

Franklin.....	441	St. Johns.....	1,380
Gadsden.....	1,200	Santa Rosa.....	322
Hamilton.....	730	Sumter.....	727
Hernando.....	414	Suwannee.....	1,197
Hillsborough.....	1,583	Taylor.....	246
Holmes.....	387	Volusia.....	1,438
Jackson.....	1,996	Wakulla.....	350
Jefferson.....	1,589	Walter.....	645
Lafayette.....	395	Washington.....	493
Lake.....	1,488		
Lee.....	205		
Leon.....	1,800		
			47,705

REPORT
OF
STATE'S PRISON,
FOR YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

The State's prisoners have been constantly employed since last report by C. K. Dutton at his turpentine works in Suwannee county, under the provisions of the contract reported as made with him November 9th, 1885.

Subsequent experience has confirmed the opinion that the contract then made was by far the best disposition that could have been made of the adult convicts, but, I again respectfully ask special attention to the large number of boys under 18 years of age who are being committed to the State's prison, and urge that other provision be made for the punishment of these novices in crime.

It is impracticable, under the present system, to isolate the different grades of criminals, and boys of 11 years of age, convicted of stealing peanuts, are far from being benefited by one year's constant association with hardened criminals of every grade. A house of correction for such juvenile offenders is of most urgent importance. I am also of opinion, and would recommend, that convicts for shorter terms than twelve months should not be sent to the State's prison. These can be more economically and advantageously employed in the various public works in the counties where sentenced. While under contract the expense of conveying three and six months' convicts from the extreme limits of the State to the prison camps, although bearing heavily upon the contractors and thus influencing them in their bids, is, like the national tariff, imperceptible to the average taxpayer.

It is very probable that the present contract system can be maintained but a few years longer, as the manufacture of naval stores is an exhaustive industry, requiring large bodies of cheap pine lands, the supply of which is becoming limited, and there is no other industry in the State in which so large a body of convicts can be profitably employed. The present contract expires December 31st, 1889, and unless a new contract can be

made, to embrace all State prisoners, the State will, in January, 1890, have on hand a large number of prisoners for which it can furnish no profitable or even self-sustaining employment, and no safe place for their confinement. Some action should therefore be taken by the next Legislature toward the establishment of a permanent State's prison.

The per centage of escapes since last report has materially decreased, and, considering the character of the work in which the prisoners are employed, in the forest and often several miles from the stockade, shows a good state of discipline, which is attributable, in a great measure, to the rewards for good conduct by shortening the terms of sentence. In fact, I am assured by the captains of the guards that those prisoners subjected to punishment dread the loss of their monthly gain-time more than the punishment inflicted.

I regret to say, however, that two prisoners have died since last report, of gunshot wounds, inflicted by their guards while attempting to escape. The first of these cases, occurring during the session of the Legislature of 1887, was thoroughly investigated by your orders, and no blame found to attach to the guard who did the shooting.

The latter I investigated and found that the prisoner was shot after chasing him for nearly a mile, when about to make good his escape, and the shooting was done to cripple and not kill, but his leg being broken he died 90 days afterwards of blood poisoning.

The sanitary condition and general health of the camps have been excellent, as is evidenced by the small number of deaths from malarial or climatic diseases. This is particularly noticeable in the report for 1888, in which the seven deaths reported were all the result of chronic or organic diseases.

The following tables, with the appended report of the prison physician, show the transactions in this department for the two years :

TABLE No. 1.

Convicts on hand January 1st, 1887.....	281
" Committed during the year.....	190
" Re-captured during the year.....	7—197
<hr/>	
Total to be accounted for.....	478
Convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	115
" Discharged on bond for new trial.....	1
" Died during the year.....	12
" Escaped.....	5
" Pardoned.....	8—139
<hr/>	
Convicts remaining on hand December 31st, 1887.....	339

TABLE No. 2.

Showing nativity, sex and color of convicts committed :

Alabama.....	18	South Carolina.....	18
Florida.....	72	Tennessee.....	4
Georgia.....	44	Texas.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Virginia.....	7
Kentucky.....	1	Cuba.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Germany.....	4
Maryland.....	1	Ireland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	New Providence.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Sweden.....	1
North Carolina.....	13		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	154		38
			154
			<hr/>
Total.....			192
Foreign born.....	8	White males.....	30
Natives.....	184	White females.....	..
		Colored males.....	160
		Colored females.....	2

TABLE No. 3.

Crimes for which sentenced :

Adultery.....	1	Larceny.....	69
Arson.....	2	Manslaughter.....	3
Assault to murder.....	13	Murder.....	11
Assault to rape.....	3	Obstructing an officer.....	1
Bestiality.....	2	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Breaking and entering.....	55	tenses.....	3
Burning a fence.....	1	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Changing a mark.....	1	tenses.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1	Perjury.....	2
Entering a building.....	4	Polygamy.....	1
Forgery.....	4	Rape.....	4
Fraud.....	1	Robbery.....	44
Gambling.....	1	Shooting into a car.....	1
Killing an animal.....	1		

TABLE No. 4.

Terms of imprisonment :

Three months.....	2	Two years.....	38
Four months.....	1	Three years.....	14
Six months.....	32	Four years.....	7
Eight months.....	2	Five years.....	13
Nine months.....	1	Seven years.....	2
Ten months.....	3	Ten years.....	4
One year.....	56	Life.....	14
One and a half years.....	3		

TABLE No. 5.

Ages of prisoners :

Eleven years.....	1	Thirty-two years.....	2
Fourteen years.....	1	Thirty-three years.....	3
Fifteen years.....	5	Thirty-four years.....	2

Sixteen years.....	5	Thirty-five years.....	2
Seventeen years.....	8	Thirty-six years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	8	Thirty-seven years.....	4
Nineteen years.....	9	Thirty-eight years.....	1
Twenty years.....	13	Thirty-nine years.....	3
Twenty-one years.....	15	Forty years.....	9
Twenty-two years.....	16	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	7	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	16	Forty-five years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	18	Forty-nine years.....	2
Twenty-six years.....	10	Fifty-five years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	6	Fifty-seven years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	4	Fifty-eight years.....	2
Twenty-nine years.....	1	Fifty-nine years.....	1
Thirty years.....	6	Sixty-five years.....	1
Thirty one years.....	4	Sixty-nine years.....	1

TABLE No. 6.
Pardoned in year 1887.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		PARDONED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
M. C. Hale.....	White	Assault to murder.	2 years.	Jan 26 1886	Orange county.	May 6 1887.
Charles Springer...	Black.	Rape.	Life	Nov 2 1883	Franklin "	June 2 1887.
Geo. W. Irvine.....	White	Murder.	Life	Dec 1882	" "	" 8 "
John Nelson.....	Yellow	Manslaughter.	10 years.	Dec 19 1884	Escambia "	" 6 "
Robert McKinnon.....	"	Breaking and entering.	1 year	May 6 1887	Walton "	" 4 "
Thomas L. Dryman.....	White	Murder.	Life	June 7 1886	Mannatee "	" 16 "
Jesse Jefferson.....	Black	Breaking and entering.	4 years	Dec 19 1884	Orange "	" 18 "
Thomas Allen.....	"	Rape.	Life	May 10 1883	H. James "	October 7 1887.

TABLE No. 7.
Escaped during year 1887.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		ESCAPED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
Bill Williams.....	Black.	Breaking and entering.	5 years.	Dec 11, 1886	Alachua county.	January 12 1887.
Thomas Williams.....	"	Larceny.	4 years.	May 7 1886	Suwannee "	April 5 1887
Isaac Creal.....	"	Murder.	Life	Nov 12 1886	Gadsden "	June 27 1887
Walter Banks.....	"	Assault to steal.	2 years.	Dec 13 1886	Escambia "	October 6 1887.
James Lang.....	"	Breaking and entering.	3 years.	June 13 1886	Nassau "	December 8 1887.

TABLE No. 8.
Died During Year 1887.

NAMES	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		DIED.	DISEASE.
				WHEN.	WHERE.		
Lee McWillie.....	white	Assault to murder	5 years	Nov 7, 1885	Liberty co	Feb. 27, 1887	Dropsy.
Harrison Thomas.....	black	Murder	Life	Nov 1, 1883	Franklin co	April 13, 1887	Disease of lymphatic glands.
Bolivar Smiley.....	black	Larceny	1 year	April 14, '87	Gadsden co	May 11, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
Lee Caughen.....	black	Assault to murder	4 years	April 21, '84	Nassau co	May 16, 1887	Gunshot wound.
Thomas Young.....	black	Break'g into build'g	10 years	April 8, '85	Wakulla co	May 23, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
James Philips.....	black	Larceny	1 year	Dec. 20, '86	Davall co	June 20, 1887	Abscess of lungs.
Jesse S. McMullen, alias	black	Break'g & entering	3 years	Dec. 31, '84	Marion co	July 1, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
John Houston.....	black	" "	3 years	Dec. 14, '85	Alachua co		
Austin Price.....	black	Assault to rape	Life	April 20, '83	Nassau co	July 23, 1887	Consumption.
One Bates, alias E. N. Phillips.....	white	Larceny	3 years	Oct. 30, '86	Marion co	Aug. 6, 1887	Chronic gastritis.
Willis Wilson.....	black	Rape	20 years	April 21, '81	Sumter co	Aug. 7, 1887	Chronic dysentery.
John Owens.....	white	Larceny	8 months	May 20, '87	Columbia co	Oct. 12, 1887	Typhoid fever.
Henry Edscomb.....	black	Larceny	3 years	Dec. 13, '86	Monroe co	Dec. 7, 1887	Gunshot wound.

TABLE No. 9.

Convicts on hand January 1, 1889.....	339
Committed during year.....	160
Total to be accounted for.....	499
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	155
Discharged by order of Board of Pardons.....	13
Died.....	7
Escaped.....	6-180
On hand January 1, 1889.....	319

TABLE No. 10.

Nativity of Convicts:

Alabama.....	13	Ohio.....	2
Florida.....	62	South Carolina.....	9
Georgia.....	41	Tennessee.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Virginia.....	2
Maryland.....	1	Canada.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Cuba.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	England.....	1
Missouri.....	1	Germany.....	1
New York.....	9	Sweden.....	1
North Carolina.....	9	Unknown.....	2

RECAPITULATION.

Foreign born.....	5	White females.....	
Native.....	155	Colored males.....	131
White males.....	22	Colored females.....	7

TABLE No. 11.

Crimes for which committed:

Accessory to felony.....	1	Entering a building.....	9
Adultery.....	1	Forgery.....	3
Arson.....	3	Larceny.....	61
Assault to murder.....	13	Manslaughter.....	2
Attempt at arson.....	1	Murder.....	9
Attempt to rape.....	3	Obtaining goods, &c.....	2
Being a thief.....	1	Rape.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	40	Robbery.....	3
Burglary.....	3	Total.....	160
Changing a mark.....	1		
Embezzlement.....	2		

TABLE No. 12.

Lengths of sentences:

One month.....	1	Two years.....	32
Three months.....	10	Three years.....	6
Four months.....	3	Four years.....	8
Six months.....	21	Five years.....	12
Eight months.....	1	Seven years.....	2
Nine months.....	3	Ten years.....	4
One year.....	40	Twenty years.....	2
One and a half years.....	2	Life.....	13

TABLE No. 13.

Ages of convicts :			
Fourteen years.....	1	Thirty-two years.....	5
Fifteen years.....	4	Thirty-five years.....	5
Sixteen years.....	6	Thirty-seven years.....	1
Seventeen years.....	7	Thirty-eight years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	11	Thirty-nine years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	13	Forty years.....	2
Twenty years.....	9	Forty-one years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	9	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	10	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	10	Forty-four years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	13	Forty-five years.....	2
Twenty-five years.....	8	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....	8	Fifty years.....	3
Twenty-seven years.....	2	Fifty-three years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	2	Fifty-five years.....	2
Twenty-nine years.....	9	Fifty-eight years.....	1
Thirty years.....	7	Sixty-four years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	1	Seventy-eight years.....	1

TABLE No 14.
Pardoned during year 1888.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME	TERM.	SENTENCED.		PARDONED.	REMARKS.
				WHEN.	WHERE.		
Isaac Pearson..	black	Break'ng and ent'ng	4 years	Mar 20, '75	Marion co	Jan 18, '88	Escap'd Ap 26, '76, cap'd Nov 6, '87
Frederick Wright.....	black	Break'ng and ent'ng	5 years	Feb 6, '86	Orange co	Mch 6, '88	Committed to two years, Aug 11, '87
Burney Williams.....	ging'rsake	Murder	Life	Mar 25, '85	Leon co	Mch 10, '88	
Aaron Yann.....	black	Larceny	2 years	Dec 24, '85	Leon co	Mch 10, '88	
Prince Strobot.....	black	Bestiality	15 years	Jan 6, '81	Orange co	May 20, '88	Committed to end May 20, '88
Henry Williams.....	black	Rape	Life	Nov 27, '86	Jefferson co	May 20, '88	Committed to end May 17, '88
Harvey Amzie.....	black	Burglary	10 years	May 17, '83	Columbia co	May 17, '88	
James Owens.....	white	Assault to murder	2 years	Nov 24, '86	Jackson co	July 31, '88	
Phillis Oliver.....	black	Larceny	1 year	Jan 12, '88	Leon co	July 31, '88	
Maria Preston.....	brown	Larceny	1 year	Jan 12, '88	Leon co	July 31, '88	
Sam Booker.....	black	Assault to murder	2 years	Oct 27, '87	Santa Rosa	Nov 30, '88	Committed to end Nov 30, '88
Jefferson J. Adams.....	white	Murder	Life	Oct 22, '88	Santa Rosa	Dec 13, '88	

TABLE No. 15.
Died during year 1888.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		DIED.	DISEASE.
				WHEN.	WHERE.		
Edward Wright.....	Black	Break'g and enter'g	4 years	Nov 24, 1883	Duval co	Feb 7, 1888	Syphalitic rheuma- tism.
Robert Reckly.....	Brown	Assault to murder	2 years	Nov 29, 1886	Volusia co	Feb 25, 1888	Consumption.
George Walker.....	Brown	Murder	Life	Nov 8, 1886	Gadsden co	May 22, 1888	Consumption.
Thomas Hays.....	Black	Break'g and enter'g	5 years	June 4, 1887	Orange co	Aug 8, 1888	Malaria.
Robert Cook.....	Black	Warder	Life	Feb 8, 1887	Orange co	Sept. 26, 1888	Consumption.
Jack Spicer.....	Black	Obtain'g money un- der false pretenses	4 yrs	June 13, 1885	Nassau co	Oct 8, 1888	Cancer of stomach.
Henry Coleman.....	Black	Burglary	5 years	Oct 16, 1888	Madison co	Nov 21, 1888	Heart diseas e.

TABLE No. 16.
Escaped during year 1888.

NAMES.	COLOR.	CRIME.	TERM.	SENTENCED.		ESCAPED.
				WHEN.	WHERE.	
Moses Anderson.....	Black	Larceny	1 year	March 9, 1888	Sumner co	April 11, 1888
William Johnson.....	Black	Attempt to murder	7 years	April 12, 1886	Gadsden co	May 29, 1888
John Brown.....	Black	Larceny	1 year	Oct 27, 1887	Marion co	June 21, 1888
Rivers Love.....	Brown	Arson	Life	Jan 7, 1888	Leon co	June 27, 1888
William Jones.....	Copper	Break'ing and enter'g	3 years	Dec 3, 1885	Duval co	July 21, 1888
Charles Spanish.....	Black	Assault to murder	5 years	Nov 24, 1884	Columbia co	Aug 27, 1888

LIVE OAK, FLA., Jan. 1, 1889.

GEN. LANG.—By request I have the honor of respectfully submitting for your consideration my second statistical and mortuary report of the State convicts, under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Wood, and quartered near Live Oak, in Suwannee county, Florida.

This report embraces two years, dating from January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1889. During this interval and from my last report, the number of prisoners has increased to about 374. This year the number has been less, and only aggregate 320 at the present writing. This decrease in the number of the prisoners this year is doubtless on account of the epidemic yellow fever, which has prevailed in certain localities of our State and demoralized, to some extent, the holding of the usual fall term of our courts. In this particular, I would gladly hail a more resplendant dawn in our State history, when, from the administration and advance of reformatory law, that it could be reported every year a gradual decrease in the number of prisoners in our State Penitentiary.

The prisoners received this year, some few have suffered from chronic diseases, for which they have had to have a protracted medical treatment. Some of them have been discharged from the hospital, and four are under treatment at the present.

The general appearance of the prisoners show that they are strong, healthy and well fed.

The stockade has undergone some repairs since my last report, and their quarters made much more comfortable. The Supervisor has been very vigilant in overlooking their management and caring for their wants, which has assured them kind treatment and added much to their comfort and cheerfulness of their prison life. The prisoners are well fed and have had their regular number of suits of clothes, shoes, hats, &c. A supply of good new blankets, which have recently been received, will add much to their comfort during the winter season.

The hospital is in good condition, and the sick well cared for and supplied with efficient nurses.

The mortality for the last two years aggregate 19, and 17 of which have died from disease and two from gunshot wounds received from guards while attempting to escape. The diseases of the above, which resulted in their deaths, has already been sent you in my quarterly reports.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the good and kind management of the Supervisor, and the moral training and discipline of the convicts for the last two years, is, without ex-

ception, the best I have ever known, and has obviated the necessity of but very little punishment.

Very respectfully,

J. S. HANKINS, M. D.,
Physician State Convicts.

PENSIONS.

My report for 1885 and 1886 showed that under the provisions of the law approved February 16, 1885, there had been filed 128 claims for pension. Of this number 100 had been allowed, and 94 were then on the pension list. On July 1st, 1887, when the amendment approved June 7, 1887, became operative the number of pensioners had increased to 115.

That amendment not only removed the requirements that the claimant must be "unable to support himself," and that pension must be "necessary for his support and maintenance," but also extended its provisions to all soldiers of other States who had been residents of the State for 15 years. This has so largely increased the limits of the law that the number of claims filed to January 1, 1889, was 434, of which number 314 have been placed upon the pension rolls, 49 have been registered and 71 are still under consideration. Thirty-five of these are new claims not yet examined by the Commissioners, because of press of other official duties of more urgency and importance, and 36 are claims which have been examined and refused by the Commissioners from one to four or five times, but again renewed with additional evidence to establish their validity. These are based upon injuries varying from the loss of a finger to an arm or leg, and upon diseases alleged to have been contracted in the line of duty in service, resulting in neuralgia of eyes, deafness, rheumatism and paralysis. The law provides that the claimant shall produce to the Commissioners of Pensioners "a certificate signed by the Board of County Commissioners of the county in which he lives that he is by reason of reason of said *wounds* unable to perform manual labor." There appears to be very meagre and various ideas of what degree of disability constitutes inability to perform manual labor, and an impossibility of drawing the line between the deserving or valid claims, and the undeserving.

There are, apparently, as many different opinions on the subject as there are different sets of County Commissioners. This results in very unequal and therefore unjust distribution of the benefits of the law, and calls for further amendment by the Legislature, either more clearly defining what is meant by unfit-

to perform manual labor, or in grading the pensions to amount of disability proven, as is now done in some of the States—and by the United States.

Under the law as it now is, citizens of one county are refused pensions while their neighbors of adjoining counties, although much less seriously wounded, are granted pensions, because their County Commissioners are more liberal in their construction of the law. I frequently receive letters in reply to notices of claims refused, complaining that the writers are far less able to labor, and are in possession of less property than their neighbor who has been drawing a pension regularly.

Since my last report the following pensioners have "passed beyond the river" and are answering to a roll-call of which we can have no supervision :

John B Starling, May 1st, 1887.
Wiley Atkinson, January 27th, 1888.
John L Crews, February 27th, 1888.
Thomas Ford, March , 27th, 1888.
Frederick Worth, May 7th, 1888.
John J Dormany, July 18th, 1888.
Elias W Jordan, August 25th, 1888.
Green H Hunter, September 22d, 1888.

There have been added to the pension role as follows :

Alachua county—Jacob Link, Windsor; Nicolas J Barry, La Crosse; J P Hall, Campville; Lewis Kinsey, Frankland; W H Pratt, Santafey; E D Thomas, Fort White; S H Weinges, Gainesville.

Bradford county—John Addison, Starke; John Croft, Lake Butler; Alexander Dyal, Starke; Green B Goodman, Lake Butler; John Hall, Starke; Jerry M Johns, Starke; Wm F Malphurs, Starke; Francis M Norman, Starke; Jno C Norman, Starke; Daniel D Thomas, Ziff; Geo W Tesson, Lawtey; James L Turner, Providence; Louis Witkoski, Starke.

Clay county—C C Ashley, Melrose; Wiley Bennett, Highlands; Robt N Batton, Sharon; Moses Coleman, Lakeside.

Citrus county—James W Johns, Lecanto; Elisha A Zellner, Rose Hill.

Columbia county—John A Bonnell, Benton; J A Barnes, Lake City; T W Getzen, Fort White; John Gibson, Lake City; Green H Hunter, Lake City; David Jordan, Mt Tabor; Matthew Johns, Welborn; James R C Knight, Fort White; Irvin G. Kinard, Fort White; Wiley A. Kinard, Lake City; Wm H Long, Benton; W R Moore, Lake City; Simpson Parnell, Lake City; Joseph R Plympton, Lake City; Thomas Stanford, Mt Tabor; Robert Taylor, Lake City; John Vin Zant, Jr., Lake City; James I Witt, Mt Tabor.

De Soto county—F L Brennan, Bowling Green.

Duval county—Albert Cubbedge, Geo R David, James Ellison, Lewis Houston, Alex B Harvey, Wm C O'Neill, Bethel Roberts, Henderson Stanley, Colon Thomas, Jacksonville.

Escambia county—B J Hugon, Wm F Lee, Thos R McCullogh, Pensacola; E H Sweat, Roberts; Augustine Villar, Pensacola.

Gadsden county—C E L Allison, James A Barr, J W Edenfield, H J

Gilbourne, B A Kemp, Hamilton McPhaul, R M Morgan, James B Nelson, Quincy; T J Peavy, Concord.

Hamilton county—W D Bellamy, White Springs; John Gill, W D Howren, Jasper; Geo A K Scott, Marion.

Hernando county—Geo W Powell, Brooksville.

Hillsborough county—Joseph S Brannen, E C Blanton, W L Carruth, John J Dormany, Plant City; J M Duffie, Seffner; Wm L Frierson, Plant City; S P Haddon, Tampa; James Miley, Plant City; Thomas Miranda, Pinellas; Timothy H Niel, Tampa; Nathan L Odum, Plant City; Frederick Worth, Bloomingdale.

Holmes county—Stephen B Gavin, Izagora; Warren D Jackson, Cerro Gordo; Jonah Shy, Holmes P O.

Jackson county—George T Denham, A G Denham, Cottondale; Irving E Umphrey, Marianna.

Jefferson county—Hilary Bishop, W H Dodgen, Thomas J McKinnon, Joel E Walker, Aucilla; Patrick Coniff, Monticello; J W Edwards, Chas P Wheeler, Lloyds; Irvin A Granger, W R Grantham, Thos J Moore, Waukeenh; Geo H Merriman, Matthew Parker, Rhodes' Store; J M Rusbin, Thomasville, Ga.

Lafayette county—Wm G Brown, J D Slaughter, Mayo; James Corbin, Old Town; Levi Centerfeet, W C Johnson, New Troy.

Lake county—Jacob E Varn, Clermont.

Lee county—Randle McCardle, Fort Myers.

Leon county—Wiley L Atkinson, Amos Britt, Hugh Black, James M Barrs, John D Perkins, Jesse Daniel Russell, Daniel Wiggins, Tallahassee; W H Averitt, Miccosukie.

Levy county—Louis Appell, Franklin P Dees, John F Fleming, Joseph A Mooney, Thomas W Philpot, Levyville; C J Bradshaw, Cedar Keys; Calvin A Dees, Elzy; Moses Keen, Judson; D L McGowan, William Russell, Bronson; J J Mixson, Williston.

Liberty county—Joseph Braswell, Orange; Geo W Dyer, Bristol; John W Weekley, Bristol.

Madison county—Samuel Agner, Madison; W H Butler, Greenville; Amon De Laughter, Moseley Hall; G W Jeffcoat, Greenville; Wiley P Knowles, Moseley Hall; Duncan McDaniel, Lee; T J Shaw, Madison; J B Terry, West Farm.

Manatee county—Wm J Brown, Arcadia; John Wright, Erie.

Marion county—J Jasper Bruison, Eureka; J D Burleson, Citra; John W Hall, Eureka; J N Daughtry, Citra; F S Holly, Grahamville; W B Holly, Grahamville; Elias W Jordan, Heidtsville; J J Marsh, Anthony; Patrick Madden, Sparr; Wm B Mock, Lynne; Hardy Rainer, Kerr City; John W Turner, Citra; George W Turner, Citra; Thomas Harrison, Eureka.

Mourree county—John Pent, Key West.

Nassau county—W H Garland, Fernandina; Benjamin Saunders, Calahan.

Orange county—Chas A Roberson, Orlando.

Osceola county—S W Ferrand, James Robarts; Kissimmee.

Pasco—R T Caddin, Dade City; S S Carleton, Dade City; John J Rogers, Dade city.

Polk—J B Arnold, Bartow; Andrew J Albritton, Ft. Meade; David Branch, Bartow; Rizan V Bryant, Kathleen; C C Gresham, Bartow; H

J Goddard, Bartow; G W Griffin, Auburndale; F M Griffin, Auburndale; E J Hilliard, Ft. Meade; Henry R Hill, Ft. Meade; James M. Manley, Bartow; Henry A Prine, Kathleen; James B Rogers, Lakeland.

Putnam—Joseph Brooker, Bostwick; James A Hall, Bannerville; William Johnson, Putnam Hall; Benjamin Melton, Sauble Station; Elijah Wilkerson, Bostwick; Preston Weathersbee, Melrose.

Santa Rosa—A B Dixon, Dixon.

Sumter—John R G Hamilton, Sumterville.

Suwannee—Nathan L Hall, Live Oak; Thomas Kenady, Houston; Matthias McCormick, Little River; Alfred Oliver, Live Oak; Jno C Overstreet, Live Oak; John H Polk, Luraville.

Taylor—H B Gibson, Perry; James Green, Perry; Z O McLeod, Moseley Hall; D F O'Quinn, Moseley Hall.

Volusia—John R Glenn, Eldridge; William Jones, Spring Garden.

Walton—John Wesley Bell, De Funiak Springs; William L Brown, De Funiak Springs; Edward G. Brown, Ponce de Leon; W B McLeod, De Funiak Springs; W M Miles, Sterling; John Stafford, De Funiak Springs; W J Powell, De Funiak Springs; Uriah Woodham, De Funiak Springs.

Washington county—W E Bell, Geo W Cook, Chipley; W T Jeffries, J T Simmons, Vernon; J F Wachob, Econfina; Thomas Y Watts, Vernon.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT LUNATICS.

The appended report of Superintendent A. Moseley, of the Asylum for Indigent Lunatics, shows the transactions of that department for the past two years. The large increase in the number of patients treated and consequent increase of expenditures for maintenance and support, rendered it impossible to erect the hospital building recommended by the last Legislature, without incurring a debt for the cost thereof, which the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions did not feel authorized to do, and so it was necessarily left for future appropriation.

The waterworks recommended in my last report were for the same reason delayed, but have been begun by sinking a well which gives promise of an abundant supply of water, and by the purchase of a wind pumping engine and attachments, guaranteed to do the necessary pumping to supply the tank on top of the tower. The necessary piping, bath tubs, etc., are alone now needed to give that institution, not only ample laundry and bathing facilities, but an adequate fire protection.

The supplies both of food and clothing I have purchased, as heretofore, on competitive bids and at wholesale prices, thus reducing the cost thereof to a minimum when quality was considered. The provisions particularly have been of the best of their kind, and, together with such supplies of root and vegetable crops as the Superintendent has raised upon the grounds, almost without cost, have furnished a substantial bill of fare exceeded by few of the hotels of the country.

In this connection I would respectfully recommend a revision

of the law providing for the commitment of lunatics, especially in regard to examination as to indigency of persons committed, and, if found practicable, to extradite or exact payment for support and maintenance of citizens of other States or of foreign countries. The Asylum is now supporting and caring for citizens of other States and of foreign countries, whose only claims upon this State are that they happened to wander into it and became helpless and indigent while here.

The sending of persons in the last stages of chronic diseases, or those infirm and helpless by reason of extreme age, should be provided against.

These, if indigent, should be cared for by the counties in which they live, or placed in the care of a committee for support and maintenance, at expense of the State at home, and not dragged away to die and be buried among strangers. Several of these cases are now in the Asylum, while quite a number have died in the past few years, making an unfair exhibit of the mortality attending the treatment of the insane at the institution.

With the highest appreciation and grateful remembrance of the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me during our official connection, the above is submitted, and

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LANG,

Adjutant-General.

CHATTAHOCHEE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1888.

*To His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Governor of Florida, and
Chairman of the Board of Public Institutions :*

DEAR SIR: I transmit herewith for your consideration my biennial report of the operations of the Florida Insane Asylum, for the years 1887 and 1888. The number of patients remaining in the asylum on the first day of January, 1887, was 192, of which 55 were white males, 65 white females, 38 colored males, and 34 colored females. The number of new admissions for the ensuing two years were 185, of which 61 were white males, 47 white females, 51 colored males, and 26 colored females. Re-admissions, 5 white males, 5 white females, 1 colored male, and 2 colored females—a total of 13.

In 1887 the deaths were 34, of which 7 were white males, 9 white females, 9 colored males, and 9 colored females—about 10 per cent. of those treated, and an increase over 1886 of 1 per cent.

In 1888 the deaths were 27, of which 12 were white males, 6 white females, 9 colored males, and — colored females—about 8 per cent; a decrease over 1887 of 3 per cent.

Causes of death during the two years 1887 and 1888:

Consumption, white males, 2; exhaustion and acute mania, colored male, 1; apoplexy, colored male, 1; epilepsy, white males, 3, white females, 2, colored male, 1, colored female, 1; hepatitis, white females, 2; bilious dysentery, white male, 1, white females, 2; chronic diarrhœa, white males, 4, white female, 1, colored females, 3; pneumonia, white male, 1, colored male 1, colored female, 1; congestion of the bowels, colored males, 2, colored female 1; organic disease of the heart, white male, 1; congestive fever, white male, 1, white female, 1, colored male, 1; paresis, colored male, 1; typhoid fever, white males, 2, colored female, 1; ulceration of throat, colored female, 1; congestion, white female, 1, colored male, 1; capillary bronchitis, white female, 1; inflammation of bowels, colored males, 2; injuries of the head, colored male, 1; inanition, white males, 2, white females, 2, colored male, 1, colored female, 1; heart disease, white males, 2; intermittent fever, white female, 1; dropsy, white female, 1; paralysis, colored male, 1; old age, colored male, 1; bilious remittent fever, white female, 1; effects of sun stroke, colored male, 1; paralysis of the brain, colored male, 1; pluralysis, colored male, 1—totals, white males, 19, white females, 15, colored males, 18, colored females, 9.

There were discharged during the year 1887, 14 white males, 12 white females, 11 colored males and 3 colored females; a total of 40—about 20 per cent. of those treated. Daily average treated, 199.

There were discharged in the year 1888, 18 white males, 12 white females, 9 colored males, 5 colored females; a total of 44—about 16 per cent. of those treated. Daily average treated, 294; leaving under treatment at this date 236, of which 6 are pay patients and 230 are indigent.

Of those received in 1887, 27 were white males, 23 white females, 31 colored males and 9 colored females—50 whites, 40 colored; total, 90.

Of those received in 1888, 34 were white males, 24 white females, 20 colored males, 17 colored females—58 whites, 37 colored; 95 total for 1888. Total whites received in two years, 108; total colored received in two years, 77; an increase over 1885 and 1886 of 34 per cent. Number of escapes for the two years were 2 white males, 1 colored male and 1 colored female; a total of 4.

Patients were received from counties as follows:

Alachua, 2 white males; 4 white females; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 9.

Bradford, 3 white males; 3 white females; 1 colored female; total, 7.

Brevard, 2 white males; total, 2.

Columbia, 1 white male; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 4.

Calhoun, 3 white males; 1 colored male; 1 colored female; total, 5.

Citrus, 1 white male; total, 1.

Clay, 1 white male; total, 1.

DeSoto, 2 white females; total, 2.

Duval, 7 white males; 5 white females; 7 colored males; 3 colored females; total, 22.

Escambia, 2 white males; 4 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 7.

Franklin, 3 white males, 1 white female; 1 colored female; total, 5.

Gadsden, 1 white male; 2 colored males; 2 colored females; total, 5.

Hamilton, 1 white male, 1 colored male; total, 2.

Hillsborough, 3 white males; 4 white females; 1 colored male: total, 8.

Hernando, 1 colored female; total, 1.

Holmes, 1 white male; total, 1.

Jackson, 1 colored female; total, 1.

Jeffereon, 1 white female; 4 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 6.

Liberty, 3 white males; 2 white females; 2 colored males; total, 7.

Leon, 4 white males; 1 white female; 8 colored males; 4 colored females; total, 17.

Lake, 1 white male; 1 white female; total, 2.

Monroe, 2 white males; 1 white female; 3 colored males; total, 6.

Marion, 2 white males; 3 white females; 2 colored females; total, 7.

Madison, 3 white females; 2 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 6.

Nassau, 1 colored male; total, 1.

Osceola, 3 white males; 1 white female; 2 colored females; total, 6.

Orange, 3 white males; 5 white females; 3 colored males; 1 colored female; total, 12.

Polk, 3 white males; 1 colored male; total, 4.

Putnam, 3 white males; 2 white females; 1 colored male; 1 colored female; total, 7.

St. Johns, 2 white males; 2 colored males; total, 4.

Sumter, 1 white female; total, 1.

Suwannee, 1 white male; 1 white female; 4 colored males; total, 6.

Santa Rosa, 1 white female; total, 1.

Taylor, 2 white males; total, 2.

Volusia, 1 white male; 1 white female; total, 2.

Walton, 1 white female; 1 colored female; total, 2.

Washington, 2 white females; total, 2.

Wakulla, 1 white female; total, 1.

Totals, white males, 61; white females, 47; colored males, 51; colored females, 26; grand total, 185.

On examination of the above report it will be seen that while the percentage of deaths of 1887 was one per cent. over 1886, the per cent. of deaths of 1888 was only 8 per cent. of the whole number treated; a decrease over 1887 of 4 per cent. This is, I think, a very good showing, considering that some portions of the State have been visited during the year with yellow fever, and that we are continually receiving patients of an extreme old age and in a low state of health physically, who, in my opinion, could be better treated in a hospital for the sick than for the insane.

It is also gratifying to be able to report a marked increase of the number discharged, about 20 per cent. of those treated. While all of those discharged were not cured, all were able to be sent to their homes, believing, as I did, that they would improve faster at home than at the asylum, in their then mental and physical condition.

During the past two years, as heretofore, since I have had charge of the asylum, we have had an abundance and variety of vegetables raised on the asylum farm and garden, and the provisions furnished by the Board have all been good and ample. The daily ration consists of bacon, fresh beef, furnished by contract twice a week, fish, corned beef, sugar, coffee, tea, wheat, Graham and corn bread, rice, hominy, syrup, butter, crackers and lard. During the winter months we give fresh pork about once a week. This is raised on the farm and does not cost the State anything.

The sick are well provided for in their diet by the matron, who sees to their wants personally.

NEW BUILDINGS AND INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

In my report for the years 1885 and 1886 I recommended to the Board that the white female building be extended to the wall north of the building, covering a space of thirty by sixty-five feet. It is absolutely necessary that this or some other building should be built, and at once, as the white female wards are all overcrowded, and judging from the increased number of patients received in the past two years, about 34 per cent., the increase of patients during the next two years will be so great that we will be obliged to refuse any more of that class, unless an additional building is erected. As it is at present, nearly all of the rooms in the three-story white female building contain two patients, and some three. I have somewhat relieved the overcrowded condition of the white male wards by building seven comfortable rooms in the old dining room of this building, on the first floor. The colored males have ample room for the present, but I think will be overcrowded before the next two years, as there are but 64 rooms in this building, and one room can only accommodate one patient. As will be seen there are now 54 colored male patients in the asylum. At one time last spring every room in this building was occupied. The colored female wards are in the same crowded condition as the white female wards, from one to three patients in a room. I would recommend that this building be raised to two stories, or that a new building be erected for this class of patients and the old building be given to the white females, as they already occupy more than half of the building.

I also recommended in my last report the necessity of building a hospital. Anticipating that the shelter, built of brick and covered with slate, used for a gun and wagon shelter while the present buildings were used as an arsenal, would make a good hospital by putting another story to it. I built outside of the inclosure, with little expense to the State, a barn 26 by 40 feet, with ample room for the stock, and shelters for the wagons. I hope the next Legislature will appropriate a sufficient sum to build this hospital and the other buildings mentioned. A hospital is an absolute necessity for the welfare and comfort of the sick patients. The foundation of this shed is solid, and the area large enough to build four wards in the second story, one for each color and sex. The lower floor could be used as store rooms, kitchen and dining rooms. It would be of very great benefit to the sick and would save the physician a vast amount of unnecessary trouble and work; visiting now, as he has to do, the different wards of each building.

The fence enclosing the yard of the colored female department is nearly finished. When completed will insure the

safety of these patients and lessen the means of escape and give them larger grounds.

Under the head of new buildings, I think it advisable to mention the necessity of a building for holding services and also as a place of amusement. The house formerly used as a chapel, was torn down to make room for the new colored male buildings. Since then our only place of worship or amusement has been the small office attached to the Superintendent's house. Most of the time services have been held in the open air, in the yard set apart for the white male patients. A house for both purposes could be built at a small cost, as most of the work would be done by the male patients. It could be used not only as a chapel, but as a library and amusement hall. I doubt if there is an asylum in the United States, except this, in which some building is not provided for the purposes above mentioned. Dr. Boyce, of the Alabama Asylum, from whom I quoted in my last report, and whom I consider good authority, says, in advocating diversion as a remedial agent in the treatment of the insane, "there is scarcely an evening after tea that there is not a gathering of the patients for social enjoyment of some kind, dances, games, theatrical exhibitions, and other amusements to afford them diversion."

Dr. Hare, of the Milwaukee Asylum, says in his report, "we have two dances each week, the music being furnished by the attendants." The accompanying letter, from the Rev. Dr. W. H. Carter, upon this subject, who has held the position of Chaplain of the asylum for the past eight years, is worthy of consideration.

As yet there are no separate buildings or accommodations for the pay or convalescent patients. While the amount charged pay patients for board, is small (\$12.50) per month, they should I think, have separate apartments, or at least be placed with the convalescent patients, and separate buildings and dining rooms provided for them :

Capt. A. Moseley,

DEAR SIR: In place of making a formal report to the Board I would rather suggest to you some things which seem to me to be very desirable. There is great need of a chapel, or some room set apart for divine worship; out-door services are not always possible, nor do they have as great influence as when the surroundings are appropriate. I have been much pleased with the good conduct and attention of the patients at the services which I have held now for so many years; they seem always pleased at my coming and anxious to have my visits as frequent as possible. During these visits I have often wished that more amusements could be provided. I would suggest a bow-

ling alley; it need not be expensive, flooring, nailed together and set up edgeways could be planed off so as to do as a substitute for something better. A billiard table would not be amiss in affording relief from the monotony of the daily life, and I do not think it inconsistent to speak of three things almost in connection with divine service, for with such people the occupation of the mind by means of amusements, is a duty rather than a pastime, and I do not know that I go outside of my limits, when I say that every help possible should be given to your efforts to induce the able-bodied patients to employ themselves in some occupation, even if it were necessary to pay them something for their labor; occupation of the mind and exercise are better than medicine. And could not some room be provided for a hospital thereby benefiting the sick and saving valuable time of the nurses? You must permit me to thank you and your family for the generous hospitality which has never varied in entertaining me during my frequent visits. I have always felt that it was not right you should bear the expense of providing for those, who, like myself, have visited the asylum in some sort of official capacity. W. H. CARTER.

WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water is still inadequate for the use of the Asylum, but workmen are now putting up a tank and wind-mill on the tower of the white male building, a well to furnish the water having been dug under the tower. When this work is completed it is to be hoped that we will have sufficient water for all purposes. I would suggest to the Board to have erected inside of the grounds, or adjacent thereto, a laundry, where all the washing can be done. It would not only be a great saving to the State, but would also give light employment to a large number of patients.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients usefully employed has steadily increased during the past two years. Both sexes, white and colored, have been engaged as much as possible in light work. A large number of the males have worked in the field and garden, making and housing, at little expense to the State, an ample crop of corn, fodder, hay, potatoes and sugar-cane. The garden has been cultivated exclusively by them. They have also kept the grounds in the Asylum, and the roads leading to it, in perfect order. The females, too, have been employed in making quilts and comforts, sheets, pillow cases, bed ticks, and nearly all of the coarser articles of underwear for themselves. Quite a number of the white females, through choice, are employed knitting and making lace and other little articles of fancy work. My experience satisfies me that the patients are

more contented, and a larger per cent. of them are cured, when usefully employed during their confinement in an Asylum.

Dr. Hare, Superintendent of the Milwaukee Asylum, says in his report of 1885 and 1886, that the per cent. of recoveries has been the highest, and the death rate lowest, in the history of that institution. He attributes the results mainly to the "abolishment of mechanical restraint, and the regular occupation of body and mind with labor, which overtaxes neither, but which yields to the excited or diseased brain and the exhausted nerve energy, sweet and refreshing sleep, which is the best road to quiet content, if not to absolute cure." He says, further: "We have been able to compass this better than ever before through the acquisition of the farm, which has furnished occupation to all male patients able to work. Roads have been worked, woods cleared, in addition to the planting, raising and harvesting the products of the farm, with the aid of but one farmer, one gardner, and the teamsters." We have accomplished all of these results with the aid of one teamster when not engaged in hauling, one attendant, and the help of one extra laborer, to assist in plowing, at an extra cost of \$45.00.

As net per cent. of recoveries for the past two years is greater and the death rate less than in the previous two years, or at any time since the asylum was founded, I must conclude, as Dr. Hare does, that it is to be attributed in a great measure to the abolishment of mechanical restraint and the employment of the patients. The tendency of late in the treatment of the insane in the best and most successful asylums has been to allow the patients a greater degree of liberty and freedom than in former years. While I am still an advocate of the abolishment of mechanical restraint, I find that under our system of treatment: That is, not confining them to their rooms or wards, but allowing them the liberty of the yard, it is necessary at times to use the muff or camisole on some of the most violent patients; which I think preferable to confining them to their rooms. With a sufficient number of attendants I believe all mechanical restraints could be abolished. In a great number of asylums the out-door system of treatment is the exception to the rule. With us all patients are not only allowed, but are required, to leave their rooms in the morning upon rising, and are not allowed to occupy the rooms during the day unless they are sick. The yards for the white male and white female patients are about two acres in extent each. The yards for the colored male and female patients are nearly as large.

I believe in the greatest liberty of personal freedom compatible with the safety of the patient, and my experience goes

to prove that we had fewer escapes from those who were allowed permits to go outside of the yards than from those confined continually inside of the enclosure. The last report of the Scotch Commissioners shows that the number of escapes from asylums where limited liberty is not allowed are three-fold, as compared with those in asylums where large freedom is allowed, but in which this unrestricted liberty is not practiced. I do not wish to be understood as advocating a loose system of allowing any and all patients paroles outside of the yard and without attendants. There is no question that a greater degree of freedom than was allowed in former years is beneficial to the patients. The Superintendent and his assistants, certainly ought to be advised with their daily intercourse with the patients as to who should be allowed this privilege. I will admit that there is danger that too much freedom may be allowed in this respect. I am decidedly opposed, however, to confinement or the use of any mechanical restraint except in extreme cases.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our open fields on the river, containing 40 acres, and about 5 acres near the asylum buildings, were planted last spring in corn and oats. A part of the river field planted to oats was overflowed by a rise in the river, but was afterwards planted in corn. From these fields we gathered 671 bushels of corn, 80 bushels of oats, 9,318 pounds of fodder and about 3,000 pounds of hay and clover. From 4 acres of land adjoining the asylum we raised a large crop of Irish potatoes. It was later in the year planted in sweet potatoes, from which we gathered nearly 400 bushels of eating potatoes, besides several hundred bushels of slips, which were fed to the stock. We also planted 1 acre in cane, 2 acres in watermelons, and had an abundance of vegetables the entire year. We have now plenty of cabbage, potatoes and turnips to last until the spring crop comes on.

ATTENDANTS:

Most of the attendants now employed in the asylum have been with me four years, and it is a pleasure to me, and I think it but just to speak of their uniform kindness to the patients under their charge. In the past two years I have had occasion to discharge two attendants only, for what I considered unkind treatment to patients. While the treatment was not brutal it was of such a character that I thought needed correction, and I therefore discharged them.

Before closing this report I think it my duty to report the birth of a white female infant in this asylum. The mother was brought from one of the Southern counties and arrived here on the 21st day of May, 1888. She informed me upon her arrival that she was *enciente*, and upon an examination by the

physician in charge, found that her statement was correct. The child was born on the 2d day of December, 1888. This patient was only slightly affected with epilepsy, and as her condition was known it would have been much better for her to have remained at home, at least until after the birth of the child.

My thanks are due to your Excellency and to each member of your Honorable Board for your cordial support in the past in my efforts to discharge the very responsible and arduous duties of my office. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. MOSELEY,
Superintendent.