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Twentieth Biennial Report  
OF THE  
Colorado State Hospital  
Pueblo, Colorado

For the Years 1917-1918



TO THE  
Governor and  
Colorado Board of Corrections

DENVER, COLORADO  
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Twentieth Biennial Report  
OF THE  
Colorado State Hospital  
Pueblo, Colorado

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For the Years 1917-1918



TO THE  
Governor and  
Colorado Board of Corrections



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# REPORT

## OF

### BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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Pueblo, Colorado, December 21, 1918.

To His Exeelleney.

JULIUS C. GUNTER, Governor, Denver, Colo.

Sir:—The Colorado Board of Correotions herewith submits for your consideration the biennial report of the Colorado State Hospital for the period ending November 30, 1918, together with certain recommendations concerning the needs of the institution, and a few brief comments concerning its finaneial condition.

In his report to this Board the Superintendent, Dr. H. A. LaMoure, in consultation with the Board, has made a number of recommendations which, in our opinion, are absolutely neessary in each and every case, and all of which have our full approval. This is mentioned here for the reason that it will therefore be unneecessary to make further mention of them in this communication to you, except in two or three specific cases.

The Colorado State Hospital is in splendid condition from every standpoint, except the condition of its dairy and piggery. Both of these are a disgrace to the state, but have been allowed to remain in their present condition for the past four years for the one and oly reason that it has been the hape of each board and of the superintendet to obtain a farm for the hospital on which both the dairy and the piggery could be removed, and thereby save the expense of building a new dairy and piggery within the city limits of Pueblo, where the hospital grounds and buildings are located.

Of the needs of the institution two stand out most prominently. A cottage for nurses located separate from the other buildings in which patients are kept and in which nurses now have to spend all of their time whether on or off duty. This is one of the reasons why it is diffienlt to keep nurses at this institution. They will not remain long where they have to stay continually in the same ward with their patients, and furthermore, it is not conducive to their health or enjoyment to at all times be within hearing of the inmates. Therefore, a nurses' home should be erected on the grounds, where nurses may have all the accommodations of a well-regulated home dormatory entirely apart from the patients they have charge of while on duty, and where they can have some individual comforts and conveniences, as well as amusement and recreation.



## APPROPRIATIONS

For a nurses' home an appropriation of \$125,000 is urgently asked for. This home should be so constructed that one wing will be for men and the other wing for women, and a central rotunda where all can congregate if desired, when not on duty. Separate reading rooms should also be provided in both ends of the building.

The need of a farm, with new dairy and piggery is important to the institution for many reasons. There are always from 200 to 300 patients at the institution who can do farm work, and who should have all the outdoor exercise possible, but only a fraction of them can now be given that kind of employment at the hospital at present for the reason that only about 20 acres of garden land is available for cultivation.

On a recent visit of the governor of Utah to the Hospital the information was volunteered that from 180 acres of land farmed by the patients, almost \$75,000 per year is produced at the Utah institution, located on the outskirts of Salt Lake City.

The Colorado State Hospital needs a farm of from 320 to 640 acres, for the reason that it has the help with which to cultivate it, and an appropriation of at least \$100,000 should be made for this purpose, and an additional \$25,000 should be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new dairy and piggery, and the sum of not less than \$12,000 for the purchase of 50 or 60 additional cows, as the institution now has to buy almost half the milk used and is always short. Too much cannot be said in favor of the purchase of the farm, and the erection of the improvements suggested. If the farm can be procured near enough to the asylum it will hardly be necessary to expend much money for cottages on the farm, as the patients can be transported to and from it daily, but if located at a considerable distance an appropriation will have to be made for farm buildings. The purchase of the farm could be left to the Governor and the Board of Corrections, if desired.

Another urgent need is a cottage for contagious diseases. This is a necessity which should be met for the welfare of the patients, and an appropriation of not less than \$20,000 should be made for this purpose.

While the institution shows a deficit of \$69,895.63 for the biennial period, it should be explained that no person connected with institution nor with the Board of Corrections is responsible. During the session of the last general assembly the Board of Corrections made it plain that the cost of running the institution would be for the coming two years, and succeeded in having the direct appropriation bill passed carrying an appropriation of \$230,000 in addition to the amounts estimated by the state auditor and treasurer would be available from the mill levies. The amount finally received by direct appropriation was \$60,000 less than the sum asked for, and the mill levies failed to bring in within \$25,000 of the sum estimated at the beginning of the biennial period, thereby making a

total reduction in the anticipated cash receipts of \$85,000, whereas the present deficit is only \$69,895.63.

The present Board of Corrections also assumed and paid out of the money received for maintenance during this biennial period approximately \$20,000 contracted by a former board.

Notwithstanding the increase of approximately 12% in population and an increase of almost 55% in the cost of supplies, the average per capita cost per day is only .5774 cents, which is remarkably low.

The total cost of maintaining the institution, exclusive of special improvement appropriations, for the biennial period was \$670,701.36.

The total average number of patients was 1,648.

An excellent showing has been made at the dairy, piggery, poultry yards, and in the raising of hogs and calves, from which a total of \$37,764 20 has been produced and used at the institution, and \$3,124.33 sold. The latter items includes only cows, hogs and calves which it was deemed best to dispose of for various reasons.

From the gardens over \$20,000 has been produced and consumed at the institution, and approximately \$10,000 has been realized from miscellaneous sources.

The appraised value of the buildings and improvements at the institution is \$1,135,000. This does not include the contents of the buildings.

The value of the buildings including contents brings the total value up to \$1,403,317.01.

The Board desires to acknowledge the splendid services given the state by Mr. Bulkeley Wells, while a member of the Board, and to express its appreciation of his co-operation in all matters in connection with the work of the Board.

The Board desires to commend the Superintendent, Dr. H. A. LaMoure, for the manner in which it has been conducted, and also to commend the organization at the hospital for the interest manifested.

The Board also desires to express to your Excellency its appreciation of the interest you have taken in all matters in connection with it, especially those matters brought to your attention, and to thank you for the hearty co-operation manifested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the patients.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. H. L. GRENFELL,

C. J. MOYNIHAN,

FRANK S. HOAG,

Colorado Board of Corrections.

## THE COLORADO STATE HOSPITAL

### OFFICERS

#### Colorado Board of Corrections

HELEN L. GRENFELL, <i>President</i> .....	Denver, Colorado
FRANK S. HOAG, <i>Secretary</i> .....	Pueblo, Colorado
C. J. MOYNIHAN.....	Montrose, Colorado

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS

H. A. LA MOURE, M. D.,  
Superintendent.

NELSON H. YOUNG, M. D.,  
Clinical Director.

ALTON L. SMILEY, M. D.,  
Assistant Physician.

EVELYN B. PRICE, M. D.,  
Assistant Physician.

ERNEST H. STEINHARDT, M. D.,  
Assistant Physician.

ERNEST WEINHAUSEN,  
Steward.

MAUDE L. DASCOMB,  
Dietitian.

DR. A. J. DOONER,  
Dentist.

NOAH B. HOLT,  
Druggist.



To the Colorado Board of Corrections:

I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the conduct of the Colorado State Hospital for the biennial period ending November 30, 1918.

The movement of population is shown by the following tables:

1916-1917			
	Men	Women	Total
Population December 1, 1916.....	839	626	1,465
Admitted .....	301	165	466
Total cared for.....	1,140	791	1,931
Discharged—	Men	Women	
Recovered .....	25	19	
Improved .....	30	16	
Unimproved .....	3	...	
Died .....	140	50	
	198	85	283
Remaining November 30, 1917.....	942	706	1,648
1917-1918			
	Men	Women	Total
Population December 1, 1917.....	942	706	1,648
Admitted .....	244	165	409
Total cared for.....	1,186	871	2,057
Discharged—	Men	Women	
Recovered .....	30	23	
Improved .....	38	24	
Unimproved .....	5	2	
Not insane .....	...	1	
Died .....	119	74	
	192	124	315
Remaining November 30, 1918.....	994	747	1,742

Tables showing the residence, age, occupation, nativity and form of insanity of those admitted and cause of death of those deceased will be found at the close of this report.

As will be seen from the above table, the number of cases admitted during the period is far in excess of the admissions of any previous biennium. This is the natural result of the amendment to the lunacy law, which throws off all restrictions as to who may be admitted. Since the enactment of this amendment we have received a very large number of cases of simple senility, which formerly were the inmates of the poor farms in the various counties. Such cases require only custodial care and should not be sent to a hospital. Several cases were received that were in a dying condition when they reached the hospital.

Up to within the past few weeks the period has been uneventful as regards the health of the patients, but early in November the present epidemic of influenza reached the institution and to the

present time we have had 173 cases with four deaths. I have to report two cases of suicide during the period. One male patient escaped during the night and wandering into the basement, took his life by hanging. The other, an epileptic male patient, who had a parole of the grounds, climbed a tree and threw himself to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours.

The most difficult problem encountered during the period has been that of procuring sufficient help. The various drafts for the army so reduced the number of young men who were engaged in this work that at times we were very seriously handicapped by the shortage of nurses and were compelled to substitute female for male nurses, employing men and their wives on fourteen of our male wards. On the whole, this has resulted beneficially. In order to attract sufficient help, the salaries of nurses have twice been raised.

The building operations carried on have been the erection of two general dining rooms and the finishing of the two basements under the hospital building, for both of which projects appropriations were made by the last Legislative Assembly.

The dining rooms have been erected directly adjacent to the male and female kitchens. They are one-story in height and correspond architecturally to the respective kitchen building to which each is attached. The one for female patients has a seating capacity of 60, and that of the male patients 800. In stormy weather both can be reached by underground corridors. In conjunction with each dining-room is a large dish-washing-room, in which electric dish-washers have been installed. The women's dining room has been in operation for some time, with extremely satisfactory results. Not only can the food be served warm and in a palatable condition, but it has also been demonstrated that there will be a marked saving in quantities.

The basements under the hospital building have been finished and will give us thirty additional rooms for employees.

A very important improvement has been the equipping of the male and female center buildings with automatic sprinkler systems. We now feel that the fire hazard in these buildings has been reduced to a minimum.

The tunnel connecting the male and female center buildings has not yet been completed, but materials for doing so are on the ground and the work will be finished as soon as possible.

Competitive bids were received for landscaping the ground east of the main building and this has been graded and the roads laid out and surfaced. Material for the irrigation system for this area has also been purchased.

Appropriations granted for X-ray apparatus and for a passenger elevator have both been expended for their intended purposes.

A complete refrigerating and ice plant has been installed in the basement of the male kitchen building and has amply filled its purpose.

The workers in our art room have turned their efforts to work for the Red Cross during the past year and have made the following articles:

Sweaters .....	281
Wristlets, pairs.....	90
Socks, pairs .....	155
Helmets .....	36
Washcloths .....	212
Shirts .....	12
Napkins .....	92
Tray Cloths .....	219
Handkerchiefs .....	1,008

The officers and employees of the institution have responded readily and liberally to the calls of the Red Cross and other war activities, as well as to the Liberty Loans.

#### AMUSEMENTS

There has been no radical change in the character of amusements offered. These consist of dances, moving picture shows, band concerts and vaudeville entertainments. During the past season the films for picture shows have been furnished free of charge by the Denver Branch of the Famous Players Lasky Corporation. One new piano and two victrolas have been purchased. Special dinners are served on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

##### FARM

The need of acquiring agricultural lands for the use of this institution has been brought to the attention of the Legislative Assembly for many years. The benefit that would be derived would be two-fold: First, it would enable us to provide healthy outdoor employment for a large number of patients, and it is conceded that employment is the greatest factor in guiding a mind deranged back into normal channels: Second, it would tend to decrease the cost of maintenance, because of its produce. At present we have over 1,900 persons living on approximately 120 acres. Our buildings are over-crowded and we must expand in some direction. In my opinion, it would not be wise to erect further buildings for patients on our present site, but that the best solution of the problem would be the purchase of a large farm and the establishment thereon of a colony of male patients who would be able to contribute to their care and support by the work they could do thereon. The question of furnishing an adequate milk supply is another argument in favor of a farm. We at present do not produce one-half the amount of milk we should have, and have been compelled to use a great deal of condensed milk, which is unsatisfactory. We cannot add to our herd, as we have no room to accommodate more cows. We

should certainly have a farm sufficiently large to accommodate a larger herd and to produce the necessary feed for it. We would also be enabled to move our hogs to such a farm, which would be a decided advantage, as at times their close proximity to the patients' buildings is very disagreeable.

In this connection I wish to call your attention to a tract approximately forty acres lying directly west of our present garden. The soil on this tract is very productive, especially for the raising of vegetables, and if this could be obtained and added to our present garden, it would enable us to produce all the vegetables needed for the institution, except potatoes. An appropriation of at least \$100,000 should be made for the purchase of agricultural lands and the necessary improvements thereon.

#### DAIRY AND HOG HOUSES

The present accommodations for our cows and hogs are a disgrace to the institution, and a suitable dairy-barn and hog-houses must be provided. We have never had a cow-barn, but have gotten along with some rough sheds which were built many years ago. It is impossible to keep these in anything like a satisfactory and sanitary condition. If a farm is granted, then these buildings should be erected thereon; otherwise, they must be built on the present location. The sum of \$25,000 should be allowed for this purpose.

#### NURSES' HOME

The need of a building of this character should not be questioned. Our nurses are on duty over twelve hours a day, and when through have no place to which they can retire and be relieved of the atmosphere of their work, as at present they are housed in rooms scattered throughout the patients' buildings, many of these rooms being directly on the wards. Under such conditions we cannot expect that they will give their best efforts to their work. The lowest possible estimate on a suitable building for this purpose would be \$125,000.

#### COTTAGE FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Under our present crowded conditions, we have no place to which a case of contagious trouble could be removed. An institution of this kind is particularly subject to epidemics, and some place of isolation should be provided. I would recommend for this purpose the erection of a small cottage to accommodate from fifteen to twenty cases, and suggest that an appropriation of \$20,000 be requested.

#### WARDS FOR TUBERCULAR CASES

There is no question but that cases of tuberculosis should be isolated from the other patients. While we attempt to do this, so far as we are able, still we cannot do so and I suggest that an ap-

propriation of \$5,000 be asked for the purpose of remodeling a ward in both the male and female departments and the addition to such wards of large sun porches in order that we may care for these cases as they should be.

#### IMPROVEMENT TO GROUNDS

I have estimated that the sum of \$7,500 will be needed for completing the work on the ground east of the administration building. This would include the placing of irrigation system, dressing for seeding the lawns and the purchase and setting out of the necessary trees and shrubs. The work of parking this section of the grounds has now reached the point where it should not be interrupted, and I feel that an appropriation for this purpose is almost a necessity.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The necessary repairs and improvements to a property of this size and value are larger than the ordinary observer might estimate. As you know, several of our buildings are old and the repair work necessary to keep them in proper condition increases from year to year. New flooring should be laid in several of our wards and the amount of painting that should be done is enormous. In fact this appropriation covers so many items that it is difficult to enumerate them. I would recommend that an appropriation for this purpose be requested of not less than \$30,000.

#### LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS

I would suggest that the same amount be requested for this purpose as has been granted for the past several periods, viz.: \$2,500. This covers the cost of our dances, church services, band concerts, musical instruments and additions to the library.

#### FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

An appropriation for furniture is in my opinion very necessary, as our wards are rather destitute of articles to make them comfortable and home-like. Appropriations granted in the past for this purpose have been almost entirely exhausted by the purchase of the absolutely necessary articles needed by the increase in population, with the result that we have never been able to provide the furnishings that an institution of this character should have for its patients. I therefore advise the asking of an appropriation of \$12,000.

#### INSURANCE

Insurance policies covering the insurance on the entire property must be renewed during this period and the sum of \$15,000.00 will be needed for this purpose.



## LAUNDRY AND LAUNDRY MACHINERY

The amount appropriated by the last Legislative Assembly for the purpose of remodeling the old power-house, that it might be used for laundry purposes, was insufficient to complete the work and the sum of \$5,000 will be needed both for this purpose and for purchasing such additional laundry machinery as will be necessary with our increasing population.

## ENGINE ROOM

An addition to the present power-house should be erected, as was originally planned, in order that we may move our machine-shop and dynamos from their present site, which is in the old power-house, and which is needed for laundry purposes. At least \$10,000 will be needed for this purpose.

## BOILERS AND DYNAMOS

The present capacity of our power and electrical plant is over-taxed. We now have six 150-h. p. return tubular boilers. It requires, during the summer months, two of these boilers to produce the power needed, as well as the steam for cooking purposes, and, as it is necessary to clean one of these boilers every three weeks, there is always one out of commission. We therefore can rely upon but three boilers for heating purposes in the winter, or 450-h. p.

As we have approximately 21,400 square feet heated by direct radiation, and 47,000 square feet by indirect radiation, we should have 604-h. p. for this purpose alone. Therefore it can be seen that we are lacking approximately 150-h. p. at present, and I would therefore recommend that either two additional 150-h. p. return tubular boilers, similar to those now in use, be installed or one 450-h. p. water-tube boiler. Space for such installation was left when the new power-house was erected. I would also advise the purchase of a 150-kilowatt electric unit. The approximate cost of the installation and boilers and electrical apparatus would be \$15,000.

It will of course be necessary to request an appropriation to cover the deficit of \$70,000, in the cost of maintaining the institution for the past two years. The appropriation asked in the last Legislative Assembly for maintaining the institution was based upon careful figures and as granted by the Legislative Assembly would have carried us through, but has not for two reasons: first, the appropriation was vetoed by the Governor to the extent of \$60,000; and second, the mill levy has not produced within about \$25,000 of the amount which it was estimated by the State Auditor and State Treasurer that it would.

## CHANGES IN STAFF

Dr. W. J. Hunnicutt and Dr. E. G. Griffin resigned to enter private practice. Their places were filled by the appointment of Dr. Nelson H. Young and Dr. Ernest H. Steinhardt. Dr. W. Harvey



Baker, Dentist, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Harry Block, who in turn resigned to enter the military service and his place was filled by the appointment of Dr. A. J. Dooner. Miss Josephine Fortier, Superintendent of Nurses, became a member of the nurses' force of Base Hospital No. 29, and is now stationed in England. Dr. J. G. Russell, Druggist, resigned and has been succeeded by N. B. Holt. Mary Reuz, Dietitian, resigned, and her place has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Maude L. Daseomb. During this period, death has entered the ranks of our employees three times. Mr. James McWilliams, who had been connected with the institution since 1879, and who for many years had occupied the position of Head Nurse, and was a most loyal and faithful employee, died from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Dora Harris, a nurse, died of bronchial pneumonia, following influenza. Mr. George W. Fulton died following an operation.

#### OFFICIAL VISITORS

The institution has been visited during the period by Governor Gunter, also Governor Bamburgh, of Utah. Members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections have also inspected the institution on various occasions.

The co-operation and suggestions of the members of the Colorado Board of Corrections have been greatly appreciated by me; also the assistance of the officers and employees who have loyally endeavored to serve the institution.

I am very glad to report that the Act creating a mill levy for the support of this institution also included the changing of the official name of the institution from Colorado State Insane Asylum to the Colorado State Hospital.

Most respectfully yours,

H. A. LAMOURÉ,  
Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1

SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY  
DURING THE PERIOD

County	Men	Women	Total
Adams .....	5	....	5
Alamosa .....	1	....	1
Arapahoe .....	1	4	5
Archuleta .....	2	....	2
Baca .....	8	1	9
Bent .....	3	1	4
Boulder .....	10	12	22
Chaffee .....	5	4	9
Clear Creek .....	2	3	5
Conejos .....	5	....	5
Costilla .....	1	1	2
Crowley .....	3	1	4
Delta .....	6	3	9
Denver .....	177	108	285
Dolores .....	....	1	1
Douglas .....	....	1	1
Eagle .....	....	3	3
Elbert .....	2	2	4
El Paso .....	36	24	60
Fremont .....	15	8	23
Garfield .....	2	7	9
Gilpin .....	2	1	3
Grand .....	2	....	2
Gunnison .....	7	3	10
Huerfano .....	16	6	22
Jackson .....	1	....	1
Jefferson .....	4	3	7
Kit Carson .....	1	1	2
Lake .....	4	1	5
La Plata .....	6	5	11
Larimer .....	18	10	28
Las Animas .....	23	16	39
Lincoln .....	4	1	5
Logan .....	8	1	9
Mesa .....	8	5	13
Moffat .....	2	....	2
Montezuma .....	3	1	4
Montrose .....	8	7	15
Morgan .....	6	5	11
Otero .....	26	7	33
Ouray .....	....	1	1
Park .....	....	2	2
Penitentiary .....	....	1	1
Phillips .....	1	1	2
Pitkin .....	4	4	8
Prowers .....	7	1	8
Pueblo .....	47	29	76
Reformatory .....	1	....	1
Rio Blanco .....	1	1	2
Rio Grande .....	7	2	9
Routt .....	6	5	11
Saguache .....	2	3	5
San Juan .....	3	1	4
San Miguel .....	9	2	11
Sedgwick .....	....	2	2

TABLE NO. 1—Continued

County	Men	Women	Total
Summit .....	2	1	3
Teller .....	9	5	14
Washington .....	2	2	4
Weld .....	8	6	14
Yuma .....	3	4	7
Totals .....	545	330	875

TABLE NO. 2

SHOWING THE AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

	Men	Women	Total
Ten years and less than fifteen.....	3	3	6
Fifteen years and less than twenty.....	22	13	35
Twenty years and less than twenty-five.....	39	19	58
Twenty-five years and less than thirty.....	49	28	77
Thirty years and less than thirty-five.....	47	40	87
Thirty-five years and less than forty.....	66	45	111
Forty years and less than forty-five.....	53	29	82
Forty-five years and less than fifty.....	54	34	88
Fifty years and less than fifty-five.....	40	43	83
Fifty-five years and less than sixty.....	29	19	48
Sixty years and less than seventy.....	71	33	104
Seventy years and less than eighty.....	46	13	59
Eighty years and less than ninety.....	14	8	22
Ninety years and less than one hundred.....	...	1	1
Unknown .....	12	2	14
Totals .....	545	330	875

TABLE NO. 3

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Apiarist .....	1	...	1
Artist .....	...	1	1
Assayer .....	2	...	2
Baker .....	4	...	4
Barber .....	5	...	5
Blacksmith .....	6	...	6
Boarding house keeper.....	...	1	1
Boilermaker .....	3	...	3
Bookbinder .....	2	...	2
Bookkeeper .....	1	...	1
Bricklayer .....	1	...	1
Broom maker .....	1	...	1
Butcher .....	2	...	2
Car builder .....	4	...	4
Carpenter .....	13	...	13
Cattleman .....	2	...	2
Chauffeur .....	2	...	2
Cigar maker .....	2	...	2
Clerk .....	10	2	12
Commission merchant .....	2	...	2
Conductor, tramway .....	1	...	1
Contractor .....	3	...	3
Cook .....	8	3	11

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Cooper .....	1	....	1
Dairyman .....	1	....	1
Domestic .....	....	37	37
Dressmaker .....	....	1	1
Dyer .....	1	....	1
Electrician .....	4	....	4
Elevator pilot .....	2	....	2
Engineer .....	7	....	7
Expressman .....	1	....	1
Farmer .....	87	....	87
Fireman .....	2	....	2
Flagman .....	1	....	1
Fortune teller .....	....	1	1
Hairdresser .....	....	1	1
Housewife .....	....	201	201
Horseman .....	2	....	2
Insurance agent .....	4	....	4
Janitor .....	2	....	2
Laborer .....	123	....	123
Laundry work .....	1	5	6
Lawyer .....	1	....	1
Lumberman .....	1	....	1
Machinist .....	10	....	10
Mechanic .....	6	....	6
Medium .....	1	....	1
Merchant .....	11	....	11
Miner .....	48	....	48
Minister .....	1	....	1
Motion picture man .....	1	....	1
Musician .....	2	1	3
None .....	49	43	92
Nurse .....	....	4	4
Ore buyer .....	1	....	1
Painter .....	5	....	5
Paperhanger .....	1	....	1
Peddler .....	1	1	2
Photographer .....	1	....	1
Physician .....	1	....	1
Plasterer .....	2	....	2
Plumber .....	5	....	5
Policeman .....	1	....	1
Pool player .....	1	....	1
Porter .....	2	....	2
Postal clerk .....	1	....	1
Printer .....	6	1	7
Prospector .....	1	....	1
Railroadman .....	11	....	11
Real estate .....	3	....	3
Sailor .....	2	....	2
Salesman .....	1	....	1
Saloon keeper .....	3	....	3
Seamstress .....	....	1	1
Section hand .....	1	....	1
Shepherdherder .....	1	....	1
Sheet metal worker .....	1	....	1
Shoemaker .....	2	....	2
Smelterman .....	3	....	3
Soldier .....	3	....	3
Steel worker .....	4	....	4

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Stenographer .....	3	....	3
Stonemason .....	1	....	1
Student .....	....	2	2
Surveyor .....	1	....	1
Tailoress .....	....	2	2
Tailor .....	2	....	2
Teacher .....	1	8	9
Teamster .....	5	....	5
Telegrapher .....	3	....	3
Theatrical man .....	1	....	1
Tinsmith .....	3	....	3
Trunk maker .....	1	....	1
Unascertained .....	16	8	24
Upholsterer .....	1	....	1
Waitress .....	....	3	3
Watchman .....	1	....	1
Totals .....	545	330	875

TABLE NO. 4

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

	Men	Women	Total
Alabama .....	2	4	6
Alsace .....	2	....	2
Arizona .....	2	....	2
Arkansas .....	4	2	6
Austria-Hungary .....	23	12	35
Belgium .....	1	....	1
Bulgaria .....	1	....	1
California .....	2	1	3
Canada .....	8	4	12
Colorado .....	58	44	102
Connecticut .....	5	....	5
Dakota, North .....	1	1	2
Denmark .....	2	....	2
District of Columbia .....	1	....	1
England .....	16	11	27
Faulkland Islands .....	....	1	1
Finland .....	3	1	4
France .....	1	2	3
Georgia .....	5	1	6
Germany .....	18	7	25
Greece .....	3	....	3
Illinois .....	28	22	50
Indiana .....	13	8	21
Iowa .....	23	15	38
Ireland .....	19	13	32
Italy .....	16	6	22
Japan .....	2	....	2
Kansas .....	18	21	39
Kentucky .....	11	8	19
Louisiana .....	3	....	3
Maine .....	1	....	1
Maryland .....	2	1	3
Massachusetts .....	2	3	5
Mexico .....	12	6	18

TABLE NO. 4—Continued

	Men	Women	Total
Michigan .....	8	3	11
Minnesota .....	3	5	8
Mississippi .....	2	1	3
Missouri .....	40	23	63
Nebraska .....	7	8	15
New Hampshire .....	1	1	2
New Jersey .....	3	1	4
New Mexico .....	9	7	16
New York .....	24	16	40
North Carolina .....	6	2	8
Norway .....	..	3	3
Ohio .....	26	12	38
Oklahoma .....	5	1	6
Pennsylvania .....	23	10	33
Poland .....	5	...	5
Rhode Island .....	2	...	2
Russia .....	13	6	19
Scotland .....	4	2	6
Sweden .....	6	9	15
Switzerland .....	2	...	2
Syria .....	2	1	3
Tennessee .....	5	2	7
Texas .....	4	4	8
Unascertained .....	6	11	17
United States .....	5	...	5
Vermont .....	3	...	3
Virginia' .....	5	3	8
Wales .....	3	...	3
West Indies .....	1	...	1
West Virginia .....	2	2	4
Wisconsin .....	10	2	12
Wyoming .....	2	1	3
Totals .....	545	330	875

TABLE NO. 5

SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

	Men	Women	Total
1 Traumatic psychoses .....	1	...	1
2 Senile psychoses—			
(a) Simple deterioration .....	67	28	95
(b) Presbyophrenic type .....	3	2	5
(c) Delirious and confused states .....	4	2	6
(d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration .....	1	2	3
(e) Paranoid states in addition to deterioration .....	6	5	11
3 Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	27	10	37
4 General paralysis .....	110	18	128
5 Psychoses with cerebral syphilis .....	5	...	5
6 Psychoses with Huntington's chorea .....	1	2	3
7 Psychoses with brain tumor .....	...	...	...
8 Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases—			
(a) Cerebral embolism .....	...	...	...
(b) Paralysis agitans .....	1	...	1
(c) Tubercular or other forms of meningitis .....	...	...	...
(d) Multiple sclerosis .....	...	1	1



TABLE NO. 5—Continued

	Men	Women	Total
(e) Tabes .....	1	....	1
(f) Acute chorea .....	....	....	....
(g) Other conditions—post hemiplegia .....	....	1	1
9 Alcoholic psychoses—			
(a) Pathological intoxication .....	....	....	....
(b) Delirium tremens .....	....	....	....
(c) Acute hallucinosis .....	....	....	....
(d) Acute paranoid type .....	3	....	3
(e) Korsakow's psychoses .....	1	....	1
(f) Chronic hallucinosis .....	1	....	1
(g) Chronic paranoid type .....	1	....	1
(h) Alcoholic deterioration .....	3	....	3
(i) Other types, acute or chronic .....	1	....	1
10 Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins—			
(a) Morphine, cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc....	....	3	3
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....	....	1	1
(c) Gases .....	....	....	....
(d) Other exogenous toxins .....	....	....	....
11 Psychoses with pellagra .....	....	....	....
12 Psychoses with other somatic diseases—			
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases.....	....	1	1
(b) Post infectious psychoses .....	....	1	1
(c) Exhaustion delirium .....	....	....	....
(d) Delirium of unknown origin .....	....	....	....
(e) Diseases of the ductless glands .....	....	2	2
(f) Cardio-renal disease .....	3	1	4
(g) Cancer .....	....	1	1
(h) Other diseases or conditions .....	....	....	....
13 Manic depressive psychoses—			
(a) Manic type .....	37	32	69
(b) Depressive type .....	22	55	77
(c) Stupor .....	2	5	7
(d) Mixed type .....	3	17	20
(e) Circular type .....	....	4	4
14 Involution melancholia .....	7	9	16
15 Dementia praecox—			
(a) Paranoid type .....	34	26	60
(b) Catatonic type .....	9	2	11
(c) Hebephrenic type .....	63	30	93
(d) Simple type .....	34	5	39
16 Paranoia and paranoic conditions.....	19	9	28
17 Psychoneuroses—			
(a) Hysterical type .....	1	3	4
(b) Psychasthenic type .....	5	1	6
(c) Neurasthenic type .....	....	....	....
18 Psychoses with mental deficiency .....	3	3	6
19 Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority .....	....	3	3
20 Epileptic psychoses—			
(a) Deterioration .....	14	26	40
(b) Clouded states .....	9	4	13
(c) Other conditions—			
Constitutional inferiority .....	1	....	1
Maniacal excitement .....	2	....	2
Mental deficiency .....	3	....	3
21 Undiagnosed psychoses .....	....	....	....
22 Not insane .....	1	1	2
(a) Epilepsy without psychoses .....	2	....	2

TABLE NO. 5—Continued

	Men	Women	Total
(b) Alcoholism without psychoses .....	....	....	....
(c) Drug addiction without psychoses .....	....	....	....
(d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychoses .....	8	2	10
(e) Mental deficiency without psychoses .....	25	12	37
(f) Neurasthenic .....	1	....	1
Totals .....	545	330	875

TABLE NO. 6

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATHS OF PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE PERIOD

	Men	Women	Total
Acute dilatation of the heart .....	3	....	3
Appendicitis .....	1	....	1
Arteriosclerosis .....	47	11	58
Asthma .....	....	1	1
Carcinoma of breast .....	....	1	1
Carcinoma of breast, liver, stomach.....	....	1	1
Carcinoma of bowels .....	....	1	1
Carcinoma, gastric .....	1	2	3
Carcinoma of liver .....	1	2	3
Carcinoma of penis .....	1	....	1
Carcinoma of sigmoid .....	....	1	1
Carcinoma of scrotum .....	1	....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	25	15	40
Cerebral syphilis .....	4	....	4
Cerebral thrombosis .....	1	....	1
Cirrhosis of liver .....	2	....	2
Chronic endocarditis .....	....	1	1
Chronic gastritis .....	1	....	1
Collapse following aspiration of the bladder.....	1	....	1
Diabetes .....	....	1	1
Diabetic coma .....	....	1	1
Enteritis .....	1	....	1
Epilepsy .....	13	15	28
Erysipelas .....	....	1	1
Exhaustion .....	....	3	3
Exhaustion of Manic Depressive Insanity .....	....	3	3
Fatty degeneration of the heart .....	....	1	1
Gastric ulcer .....	....	1	1
General paralysis .....	100	17	117
Hernia strangulation .....	1	....	1
Huntington's chorea .....	1	....	1
Hypostatic congestion of lungs .....	....	1	1
Influenza .....	1	....	1
Mitral insufficiency .....	2	2	4
Mitral regurgitation .....	4	....	4
Mitral stenosis .....	....	2	2
Multiple sclerosis .....	1	1	2
Myocarditis, acute .....	1	4	5
Myocarditis, chronic .....	8	1	9
Nephritis .....	4	3	7
Pneumonia .....	2	7	9
Pulmonary oedema .....	....	1	1

TABLE NO. 6—Continued

	Men	Women	Total
Senile dementia .....	....	4	4
Strangulation .....	1	....	1
Traumatic abdominal hemorrhage .....	1	....	1
Traumatic peritonitis .....	2	....	2
Traumatic rupture of the stomach .....	1	....	1
Traumatic septic infection .....	1	....	1
Tuberculosis of bowels .....	....	1	1
Tuberculosis, disseminated .....	....	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	25	15	40
Typhoid .....	....	1	1
Uremia .....	....	1	1
Totals .....	259	124	383











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