted during the year :

Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All health.....	2	3	5
Intemperance.....	2	1	3
Disappointed affection.....	4	2	6
Epilepsy.....	7	4	11
Disturbance.....	5	.....	5
Paraplegia.....	.....	3	3
Change of life.....	.....	3	3
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2
Domestic trouble.....	3	2	5
Secundary difficulties.....	3	.....	3
Injury to head.....	4	.....	4
Coup de soleil.....	1	1	2
Intemperance and injury to head.....	1	.....	1
Death of son.....	.....	1	1
Stright.....	.....	2	2
Drafting of brother in army.....	.....	1	1
Prophylaxis.....	1	.....	1
Exposure in army.....	1	.....	1
Death of sister.....	.....	1	1
Deferred matrimony.....	.....	1	1
Loss of property and overwork.....	1	.....	1
Crash on cars.....	1	.....	1
Disappointment.....	2	2	4
Pressure.....	1	.....	1
Religious excitement.....	2	2	4
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1	.....	1
Menstrual mensium.....	.....	1	1
Manicomania.....	.....	1	1
Domestic trouble.....	.....	1	1
Health and overwork.....	.....	1	1
Overwork.....	.....	1	1
Disappointment and overwork.....	.....	1	1
Illness and loss of child.....	.....	1	1
Overwork and anxiety.....	1	2	3
Consulting fortune teller.....	.....	1	1
Disappointment and loss of reputation.....	.....	1	1
Death of wife.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	24	18	42
Totals.....	70	60	130

These causes are given as they came to us with the war-  
of commitment. All responsibility as to their correct-  
belongs to the parties giving information to the judges.  
A large number is reported "unknown." The histories of

these are incomplete, as they were generally strangers in the State without homes or friends. Statistics of causes thus procured are not very satisfactory, at least to those who desire accuracy. Prominent symptoms are usually reported as causes, because they impress the ordinary observer strongly at the time when questioned.

So much has been written on the "causes of insanity" the subject is somewhat familiar. They may be properly divided into the *remote* and *exciting*. Among those of the former, "hereditary disposition," is most frequent, and in fact very few cases occur in which this cause cannot be traced as a disturbing element. But many of the remote causes are probably overlooked, and they do not receive that attention their importance demands. Incidents, apparently trifling in themselves, may give rise to a morbid state of the nervous system that finally ends in complete insanity. If the brain, in early life, is stimulated beyond its healthy action an irritability is developed that years may not obliterate. This is not rarely the case. Studies are imposed on children requiring far too close and prolonged application of their mental powers, and not unfrequently the evening is devoted to the preparation of lessons which the excited brain revolves for hours after they retire, causing imperfect and unrefreshing sleep. Prizes and the applause of friends may thus be won; but a shattered, nervous system may also be secured to vex the owner for life. Tares come to maturity with the good grain whether sown by enemy or friend and the seeds of morbid growths planted in the tender brain will, as surely, bring forth of their kind in due season. Improper and insufficient food, exposure, early vices to which the young become addicted, bad government and absence of government, all these, as remote causes, contribute their share in the imperfect development of the brain, and the consequent impairment of mental soundness.

In regard to exciting causes, it may be stated in general that whatever prevents regular and sufficient sleep, whatever deranges the digestive organs or disturbs the power of assimilation, whatever leads the mind to reflect too intensely and for a long time on one subject to the exclusion of all other

topics, whatever interferes with the natural function of any bodily organ, may become a cause of insanity. Not one or all of these combined may be sufficient, in some instances, to unbalance the mental faculties. Some minds appear capable of bearing everything without damage; the most bitter sorrows, the most harrassing business difficulties, the severest bodily pain; but, in other cases, a different result follows severe mental or physical trials, and in our hospitals and asylums are found the ruins of what was once fair and noble in humanity.

The following tables exhibit further statistics concerning the patients admitted during the year, and need no other explanation :

*Occupation.*

Farmers.....	28
Housekeepers.....	29
Laborers.....	20
Domestics.....	11
School Teachers.....	3
Shoemakers.....	4
Baker.....	1
Housework.....	3
Mechanic.....	1
Bank Clerk.....	1
Tailor.....	1
Wagon Maker.....	1
Waitress.....	1
Student.....	1
No occupation.....	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>130</b>

*Nativity.*

New York.....	12
Ohio.....	7
Wisconsin.....	4
Virginia.....	3
North Carolina.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4
Vermont.....	1
Maine.....	4
Illinois.....	2
New Jersey.....	1
Indiana.....	2
Connecticut.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
Minnesota.....	3
Other States.....	6
Bavaria.....	1
Canada.....	1
Germany.....	18

Sweden.....	10
Norway.....	18
England.....	4
Ireland.....	16
Prussia.....	5
Switzerland.....	1
Bohemia.....	1
Italy.....	1
Scotland.....	2
Saxony.....	1
Denmark.....	2
Holland.....	1
Total.....	180

*Religious Profession.*

Roman Catholics.....	26
Lutherans.....	88
Methodists.....	9
Episcopalians.....	5
Presbyterians.....	1
Congregationalists.....	2
Baptists.....	3
Adventist.....	1
Campbellite.....	1
Not church members.....	49
Total.....	180

*Duration before Admission.*

Less than two weeks.....	17
Less than one month.....	10
Less than two months.....	11
Less than three months.....	7
Less than six months.....	11
Less than one year.....	4
Less than two years.....	9
Less than three years.....	9
More than three years.....	31
Unknown.....	28
Total.....	180

*Age when Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total
Between 10 and 20 years.....	4	4	8
Between 20 and 30 years.....	20	24	44
Between 30 and 40 years.....	21	15	36
Between 40 and 50 years.....	16	10	26
Between 50 and 60 years.....	5	5	10
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4	2	6
Total.....	70	60	130

*Civil Condition.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	28	25	48
Single.....	44	29	73
Widower.....	1	.....	1
Widows.....	.....	5	5
Divorced.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	70	60	130

*Counties from which the Patients were Admitted.*

Ramsey.....	27
Mennepin.....	18
Dakota.....	9
Washington.....	6
Winona.....	4
Nicollet.....	7
Le Sueur.....	5
Goodhue.....	5
Carver.....	4
Rice.....	4
Wright.....	4
Blue Earth.....	3
Benton.....	2
Houston.....	3
Stearns.....	2
Meeke.....	1
Fillmore.....	2
Mower.....	1
Hibley.....	1
Scott.....	3
Dodge.....	4
McLeod.....	3
Jackson.....	2
Wabashaw.....	1
Olmsted.....	3
Douglas.....	1
Watonwan.....	1
Pepe.....	1
Luoka.....	1
Brown.....	3
Steele.....	4
Total.....	130

The practice of decoying patients to the hospital with the idea of finding employment, taking a pleasure trip, or some other equally erroneous impression, still goes on, and hardly a month passes that some one is not brought here by deception. The motives of friends are good. They wish to avoid disturbing the feelings of the patient and prevent excitement ;

but such action is wholly wrong and can not be too much or too often condemned. When it is necessary to bring persons still capable of reasoning and of distinguishing places, it is better to tell them frankly what is intended, and then, if necessary, resort to any amount of physical force to accomplish that purpose. In this way the confidence of the patient is not destroyed as it is by the former method, requiring months, perhaps, for its restoration.

#### REPAIRS.

In additions to the daily minor repairs done by the watchman, a carpenter has been called as his services were required. No large outlay for alterations or improvements has been made. The furnace under the frame building being worn out, a new one has been put in at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. Two hand power "Hydraulic washing machines" have been purchased for one hundred dollars. They have been used in the laundry for some months, greatly facilitating the business of that department.

A "fire extinguisher," Babcock's patent, was obtained early in the summer, and is kept constantly at hand and ready for use. We do not regret that its services have not been required on our own premises. It has been used by our neighbors on two occasions with decided effect.

As direct proof that the female portion of our house has not been idle, the Matron reports the following list of articles made in the sewing room:

Sheets.....	161
Pillow Slips.....	128
Comforters.....	15
Bed ticks.....	68
Towels.....	40
Dining room towels.....	89
Table cloths.....	2
Table napkins.....	12
Dinner covers.....	6
Woolen coats.....	11
Woolen vests.....	11
Woolen pants.....	17
Cotton pants.....	4
Strong suits (woolen).....	13
Cotton strong suits.....	10
Shirts.....	114
Medicine towels.....	5
Dresses.....	90

Aprons.....	37
Skirts.....	14
Chemises.....	118
Under waists.....	4
Canton flannel wrappers.....	46
Ladies' hose.....	15
Night dresses.....	4
Night caps.....	10
Drawers.....	48
<hr/>	
Total number of articles.....	1,098

These articles do not by any means show the amount of needle-work performed. The daily repairs made necessary by the destructive habits of many patients, form the largest item of labor in the sewing department. Everything is saved that can be, and pieces of blankets and garments are reunited as long as possible, and then furnish material for comforters.

The *farm* has been under the care of Mr. William McFadden since the first of April. Much credit is due him for his energetic and persevering efforts in raising crops and clearing lands. The crops, as a whole, were very successful, as the list found in the Steward's report will show. Another year, with the male portion of our household located on the farm, will probably exhibit an increased production. It is proper in this place to mention the extra work performed by the farm hands, aided by the patients, about the new hospital building. A cellar for the barn has been excavated, and 586 days work done when and where help was most in demand. One yoke of oxen and one pair of horses have been constantly employed.

No farm is complete without a convenient barn. There is no economy in keeping stock out doors in cold weather in this climate, or in allowing the farmers tools to rot and rust in the open air when not in use. The barn you decided to build is now finished, and is a credit to your farm and State. It has been thoroughly constructed by Mr. Charles Ostrander, of Kasota, and painted. It is 72 feet long by 44 feet wide. The south side and east end are 26 feet to plate, and the back side and west end are 18 feet; the difference in height being made by raising the cellar wall on the back side and west end 8 feet above the floor level. There is a drive way on the lower floor from the east end, and one from the

west end six feet below the plate, reached by a self-supporting bridge 24 feet long from the side hill. Both these drive-ways are 14 feet wide and extend the whole length. On the lower floor are four stalls for horses, and fourteen for cattle; also, a room for slaughtering and other purposes. There is a root-cellar 15 feet by 36 feet, and 12 feet deep, and over that a carriage house of the same dimensions. On the scaffold over the stalls, is a granary 24 feet by 15 feet, and 18 feet high. To this is a drive-way 24 feet long, from the west end and under the upper drive-way before mentioned. On the centre of the roof is a ventilator, 12 feet square, and 9 feet high, with hip roof. Under the whole is a cellar 10 feet deep. The building in all its details is substantial and convenient.

In order to supply the house with milk from our own dairy, some additions have been made to the number of cows previously necessary. A few very fine animals have been secured; and, as further means of improvement of the stock, a full blood Durham bull has been purchased from one of the best herds of the country, that of Milo J. Smith, Esq., of Northampton, Mass.

Good progress has been made on the permanent hospital building in preparing it for occupancy, the details of which are furnished by the report of the building committee.

I would recommend that an appropriation sufficient to finish the centre building and the corresponding wing and return be asked of the legislature at the coming session. This done, the whole family can be collected under one roof.

On account of some oversight the appropriation for furnishing the new hospital failed to pass at the last session. I would recommend that the application be renewed at an early day, as some of the current funds have been borrowed for that purpose and must be replaced to meet expenses.

The number of patients has steadily increased throughout the year, and has risen from one hundred and eight to one hundred and sixty-one. There is no reason to suppose the experience of the coming year will be different. Hence the current fund should be increased in proportion, and even

this would not allow for the greater cost of maintaining two separate hospitals. As an evidence that strict economy has been used the past year, the current funds have been sufficient to meet the expenses, although twenty more patients have been supported than the number taken as a basis for calculation. With the same ratio of increase the coming year the number will reach two hundred.

A pleasant duty remains. With grateful feelings I acknowledge the obligations we are under for the following gratuitous favors :

To the clergymen of St. Peter, for conducting chapel services on the Sabbath, and to their choirs and others for assistance in singing.

To the several publishers for the St. Paul Daily Pioneer ; Minneapolis Daily Tribune ; Minnesota Volksblatt ; Nordisk Folkeblad ; Northwestern Chronicle ; Mower County Transcript ; St. Peter Tribune, and St. Peter Advertiser, with the exchanges of the two last named.

To William Wood, Esq., of New York city, for	\$20
To Jacob P. Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Mass., for	- 10
To Mrs. Malin, of Cherry Valley, Pa., for	- 7
To J. L. Stephenson, Esq., of Warren Tavern, Pa., for	5
To Charles Mitchell, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., for	25

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE "AMUSEMENT FUND."

To Hon. Julius Palmer, of Boston, Mass., for books.

To the American Tract Society, Boston, for books, pamphlets, &c.,

To the Minnesota State Bible Society, for Bibles.

To John A. Pierson, Esq., of New York, for stereoscope and 97 views, also, books, papers and pictures.

To J. T. Wendover, Esq., of Stuyvesant, N. Y., for \$50, to be appropriated for books or any other purpose.

To C. R. Wood, Esq., of St. Peter, for swarm of honey bees.

To Capt. T. G. Carter, of St. Peter, for white owl.

To Judge Horace Austin, of St. Peter, for blue crane.

To W. E. French, of St. Peter, for elk horn.

To Rev. H. N. Dryer, steward of the State Hospital, Utica, N. Y., for two Yorkshire pigs.

We hope to be able to add many names to the list of contributors, in the future, to our library, newspapers, curiosities, and amusement fund.

The architecture of hospital buildings appears now to be as perfect for comfort and hygienic purposes as human ingenuity can devise; but all this will be in vain for the highest good unless proper persons are employed to take charge of the inmates. For the future, *improvement*, for the most part, must be looked for in the elevation of the intelligence and character of the officers and attendants. The post of attendant is important and the duties are peculiar and often difficult. In regard to those employed here, I am happy to say that, although the positions are new to most of them, they have exhibited an honesty of intention in their work, worthy of high commendation.

To all the officers associated with me, I desire to express my thanks for their cordial support and assistance. They have performed all their duties with such faithfulness and harmony of action as I hope to see continue, but never expect to see surpassed.

In conclusion you will allow me to record my appreciation of the interest you take in all the affairs of the Institution, manifested by frequent visitations, and by the full meetings of your Board, and to thank you for the aid and encouragement you thus have given.

Relying for strength on the giver of all good, we enter on the duties of another year with renewed faith in the success of this noble charity of the state.

CYRUS K. BARTLETT, M. D.

Superintendent.

December 1st, 1869.

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