

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INSPECTION SERVICE,

9-1-10

Portland, Oregon.

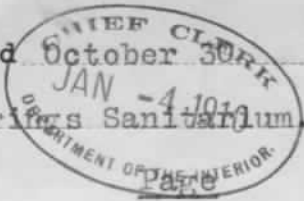
December 21, 1909.



Report No. 3

Under instructions dated October 30, 1909.

Subject Crystal Springs Sanitarium



Sections as follows:

| | Page | | Page |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| The Sanitarium Company | 3 | Care and Treatment | 21 |
| Grounds and Buildings | 4 | Discharges and Releases | 33 |
| Water System - Heating System | 6 | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Morningside Asylum | 7 | Report, Dr. White | 36 |
| Cedars Cottage | 10 | Contract, Requirements of | 38 |
| Maples Cottage | 11 | Drs. Gillespie-Applewhite | 39 |
| Roses Cottage | 13 | Telephone System | 41 |
| Food, Preparation and Service | 15 | Records, Office | 41 |
| Clothing | 17 | Complts. Perkins-Farrell | 42 |
| Work Performed | 18 | Report, Grand Jury's | 45 |
| Recreation and Amusement | 20 | Recommendations | 46 |

Total time spent on investigation: 1 month; 5 days.

Edward W. Dixon,
Special Inspector.

See Record of Investigation
in Drawer "G"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INSPECTION SERVICE.

Portland, Oregon, December 21, 1909.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Referring to departmental instructions of October 30th, 1909, directing investigation of the conditions at and management of the Crystal Springs Sanitarium at Portland, Oregon. I have the honor to submit the following report:

This investigation would appear to be called for by reason of a complaint of Attorney Wilfred E. Farrell, Portland, Oregon, dated October 16th, 1909, which, with numerous clippings from The Evening Telegram of this city reflecting on the institution, was forwarded by him to the Honorable Attorney General. The charges specified in said complaint and newspaper clippings are in effect:

1- That patients are worked at the hardest forms of manual labor, such as excavating a basement under the Business Manager's private dwelling; digging a ditch for a pipe line through Montavilla from which water is sold to residents; working on the public streets, grading same and laying sidewalks. Also, that the Massachusetts Building was built substantially by the labor of insane men:

2- That the food is unpalatable and insufficient in quantity:

3- That conditions are insanitary, especially at Morningside Asylum, where patients are herded in a small dormitory and forced to sleep on the floors:

4- That patients are maltreated by attendants:

5- That by reason of negligence of attendants a Mrs. Jennie Jenkins committed suicide:

6- That some of the Alaska patients, after becoming sane, were held at the asylum for months because of the money received from the Federal Government:

7- That it has been necessary to obtain the release of patients by habeas corpus proceedings, notably in the cases of Mrs. Hannah Purser and George C. Ripey, private patients.

A careful and thorough investigation of said charges, as well as other features relating to the management of the Sanitarium, has been made by me consisting of a close, personal inspection of each of the buildings where Government patients are confined, with respect to the heating, lighting, ventilation, fire protection, and general sanitary conditions thereof; food supplies, and the manner of preparing and serving same; beds and bedding; clothing furnished patients, and the official records of the Sanitarium Company.

Also a rigid inquiry was made regarding the character of work performed by Alaska patients; recreation and amusement; medical attention received by them, and care and treatment accorded said patients by attendants and nurses, in connection with which the cases of Mrs. Hannah Purser and George C. Ripey, private patients who were released from the institution by habeas corpus proceedings instituted in the State Circuit Court, and thereby attained some prominence in the local press, were gone into by my examination of the complainants and those attached to the sanitarium who had knowledge of the occurrences. Said inquiry was conducted by calling before me, one at a time, in the

presence only of my stenographer, twenty five of the present inmates of the institution; sixteen of the attendants, nurses and other employes; four officials of the company, viz: President, Superintendent and Medical Director, Dr. Robert L. Gillespie; Secretary and Business Manager, R. M. Tuttle; Treasurer, Dr. Henry Waldo Coe; and Assistant Physician, Dr. Joseph A. Applewhite; Rev. James B. Fitzpatrick, the parish priest; three former inmates who had been discharged, except Christopher Hansen who appeared before United States Attorney McCourt; three former attendants and nurses; two nearby residents; and the two complainants, Attorney Farrell, and Francis L. Perkins of the Evening Telegram: said evidence being taken at the sanitarium, County Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, and in the office provided for my use by the United States Attorney.

Further statement in connection with this investigation, follows, and is set out under separate heads:

THE SANITARIUM COMPANY

The Company was incorporated in September, 1899, under the laws of the State of Oregon, the capital stock being thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of the value of one hundred dollars each.

The officers of the company are: Robert L. Gillespie, President, who is also Superintendent and Medical Director; R. M. Tuttle, Secretary, who is also Business Manager; Henry Waldo Coe, Treasurer. They are also joint owners of the stock.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

The Sanitarium Company is the owner of twenty six acres of land divided into one tract of sixteen acres, one tract of five acres, and a number of small tracts amounting in all to five acres, comprising the Crystal Springs Sanitarium, situated at Mount Tabor, a suburb of the City of Portland, Oregon.

The buildings located on the sixteen-acre tract are: Morningside Asylum, occupied by Alaska, male patients, a two-story frame 40' X 140', with a porch across each end of the building, 10' X 40', inclosed by steel, wire mesh or grating: Cedars Cottage, occupied by Alaska and private male patients, a two-story frame building with "L", 26' X 108', with porches 7' X 96': Maples Cottage, occupied by Alaska and private female patients, a two-story frame building, 31'6" X 85', with porches 6'6" X 85', inclosed with steel, wire netting: Roses Cottage, occupied by Alaska and private female patients, a two-story frame building 29' X 67', with porches 9' X 67': Park Cottage, residence of the Business Manager and his family, attached to which is the general kitchen for the Cedars, Roses and Maples cottages, a two-story frame building 26' X 66': Hillside Cottage, occupied by attendants and their wives, a one-story frame building 17' X 31': pumping plant consisting of a driven well, one Ames pump, one rotary pump, cement reservoir and two tanks.

The five-acre tract contains the Massachusetts Building, occupied only by private, nervous patients, a two-story frame 77' X 94'6", containing 34 rooms: Vines Cottage, occupied by nurses at the Massachusetts Building, a two-story frame, 35' X 36': Gardner's Lodge, occupied by the gardner and his family, a one-story frame 26' X 36', and two green houses from which flowers are supplied the several cottages where patients are confined.

On the other, separate, small tracts are the Gray Cottage, (nurses' home), two-story frame building 25' X 50': Green Cottage, sleeping quarters for some of the night force, one-story frame 14' X 40': residence of Superintendent and Medical Director, two-story frame 32' X 50', and residence of Assistant Physician, two-story frame, 25' X 40'.

A reasonable estimate of the value of said property is two hundred thousand dollars.

The Sanitarium Company also has under lease for a term of five years, a farm of 29 acres which is located East of Montavilla, and about one and one-half miles from the sanitarium grounds. A large herd of cows, together with poultry are kept at the farm, which supply the institution with fresh milk and eggs. Vegetables of different kinds and small fruits in abundance are grown on this place for use at the sanitarium, thereby affording the patients fresh vegetables, and fruits in season.

WATER SYSTEM

The company has a driven well 358 feet deep with double-acting Ames pump, capacity fifty gallons per minute, which discharges into an underground cement reservoir holding thirty thousand gallons. From this reservoir, water is forced by a rotary pump to the top of the hill into two tanks, of eight-thousand gallons and ten-thousand gallons capacity, respectively, which stand at an elevation of about 150 feet above Morningside Asylum.

Connections with Morningside Asylum, and Cedars, Maples and Roses Cottages, and Massachusetts Building, with said tanks are by one and one-quarter inch pipe. In addition to the company's private water supply, connection is made with the city's three-inch pipe line on the hill, west of the tanks, affording additional water during the summer months, and at other times when required.

HEATING SYSTEM

There is a central heating plant in a separate building near the Cedars Cottage equipped with a large double-end hot water coil boiler from which hot water is carried in underground pipes to radiators in the Cedars, Maples and Roses Cottages. In each of the other buildings where patients are confined, viz: Morningside Asylum and Massachusetts Building, is installed a separate heating plant.

The several systems are hot water circulation.

MORNINGSIDE ASYLUM

This building is a two-story frame 40' X 140', in which are only Alaska male patients. On the first or ground floor are furnace room, workshop, toilet, kitchen, pantry, storeroom, three stockrooms, and dining room 40' X 60'.

On the second floor are the ward 25'6" X 112', with alcove 14'6" X 26'; six sleeping rooms opening on the ward, each 12' X 14', three of which are occupied by attendants, and three by patients; linen closet; bathroom 10' X 10', containing one bath tub and one shower, which is connected with a lavatory 8' X 12', and toilet in which are two urinals and five bowls or hoppers. The ceilings of the ward and the rooms leading therefrom are 11'8" in height. In the ward and alcove are fourteen double sash windows, 4' X 8', over each of which is a large transom, and all grated, and in each of the single rooms on this floor is a window of the same size, with transom. At each end of the ward a door opens on a large porch, built across the end of the building. These porches are inclosed by heavy steel grating, and afford patients opportunity for exercise and out-door air. All openings in this building, windows, transoms and doors, are also inclosed by steel, wire grating.

In the ward and rooms adjoining same are sixty three single, iron, sanitary bedsteads, being of white enamel, and twenty four cots, occupied by patients. The cots stand on legs and are about the same height from the floor as the bedsteads, and are made up and put away in rooms during the day, when the ward is used by the patients who remain in, as a day room or sitting room. Each bed consists of a woven

wire spring, excelsior mattress faced with cotton on one side, one double and one single blanket, two sheets, white spread, feather pillow and case. The sheets and pillow case are changed once a week. No patients at this time sleep in beds made up on the floor, nor have they done so for several months past.

Comfortable seats in the form of benches with backs are provided on the south side and across both ends of the ward, also lengthwise on each of the porches.

There are in all 107 Alaska male patients who take their meals in this building, and during such days as they remain inside on account of inclement weather are, with the exception of the kitchen force of nine, quartered in the ward. At night, twenty of the patients are taken over to the Cedars Cottage to sleep; twelve sleep in three rooms off the ward, and the remainder, viz: 75, sleep in the ward and alcove, guarded by two attendants. There are fourteen attendants and nurses attached to Morningside Asylum, four of whom are on duty in the ward during the day and two at night, while eight guard patients during the day who work outside. Of these attendants, five sleep at night in rooms off the ward.

From 35 to 40 of these patients work on the grounds and around the buildings during the day, when the weather is not stormy, thereby affording considerably more room to those who remain inside and on the ward.

Ventilation throughout the building would appear to be ample, as the fourteen large windows on the ward and the six windows in the

bedrooms open outward from the bottom, as well as the transoms at the top, while the door at each end of the ward opens onto a screened porch. These doors, during the day time at least, are usually kept open. There are also four ventilators under the radiators on the south side of the ward which admit cold air. The toilet has two windows near the ceiling, which are kept open all the time. There is in the ward and alcove 3233 square feet of floor space, and 37,719 cubic feet of air space, which allows for the 75 patients and 2 attendants on duty at night 490 cubic feet of air space per man. The dining room is ventilated by four windows, 4' X 8' in size, on the north side, which open outward from the bottom, and four small windows near the ceiling on the south side, which are raised from the bottom and open inside.

The dining room is heated by hot water pipes extending around the ceiling, and the other portions of the building, including the ward, by radiators through which hot water circulates. These radiators are inclosed by a steel frame covered with wire netting.

The entire building is lighted at night by electricity.

In the way of fire protection, the building is equipped with two Royal Fire Extinguishers on each floor, hose connection with three-quarter inch pipe at each end of the ward and in the furnace room, and near the furnace are two barrels of water and half a dozen buckets ready for emergency. The furnace is set in a concrete pit 18 inches below the floor level, and the boiler is encased in brick.

The sanitary conditions of the building, considering the

number of patients housed therein, appear to be excellent. The rooms are finished in natural fir and varnished. The floors of the ward and other rooms on the second story are waxed and polished, except the floors of the toilet, lavatory and bath, which are of cement. All the rooms are kept in a cleanly condition, the floors being swept and polished each day. The first story, or ground floor, on which are the dining room and kitchen, is of cement and is kept clean by being swept several times a day and scrubbed each morning. All patients are bathed once a week when they are supplied with a change of underwear, except in a special case when the patient is bathed as often as required, and are kept in a cleanly condition as indicated by their personal appearance.

CEDARS COTTAGE

In this building, male patients only are confined, and it is occupied at this time by five Alaskans and twelve private patients, exclusive of the twenty Alaskans who are brought over from Morningside Asylum each evening for the night.

The building contains 27 single rooms, comfortably furnished, being in size 9' X 13'6" and 11' X 13'; ward 8'9" X 28'10" with four beds; serving kitchen; four washrooms; five bathrooms; four toilets; upper and lower halls seven feet wide, billard room 18'6" X 27', with one table, and general sitting room with brussels rug on the floor, together with couch, chairs and tables. Brussels runners are laid in the halls and on the stairs. The beds are made up of iron, sanitary bedsteads, wire spring, mattress, one double and one single blanket,

two sheets, spread, feather pillow and case. At night, six cots with legs are placed in the billard room. They are the same height as the beds and are furnished in the same manner. The interior of the building is finished in fir, stained and varnished, and the floors are painted.

Ventilation is secured through the upper portion of the windows and doors, and appears to be ample. The heat provided is hot water circulation, carried from the central plant to radiators, which are installed in all the rooms. Electric lights are placed throughout the building, each of the bedrooms having one sixteen-candle power light fastened to the ceiling, which is operated by a switch in the hall. All the bedrooms, ward, halls, bathrooms and toilets are neat and clean, and the building is in A-1, sanitary condition. Two Royal Fire Extinguishers placed on each floor, and hose connections with the water supply constitute the building's fire protection.

Attached to this cottage are five attendants and nurses, three being on duty during the day, and two at night.

MAPLES COTTAGE

In this cottage are confined insane patients, it being occupied by females only, viz: twelve Alaskans and six private patients. They are attended by five female nurses, four of whom are on duty during the day and one at night, one being a graduate nurse. This cottage contains 19 single rooms, 16 upstairs and 3 downstairs, each 8'10" X 10' in size, in which are a single, iron, sanitary bedstead made up with wire spring, hair mattress, one pair or more of blankets,

two sheets, white spread, feather pillow and case, and comforter rolled up and placed across the foot of the bed; one chair, and in some of the rooms, one stand; small rug in front of the bed, and curtains and shades on the windows; in the hall is a dresser with mirror, for general use; sick ward on the first floor 10' X 27'3", with ceiling 11' in height, and three windows, containing three beds, 3 chairs, rocker, stand, dresser, carpet and rugs; 2 bathrooms; 3 lavatories with hot and cold water, and three toilets; reception hall; serving kitchen; sitting room, 21'3" X 29'6", with two doors and five windows, curtains and shades, furnished with chairs, rockers, stand, 2 tables, wood heating stove, clock, rugs on the floor and pictures on the walls. The patients who are tractable are always permitted to occupy this room during the day. The three bedrooms downstairs and the sick ward are finished in white enamel, the balance of the rooms being in natural wood (fir) finish and varnished. The floors of the rooms are varnished and covered in part by brussels rugs, while those of the halls are paraffined and polished, with brussels runners down the center and on the stairway.

The rooms on the first floor are supplied with radiators, and are heated by hot water circulation, being connected with the central heating system. The second floor receives heat from the stove and radiators below, through the open stairway, and from a large drum in the center of the upper hall, which is connected with the stove in the sitting room.

Ventilation is obtained through the openings at the top of

the windows. The building is supplied with four Royal Fire Extinguishers, two upstairs and two downstairs, together with hose connection on each floor, and is lighted by electricity, there being in each bedroom a 16-candle power light attached to the ceiling, which is controlled by a switch in the hall.

The whole building is in a high state of sanitation, the rooms, baths, toilets and hallways being as neat and clean in appearance as a well-kept private home.

ROSES COTTAGE

This cottage is occupied exclusively by female patients, there being confined therein at the present time two Alaskans and seven private patients. It is used as a convalescent house for women, where patients from the Maples Cottage are received upon showing sufficient mental improvement. There are four female attendants employed, three of whom are on duty during the day and one at night. Of these attendants, two are graduate nurses.

In the building are 12 bedrooms, 10' X 12' and 12' X 14' in size; large hall upstairs; sitting room, 18' X 20'; reception hall; serving kitchen; ward in basement, 19'6" X 27', with ceiling 8'6" in height, and six windows, which contains six beds; two bathrooms; two lavatories with hot and cold water, and two toilets. All of the rooms and halls in this building are finished in white enamel, and the floors are oiled and polished, except a few bedroom floors which are painted. Each of the bedrooms is furnished with a single, sanitary, enameled bedstead, made up of a woven wire spring, hair mattress,

two sheets, two blankets, white spread, two feather pillows and cases, and one comforter placed across the foot of the bed; dresser with drawers and mirror; wash stand, with bowl, pitcher and towels; center table, chair, rocker, either a closet or wardrobe, two axminster rugs on the floor, and shades and curtains over the windows. In the ward, or dormitory, are six single beds, made up the same as those in the single rooms, chairs, rockers, two dressers, center table, rug in front of each bed, and curtains and shades over the windows. The sitting room is especially comfortable, the floor being covered with a heavy brussels carpet, the windows having shades and lace curtains, a number of pictures are hung on the walls, and the room is further supplied with straight chairs, rocking chairs, center table, couch, wood heating stove, clock and piano. Brussels runners are laid on the floors of the halls and stairway.

Radiators are installed throughout the building, there being one in each bedroom, which are connected with the hot water circulation system, and electric lights are in all of the rooms, those in the bedrooms and ward being attached to the ceiling and turned on and off by switches in the halls.

The ventilation is good, it being supplied through openings at the top of the windows. On each floor are two Royal Fire Extinguishers and hose connections with the water supply. The sanitary conditions are excellent in every particular, all of the rooms presenting an air of cleanliness and refinement, such as are found in any well-regulated household.

FOOD, PREPARATION AND SERVICE

Morningside Asylum has its own culinary department, grocery and vegetable stores where I found in quantity, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, apples, assorted canned fruit in glass jars, canned tomatoes, peas and corn, prunes, white and brown sugar, tea, coffee, flour, oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy, white and brown beans, and rice. The chief cook, Fred Nielsen, is regularly employed by the month, but was formerly a patient at the sanitarium about three and one-half months, on account of over indulgence in the use of alcoholic stimulants. After his recovery and discharge in the early part of October, last, he entered the employ of the company in his present capacity. He is an excellent cook, takes an interest in and much pains with his work, and appears to be giving general satisfaction to the patients. From seven to nine patients attend to work in the kitchen and dining room under his direction.

I first visited the sanitarium Saturday noon, November 6th, going direct to the Morningside Asylum, in order that I might see what was served that day for dinner. My appearance was a complete surprise to the officials and employes, as none of them knew beforehand of my coming, neither did they know I was in Portland, nor at that time that I had been assigned to investigate the institution. When I left that evening, I informed the Superintendent, in the hearing of the cook, that I would likely return in a few days, probably about the middle of the following week, as I desired to make examination of some of the

other buildings. I did, however, take the first car out Monday, November 8th, at 6:05 A.M., and reached Morningside Asylum at 6:40 A.M., in time to see what was put on the tables for breakfast that day. This early Monday morning visit was fully as much of a surprise to the officials and employes as my first visit at noon time on the previous Saturday. During that week, I visited the sanitarium each day, accompanied by a stenographer, where I was constantly engaged interrogating officers, employes and patients of the institution, arriving at Morningside Asylum every morning, except Saturday when I was inspecting other cottages, before seven o'clock, where I remained until 4:30 P.M. I saw the food that was prepared for and served to the patients at breakfast, dinner and supper each day during that period, which, with the dinner on the 6th, and dinner and supper on the 26th, when I again visited the institution, make eighteen meals that I personally inspected. I found no change in the quality or quantity of the food served the Alaska patients at any of my inspections of the tables at Morningside Asylum, notwithstanding I was present at four meals on three separate dates when not expected. The kitchen is supplied each morning and evening with fresh meat, fresh fish on Friday, and each morning with fresh milk and baker's bread. The food is well cooked and well seasoned, nutritious and palatable, and is served in ample quantity. After the food has been dished up and placed on the tables, large galvanized or enameled kettles containing the balance of the food cooked for that meal (soup, meats, potatoes, beans, vegetables, rice, etc.) are carried into the dining room by two kitchen

helpers and placed on the serving table, thereby permitting the dishes to be refilled with a hot supply as often as is required. Nothing from the tables goes back to the kitchen to be served at a subsequent meal in the form of hash or stew, but whatever food is left over at any meal, goes into slop barrels and is hauled to their farm where it is fed to the hogs. During the week I was at the Sanitarium pursuing my investigation, I ate breakfast and dinner nearly every day in the dining room of the Morningside Asylum.

The food served patients at the Cedars, Maples and Roses Cottages, such as meats and vegetables, is prepared in the Park Kitchen and from there conveyed in closed jars to the serving kitchens in said cottages, where they have tray service. Liquids and light foods, such as mush, toast and eggs, are prepared in the serving kitchen of each cottage.

Reference is had to exhibit "E" herewith, which shows the number of meals inspected by me and sets out in detail the food served, breakfast, dinner and supper.

CLOTHING

The Alaska patients are supplied clothing at the expense of the Sanitarium Company. When they are received, it is nearly always necessary to fit them out with new and clean clothes, especially under garments. They are also supplied with new clothes throughout at the time of their discharge. The company keeps in stock a large assortment of wearing apparel for distribution exclusively to Government

patients; that furnished males consisting of: cotton, knit underwear, fleece lined, and of medium weight; heavy cotton half hose; dark, cotton overshirts; leather slippers, kid lined; medium weight shoes, good quality; denim overalls and jumpers; dark, medium weight suits (coat, vest and trousers), chiefly cotton and of the kind that usually retails for about \$10.00 each, and neat appearing fedora hats. The patients who remain inside wear slippers, overalls and jumpers.

The females are supplied with cotton undergarments of fair quality, corsets, hose, skirts, kimono, calico and gingham dresses, handkerchiefs, shawls, cotton and flannelet night gowns, and hats when required. Usually these patients receive new clothing when they leave the institution.

In my opinion, all the patients, males and females, are comfortably clothed.

WORK PERFORMED

The work done by the Alaska patients is for the Sanitarium Company only, and of various kinds. From 35 to 40 men are taken out by the attendants each morning, unless it is stormy, and are worked in squads of 3 to 5, each squad being guarded by one attendant. They wash off the porches of the several cottages, rake up leaves and limbs on the grounds, saw and carry wood to the different kitchens and heating plant, break and lay rock for a retaining wall back of the *Massachusetts Building*, assist in grading a roadway from the street to the back door of said building, prune trees and shrubbery, trim hedges, mulch rose bushes, and in the summer time, mow the lawns and work on

the grounds. A few patients work at the farm cultivating vegetables and small fruits, harvesting same in season, building and repairing fences, milking cows, hauling milk, vegetables and other produce to the sanitarium, and hauling from the sanitarium, slops and off-falls from the tables, to the farm for the hogs.

As to the charges set out in paragraph "1" on the first page of this report, my investigation shows they are without foundation in fact: in that what is described as an excavation made for a basement under the Business Manager's private dwelling, is a concrete fruit cellar dug under the Park Kitchen, being 11'6" X 18' in size, and shelved from the floor to the top for the keeping of canned fruit in jars, with which class of provisions it is now filled: and that the ditch for a pipe line through Montavilla is a small trench 18-inches deep, one and one-half miles in length, that was dug by hired labor in which is laid a water pipe connecting the company's farm with its tanks at the sanitarium. After this trench had been dug and the pipe laid, it was filled in by patients, which work consumed but a short time. Later, about 150 feet of additional trench was dug at the farm in connection with this pipe line, which work was done by the patients. The record herewith shows said pipe line was built for the use of the Sanitarium Company and that water therefrom is supplied to but one resident. No work has been done by patients in the way of grading city streets or laying city sidewalks; such class of work as has been done being for the company and on its own grounds. (See Complainant Farrell's statement, page 232). The statement that: "the Massachusetts Build-

ing was built substantially by the labor of insane men", is not borne out by the record, as it appears this building was constructed by hired mechanics under contract. The patients who go out to work, do so from choice, and work as fast or as slow as they please, as shown by the statements of themselves, attendants and others herewith, being out from six to seven hours a day only, in pleasant weather. If a patient becomes tired, or desires to remain inside instead of working, he is allowed to do so, and another man substituted, should there be one wishing to go out. Such patients as work inside, sweep and clean the rooms, make beds, and assist in the laundry, dining room and kitchen.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

A number of Alaska patients, usually fifteen or twenty, are taken out each Sunday in good weather, for exercise, being given long walks and car rides, the males accompanied by attendants from the Morningside Asylum, and females by nurses from the Roses and Maples Cottages. Also, the large porches attached to each of the buildings, (patients' quarters) afford considerable opportunity for exercise, and patients who are in the convalescent class are usually allowed the privileges of the grounds. Quite frequently such patients, males and females, whose condition permits, are taken by attendants in the afternoon to the vaudeville and other theatres, and during the Summer, when a circus is in town, from twelve to twenty Alaskans at Morningside and Cedars go to the show accompanied by attendants. These amusements are furnished patients at the expense of the sanitarium company.

At the Cedars Cottage are a billiard table and graphophone

which the patients are privileged to use, and at the Roses Cottage, there is provided a piano upon which the patients and nurses play, as well as a phonograph, and various games that are played sitting at tables, which occupy much of the patients' time.

CARE AND TREATMENT

All patients confined at the sanitarium are well cared for, and are allowed more privileges than is customary, usually, in institutions of this kind. Those who use tobacco are furnished it in unlimited quantity, both smoking and chewing.

They are visited daily by the Assistant Physician, Dr. Applewhite, who examines them and hears any complaint they may have to offer, prescribes medicine required by those who are ill and renders such other medical treatment as is necessary. The Medical Director, Dr. Gillespie, also makes the rounds of the several buildings where patients are domiciled, but at no particular time. In all cases of serious mental or physical illness, consultation is held between the two physicians. Monday of each week is general inspection day by the Superintendent and Medical Director, who makes a personal inspection of all the buildings of the institution including rooms, wards, baths, toilets, tables, kitchens and food supplies.

Attendants are on duty in all of the buildings day and night and look after the wants of the patients, as well as keep watch over them. Regarding the treatment of patients by attendants, particularly at Morningside Asylum, special care has been exercised in order to

bring out the facts, for the reason that charges of brutality and inhuman treatment have been made in cases of certain patients and repeated in numerous articles published by the Evening Telegram of this city during the past two months. The Alaska patients especially referred to in these articles as having been maltreated, were: J. H. Jensen; W.H.Foster; Christopher Hansen; George Clare and Louis Turjon, all of whom were discharged after confinement at the sanitarium from three to nine months. Of these former patients, I had before me and personally interrogated Clare and Turjon, while Hansen, prior to my investigation, had been closely examined by United States Attorney McCourt, having gone to his office in company with Clare and Farrell at the latter's request, as shown by Mr. McCourt's letter to me dated November 30th, 1909, which is marked "Exhibit 'I'", and made a part of the record herewith.

As to George Clare, who is a British Subject, it appears he has been a disturbing element at all times since his release from the sanitarium and the one from whom Mr. Perkins, the writer of the articles published in the Evening Telegram, and Attorney Farrell have in the main obtained information. Clare was committed by order of the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, Division Number 1, on Decemver 29th, 1908, and attached to said order of commitment and made a part thereof was an order issued out of said court on the 30th day of December, 1908, commanding the Sanitarium Company, its officers, servants and employes, after the said Clare shall have fully recovered his health and reason and before releasing him from the care and custody of the sanitarium, to notify the said District Court

for the District of Alaska and upon being directed by said court, to deliver him, the said George Clare, over to the care and custody of the United States Marshal for the District of Alaska, Division Number 1, for trial in said court at Juneau under a true bill of indictment charging the crime of embezzlement by bailee, which was filed by the grand jury of said court on the 30th day of December, 1908. Copies of said orders marked "Exhibit 'F'" are attached to and made a part of the record herewith. It appears Clare was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement soon after his being returned to Alaska, whereupon he came back to Portland early in October, 1909, and secured employment on the Evening Telegram, ostensibly as a reporter, although it would seem his services were confined to furnishing material for the writeups in the paper on the Crystal Springs Sanitarium.

On November 15th, 1909, I had Clare before me who, in answer to questions propounded, submitted a statement of fifteen pages. On the following day, viz: November 16th, and before said statement could be transcribed, subscribed and sworn to, said Clare left the city of Portland, since which time his whereabouts has been unknown, although he well understood he was to return to my office and make oath to said statement. At the time Clare was examined by me, he appeared to be in any thing but an easy frame of mind; was frightened and extremely nervous; got up and sat down frequently in his chair, and had conversations over the telephone. I consider him wholly unreliable, as well as irresponsible. It will be seen in his statement made before me that he had always received good treatment himself from the

officers and attendants, but complained that other patients were frequently illtreated during his period of confinement; that the quality of the food was poor; that insanitary conditions prevailed, and that Dr. Gillespie's connection with the institution at that time was notable for his negligence, indifference and general unfitness, all of which is reiterated in his undated and unaddressed letter styled by him "M.S.", which was transmitted to the Department by the Governor of Alaska on November 6th, 1909, and is now before me. Said statements also are a rehash of the numerous articles published in the Evening Telegram which were written by Mr. Perkins, or appearing therein as interviews of its reporter with Mr. Farrell. Contradiction of said statements, in part, is found in two letters written by Clare, while an inmate of the Cedars Cottage, addressed to Dr. Gillespie, the Superintendent and Medical Director, in which he takes pains to extol the doctor and commend the treatment received from him and his attendants. Said letters are marked "Exhibits 'A'" and "B", and attached to the record herewith. There is also attached to said record and marked "Exhibit 'G'", a certified copy of an affidavit by Clare which was handed to me by the manager of the sanitarium, and attempts to rebut statements that have appeared in the Evening Telegram relative to his movements on the occasion of breaking a parole.

Louis Turjon, who gives his correct name as Loren Phillips Jacob, is a man forty four years of age, a citizen of Quebec, Canada, and was an inmate of the sanitarium from June, 1908, to January, 1909, about seven months. He was committed from Sitka, Alaska, being placed

in irons by the ship's officers when enroute from Seattle to Sitka, who turned him over to the district authorities at the latter port in that condition, and when received at the institution, was heavily shackled both hands and feet, and in charge of two Deputy United States Marshals who pronounced him a dangerous man. The evidence of the sanitarium officials and attendants herewith shows that he had delusions of various kinds, and during the early part of his confinement was unruly and often violent. At such times it became necessary to overpower him and put him in restraint, which was accomplished by the help of several attendants, and as it appears, without resorting to harsh treatment of any kind. The only form of restraint to which patients are subjected in this institution, which, however, is not used except in an emergency unless by direction of the Superintendent or his assistant, is a strap or belt fastened around the body, and a pair of leather wristlets, lined with buckskin, containing staples through which the belt is passed, except when it is necessary, occasionally, to secure a patient to his bed by tying him down with sheets in order to guard against falling off the bed and injuring himself. While the straps prevent the patient from striking, they permit him to have considerable use of his arms, sufficient to feed and care for himself.

One of Turjon's delusions was that he was being tossed up and down by two persons, one having hold of his head and the other of his feet, when at such times he was, in fact, standing on his bed and jumping up and down, with no one near him. He would then be restrained and placed on his bed, during which time he would complain

of people sitting on him when in reality he was entirely alone. He is now employed as a steward in St. Vincent's Hospital in this city, where I called upon and interviewed him. His statement abounds with charges of mistreatment which, however, are not supported by any evidence contained in the record. He talked to me in a rambling and hazy manner, and seemed to be far from well, mentally. On October 30th, 1909, he filed through Attorney Wilfred E. Farrell, complaint in civil action against the sanitarium company, praying for judgment in the sum of \$25,000.00 for damages caused by illtreatment. Said case, I understand, has been set down for trial in the State Circuit Court on January 5th next. As shown on page 163 of the record, Turjon was asked the following question: "Before being committed to the Crystal Springs Sanitarium, were you ever an inmate of a like institution or State asylum?", to which he made the following answer: "You will have to excuse me from answering that question." From information received by the Crystal Springs Sanitarium from the warden of the Washington State Asylum for the insane at Steillacoom, it appears that Turjon, under the name of Phillip Jacob, was confined in that institution from February 18th to december 28th, 1902, and that his condition was diagnosed by the physicians there as dipsomania. His age was then given as thirty seven and his birthplace as New Quebec, Canada. Turjon is said to be a Catholic and to have a brother in Quebec, Canada, who is a Catholic Priest. On one occasion, in October, 1908, at the request of a man by the name of Smith, a friend of Turjon's, he was visited at Morningside Asylum by the Rev. James B. Fitzpatrick,

the Catholic priest in charge of the church of the Ascension at Montavilla. Turjon appeared to be in an excited frame of mind at that time, doubted the identify of Father Fitzpatrick, notwithstanding his priestly garb, seemed to imagine he had come to do him injury and insisted on being permitted to search him in order to be sure the priest was not carrying a gun. Reference is had to the affidavit of Father Fitzpatrick, commencing on page 223 of the record. Despite the complaints made by said Turjon in his statement before me, which is found on page 156 of the record, against Attendant-in-charge McCauley, and his assistants, he addressed a letter to said McCauley on the eve of his departure from the sanitarium in which he offered to present him with a gun, or a sum of ready money, as slight remuneration for kindnesses shown him during his confinement. Also, under date of September 12th, 1908, Turjon addressed a letter in French to his brother, R. P. I. Jacob, Saint Sauveur, Quebec, Canada, which, as translated by him, (page 163 of the record), contains no complaint of any character, but on the other hand he expresses himself as being satisfied at the sanitarium, and suggests that if his brother desires more information concerning his condition, he may address Drs. Gillespie and Applewhite, under whose care he was, and who, he states: "are very good physicians". Copies of said letters are made a part of the record, being marked "Exhibit 'C'" and "D".

As to Jensen and Foster, they were patients at the sanitarium about four months, during which time they occupied quarters in the Morningside Asylum. They each had delusions for a time after their

arrival. Jensen was turned over to the sanitarium officials, heavily shackled, and after the first day or two became violent and was placed in restraint for a short time only, after which he quieted down and became an orderly patient. There is no evidence showing that either of these patients was ever harshly or cruelly treated, and the statements of officials and attendants, who were examined by me, are to the effect that they gave little trouble. The affidavit of J. W. McClelland, formerly an attendant at the sanitarium and who was on duty in the ward when Jensen was received, is referred to, his statement concerning Jensen being on page 212 of the record. Upon their discharge, Jensen was furnished a ticket and placed on board a steamer bound for San Francisco. Foster was given a ticket to Vancouver, B. C., being sent to his relatives there at his own request.

Of the twenty-five inmates of Morningside Asylum interrogated by me, six only, viz: Joseph Oakes, Henry Hansen, Thos. W. Ultican, Christopher M. Kimball, Chas. W. Van Vostrand (appearing in the record as Chas. W. Van Nostrum) and Carl Julius Christensen, whose statements appear commencing on pages 18, 33, 55, 62, 64 and 69 of the record, complained of cruel treatment of patients, themselves or others, by attendants; the quantity and quality of food supplied, and the quality of the clothing furnished. Oakes, Ultican, Van Nostrand and Christensen are chronic paranoiacs, while Hansen and Kimball have delusions, as well as hallucinations of hearing, the former being in telepathic communication a large part of the time. Ultican, prior to his being received at the sanitarium, attempted suicide by shooting off a giant cap in his mouth. Van Nostrand was formerly an inmate of an asylum

at Elgin, Ill. Of said paranoiacs, Oakes and Ultican are morose and sullen most of the time, while Van Nostrand and Christensen have delusions of grandeur, the spirit of ego in them being always dominant. But little credence, if any, can be given their statements, none of which is supported by any of the officers, attendants and other employes, or former employes, who were examined by me under oath, and are or have been connected with Morningside Asylum, numbering fifteen.

Particular attention is invited to the statements of Michael Timmons, John Caklich, H. Lorensen, Cornelius Duggan, Thos. McLean, John Sanberg and Wm. Ellis, commencing on pages 1, 8, 30, 36, 44, 49, and 59 of the record, inmates of Morningside Asylum, where they have been confined from five weeks to three and one-half years. None of these statements contain a complaint of any nature whatsoever, but on the other hand refer in a very favorable way to the treatment accorded themselves and other patients on the ward by attendants and nurses, and to the beds, food and clothing provided all patients in the building. Eight other patients, viz: Peter Neibe, John Hartright, William Smith, Harry Hare, Jerome Dugas, George Ivan Sarakaoff, John Neimi and George Martin, whose statements form a part of the record and commence on pages 5, 16, 22, 27, 38, 42, 47 and 53, respectively, were also examined in reference to these matters. They had no complaint to offer concerning the treatment they had received, but instead, stated that they had been well treated. A few of these eight patients complained about the weight of the clothing, and some of them made slight objection to the food, but upon stating what was placed on the tables

each meal in answer to separate questions on the subject, it will be seen that this latter criticism was not warranted.

Referring to the statements of inmates, Nelson Cash, T. L. Clark, Dave Hull and Thos. Martin, beginning on pages 3, 10, 13 and 51 of the record, it will be seen that no comment is called for as they are clearly insane.

Of the twenty-five inmates of Morningside Asylum who were examined by me, thirteen are citizens, one a native of Alaska, and eleven are aliens. Of the eleven aliens, six are British Subjects, one each owe allegiance to the Kings of Norway and Sweden, and one each to the Emperors of Austria, Germany and Russia.

One of the rules of the sanitarium, and with which every attendant before he is employed is made acquainted, is that no employe is permitted, under any circumstances, to strike a patient, and a violation thereof, if discovered, will subject him to summary dismissal, irrespective of what the provocation was. Within the past two years, three attendants at Morningside Asylum have been dismissed for violation of said rule, the last case of the kind being that of Miles Singleton who was discharged in August last for striking a patient named Steinke.

Referring to the death of a patient named Dave Murphy, which occurred May 25th, 1908, in the bathroom of Morningside Asylum, and for which the Evening Telegram has, in several published articles, harshly criticised the sanitarium officials, the evidence shows that on the morning of May 25th, 1908, and shortly before his death, he had created

... getting into a fight
... they were promptly separated by attendants who had
... ton who took Murphy into the ward at 7:00 o'clock

... that morning, and that upon going into the bathroom, Walker
... in a dying condition, with said attendants who had
... his head propped up on a cushion of each corner, he made an attempt to
... restore him by artificial respiration, which he succeeded partially
... in doing; that he soon lapsed into unconsciousness and in a short
... time death followed; that he (Walker) laid out the body and prepared it
... for burial, and that there were no marks or bruises on it. The evi-
... dence further shows that the death of Murphy, a paralytic afflicted with
... arterio-sclerosis, was caused by convulsions brought on by the excite-
... ment due to his fight with Peterson.

The suicide of Mrs. Jennie Jenkins (appearing in the record

as Martha T. Jenkins), an Alaska patient, which occurred in July, last,
has also been a subject of criticism by Complainants Farrell and Per-
kins. The evidence shows that this affair took place in the serving
kitchen of the Roses Cottage about one o'clock in the day, where she
was engaged wiping and drying the lunch dishes; that while she was
not called upon to do work in the kitchen regularly each day, she had
from time to time assisted in wiping the dishes and doing other work,
usually on such days as when one of the employes was allowed to be

a disturbance by getting into a fight with a patient named Ole Peterson; that they were promptly separated by Attendants McCauley and Ray Singleton who took Murphy into the bathroom for the purpose of letting him wash himself; that while in the bathroom, he collapsed and sank to the floor; that all adequate means were used to revive him; that Trained Nurse Walker, who is a masseur, went on duty in the ward at 7:00 o'clock that morning, and that upon going into the bathroom and finding Murphy there in apparently a dying condition, with said attendants who had his head propped up on a bundle of bath towels, he made an attempt to restore him by artificial respiration, which he succeeded partially in doing; that he soon lapsed into unconsciousness and in a short time death followed; that he (Walker) laid out the body and prepared it for burial, and that there were no marks or bruises on it. The evidence further shows that the death of Murphy, a paretic afflicted with arterio-sclerosis, was caused by convulsions brought on by the excitement due to his fight with Peterson.

The suicide of Mrs. Jennie Jenkins (appearing in the record as Martha T. Jenkins), an Alaska patient, which occurred in July, last, has also been a subject of criticism by Complainants Farrell and Perkins. The evidence shows that this affair took place in the serving kitchen of the Roses Cottage about one o'clock in the day, where she was engaged wiping and drying the lunch dishes; that while she was not called upon to do work in the kitchen regularly each day, she had from time to time assisted in wiping the dishes and doing other work, usually on such days as when one of the employes was allowed to be

away; that on this particular day, the tray girl had an afternoon off, and Mrs. Jenkins when called upon, willingly came and took her place in the kitchen; that she had never shown suicidal tendencies, and for several months appeared to be improving, being at the time a trusty; that with her in the kitchen were Mary Brown, a patient who was washing dishes, and Nurse Persefield; that while the nurse stepped out of the room for a few moments to go upstairs, and before she had reached the second floor she heard the scream of Mary Brown, and on running back to the kitchen found Mrs. Jenkins standing with her throat gashed, holding a butcher knife in her hand which she again passed across her throat, and fell to the floor where she expired in a few minutes; that Dr. Gillespie had visited the cottage a short time before the occurrence and was standing outside on the walk about fifty feet from the building, and on hearing Mary Brown's scream, hastened to the kitchen where he found Mrs. Jenkins lying on the floor, still breathing, but past assistance. From the foregoing, it would not appear that any one attached to the institution should be blamed for the occurrence, and that the charge of negligence is not warranted.

All of the attendants and nurses appear to be intelligent, watchful and considerate as to the wants of patients, familiar with and well qualified to perform the class of work required of them. The record does not disclose nor was I able to procure evidence showing brutal treatment of patients by attendants now in the employ of the sanitarium company. They are all men and women of extended experience in the care of insane persons in this or other institutions. Of the

thirteen attendants and nurses examined by me, four are graduates of hospitals and training schools. All have been employed at the Crystal Springs Sanitarium from five months to four years except Attendant Winskill who has only worked there about six weeks. As to Trained Nurse Walker, however, he has been with the sanitarium company nearly eight years. With the exceptions of Thomas and Kracke, who have been attached to the sanitarium nearly three years, all have had experience in from one to seven other institutions for insane (private and State) during lengths of time from two and one-half to fifteen years.

DISCHARGES AND RELEASES

The record shows that the Alaska patients, after apparent recovery, are discharged from the sanitarium within two or three months. They are, however, usually detained three months in order to allow a reasonable time for relapse. Of the total number of patients received since January 16th, 1904, 36% had been discharged up to November 13th, 1909.

Regarding the statement made in articles published in the Evening Telegram which purport to be interviews with Attorney Farrell, and the inference contained in Mr. Farrell's letter to the Attorney General, to the effect that sane men are held in the institution for months because of the money paid on their account by the Federal Government, and referring to page 138 of the record, which contains the assertion of Christopher Hansen, a former patient, that there are at least twenty or thirty persons detained in the institution who should

be discharged. You are respectfully advised that at the time of my personal inspection at Morningside Asylum and Cedars Cottage, at which time I was permitted to see all the inmates and note their condition, there was not, in my judgment, a sane person among them, or one who any prudent or careful man would consent to have turned loose upon the public.

Much has been said by the complainants through published articles in the Evening Telegram about the release of Mrs. Hannah Purser and George C. Ripsey (private patients) by writs of habeas corpus, and an extended reference is also made by Complainant Farrell in his letter to the Attorney General, to these cases. Because of the notoriety said cases had received, inquiry, in connection with my general inspection of the sanitarium, was made concerning them. Mrs. Purser, it appears, was an elderly woman residing at Beaverton, Washington County, Oregon, and was placed in the sanitarium in August, 1909, by Dr. W. D. Wood who had been appointed her guardian by the Circuit Court of said county. Mrs. Purser was kept in the Maples Cottage as shown by the evidence herewith, and seems to have had paranoidal delusions of various kinds, and caused the attendants much trouble. On one occasion, she slipped away from the attendant, while out on the grounds, boarded a street car and went down town where she was later discovered by Dr. Gillespie, put into a taxicab and brought back to the institution. Shortly after this occurrence, she was taken before Judge Bronaugh of the State Circuit Court for Multnomah County,

on a writ of habeas corpus, who ordered her release from the sanitarium because of a defect in the guardianship papers, in that they failed to specify that her guardian had the right to confine her. Complainant Farrell's statement on the subject (page 243 of the record) is as follows:

"I want to state here for the benefit of the Crystal Springs Sanitarium that the woman was released on a technicality of law, and not on the merits of her being in an insane condition."

Reference is had to the affidavits of Nurses Jackson and Weir and Drs. Applewhite and Gillespie, on pages 125, 127, 180 and 198 of the record, relative to the condition of the patient and the treatment she received during the time she was an inmate of the Maples Cottage.

As to George C. Ripey, the record shows he was suffering from alcoholic insanity, and was arrested and committed by the County Judge to the insane hospital of Multnomah County, in which the city of Portland is located, but at the request of his wife, she was permitted by the judge to place him in the Crystal Springs Sanitarium where, during his confinement of about three weeks (May, 1909), he was frequently visited by his wife and mother; that he succeeded in posting a letter addressed to an attorney in the city, without the knowledge of his wife or the superintendent of the sanitarium, whereupon habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, also in Judge Bronaugh's court, who promptly ordered his release. Statements concerning Ripey appear in the affidavits of Drs. Applewhite and Gillespie, pages 180 and 200, respectively, of the record.

MISCELLANEOUS

Report, Dr. White:

In the report of Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., dated January 2nd, 1909, ten criticisms are made of conditions at Morningside Asylum. Said criticisms together with statements in respect to present conditions, follow:

- 1- "-----The ward is not divided into sleeping room, day room, and dining room, but the patients are obliged to sleep, live and eat in the same room.-----"

There would appear to be an error in this statement, as no patients eat in the ward, but take all their meals in the large dining room on the first floor, except such as are too ill to go down stairs, who occupy rooms off the ward where their meals are served to them on trays. During my visits to this building, there were four patients in said rooms who were cared for by tray service. Dr. Gillespie, the Superintendent, advised me that the dining room has at all times been used by the patients at meal time since the building was erected.

- 2- "The proportion of nurses to patients is not large enough. There are ten nurses and ninety six patients. The proportion should at least be one to eight, which would necessitate a total of twelve nurses."

At the present time, the proportion of attendants or nurses to patients in this building is one, to seven and one-half. The proportion in the Cedars Cottage is larger, being one to three and one-half. The proportion of nurses to patients in the two cottages occupied by females is one, to two and one-half.

- 3- "It is noted by the reports that the number of hoppers (3) is insufficient."

The building now contains six hoppers.

- 4- "There are no hose connections in the building. That should be supplied if possible."

There is one hose connection at each end of the ward and one in the furnace room; total three.

- 5- "It is noted in the reports that there is not enough seating space on the ward for patients. This should be increased."

The seating capacity on the ward has been increased and is now sufficient.

- 6- "At the time of the inspection there were nineteen mattresses which were used on the floor. -----"

No beds at this time are made up on the floor, all of the patients being supplied with beds, or cots.

- 7- "The mattresses are made of excelsior, covered with cotton on one side. I am inclined to think that the tidy patients, at least, should be provided with hair mattresses."

The excelsior mattresses are six inches in thickness, of fair quality, and comfortable.

- 8- "The reports would indicate that at no time of the day does any sunlight reach this building. Its location upon the side of a hill, facing East, would indicate that perhaps this might be remedied by cutting down a few trees in the neighborhood."

This building faces North, and in pleasant weather receives some sunlight during the day on each of the porches. During the Summer, the ward should receive considerable sunlight in the afternoon through the large South windows. Some of the trees referred to have been cut down since Dr. White's report, and the superintendent assured me that further thinning of the trees would be made next Spring.

- 9- "The sanitarium keeps no clinical records of its patients. I think clinical records, even though they may be very brief, should be kept."

Complete clinical records of the patients now confined, are being prepared and are now about one-third finished.

- 10- "-----I am convinced that for the interest of the patients, additional construction ought to consist of a separate building, which would permit at the same time the additional housing capacity, and a step towards better classification----".

Arrangements for the construction of a separate building have been made and the plans therefor, I understand, submitted to the Department for approval; such building to be used especially for the care of acute patients.

Contract, Requirements of: My investigation shows that the Sanitarium Company is fully complying with the terms of the contract made and entered into with the United States on the 17th day of January, 1905, for the care, comfort, custody and treatment of insane persons duly committed to the institution from the District of Alaska. Close surveillance is at all times maintained over the patients, but when an escape or an elopement occurs, which does occasionally, every effort is made by the sanitarium management to effect the capture, or recapture of such patients, at its own expense, the results of which have been successful in a marked degree.

A record of addresses of relatives or friends of patients is kept as far as it is possible to do so, one of whom being promptly notified in case of serious illness or death of the patient. All interments under the direction of the Sanitarium Company are made in Portland cemeteries, principally Rose City Cemetery, the obsequies being attended to by the undertaking firms of J. P. Finley & Son and Dunning, McEntee & Gilbaugh. In every case where such remains are claimed by surviving relatives or friends, either before or after interment, they are given up and delivered to such relatives or friends. Upon the death of a patient, notice thereof together with the date, cause of death and a history of the patient while in the institution, is immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. Quarterly re-

ports are submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the Superintendent of the sanitarium, showing the condition of each patient received and cared for under the contract, as well as the number of discharges, elopments and deaths, and as to those who were discharged, where they were sent, and where those who died, were buried. Duplicates of said reports are forwarded to the Governor of Alaska.

As required by article 8 of the new contract between The United States and The Sanitarium Company, which is dated April 28th, 1909, and becomes operative on the 16th day of January, 1910, said company has submitted for your approval, plans for the construction of a separate building for the care of Alaska male patients, as hereinbefore stated, and is prepared to commence the construction thereof upon approval and return of said plans.

Physicians, Gillespie and Applewhite: Dr. Gillespie, the Superintendent and Medical Director, and Dr. Applewhite, the Assistant Physician, by reason of their education, experience and temperment, would appear to be well qualified to care for and treat persons who have developed mental trouble.

Dr. Applewhite, who has been connected with the institution nearly three years, is a close student, pains-taking and thorough in his work and, apparently, takes a great interest in all matters pertaining thereto. He is regular in his visits to the patients confined in the several build-

ings and prompt to administer to their wants.

Dr. Gillespie has been in charge of the institution for the past nine years. He has, during an extended professional career, paid special attention to mental diseases. He is ex-president of the Portland City and County Clinical Societies, as well as a member of other state and local societies, and is also a member of the American Psychological Society, the National Association for the care and treatment of epileptics, and the American Medical Association. He ranks well in the profession as a physician, and is considered one of the leading alienists of the Northwest, being frequently called upon as an expert to testify in the courts. The doctor is also a hard student and contributes extensively to various medical journals. It is said by all with whom Dr. Gillespie is associated that he is a very humane man, and I am sure no one could take a greater interest in the welfare of the institution and its inmates than that manifested by him. The superintendent or his assistant receives a report every morning from the attendant in charge of each department, or building, in which attention is called to anything out of the ordinary, viz: epileptic fits, disturbances, new delusions, unusual noise, restraint and illness.

The residences of both Dr. Gillespie and Dr. Applewhite are on the sanitarium grounds and within a few minutes walk

of the Morningside Asylum, in going to which, the physicians pass the other cottages.

The office of Superintendent Gillespie is in his residence, and is equipped with a large medical library.

Telephone system: The Ness Automatic Telephone System is installed in all the buildings with direct communication between each department and the office and residence of the Superintendent, and the residence of the assistant physician and the business manager. In addition, the Roses and Maples Cottages, where the female patients are confined, have intercommunication.

Records, Office: Inspection was made on November 13th, 1909, of the records of the superintendent's office which consist of Admission Register, Discharged Register (showing elopements) Death Register, Personal History Register, commitments, and clinical records. The clinical records are posted on index cards which are alphabetically arranged in filing boxes. These records, as far as they are written up, appear to be complete, and as before stated, are about one-third finished.

The commitments are kept in document filing cases, in alphabetical order. The Personal History Register contains a history of the patients as far as could be ascertained, and addresses of their relatives and friends.

Examination of the Admission, Discharged and Death Registers, which contain records of Government patients only,

was made on the date of my inspection of the office and shows as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Number of patients received, from January 16, 1904, to November 13, 1909, | 289 |
| Number of patients discharged, from March 3, 1904, to November 13, 1909, | 104 |
| Number of patients eloped, from March 3, 1904, to November 13, 1909, | 12 |
| Number of deaths (natural causes) from January 16, 1904, to November 13, 1909, | 42 |
| Number of deaths (suicide) from January, 16, 1904, to November 13, 1909, | <u>3</u> 45 |
| Number of inmates in confinement at the sanitarium on November 13, 1909, | <u>128</u> _____ |
| | <u>289</u> <u>289</u> |

Complainants, Perkins and Farrell:

It will be noted that the statements contained in all the affidavits herewith, except those by Complainants Perkins and Farrell, are based on personal knowledge of the affiants, as are also the answers set out in fifteen of the unsworn statements made by the most responsible, or rational of the twenty-five inmates examined. The affidavits of the two complainants abound with answers not responsive to the questions propounded which, in the main, consist of opinions and conclusions that would be ruled out in any judicial hearing.

Perkins, in his affidavit, admits: that the articles reflecting on the Crystal Springs Sanitarium and published

in the Evening Telegram, were written by him and ran in series since October 9th, 1909; (page 245): that as to the case of Mrs. Hannah Purser (private patient), he knew nothing of his own knowledge regarding her mental condition at the time she was placed in the sanitarium, during her confinement there, or when she was released; (page 247): that he knew of no person confined in the sanitarium after recovery, longer than was necessary, and that the statement appearing in the Evening Telegram of October 10th, 1909; ("---seven or eight men who were sane have been confined in the institution for months, but were held at the asylum because of the money paid for their care and support by the Federal Government") was based on assertions of Clare, McFadden, Ripsey, Lush, Turjon and Attorney Farrell; (page 252): that he had no knowledge of existing sanitary conditions, or means of ventilation, but states that in December, 1908, or January, 1909, which was about the time Drs. Ebert and Macgruder made their inspection, he visited the ward and found conditions insanitary and the ventilation bad, but did not observe at that time any one of the fourteen large windows with transoms or the doors opening on the porches. Also, that he knew nothing about the food furnished patients; (pages 252 and 253): that he did not know of any instance when patients worked on the streets for the City of Portland; (page 254): that he did not know whether the ditch for the pipe line leading down

through Montavilla was dug by inmates or hired labor; (page 254 that he did not know whether the excavation, which appears throughout the record, was made under Business Manager Tuttle's residence, or the Park Kitchen; (page 255): that Clare furnished the information upon which most of the articles published in the evening paper were based; (page 249), and that the investigation he claims to have made was chiefly through discharged patients, Clare, Hansen, Jensen and Turjon; (page 258).

At the time I interrogated Mr. Perkins, he referred me to Miss Jennie Shannahan, a former employe, and Dr. William House, a practicing physician of this city who, prior to the engagement of Dr. Applewhite, had been employed for three years as assistant physician at the sanitarium, as persons who could advise me in regard to former conditions relative to sanitation, diet and treatment. I visited Miss Shannahan at the County Hospital, where she has been employed as nurse for the past fifteen months, and procured her affidavit, which, it will be seen by referring to page 214 of the record, does not sustain any of said complainants' charges. I next called upon Dr. House, who stated he would prefer not to submit an affidavit or statement in writing because of differences he had had with Treasurer Coe and Business Manager Tuttle during the time he was attached to the sanitarium,

which, however, he informed me were entirely personal in their nature. He spoke highly of Dr. Gillespie, especially as a physician in mental and nervous cases, and said that during the time he was employed as House Physician, there was, to his knowledge, no brutal treatment of patients by attendants, and that the conditions generally with respect to food, clothing and sanitation, were good.

As shown by the affidavit herewith of the other complainant, Attorney Wilfred E. Farrell, none of the charges set out in his letter to the Honorable Attorney General, dated October 16th, 1909, and hereinbefore referred to, was made from his personal knowledge but from information furnished him by Clare, Turjon, Lush and Hansen, discharged patients, and that while he was active in supplying material for many of the Telegram's writeups on the sanitarium relating to the management thereof and general care of its patients, he had never been on the grounds and knew nothing of his own knowledge concerning the matters discussed by him in said interviews; (page 229).

Report, Grand Jury's: You are respectfully advised that the November, 1909, Grand Jury for the Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, duly investigated conditions at Crystal Springs Sanitarium by inquiring into the capability of the management, accommodations, sanitary conditions of the buildings, treat-

ment accorded and food supplied patients, and by visiting the institution on two different dates when personal inspection was made of the buildings and inmates by the whole body. A duly certified copy of said grand jury's report to the Honorable E. C. Bronaugh, Presiding Judge, dated December 2nd, 1909, marked "Exhibit 'H'", is attached to and made a part of the record herewith. Your consideration of paragraph two, on fourth page of said report, is especially invited.

Photographs, ten in number, showing buildings and grounds of The Sanitarium Company, identification of each being shown on the back thereof, are also transmitted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In no case, where a patient is received at the Crystal Springs Sanitarium from the marshals of Alaska, is the management of said institution advised in any way regarding such patient's mental status. It would appear essential that some record of a clinical examination, made in Alaska, be furnished the superintendent of the sanitarium with the commitment of every person, in order to assist him in determining, without unnecessary delay, the particular class of mental diseases in which the patient belongs. It is therefore recommended that the district judges of Alaska be requested to procure a record of such examinations as are made and have same accompany the commitment in each and every case.

It appears that Deputy United States Marshals, while having

in their custody Alaskans enroute from the North to the sanitarium, take it upon themselves to make certain promises to such patients regarding their future, which they must know cannot be carried out, for the reason, probably, of delivering their charges to the institution with the least amount of trouble and inconvenience to themselves. Also, that after delivery is made to the asylum of persons legally adjudged insane, the deputies often write letters to the patients' relatives or friends, giving their views concerning their mental condition, notwithstanding many of the patients are paranoiacs, and a diagnosis of their cases, even by an alienist, would require in many instances, several months. By reason of such letters, the relatives or friends, after what they consider the passage of a reasonable time, become, through correspondence or in person, insistent upon the release of the patient, which is a source of embarresment and annoyance to the sanitarium management.

Wherefore, it is recommended that the Honorable Attorney General be requested to instruct the United States marshals for the District of Alaska to direct their deputies to discontinue the practice of making promises to insane persons when conducting them to the asylum, which they well know cannot be fulfilled, and further, to discontinue the writing of letters to the patients' relatives or friends containing mis-statements as to the patients' mental condition.

Referring to article "10" of the contract with the sanitarium company, dated April 28th, 1909, which provides that:

"-----After the expiration of two years from the date of

this contract, the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied, after inquiry and inspection in Alaska, either by himself or through his authorized representative, and there is any responsible asylum or sanitarium in the district of Alaska, for the care of the insane, competent and qualified to care for the then or thereafter legally adjudged insane, of the district of Alaska, the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may cancel this contract, and call for bids for the care of the insane of Alaska, in order to afford asylums or sanitariums in Alaska, to bid for the service if they so elect; -----":

Permit me to state that the advantages derived in the care and treatment of patients who develop mental trouble in Alaska, in a climate such as Portland's, are, I am sure, obvious to any one who, even in a general way, is familiar with conditions in the North. A large majority of the cases received at Crystal Springs Sanitarium, comes from the interior of the district, where, for a period of six or seven months each year, people are subjected to almost complete isolation. It is stated by physicians and others who have resided in Alaska, that 75% of its insane cases develop during the winter months, due principally, no doubt, to exposure to the extreme cold and the enforced solitude of the long winters.

It is generally conceded that, in the treatment of any case of mental derangement, a decided change of climate and environment is of paramount importance.

As to the confinement of persons in Alaska, whose insanity developed during their residence there, the following statements are made in the light of an objection thereto and would appear to call for serious deliberation:

First: The loss of benefits likely to be derived from a change of climate and surroundings.

Second: The difficulty of securing proper ventilation of buildings provided for the care of a large number of inmates, because of the severe cold and long winters.

Third: The handicap the management of a sanitarium would be called upon to overcome in the way of obtaining nutritious food for its patients, by reason of dependence, to a large extent, on canned goods.

Fourth: The further difficulty such management would doubtless encounter in securing the services of competent and trained attendants and nurses; and in keeping up its full quota of such employes when vacancies occur by sickness among them, or resignations, and in cases of increase in the number of patients.

Wherefore, it is recommended that, should a change of this kind be contemplated, careful consideration be given these matters.

The cost per patient per month, viz: \$27.50, under the new contract effective on the 16th proximo, is, in my opinion, reasonable, especially considering the general advance in food stuffs within the last few months.

As will be seen by the record herewith, the facts brought out by the investigation wholly fail to support the complainants' charges. Other than Morningside Asylum being overcrowded at this time, which situation will be overcome by construction of the additional building arranged for, to be known as "Morningside Annex", criticism of conditions at Crystal Springs Sanitarium and the management thereof under Dr. Robert L. Gillespie, is clearly unwarranted, in view of which, I respectfully recommend that the matter be closed.

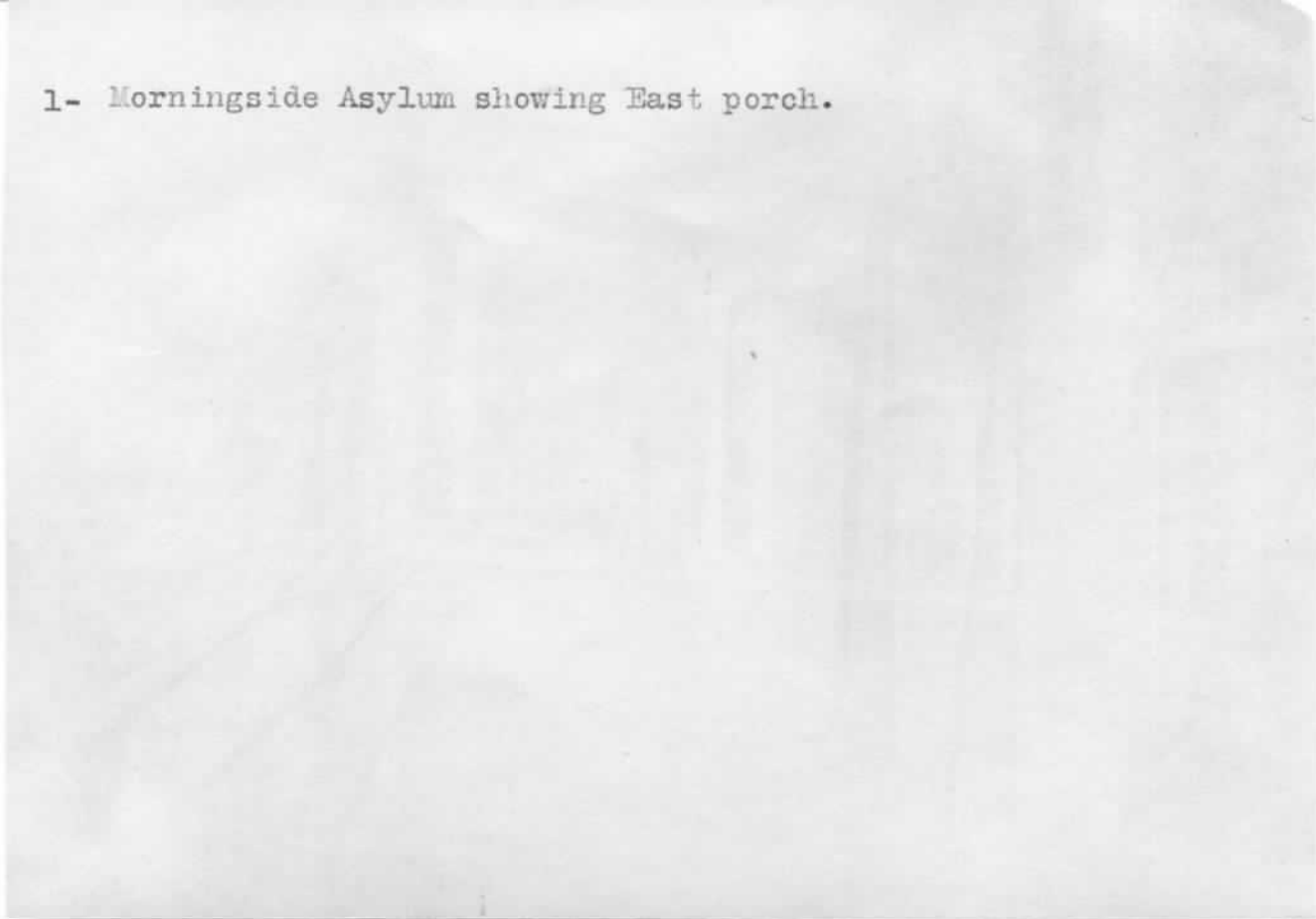
Papers referred to me are herewith returned.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward W. Dixon
Special Inspector.



1- Morningside Asylum showing East porch.





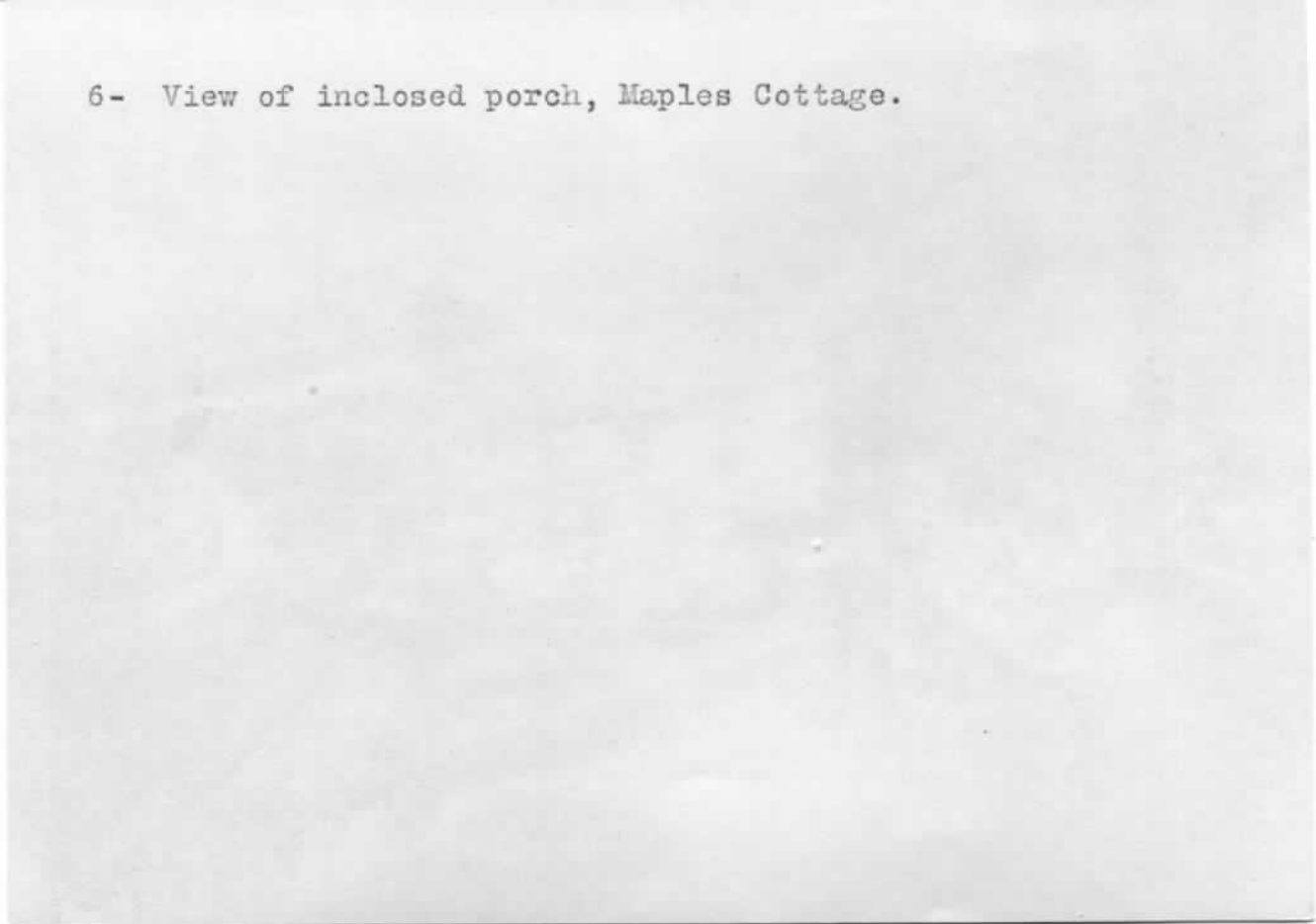
7- Roses Cottage, showing West end of 67-foot porch.



9- Massachusetts Building, showing Nurses' Cottage and grounds.

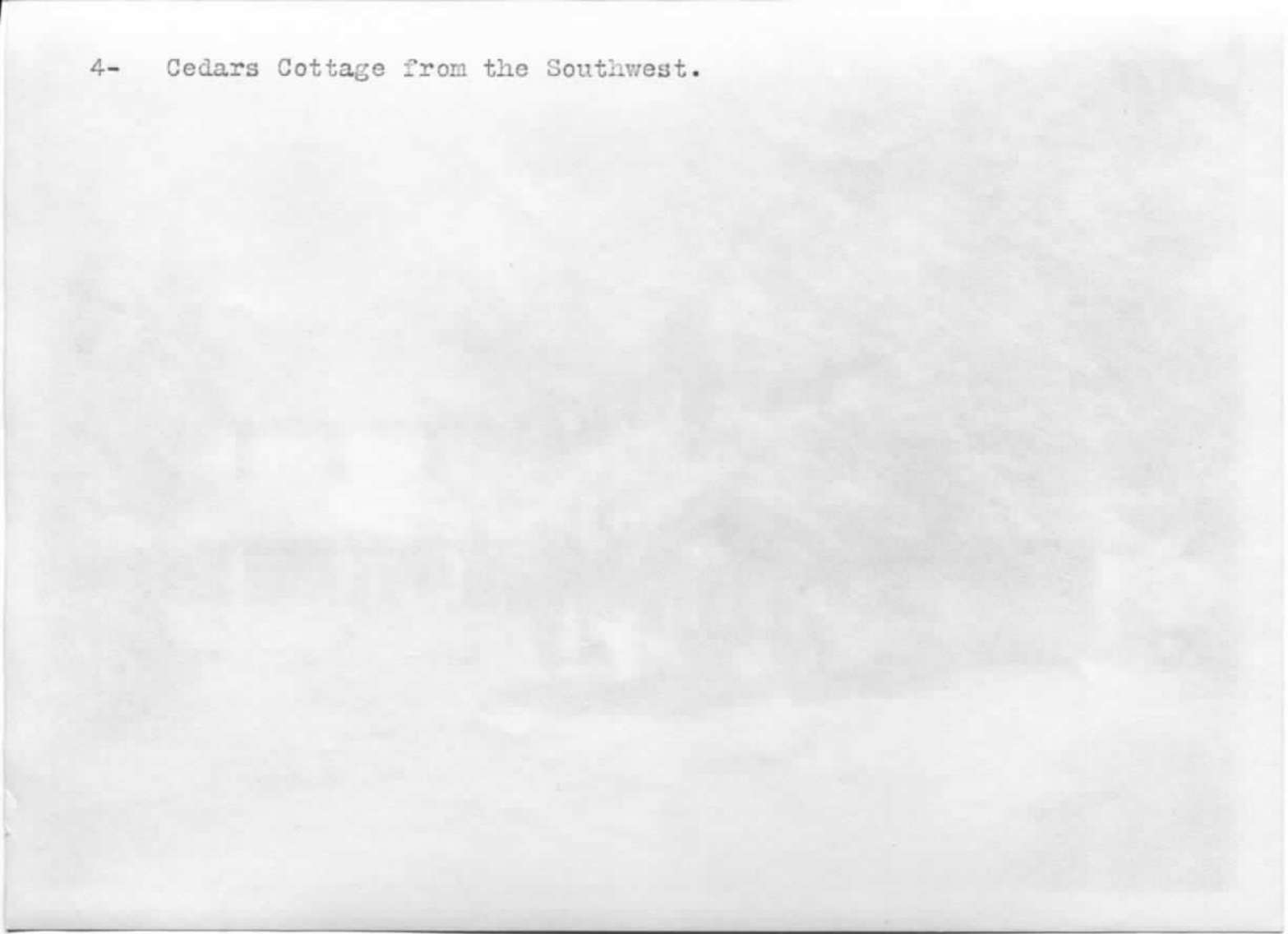


6- View of inclosed porch, Maples Cottage.





4- Cedars Cottage from the Southwest.





8- Park Cottage, residence of Business Manager and kitchen for
Cedars, Maples and Roses Cottages.



10- Grounds of Massachusetts Building looking West, showing artificial lakes, Gardner's Lodge, green houses, and street car to South.



5- Maples Cottage from the South, showing porches 85 feet long.

