

# Oregon State Institutions

Nine state institutions, aside from the capitol building and the supreme court building, which are a part and yet not a part of the great industrial and institutional family of the city of Salem, are situated upon the immediate outskirts of the city which provide homes, treatment and instruction to approximately 3000 inmates, patients and students, provide employment to nearly 600 officers and employes and carry an aggregate monthly payroll of about \$25,000, or nearly \$300,000 per year.

Attached to these institutions are approximately 6000 acres of the best agricultural lands in the Willamette valley and these are cultivated and developed to the highest degree of productivity by the inmates and employes of the institutions, and the products on some of these big farms not only provide all of the vegetables and fruits that are required for their maintenance but contribute largely to the needs of other state institutions.

The combined farm, garden and dairy products of all of these institutions, with the exception of the blind school, tubercular institute and industrial school for girls, which are not in position to cultivate their own crops, for the year 1914, up to September 30, totaled a value of \$215,403.12, the principal item of which is credited to the state hospital for the insane, the largest institution, which alone realized products from the farm garden and dairy aggregating a market value of \$133,726.51. Of this amount \$5,916.15 was sold out to other institutions. That of the state penitentiary totaled a value of over \$24,000 for the report year and this institution produces all of the pork that is consumed by its inmates and employes and, to date, there are approximately 400 hogs, young and old, on hand.

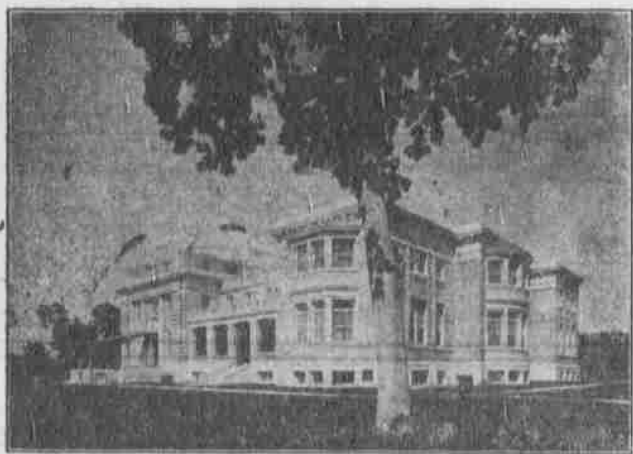
Of the insane asylum's total value of products for the past year there was a total of 16,930 dozens of eggs of the market value of \$3,955.75; four hogs were slaughtered and consumed which weighed 875 pounds and were of the value of \$84.05; 602 ducks, weighing 219 pounds, were killed and eaten, valued at \$508.43, and 141,301 gallons of milk were produced and consumed of the market value of \$29,860.30. The total value of all farm, garden and dairy products produced by several of the local state institutions follows:

Insane asylum, main bldg.	\$133,726.51
Insane asylum, branch	10,532.07
Feeble-minded institute	21,909.34
Boys' industrial school	18,225.70
Deaf mute school	7,227.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$215,403.12</b>

## OREGON STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, Superintendent.

The law providing for the construction of the Oregon State Insane Asylum was enacted by the Legislature in 1880. Prior to the completion of this institution in 1883, the unfortunate inmates of the State were cared for in Portland by Dr. Hawthorne, under contract with the State. In October of 1883 there were removed from the Hawthorne asylum to the new institution 268 men and 102 women, making a total of 370 patients. The number of patients increased until January 25, 1913, the population was 1,735; on this date 356 patients were removed to the Eastern Oregon Hospital.



NW RECEIVING WARD, OREGON STATE HOSPITAL, SALEM.

On March 28, 1913, the population was 1,416. During the last two years 1,317 patients were received and treated. Over 40 per cent of these were cured and sent home. An important part of their treatment is industry in every line. The institution has 1,400 acres of land, which produced during the last two years products worth \$119,394.37. Seven new buildings are under construction, and many more improvements. The farm is being supplied with much modern machinery and the low per capita cost is possible because of the excellent physical plant. During the present biennial period the per capita cost of maintaining the



VIEW OF PORTION OF BUILDINGS, COTTAGE FARM, OREGON STATE HOSPITAL, SALEM.

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OREGON STATE HOSPITAL, SALEM.

institution will be \$14 per month, including all payrolls, clothing, food, bedding, medicines, dentistry, surgery, etc.

The equipment for treatment in the new Receiving Hospital, which was opened in the fall of 1912, is second to none. All new patients are treated there. There are 215 names on the payroll, which averages about \$9,700 monthly.

## EASTERN OREGON STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Wilson D. McNary, Superintendent.

The Eastern Oregon State Hospital had its origin in an initiative measure adopted by the people of the State in November, 1910, providing for the establishment of a State hospital east of the Cascade Mountains and appropriating \$200,000 towards the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings. The Legislature of 1911 appropriated \$315,000 additional for the erection and furnishing of the buildings and for other equipment. A tract of land comprising about 430 acres situated a mile and a half east of Prineville, in Wasco County, was selected and hospital buildings, modern in every respect and capable of accommodating about 400 patients, were completed and accepted by the Board of Trustees January 1, 1913.

The object of this institution is to care for the insane from the counties comprising what is known as Eastern Oregon, namely: Baker, Crook, Grant, Gilliam, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Union, Umatilla, Wallowa and Wheeler, and on January 25, 1913, 225 patients committed to the Oregon State Insane Asylum from these counties were transferred from Salem. On April 8, 1913, the number of patients had increased to 333.

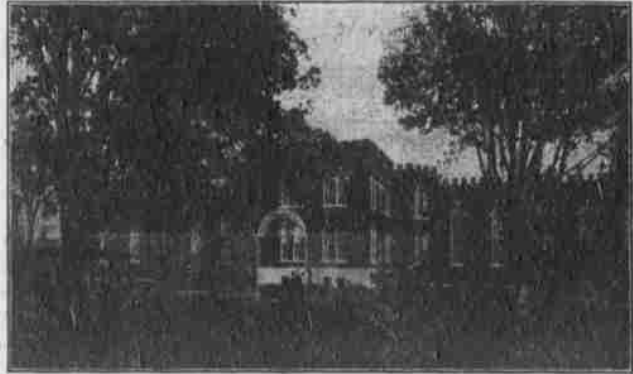
The Legislative session of 1913 provided liberally for the maintenance of the institution, for the construction of out-buildings and the improvement of the

grounds and lands. Much of the labor involved will be done by patients of the institution, who find such employment both agreeable and beneficial. There are in all about 50 employes, with a monthly payroll of approximately \$2,700.

## OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY.

B. K. Lawson, Warden.

The Legislative act establishing a penitentiary for the Territory of Oregon was passed in 1851. The penitentiary was built in Portland. In 1866 the penitentiary was moved to its present site at Salem. The average prison population for 1911 and 1912 was 437.



OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY.

There are 39 employes, including a deputy warden, guards and others. The approximate monthly payroll is \$2,600.

## OREGON STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Will S. Hale, Superintendent.

The Oregon State Training School was established in 1891, being opened in November of that year, for the confinement, discipline, education, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders. Boys are sentenced to the care of the school until they are 21 years old, but, on the discretion of the Board of Control, a boy may be paroled, after one year, as a reward for good behavior.

The school is located about four miles southeast of Salem, on a farm of 500 acres, of which about half is under cultivation. The farm supplies all the vegetables, fruits, milk and butter and a large share of the meat for the use of the table, besides furnishing food for the stock, chickens, etc. All the work on the farm is done by the boys under the supervision of the farm manager. Also the boys make all their own clothes and shoes, and do all the cooking and laundry.



OREGON STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

ing for the school, under the supervision of the officers. They attend school for one-half day and work at their trade the other half. The school is run in harmony with the public schools, the same text-books and studies being used. The school has a large gymnasium and two ball grounds; the play side of the boy's life being considered along with the educational and industrial.

Besides the Superintendent, there are 16 employes, also two chaplains and a physician who do not reside at the institution. The monthly payroll averages \$1,100.

## OREGON STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Dr. G. C. Bellinger, Superintendent.

The Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital was established by an act of the Legislative assembly of 1909. Its purposes are to provide treatment of tubercular patients; to act as an educational institution, where patients are taught the fundamental rules of right living and how to avoid spreading the disease among others; to segregate those in the advanced stage of the disease, thus eliminating the danger of infecting their families and others; to provide a home for those tubercular patients who are unable to secure a home or proper care elsewhere.

Located about five miles southeast of Salem, the hospital occupies a splendid



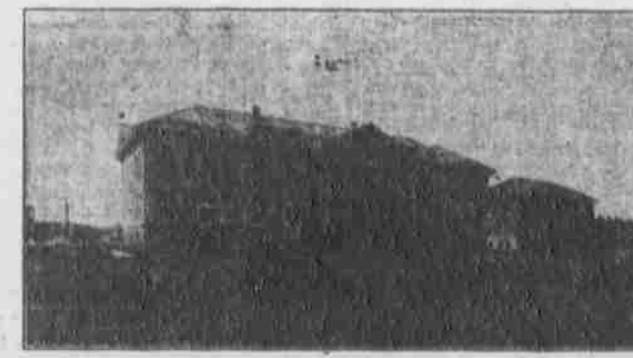
OREGON STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

site nesting against the timbered foothills. The grounds cover 149 acres, of which 95 are in cultivation. All the fresh vegetables, fruit and berries for the hospital, and feed for the stock, are grown. The buildings consist of a four-story brick structure, which is used as an administration building and infirmary, and of others constructed on the pavilion plan, being essentially sleeping porches. The monthly payroll approximates \$800.

## OREGON STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

E. S. Tillighast, Superintendent.

This institution was established in 1870 in connection with the School for Blind, but later the two were separated. Its object is purely educational. Its peculiar function is to afford the necessary, modern, centralized facilities for ed-



OREGON STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

ucating the deaf, giving them as far as possible and to a remarkable degree a command of written language, ability to speak and to read speech from the

movement of the lips, and sufficient practical industrial training to fit them to be independent, self-supporting, helpful citizens. It is free for the same reasons the public schools are free. Trained teachers and the most modern methods are employed. The literary work covers all grades from the most elementary to first year high school. Great emphasis is placed upon vocational training. Printing, carpentry and woodworking, farm and garden work and the care of poultry, cooking, laundering, fancy sewing and dressmaking, and household work are taught. A physician is called whenever required, and the pupils' general health, eyes and teeth are carefully looked after. Approximately 100 pupils were enrolled in 1913.

The school is located on the Oregon Electric Railway. The grounds and farm of 52 acres adjoin the city limits of Salem on the north. The principal buildings are of brick, with ample provisions for safety, and proper light, ventilation and sanitation.

The Superintendent is assisted by a matron, and a staff of eight literary teachers, two of whom also teach in the industrial department, three special teachers in the industrial department, and three supervisors having care of the children out of school. Ten employes are required in the domestic department, kitchen, laundry and engine room, and on the farm. During the school term the monthly payroll is approximately \$1,280.

## STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Dr. J. H. Thompson, Superintendent.

The State Institution for Feeble-Minded was established by an act of the Legislature of 1907, and was formally opened in November, 1908, when 38 feeble-minded persons were admitted. The object of the institution is three-fold. First, training of the most practical nature that will make a feeble-minded youth



STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

useful to himself and hopeful to others; second, such care and attention as a home would give; third, custody for the idiotic and epileptic. The average number of inmates is 100, but as soon as a new dormitory is completed, 100 more applicants will be admitted. The average number of employes is 41. The average monthly payroll is \$1,761. The institution is located on a farm of about 700 acres, of which 360 acres are under cultivation, about three miles southeast of Salem.

## OREGON STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

E. T. Moores, Superintendent.

The Oregon State School for the Blind, located in Salem, was established in 1876. The school has been provided with beautiful grounds, convenient buildings and suitable apparatus for the instruction of the blind. Its advantages are free to all the blind youth of the State, and those whose sight is so defective that they cannot receive an education in the public schools. The aim and purpose of the school, in addition to furnishing a general education, is to train the pupils



OREGON STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

in some useful occupation which will enable them to assist in making a living for themselves. The school carries on five distinct lines of education, namely: Literary, musical, industrial, physical and moral instruction. The industrial includes sewing, knitting, chair caning, harness making, basketry, piano tuning, typewriting, weaving and loom.

Besides the Superintendent, the school employs a matron, four instructors, and eight other employes. The average monthly payroll, \$400. Number of pupils enrolled, 34.

## OREGON SOLDIERS' HOME.

W. W. Elder, Commandant.

The Oregon Soldiers' Home, located one mile west of Roseburg, was erected by an act of the Legislature enacted in 1895 to provide a home for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in any of the wars in which the United States engaged, or who served in the Indian wars of Oregon, Washington or Idaho, and who are unable to earn a living and who have no adequate means of support. It has 40 acres of land, of which 30 acres are utilized for farm and garden.

The average number of inmates on the rolls during 1912 was 181; average number present, 145; average annual cost per capita, \$196.23; average number of employes, including officers, 20; average monthly payroll, \$748.57.

## OREGON STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mrs. E. N. Hopkins, Matron.

This institution was created by an act passed at the 1913 Legislative session. An appropriation of \$25,000 annually for the years 1913 and 1914 was made for the purchase of grounds and buildings and maintenance. The school will be for the detention of delinquent girls between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and is to be conducted in such a manner as will give, preferably, an industrial education to the inmates, and promote their moral, mental and physical welfare. While the institution is under the control of the State Board of Control, the advisory board consisting of three women of the State, is appointed by the Governor. The members of his board are Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, Portland; Aristene N. Felts, Portland, and Lotta C. Smith, Salem. The school has been opened in temporary quarters in the old Polytechnic building on the grounds of the Oregon State School for the Deaf.

## Christmas Sermon In Words of One Syllable.

An innovation in sermons was the one delivered by the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, M. A., D. D., vicar of Holy Trinity church, Waukesha, England, on the birth of Christ. This sermon is entirely in words of one syllable.

HE speaks the mind of God who tells us and would have us know what God thinks, for if it were not for him we could not know at all. "God did so love the world that he gave his own, one Son, to be born at this time for us, to the end that all who trust in him should not die, but have the life which lasts for aye." He came and "dwelt with us" on earth that men might see with their own eyes at least one pure life, lived free from sin. He was made "flesh of our flesh" and "bone of our bone." "God with us" in truth, but man no less, true man and true God—a child like one of our own. That is the strange thing, so deep that no man, wise as he may be, can quite take it in. He was to be "God with us," but at the same time "a worm and no man"—less than a man in the grief and pain and scorn which he bore.

The texts take our thoughts back to the birth of this day. It is a birthday for the whole world to keep. All men can say: "To us this child is born; to us God gave his son of his love. I have my share in it." And no we are all glad of heart and make our church gay with plants and flowers and sing our hymns of joy and keep the feast with gifts and good fare. It is the birth day of all our hopes. Now, it was good news of great joy that the host from on high brought to the herds who kept watch on their sheep in the fields. And it is still so. For us, as much as for them, was born in that small town one strong to save, "Which is Christ the Lord."

It is old news now, and I fear it falls on our dull, cold hearts like some old tale of long past time which has lost its charm. Oh, let us not shut our ears to it as some of those first men did! When he came to his own his own would not take him in. They said, "There is no room for him here"—no room in the inn when he came to it. It was not in the inn, you must know, like one of ours, but a more lone court where those on the road might rest—"Inn" they call it in the east.

Does it not seem to us a sad and a strange sight that a young babe should be shut out in the cold night—God in want of house room? A poor place, at best, as rude and rough as we can well think, and such as it was, quite full with the crowd who had come first. The host of the inn sends them off. He tells them there is a cave at the back of the inn where the beasts are kept; they may find rest there, if they will. That cave, where the birth of all time took place, is still shown in the rock. A great church built there marks the spot. Then, poor, mean and cold, it was the best place he could find to lay his head.

"The fox has his hole and the bird of the air her nest, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." So, in that cave in the rock, the stall of the ox and the ass, in the crib out of which they ate their hay, the newborn babe was laid. Just think what all this means—God made flesh, God born as man in this world of ours, that he might find a way to bring back man to God! He hid his might, and men hid their face from him. None but the herds who kept their sheep saw or knew of it till they fell to the ground in a great blaze of light, and a host of bright ones in the sky sang such a song as no choir on earth has sung, which gave praise to God on high, "and on earth peace, good will to men." Those herds had faith to go and seek the child of whom they were told. They found him in the crib, and they saw more than their eyes could see. They knew that in that weak child was the power of God to save. And so these good men, when they had bowed down, went back to their flock, struck with awe, and "gave praise to God for all they had heard and seen."

Shall we do less? Shall we not, too, go home and give thanks on our part, with joy for what we have heard? And in all our joy let us find room for the one guest who should not be left out—room in our hearts for him whose word is life.

## THE BLAZING YULE LOG.

It Holds Precedence Over the Christmas Tree in England.

The Christmas tree was rarely seen in England until made popular by the German husband of Queen Victoria, and, while it is universal there at the present time, it is the Yule log and the mistletoe that hold the center of attraction. Long before England became a Christian country the Yule log was burned in honor of a pagan deity at the winter solstice, and the infectious spirit of cheer and good will which prevailed at that time survived when Christianity spread abroad. The festivities in England begin with the lighting of the Yule log on Christmas eve. In many parts of the country the whole family, including very young, gather about the hearth and "beguile the long evening with rural games, legendary jokes and oft told Christmas tales." One of the oldest customs observed in England is the singing of Christmas carols from house to house by Christmas carolers. Some of the carols sung today are at least 400 years old.

## Christmas Balls.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day Their old, familiar carols play And, wild and sweet, The words repeat Of peace on earth, good will to men.—Langfellow.

## Instead of a Christmas Tree.

One family who were over the stock for having a tree decided last Christmas that they could not have a tree. The children were disappointed and feared a stupid day.

An ingenious sister solved the problem of gift giving in a somewhat novel way. She asked all the members of the family to wrap their gifts for each other into neat packages, direct them plainly and leave them in the library on Christmas eve.

No one was told what was to be done with the packages, and each member was sworn to secrecy, so that she did not know that the others' presents were to go into the library also.

The girl divided them into groups, having one gift for each member of the family included in a given lot. The separate selections were then taken

into different rooms of the house and hidden in such a way that they could not be found without considerable searching.

On Christmas day a small boy of the family dressed in the costume of a Christmas herald of Elizabethan days went through the house every room during the day blowing a trumpet and proclaiming that a Christmas hunt would be held in a certain room.

The family had a merry time until all the gifts were found and opened and enjoyed them in a leisurely way until the next visit of the herald an hour later.

As the family was a large one, the excitement was prolonged well into the evening, and all voted it a much more interesting way of giving presents than to have them all in the morning stockings or hung on the Christmas tree.