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## **Eighteenth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918. 1918**

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**EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

OF THE

**NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE  
INSANE**

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1918

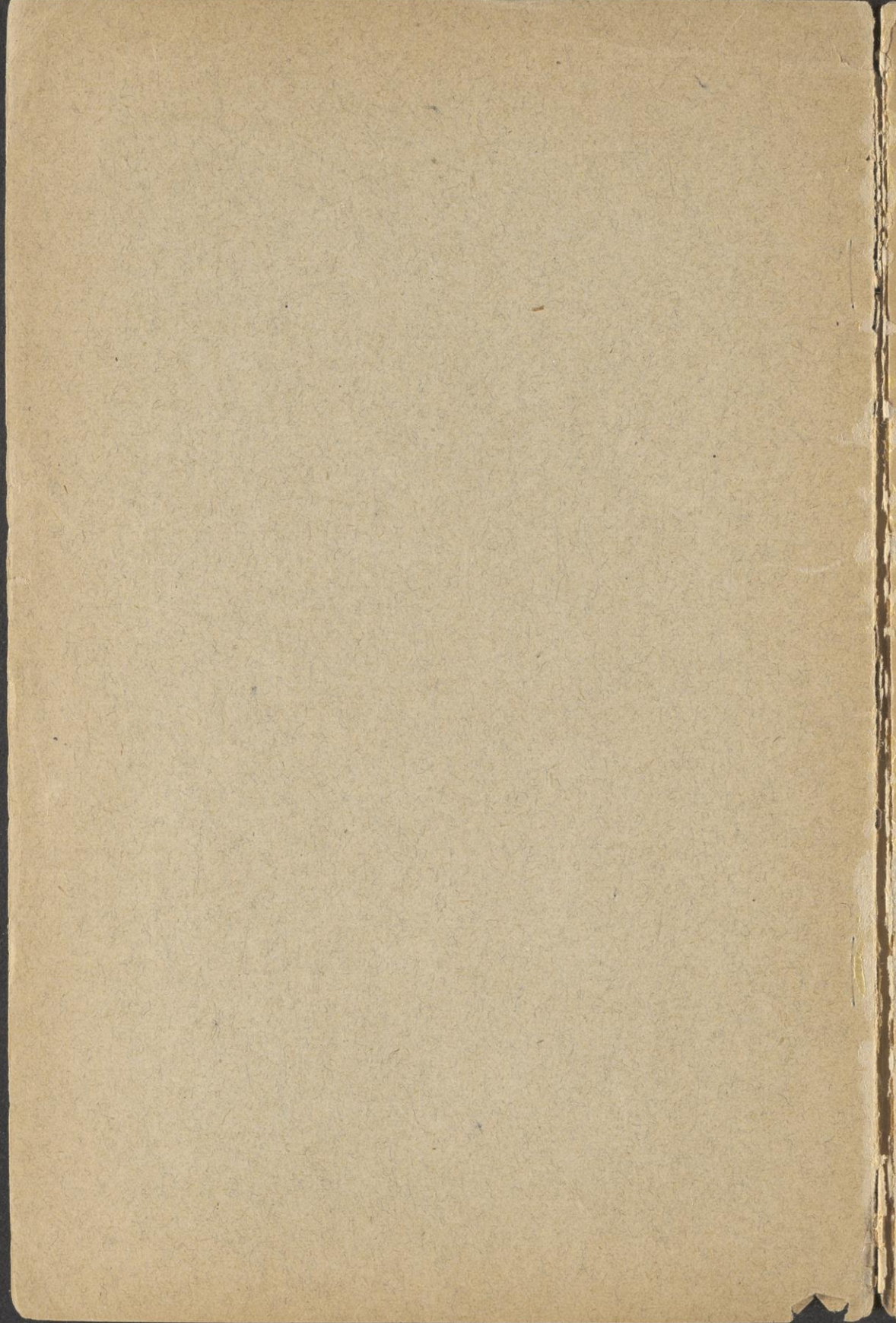
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Institution Located at

**WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN**

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Being Part of the Eighteenth Biennial Report of the  
State Board of Control of Wisconsin



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EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE  
INSANE

LOCATED AT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

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## OFFICERS

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ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.	Superintendent
ALFRED ASCHER, M. D.	1st Assistant Physician
J. E. ROYER, M. D.	2nd Assistant Physician
A. S. GILLES, M. D.	3rd Assistant Physician
BELLE P. NAIR, M. D.	Woman Assistant Physician
L. F. MURPHY	Steward
	Assistant Steward
MISS M. TOOGOOD	Matron
J. V. N. SONN	Apothecary
MR. ED. MINCKLER	Male Supervisor
MR. W. M. GRIFFITH	Assistant Male Supervisor
MISS EMMA AUSTIN	Female Supervisor
MISS CLARA EISENACH	Assistant Female Supervisor
MRS. A. S. GILLES	Graduate Nurse
MRS. ELSIE RECHTIN	Graduate Nurse

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The eighteen biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane is herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration.

There have been admitted to the hospital upon original commitments during the biennial period one thousand ninety-two (1,092) patients, five hundred seventy-four (574) in 1916-1917 and five hundred eighteen (518) in 1917-1918. During 1916-1917 thirty-eight (38) and during 1917-1918 thirty-six (36) patients were returned from paroles granted and escapes made prior to the beginning of each year. There were absent from the institution on paroles granted during the preceding year, June 30, 1917, two hundred ninety-two (292) patients, and June 30, 1918, two hundred seventy-nine (279) patients, indicating a reasonably large recovery rate.

The general health of the patients of the institution has been satisfactory. There have been no epidemics of contagious diseases, though there have been a number of cases of scarlet fever and measles brought in by employees, but they gained no headway among the general population. One case of diphtheria developed in a patient shortly after being admitted and was followed by diphtheretic paralysis of a severe character, but he eventually made a good recovery from both the physical disease and from his psychosis. There has been but little erysipelas, which has been spoken of in previous reports as being prevalent at certain seasons of the year among old and debilitated patients.

### TREATMENT

The usual number of wonderful and unailing cures for insanity, ranging from music and colored glass to serum, extraction of teeth and removal of tonsils, have been widely exploited during the past couple of years by the lay press and to a lesser extent by the professional press. Not that many of these procedures may not be of value, but insanity is a term having broad application, is divided into many types, is manifested by numerous symptoms and is due to a multiplicity of causes. But all types of the disease have one symptom in common, that is, mental aberration, and it is no more reasonable to expect to find one remedy for the group because they have one symptom in common than it would be to expect one remedy for typhoid fever, rheumatism, malaria and pneumonia because they have one symptom in common, that is, fever. As there is no single cause for insanity, there is no single remedy for it. Rather must we depend upon the workings of nature

and assist as best we can by building up the physical and nervous system by such means as liberal feeding, fresh air, occupation, amusement, baths, packs and such drugs and medicines as may be needed to meet certain indications in individual cases.

#### FEEDING

As proper nutrition is one of the leading factors in recovery from any disease, liberal feeding is looked upon as one of the most potent means of combating both mental and physical disease. With this point in view, the inmates have been provided with a dietary containing a liberal quantity of milk, meat and vegetables and so arranged that each patient receives daily a sufficient amount of animal protein together with other food sufficient to bring the food value received by each up to twenty-five hundred to twenty-eight hundred calories per day.

#### RESTRAINTS, BATHS, PACKS

The use of restraints has been reduced to a minimum and their places largely taken by the warm prolonged bath and the warm pack, though either the bath or the pack may easily degenerate into the crudest type of mechanical restraint, and frequently does. It does not detract from the value of these agents in the least if properly used. There are certain instances in which mechanical restraint is both necessary and humane, and protects not only the patients restrained from physical injury, exposure and exhaustion, but also protects other patients from physical injuries. The necessity for mechanical restraint increases with the lessening of the amount and the efficiency of help available to care for patients.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Employment is a valuable aid to recovery. Patients are employed as much as is possible, and work is found for them on the farm and grounds, in the garden, greenhouse, laundry, barns, kitchen, dining rooms, sewing room, on the wards and in many other places. One of the first indications that a patient is improving is his expressing a desire to be employed, and it is constantly observed that the patients who are the best and most industrious workers are the ones who make the most rapid and most complete recoveries.

#### AMUSEMENTS

Amusements are of great utility in the treatment of mental diseases and the spirit of them is entered into heartily by the patients. There are different games on the wards for those who can be interested in them and dances and moving picture shows in the amusement hall for all. For many years the weekly dance has been the popular form of amusement in institutions, but for some time it has been practically

supplanted in this institution by moving picture shows which are given to the extent of two per week. The patients are highly entertained and show great appreciation of the comedies which are popular with the general public, and an amusing incident no more escapes them than it does a sane audience. The general effect of such entertainments is more satisfactory than is that of the dance, as all enjoy them and all are participants, while only a small portion of those at the dance ever danced or participated further than to listen to the music.

Of the deaths, over twenty per cent were due to parietic dementia—food for serious thought when it is taken into consideration that there will probably be a large increase in the amount of syphilis in this country within the next few years.

On account of the war it might be expected that there would have been considerable disturbance apparent in the admission rate, but such has not been the case. Most of the men of draft age who would have become insane had they gone into the army were picked out by the local and advisory examining boards or were discovered at the cantonments and returned home, so that there was no appreciable falling off of the number of admissions of those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years, and there were only a few of any age whose insanity resulted from the worry and grief incident to having members of their families enter the army.

There is, however, a noticeable change in the character of patients received as compared with those received in previous periods. There are more persons who have been unable to care for themselves for a number of years prior to admission and who have been cared for at home by their relatives. This is attributable to two causes—the going into the army of members of the family who have contributed to the support of such persons and the increased cost of maintaining them at home rendering the burden of support too heavy for the family who, out of necessity, surrendered the care of the patient to the public.

Notwithstanding the fact that food, fuel, clothing, help and other things necessary to the conduct of the institution have cost much more than has ever been experienced by the institution in former years, by strict economy in the use of necessaries and by eliminating the non-essentials, the cost of conducting the institution has been kept within reasonable bounds, as the financial report will show.

The regulations of the Food Administration as applied to the general public have been applied to the hospital population without detriment to anyone and with apparent benefit in many instances: coarse bread having a favorable effect upon the digestive organs of many persons.

The question of help in all departments has been a most serious problem with which to deal. While there is always a scarcity of competent help, the situation has never before assumed such an acute phase as it has during the past two years. The young men who work as hospital attendants, for the most part enlisted shortly after the country entered the war and many others went to the cities to work, where unusually high wages were paid the workers in munition factories and by other





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

concerns engaged in war industries. A number of men over sixty years of age were employed, but, in general, their services were found unsatisfactory. The man who has not made a success of anything up to that age is not going to become a satisfactory hospital attendant.

Women have been employed to a certain extent on the men's wards, but are available for only a limited portion of the work, which they do very satisfactorily. But for a number of male employees who have families and live near the institution in houses owned by themselves, the state, or in rented houses, it would have been nearly, if not quite, impossible to have secured sufficient help to have done the necessary work in a manner at all acceptable. The shortage of female help has not been so marked as has the shortage of male help, but much of it has been of an inferior quality. Ward help, more particularly, has been spoken of, but the observations apply with equal force to other departments of the institution.

#### WASSERMANN TESTS

Wassermann tests have been made on the blood serum of each patient admitted, and all showing a positive Wassermann blood serum test have had a spinal puncture for a Wassermann, "Gold Sol," Ross-Jones, Noguchi and cell count of the spinal fluid. Patients without a positive blood serum Wassermann and showing signs of cerebral spinal syphilis have also had a spinal puncture and a Wassermann and other tests on the spinal fluid with a result that a number of such cases have been found to be paretics.

The Wassermann and "Gold Sol" tests have been made for us by the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute at Mendota, and we wish to express our appreciation to the officers of that institution for the excellent work they have done, the promptness of their reports, and the accuracy of their tests as compared with the clinical findings and with the post mortem findings in cases in which autopsies have been had.

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings have been held three times weekly for the presentation of new cases, the discussion and diagnosis of their psychoses. These meetings are of profit to both patients and members of the staff: the patient, in that he has the benefit of the combined judgment and experience of the staff as to his disease and as to what its treatment and management should be; to the staff, in that there comes to be an agreement of opinion as to what certain symptoms signify and as to what method of treatment is best suited to each case.

#### PHYSICIANS

Four assistant physicians during the war have left the employ of the institution and enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, and, owing to the great scarcity of physicians, this necessitated the taking in of

physicians of inferior training and not suited to the work. Within the past three years two first assistant physicians have quit the service because they wished to marry and no suitable house could be had to live in. Both were most excellent physicians, men of good education, extensive experience, and fond of the work, and either, but for the above mentioned reason, would have been glad to stay.

As the result of several years of experience in employing assistant physicians, they appear to be divided quite sharply in three classes. First: Men over thirty years old who have made a study of the specialty are experienced, well-trained and competent and whose ambitions are in the direction of psychiatry. Second: Young men, recent graduates, well educated, graduates from good medical colleges, who have no money and wish to accumulate enough to enable them to make a start in private practice. One of these occasionally is attracted to psychiatry as a specialty, likes the work, makes it a life's work and makes a success of it. He eventually becomes a man of the first class. Third: Men of all ages, well educated or poorly educated, graduates of first-class medical colleges or of any sort of a medical college that admits a man to practice, men who have never made a success of anything, public or private, who have no taste for work, who are restless, discontented, wander from place to place, who are expensive to an institution at any price.

It is wished to secure the services of men of the first-class and an occasional one of the second-class who shows promise of growing into one of the first-class for this institution, and if the payment of a slightly larger salary or furnishing them with desirable living accommodations will keep them in the service of the state, the increased expense in the end is a small amount and is, in fact, a real economy.

In explanation for giving the foregoing facts and drawing the conclusions which have been drawn, I wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that English and Scotch asylums furnish assistant physicians, head attendants and certain other employees with houses in which to live and in this way finally get together a superior class of employees, professional and others, who remain in the employ of the institution for many years, thus providing such institutions with a high grade of help; the neglect and abuse of patients thereby being reduced to a minimum and practically abolishing much undesirable notoriety which public institutions come in for through incompetent, vicious and careless employees. It is axiomatic in the management of hospitals for the insane that the reliable employees do not make frequent changes in their places of employment. It is likewise axiomatic that the incompetent ones, those who neglect and abuse inmates, are continually moving from hospital to hospital.

#### IMPROVEMENTS

On account of the high cost of labor and material, activities in this direction have been confined to actual necessary repairs. New roofs have been placed upon two barns and upon two root houses, and the

roofs of the south wing of the main building, the coal-shed, the barns and root houses have been painted.

Appropriations for other improvements are available and the improvements will be made as soon as it appears that an adequate return can be had for the money expended.

#### THE FARM

Notwithstanding certain unfavorable circumstances which existed during a portion of the biennial period, the farm has shown a net revenue over all expenses for the year ending June 30, 1917 of \$8,811.29, and for the year ending June 30, 1918 of \$14,808.57.

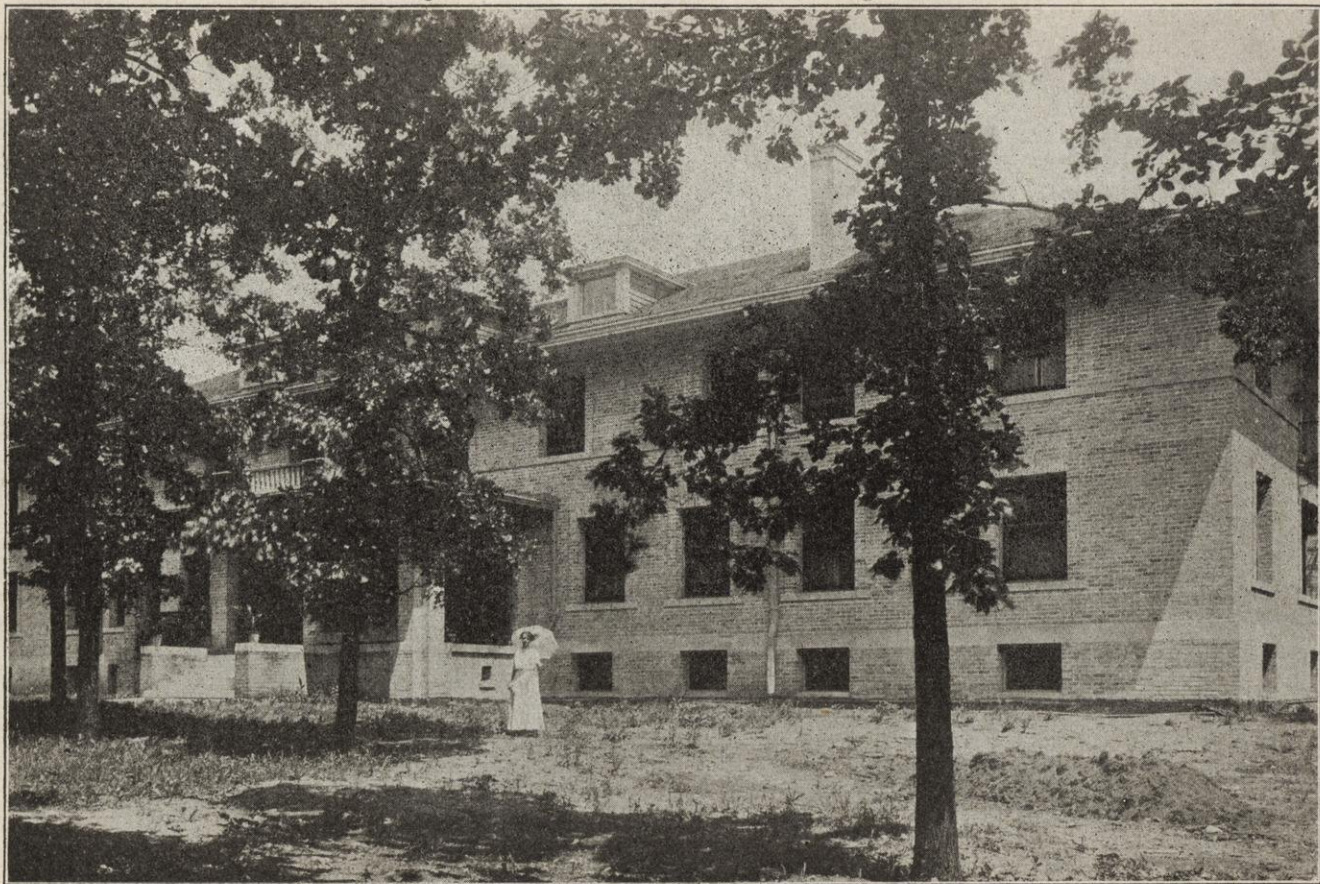
There has not only been the profit which arose from the farm, but there has been the advantage of having an abundance of milk, fresh eggs, a liberal amount of poultry, and an abundant supply of vegetables from the garden which have been a valuable addition to the dietary of the patients, and which could not have been had except at an exorbitant price had it been necessary to purchase them in the open market.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In several previous reports the desirability of and necessity for a psychopathic hospital in connection with this institution has been pointed out. The necessity for such a hospital still exists. Its desirability has not been lessened. The construction of a building to be used for a psychopathic hospital is accordingly recommended. The reasons for the construction of such a building have been presented in several previous reports and to represent them at this time would appear to be superfluous.

It is recommended that a house for an assistant physician be constructed at a cost not to exceed three thousand (\$3000.00) dollars, so that it will be possible to secure the services of a competent married man for the first assistantship, by this means assisting in establishing some stability to the service, which would result in profit to both the state and the patients.

It is further recommended that two houses for employees be constructed during the next biennial period at a cost not to exceed one thousand five hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars each and that one acre of land be attached to each to be used for gardening purposes by the occupant, and that a policy be entered upon of building two houses each subsequent biennial period till as many houses shall have been built as can be occupied to advantage by employees, the rental value of such houses in all instances being taken into consideration in the salary paid to the employee occupying such house.



NURSES' HOME—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN.

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
<b>ADMISSIONS:</b>						
Number remaining in hospital at commencement of each fiscal year.....	413	236	649	398	226	624
Returned from escapes made and paroles granted before commencement of year.....	25	13	38	20	16	36
Returned from County Asylums.....	3	2	5	2	1	3
Original admissions during each year....	368	206	574	309	209	518
Total number in hospital during some part of each year.....	809	457	1,266	729	452	1,181
<b>DISCHARGES:</b>						
Absent at the close of each year on paroles granted during each year.....	193	99	292	180	99	279
Transferred to other institutions during the year.....	153	107	260	125	91	216
Eloped and not returned during each year.....	6	.....	6	2	.....	2
Died during each year.....	58	23	81	40	19	59
Discharged as sane under sec. 587, R. S., during each year.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1
Total number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year.....	411	231	642	348	209	557
Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	398	226	624	381	243	624
Totals.....	809	457	1,266	729	452	1,181
Daily average in hospital.....	398	239	637	394	238	632
Number of paroled patients discharged during each year, as sane by virtue of sec. 587c, R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two years.....	186	98	284	147	95	242

TABLE 2—SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Between 15 and 20 years....	16	15	31	11	11	22
Between 20 and 25 years....	32	19	51	20	10	30
Between 25 and 30 years....	43	22	65	38	20	58
Between 30 and 35 years....	54	27	81	36	24	60
Between 35 and 40 years....	29	25	54	38	33	71
Between 40 and 45 years....	37	18	55	29	18	47
Between 45 and 50 years....	33	28	61	31	18	49
Between 50 and 60 years....	54	28	82	43	34	77
Between 60 and 70 years....	23	15	38	28	16	44
Between 70 and 80 years....	20	4	24	14	16	30
Over 80 years.....	8	2	10	6	3	9
Unknown.....	19	3	22	15	6	21
Total.....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 3—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

Conjugal Condition	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single.....	175	59	234	132	60	192
Married.....	137	118	255	124	106	230
Widowed.....	30	22	52	25	36	61
Divorced.....	8	6	14	12	3	15
Unknown.....	18	1	19	16	4	20
Total.....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 4.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Education	For year ending June 30 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Collegiate.....	6	3	9	2	2	4
Good.....	18	15	33	21	20	41
Common.....	233	146	379	173	135	308
Limited.....	63	25	88	75	35	110
None.....	15	8	23	11	4	15
Unknown.....	33	9	42	27	13	40
Total.....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 5.—SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
American.....	27	20	47	36	21	57
Austrian.....	18	5	23	14	5	19
Bavarian.....		2	2			
Belgian.....	4	1	5	2	4	6
Bohemian.....	11	4	15	8	2	10
Canadian.....				3	2	5
Croatian.....	1		1			
Danish.....	5	5	10	5	3	8
English.....	9	3	12	6	4	10
Finlander.....	12	3	15	7	1	8
French.....	4	3	7	6	3	9
German.....	116	81	197	92	80	172
Greek.....	3		3			
Hollander.....	3	5	8	2	5	7
Hungarian.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Indian.....		1	1		3	3
Irish.....	20	11	31	10	10	20
Italian.....	2		2	2	1	3
Jew.....		3	3	1	2	3
Lithuanian.....	1		1	1		1
Luxemburg.....				2	2	4
Negro.....	1		1			
Norwegian.....	10	10	20	7	8	15
Polish.....	23	8	31	29	9	38
Prussian.....	1		1			
Russian.....	6	1	7	4		4
Scandinavian.....	2	1	3		1	1
Scotch.....	4	1	5	1	1	2
Slav.....					1	1
Swedish.....	9	2	11	7	4	11
Swiss.....	2	2	4	3		3
Welch.....	2		2	1		1
Unknown.....	25	6	31	24	9	33
American-English.....	3		3		1	1
American-French.....					1	1
American-German.....	8	9	17	7	4	13
American-Holland.....					2	2
American-Irish.....	4	3	7	1	1	2
American-Pole.....				1		1
American-Scotch.....	1		1	1	1	2
American-Swiss.....				1		1
American-Welch.....	1	1	2			
Bohemian-Pole.....				1		1
Canadian-French.....				1	1	2
Canadian-Irish.....	1		1		1	1
English-Irish.....	1		1		1	1
French-Belgian.....	2		2		1	1
French-English.....	1	2	3			
French-Indian.....		1	1			
French-Irish.....	2	1	3	1	2	3
French-Irish-American.....	1		1			
French-Scotch-Irish.....					1	1
French-Scotch.....	3		3		1	1
German-English.....		2	2	2	1	3
German-Dane.....	2		2	2		2
German-French.....	1		1	1	1	2
German-Hollander.....	1		1	1		1
German-Irish.....	3	1	4			
German-Norwegian.....	1		1			
German-Polish.....	1	1	2		1	1
German-Russian.....				1		1
German-Scotch-Irish.....	1		1			
German-Swiss.....					1	1
Holland-Belgian.....				1	1	2
Holland-English.....				1		1
Holland-Irish.....		1	1			
Holland-Pole.....		1	1			
Holland-Welch.....				1	1	2



TABLE 5.—Continued.

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Norwegian-Dane .....				1		1
Norwegian-Irish .....				1		1
Russian-Pole .....				2		2
Scotch-English .....	2	1	3	2		2
Scotch-Irish .....	3	1	4	2		2
Scotch-Irish-American .....	1		1			
Swiss-Belgian .....				1		1
Swiss-Irish .....	1		1			
Welch-English .....		1	1			
Welch-Irish .....	1		1			
Welch-Scotch .....					1	1
Total .....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 6.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Armenia .....				1		1
Atlantic Ocean .....				1		1
Austria .....	18	7	25	17	5	22
Bavaria .....		1	1			
Belgium .....	1	1	2			
Bohemia .....	6	2	8	3	2	5
Canada .....	11	1	12	7	3	10
Croatia .....	1		1			
Denmark .....	4	4	8	1	2	3
England .....	1		1	3	1	4
Finland .....	10	3	13	9	1	10
Germany .....	28	26	54	30	32	62
Greece .....	3		3			
Holland .....	1	2	3			
Hungary .....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Ireland .....	6	3	9	1		1
Italy .....	2		2	3	1	4
Luxemburg .....				1		1
Norway .....	4	4	8	2	6	8
Poland .....	6	4	10	11	3	14
Prussia .....	2		2	2	1	3
Russia .....	12	4	16	9	1	10
Sweden .....	9	2	11	5	3	8
Switzerland .....				1		1
Wales .....	1		1		1	1
Total foreign born .....	127	66	193	110	63	173
United States .....	221	134	355	183	138	321
Unknown .....	20	6	26	16	8	24
Total .....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 7.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation	For Year Ending June 30, 1917			For Year Ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Actress					1	1
Advertising manager	1		1			
Attendant				1		1
Baker	2		2			
Barber				4		4
Bartender	2		2	6		6
Blacksmith	5		5	3		3
Boilermaker	1		1			
Bookkeeper	2	1	3	1		1
Bookbinder	1		1			
Butcher	1		1	1		1
Canvasser	1	1	2			
Carpenter	16		16	8	1	8
Cateress		1	1			
Chemist				1		1
Clerk	3	2	5	2	1	3
Cook		1	1	2		2
Decorator					1	1
Dentist	1		1			
Druggist				1		1
Electrician				1		1
Engineer	4		4	5		5
Engraver	1		1			
Factory employees	8	5	13	7	8	15
Farmer	92	1	93	79		79
Fireman	1		1			
Fisherman	1		1			
Harnessmaker	1		1			
Gardner	2		2			
Glass blower	1		1			
Horse trainer	1		1			
Hotel proprietor	3		3			
Housewife		105	105		115	115
Housework		53	53		39	39
Insurance writer	1		1	1		1
Interpreter				1		1
Janitor	2		2			
Justice of the peace	1		1			
Laborer	115		115	97		97
Lawyer	1		1			
Liverman				1		1
Logger	1		1			
Lumberman	1		1	2		2
Machinist	4		4	4		4
Mason	3		3	1		1
Masseur				1		1
Merchant	3		3	1	2	3
Milliner		1	1			
Millwright				2		2
Miner	2		2	4		4
Moulder	1		1			
Musician	1		1			
Music teacher	1	2	3		1	1
None	11	7	18	11	8	19
Nun		1	1		1	1
Nurse		2	2		1	1
Painter	3		3	1		1
Physician	1		1			
Plumber	1		1			

TABLE 7.—Continued—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Occupation	For Year Ending June 30, 1917			For Year Ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Printer .....				2		2
Railroad employe.....	2		2	4		4
Sailor.....	1		1	1		1
Salesman.....	3		3	3		3
Saloonkeeper.....	3		3	2		2
Saw filer.....	1		1			
Seamstress.....		2	2		2	2
Servant girl.....		2	2			
Shoemaker.....	2		2			
Steamfitter.....				1		1
Stenographer.....		3	3		5	5
Stonecutter.....	2		2	2		2
Streetsweeper.....				1		1
Student.....	1	5	6	2	3	5
Surveyor.....				1		1
Tailor.....	2		2	2		2
Tanner.....				1		1
Teacher.....	2	1	3		3	3
Teamster.....	7		7	1		1
Telephone operator.....					1	1
Tinner.....	3		3			
Trapper.....	1		1			
Undertaker.....	1		1	1		1
Unknown.....	21	9	30	23	15	38
Veterinarian.....	1		1			
Waiter.....				1		1
Waitress.....		1	1		1	1
Watchman.....	1		1	1		1
Window cleaner.....				1		1
Wood-men.....	8		8	7		7
Woodworker.....	2		2	3		3
Total.....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 8.—SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Physical Cause.	For Year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Heredity .....	6	7	13	4	1	5
Unknown.....	176	111	287	167	98	265
Overwork.....	2	2	4	1	8	9
Alcoholism.....	89	9	98	60	2	62
Puerperal.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Drugs.....	2	5	7	2	3	5
Injury to head.....	4	1	5	4	2	6
Menopause.....	.....	4	4	.....	10	10
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Senility.....	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation.....	4	2	6	9	5	14
Syphilis.....	6	1	7	6	.....	6
Brain disease.....	1	1	2	9	4	13
Overheated.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	8	11	1	1	2
Sickness.....	13	11	24	7	3	10
Gonorrheal infection.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Childbirth.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1
Operation.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Sunstroke.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Cerebral thrombosis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Nervousness.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Insomnia.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Toxemia.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Trauma.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Arteriosclerosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Psychical Cause.						
Fright.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Domestic troubles.....	5	3	8	6	7	13
Love affair.....	2	1	3	.....	2	2
Financial difficulties.....	3	.....	3	1	3	4
Worry.....	14	17	31	9	17	26
Religion.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
Anger.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Death of relative.....	4	4	8	.....	6	6
Overstudy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Poverty.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Excitement.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
War.....	1	.....	1	3	4	7
Degenerate.....	2	.....	2	2	3	5
Home-sickness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 9—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1 week .....	18	9	27	18	14	32
Between 1 and 2 weeks .....	27	14	41	14	7	21
Between 2 and 3 weeks .....	21	13	34	9	10	19
Between 3 weeks and 1 month .....	6	2	8	9	5	14
Between 1 month and 3 months .....	38	21	59	50	23	53
Between 3 months and 6 months .....	23	16	39	26	23	49
Between 6 months and one year .....	35	11	46	19	19	38
Between 1 year and 2 years .....	30	18	48	26	14	40
Between 2 years and 3 years .....	22	16	38	27	17	44
Between 3 years and 4 years .....	15	14	29	16	11	27
Between 4 years and 5 years .....	12	7	19	9	1	10
Between 5 years and 10 years .....	25	20	45	28	21	49
Between 10 years and 15 years .....	11	7	18	15	10	25
Between 15 years and 20 years .....	3	3	6	6	7	13
Between 20 years and 30 years .....	3	3	6	2	9	11
Over 30 years .....	1	2	3	1	3	4
Unknown .....	78	30	108	54	15	69
Total .....	368	206	574	309	209	518

TABLE 10.—SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Acute alcoholism.....	1		1			
Acute diarrhea.....				1		1
Acute gastritis.....		1	1			
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	2	4	5	3	8
Aortic aneurism.....		1	1			
Apoplexy.....	1	1	2			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3		3	2		2
Cardiosclerosis.....		1	1			
Chronic nephritis.....		1	1			
Chronic bronchitis.....				1		1
Diabetes.....		1	1			
Exhaustion from dementia.....				1		1
Exhaustion from mania.....	8		8	6		6
Exhaustion from senility.....	1		1			
Erysipelas.....				1		1
Endocarditis.....	1		1			
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	1	2			
Intestinal tuberculosis.....		1	1			
Laryngeal edema.....		1	1			
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1			
Meningitis.....	2		2			
Myocarditis.....	3	3	6			
Organic dementia.....				1		1
Organic heart disease.....		2	2	1	1	2
Paretic dementia.....	15	2	17	13	2	15
Pneumonia.....	3	3	6	3		4
Post-operative nephritis.....				1		1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	4	3		3
Pyemia.....				1		1
Renal tuberculosis.....				1		1
Senile dementia.....	8	1	9	4		4
Septicaemia.....	1		1			
Status epilepticus.....	2		2	1	2	3
Suicide (strangulation).....	2		2	2		2
Suicide (jumping from porch).....	1		1			
Toxemia.....				1		1
Uremia.....				1		1
Total.....	58	23	81	40	19	59

TABLE 11.—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

	For year ending June 30, 1917			For year ending June 30, 1918		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Between 1 week and 2 weeks.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Between 2 weeks and 1 month.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	1
Between 1 month and 3 months....	7	3	10	1	3	4
Between 3 months and 6 months....	10	3	13	7	2	9
Between 6 months and 1 year.....	5	2	7	8	.....	8
Between 1 year and 2 years.....	9	6	15	6	1	7
Between 2 years and 3 years.....	4	2	6	7	5	12
Between 3 years and 4 years.....	3	2	5	2	2	4
Between 4 years and 5 years.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Between 5 years and 10 years.....	3	.....	3	2	3	5
Between 10 years and 15 years.....	4	3	7	3	.....	3
Between 15 years and 20 years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Between 20 years and 30 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total.....	58	23	81	40	19	59

TABLE 12.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1918, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE.

Name of Counties	Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1917			Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1918.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adams.....					1	1
Ashland.....	16	6	22	12	4	16
Barron.....						
Bayfield.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Brown.....	20	12	32	19	12	31
Buffalo.....						
Burnett.....						
Calumet.....	4	3	7	2	4	6
Chippewa.....						
Clark.....						
Columbia.....					1	1
Dane.....	1	1	2	2		2
Dodge.....	3	1	4	1	1	2
Door.....	6	4	10	4	7	11
Douglas.....				2		2
Dunn.....	2		1	1		1
Eau Claire.....	1		2			
Florence.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Fond du Lac.....	11	9	20	9	11	20
Forest.....	1		1	2	1	3
Grant.....						
Green.....						
Green Lake.....	4	3	7	6	2	8
Jowa.....						
Iron.....	11	4	15	13	4	17
Jackson.....						
Jefferson.....	1	1	2		1	1
Juneau.....		2	2		2	2
Kenosha.....						
Kewaunee.....	8		8	6	1	7
La Crosse.....						
Lafayette.....	1		1	1		1
Langlade.....	5	4	9	7	3	10
Lincoln.....	7	4	11	4	4	8
Manitowoc.....	20	14	34	26	15	41
Marathon.....	13	14	27	9	14	23
Marinette.....	12	6	18	15	9	24
Marquette.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Milwaukee.....	8	4	12	9	2	11
Monroe.....						
Oconto.....	19	8	27	15	6	21
Oneida.....	4	2	6	6	2	8
Outagamie.....	19	11	30	16	15	31
Ozaukee.....	6	4	10	7	4	11
Pepin.....	1		1	1		1
Pierce.....						
Polk.....						
Portage.....	17	10	27	17	8	25
Price.....	4	3	7	4	5	9
Racine.....					1	1
Richland.....	1		1	1		1
Rock.....		1	1		1	1
Rusk.....	1		1			
St. Croix.....		1	1		1	1
Sauk.....						
Sawyer.....		1	1		1	1
Shawano.....	9	9	18	7	6	13
Sheboygan.....	26	13	39	22	12	34
Taylor.....	2	2	4	4	8	12
Trempealeau.....	1		1			
Vernon.....						
Vilas.....	1		1	2		2
Walworth.....						
Washburn.....						
Washington.....	4	7	11	7	4	11
Waukesha.....	1		1	1		1
Waupaca.....	18	11	29	11	10	21
Waushara.....	4	1	5	6	4	10
Winnebago.....	30	29	59	20	30	50
Wood.....	8	9	17	9	6	15
State at large.....	60	8	68	70	16	86
Total.....	398	226	624	381	243	624



TABLE 13.—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

1916			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury .....	\$29,125.58	.....
July 1....	Balance in hands of steward.....	453.01	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Section 172-67-5 R. S. 1915.....	165,800.00	.....
1917			
June 30....	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	89.00	.....
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$160,242.95
June 30....	Balance in hands of steward.....		453.01
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		34,771.63
		\$195,467.59	\$195,467.59
1917			
July 1....	Balance in hands of steward.....	\$453.01	.....
July 1....	Balance in state treasury .....	34,771.63	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Chap. 324, Laws of 1917.....	148,650.00	.....
1918			
June 30....	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	149.43	.....
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year .....		\$168,495.06
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		15,076.00
June 30....	Balance in hands of steward.....		453.01
		\$184,024.07	\$184,024.07

TABLE 14.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

1916			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$28,306.81	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Sec. 172-67.6 R. S. 1915.....	9,900.00	.....
1917			
June 30....	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	30.00	.....
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year .....		\$16,431.05
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		21,805.76
		\$38,236.81	\$38,236.81
1917			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$21,805.76	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Chap. 324, Laws of 1917.....	11,750.00	.....
1918			
June 30....	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	39.80	.....
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$12,774.43
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		20,821.13
		\$33,595.56	\$33,595.56

TABLE 15.—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

*Silo, Superintendent's Residence, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 659, Laws of 1913—Section 172—67.7 1913); also Chapter 324, Laws of 1917, (3) (d).*

1916			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$7,367.03	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Chap. 599, Laws of 1915.....	1,950.00	.....
1917			
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$1,985.16
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		7,331.87
		\$9,317.03	\$9,317.03
1917			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$7,331.87	.....
July 1....	Appropriation, Chap. 324, Laws of 1917.....	11,150.00	.....
1918			
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$2,145.42
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		16,336.45
		\$18,481.87	\$18,481.87

*New Brick Smoke Stack, Etc., Fund (Appropriation, Chapter 387, Laws of 1907.)*

1916			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$623.49	.....
1917			
July 1....	Balance to revert to general fund by repeal of the law by Chap. 324, Laws of 1917.....		\$623.49
		\$623.49	\$623.49

*Fire Protection Fund*

*(Chapter 538, Laws of 1915, made an appropriation of \$25,000 to the State Board of Control for the purchase of automatic sprinklers and other fire equipment at the various state charitable and penal institutions.)*

1916			
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....	\$24,856.71	.....
1917			
June 30....	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$296.15
June 30....	Balance in state treasury.....		24,560.56
		\$24,856.71	\$24,856.71
1918			
July 1....	Balance in state treasury same as June 30, 1917.	\$24,560.56	.....



