

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

NORTH TEXAS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT TERRELL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1888.



AUSTIN
STATE PRINTING OFFICE.
1888.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

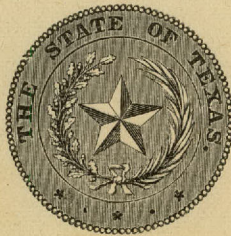
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VIA

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REPORT OF MANAGERS.

To His Excellency L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas:

The Superintendent's report will give your Excellency an account of "all patients received into the Asylum and discharged therefrom, together with a full record of all the operations of the Institution, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations concerning the management and operations of the Asylum as he may have deemed important."

It but remains for the management to call attention to some needs of the Institution, deemed absolutely necessary to its best well-being and efficiency, the cost of which will be inconsiderable compared with their importance.

Before doing so, however, another matter may be mentioned. In the appropriations for the years 1887-8, to meet the running expenses of the Institution, a considerable

DEFICIT

will occur, causing no little inconvenience to the management during the last quarter of this last fiscal year. A word of explanation: In the two previous years, when the inmates did not number but little over one-half what they have been the present two years, the appropriation for groceries, fuel, gas, and water, there were appropriated \$40,000; whereas, for the last two years, with the Hospital running most of its time at its full capacity, the appropriation for the same purpose was \$30,000 per annum, or \$20,000 less than for the previous two years. Besides, near \$3000 have been necessary to meet extraordinary expenditures incurred to keep up our water supply. So it is not at all surprising that this deficit should occur. It may not be improper to mention, in regard to this appropriation, there would seem to be little doubt, from information deemed entirely reliable, that the reduction was accidental and occurred most likely as a clerical error in transcribing the bill. It is believed that the Legislature intended \$40,000 instead of \$30,000. It was so printed in the engrossed bill, and no one recollects its reduction.

It is not credible, not to say reasonable, to suppose that it was the purpose to reduce the appropriation from what it was the two previous years by \$10,000 per annum, when it was known that the population was all the time increasing. It is true, to be sure, that much of the two previous years' appropriation remained unexpended—the estimate having been made for a full house, when, for most of the two years, the Hospital was not filled. It will be understood, therefore, that the deficit was inevitable.

The Steward's estimate for current expenses during the next two fiscal years, and some incidental expenditures, will be found in the proper place of this report. In addition to these, it is desired to call attention to the following:

Excavation in basement.....	\$ 250 00
Concrete in basement.....	2300 00
145,000 feet flooring.....	3625 00
Laying floors.....	980 00
Repairs and painting roof.....	500 00

Enlarging kitchen.....	\$500 00
Enlarging laundry.....	500 00
Milk house.....	350 00
Dead house.....	150 00
Extension of main drainage.....	3500 00
Rebuilding fence around building.....	350 00
Fence and sheds for airing courts.....	1500 00
Repainting wood work on building.....	350 00

As explanatory of the above recommendations: The floors were common pine, not Asylum floors, at first. They were protested against, although in the original plans and specifications, and only submitted to upon the representation that the appropriation did not admit of substituting in their stead what is known as Asylum floors, of hard wood. It is not surprising that they are already in decay, when it is remembered they have to be wetted every day, sometimes oftener, to secure necessary cleanliness. That in basement is entirely rotten, having to be patched almost daily. That on the three upper floors is fast decaying and will soon have to be replaced. In the wings now under construction, Asylum floors of hard wood are provided for in the plans and specifications. When these additions are completed the most opportune time for laying these floors in the old building will occur that perhaps will ever come up in the history of the Institution. When completed, being of the same capacity, the patients can be pushed back in the new and the floors laid in the old before greatly needed for occupancy.

The second item, repairs and painting roof, needs no other explanation than that it is necessary for the preservation of the building.

As to enlarging the kitchen and laundry, the third and fourth items, it is only necessary to say they are rather small now for the present household, and will be wholly inadequate when doubled.

In regard to the fifth item, the milk house, it is believed to be necessary.

In regard to the sixth item, a dead house, how indispensable that is—and the cost is little—will be understood when it is stated that the bath rooms on each side of the house are used for this purpose, and that necropsis are made in this Institution in all cases in which the remains are not claimed.

The extension of the main drainage, the seventh and rather a large item, is deemed absolutely necessary in a sanitary point of view, than which nothing can be more important to an hospital. At present the sewage is emptied into a creek, which, during most of the year, is a dry ravine, about 200 yards from the building, where it remains during summer and fall, especially to decompose and breed pestilence. Much of the sickness during the past year had its origin here. It is proposed to extend the main down this creek 3000 feet, far enough, it is believed, for the building to be free from contamination.

As for rebuilding fence around building, the eighth item, this was necessitated by the extension of the wings.

As for airing courts, ninth item, they are much needed.

As for repainting wood work on building, tenth item, like second, this is necessary for preservation of building.

J. S. GRINNAN,
JOHN S. GRIFFITH,
S. A. SHORTRIDGE,
J. H. MUCKLEROY,
H. T. NASH.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To His Excellency L. S. Ross, Governor of Texas:

Fourth Annual Report of North Texas Hospital for the Insane, as required by law (Revised Statutes, Chapter 1, Article 83), is respectfully submitted.

At the close of the year ending October 31, 1887 (*vide* tabulated summary), there were remaining in the Hospital: males, 188; females, 184; total, 372.

As the house was then filling up, many of these were comparatively recent cases. It resulted that an unusually large per cent of them recovered. Of the 372 cases, 81 have been discharged recovered, 9 improved, 6 unimproved, 21 died—disposing of 117; 255 still on hand. This feature explains the unusually large per cent of recoveries—65 per cent on admissions, 27 per cent on total number treated during the year.

Having room at the beginning of the present hospital year for but 24 inmates, except as made by discharges and deaths, in

THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

the rule to admit only those sufficiently recent to justify the probability of recovery, and those especially dangerous in their several communities or to themselves, being unmanageable outside by ordinary means of restraint, has been adhered to as closely as possible. The rule was occasionally defeated in its operation, and some admitted belonging to neither of these classes. But as it was believed that the greatest good could be accomplished, and the greatest amount of relief extended to those needing it worst by so doing, the greatest prudence and closest discrimination were exercised in adhering to the rule. Hence the unusually large number of recent cases, as compared with similar institutions, admitted during the year, explaining farther the unusual number of recoveries.

The summary shows that there have been admitted during the year, males 137, females 122, total 259, making a grand total in the house during the year of 631. An unusually large—unusually large compared with the population of similar institutions that admit all applications alike, exercising no discrimination between recent and chronic cases—proportion of this grand total was comprised of recent cases, explaining, as already noted, the great number of recoveries. This fact is *emphasized* both because it will be recurred to in enforcing the recommendations hereinafter made for a change of the lunacy laws of the State, and because it is desired to disclaim any superior skill in the treatment, or care in the management, as leading to this result. It may be mentioned in this connection, that while there are numerous exceptions, the rule is most cases of insanity after the lapse of six months, twelve at the farthest, have sinned away their day of grace—passed the stage where recovery is probable—the chances greatly against restoration in all such cases. To illustrate: In one of the best appointed and most skillfully managed northern hospitals for the insane, the report of which happens to lie on the table, and which has been in operation for sixteen years, and in its admissions making no discriminations between curable and incurable cases—which is the same thing as saying, between recent and

chronic cases—the last report shows 21 per cent of recoveries upon the admissions, and 11 per cent upon the total number treated during the year, as contrasted with the results of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, in which 65 per cent of recoveries upon admission, and 27 per cent upon the total number treated. The difference in the results of the two institutions is owing to the difference of the material admitted. In perhaps the most ably conducted hospital in the South (report of 1886, the last at hand), there were 44 per cent of recoveries upon the admissions, and 12 per cent upon the number treated. Owing to the crowded condition of this Institution the Superintendent was compelled to discriminate somewhat, but not so closely as is done in the North Texas Hospital, in favor of recent cases. Besides, the Institution referred to has been in operation for over a quarter of a century, and there has accumulated a great number of incurables, which accounts for the small percentage of recoveries in the total number treated.

Though there has been double the amount of sickness this year over the last, yet the number of

DEATHS.

is 20 less, owing to the condition of those admitted. Though it has not been good this year, it compared favorably with the wretched condition, as to health, of those admitted last year.

Of the 26 deaths occurring this year, 10 died soon after admission; 1 of heart disease eight hours after; 3 of consumption within a month, in fact two of them within two weeks; 3 from exhaustion of mania, and 1 from exhaustion of melancholia, all inside of six weeks; 1 from plumbismo within two weeks.

Of the remaining 26, 7 died of consumption (tuberculosis); 4 from exhaustion of epilepsy; 2 from maniacle exhaustion; and 1 each from septicæmia, gangrene of lungs, brain tumor (neuroglioma), endocarditis and brain softening (ramollissement); 2 from malarial fever; 3 from congestion of the lungs; 1 from cerebritus, and 2 from general debility.

AUTOPSIES,

as heretofore, have been made in all cases in which the remains were not claimed by relatives and taken home for interment, and especially in such as it was believed, either from the history of the case or from the symptoms observed during life, it was probable there would be anything found of interest in the obscure department of the healing art.

There were eleven made in all; but few presented anything of interest, in fact no notice would have been taken of them at all in this report but for the occurrence of one of rare import. As it was believed important in the interest of science to make a record of the facts in this case, four others of minor interest are recorded, as presenting noteworthy features.

*538. Æt. 50; farmer; admitted with acute mania (third attack), June 16, 1888; appearing in good general health; expired nine hours after, while being put to bed. He was excited and resisted being undressed. One attendant being behind holding him, another in front removing his clothing, he suddenly fell back dead—at least, he had ceased to breath when a medical officer reached him a minute or two after.

Autopsy, twelve hours after death, disclosed nothing other than that the heart was immensely dilated, being three times its ordinary size, its walls at-

*Number on register.

tenuated to almost the thinness of paper. There were several small thickened indurated spots on the margin of the tricuspid valve. The gall bladder was entirely filled, distended, in fact, with gall stones. The dura, as was to have been expected, was thickened and congested, as were also the leptomeninges. Cerebro-spinal fluid excessive.

370. *Æt.* 40; laborer; admitted with epileptic insanity October 30, 1887; died in full health June 19, 1888. The seizures were of rare occurrence. There was no symptom of exhaustion. Forty-eight hours before death breathing suddenly became heavy and labored, passed into deep coma, rapidly sunk.

Autopsy, a few hours after death, disclosed lower lobes of both lungs and middle of right hepatized and containing a considerable amount of pus. In right auricle of heart, and extending into ventricle, was a large blood clot, closely adherent to the segment of the tricuspid valve and chordae tendinæ. Left side of heart normal, as were also the other viscera, thoracic and abdominal. Brain appearances those usual in chronic epileptic insanity.

252. *Æt.* 43; farmer's wife; admitted with acute mania May 18, 1887; died of consumption (tuberculosis) October 23, 1888. A most singular creature; instincts and appetences those rather of a lower animal than a human; attempting to eat anything within reach—filth, straw, chips, what not; destructive to bedding and clothing; violent, very noisy. About twenty days prior to death commenced rapidly emaciating.

Autopsy disclosed lungs studded with tubercular deposits and riddled with small vomica and abscesses. Mesenteric glands greatly enlarged and tuberculous, accounting for rapid emaciation. Spleen and liver pale and shrunken. Nothing found in brain unusual in such cases.

59. *Æt.* 53; farmer; admitted November 16, 1885, with chronic mania of twenty years standing; died August 9, 1888. Very feeble on admission, continued so up to within a week of death, when he became dull and stupid, appetite continued good some days later. Third day after first symptoms of illness, complained of soreness in left leg, though there was no redness or swelling in part complained of. Soon there appeared a swelling with slight redness near right elbow, and the day after distinct fluctuation on inner aspect of olecranon process. Opened, about two drachms of a sanious pus escaped. Swelling on left wrist now appeared, with little or no redness, no fluctuation, soft and baggy feel. Heart's action became very weak, respiration labored; died with all the usual physical signs and rational symptoms of septicaemia.

The autopsy disclosed no nidus or source of septic poison. The brain presented usual appearances found in chronic mania—dura thickened, pia congested, cortex easily separable from medullary layer beneath, vessel atheromatous, sulci deep, and convolutions shrunken. Spleen was friable and ready to break down, having little more coherence than a blood clot—perhaps the source of blood poisoning. In jejunum were found about six inches apart in upper portion two invaginations—recent they must have been, as there was no distention, no inflammatory adhesions, no vomiting, no obstruction of the bowels up to within a few hours prior to death. A record is made here of this autopsy only in view of the two curious facts, viz., supervention of septicaemia without discoverable nidus, and dual invagination the existence of which was not suspected prior to death.

379. *Æt.* 28; farmer; admitted with epileptic insanity November 10, 1887; died with apoplexy August 2, 1888. Seizures were slight and of rare occurrence. Suffered all the time from headache, confined to no particular

part of the head. Left eye became affected six months prior to death, and soon became sightless. Some months later the right eye became affected, and doubtless, had he lived a few months longer, would have shared the fate of the left. Cephalalgia grew worse, more particularly in the back of the head. Pain at times intolerable. Morning of his death complained, when an attendant entered his room, of not feeling well. Remained in bed. Soon after was found on the floor unable to rise. Placed in bed, he died in a few minutes without a struggle.

Autopsy three hours after death. Body well nourished as in full health; head symmetrical; neck and face exceedingly livid; veins of scalp distended with dark blood. The calvarium removed—*mirabile dictu!* the whole inner table, soft intertubula structure and much of the outer table had been absorbed, so that in large portions of the skull the thickness was estimated at not more than $\frac{1}{64}$ of an inch. It was diaphanous to light so that a small object could be seen through the temporal, parietal, upper portion of frontal and occipital bones— $\frac{2}{3}$ at least of whole surface. The point of greatest thinness was near the junction of the temporal parietal and frontal sutures of right side. When the soft parts were removed there was found an entire obliteration of the osseous structure, leaving an opening of about six lines in length and two in width. And yet this man in apparently good bodily health! The soft bony tissue having been absorbed, there remained thousands of sharp pointed spicula projecting from the inner side of the outer table.

The meninges removed, the convolutions presented a packed appearance, were ill defined, the sulci could not be outlined.

The brain turned over, resting upon convolutions, there was brought into view the cause of the mischief—a large tumor. So closely connected was it with the parts to which it was adherent it was found impracticable to remove it entire. Its weight was estimated at not less than four ounces. It was the glioma of Wirchow—a tumor found in the central nervous system or in its physiological extension.

(Wirchow, who, as is well known, was the first to separate this from the sarcomas and other tumors found in the central nervous system, regarded it as a connective tissue formation, and as originating in the neuroglia and in its general histological structure conforming to this type of tissue. Fleischl proved most of the cells of the tumor were of nerve origin. Klebs pointed out the various changes these nerve cells undergo in the formation of the tumor cells, and showed that the latter arise not only from the ganglion cells, but from the nerve fibres. Hence, he named the tumor neuroglioma, as indicating more nearly the principal factors in its formation.)

Its interior border rested upon and extended a little forward of the optic chiasm and backwards along the optic tract, covering the anterior perforated space, the corpora albicantia, the right crus cerebri, the anterior two-thirds of the pons and the right trigeminus. It was in most places loosely attached to the several parts and could be removed entire except where it seemed to dip down into and become incorporated with the normal underlying tissue, being so lost in it that it was not easy to see where the one ended and the other began. In fact, submitted to microscopic examination, the neoplastic cells and those of the normal parts in contact were found mutually blended. The tempora-sphenoidal lobe, the supra-marginal convolution, the parietal lobule, and the angular gyrus were all more or less implicated in the heteroplastic process—the tumor having converted much of their normal tissue into its own structure.

There was an abscess in the anterior portion of the third frontal convolution, extending down and back, discharging into right lateral ventricle. In superior frontal convolution of the same lobe was an effusion of blood of the size and shape of an almond, in the midst of a patch a yellow softening, probably the proximate cause of death.

This is regarded a most instructive case. The pathologist, should the eyes of such chance upon these pages, will doubtless complain, and with cause, of lack of details, and wish the case had been more circumstantially and minutely reported. He will find, if not consolation, at least an explanation why it was not done, in recalling the fact that these reports are intended primarily for popular and only secondarily for scientific reading. The average member of the Legislature will find quite enough of detail, it is feared, to excite his disgust.

It is only incidentally such a record can be made the vehicle of scientific information.

How was it that this immense heteroplactic formation, producing a pressure enough to cause the absorption of so large a portion of the bone structure, should yet interfere so little with the functions of the mind—the mental disturbance being rather emotional than intellectual! And more singular still, how was it, that pressing as it did directly upon the sensori-motor tract, it interfered so little with motion and sensation—only affecting the special sense of sight; how was it, in a word, that life could be prolonged under such conditions, and for most of the time, except pain in the head, in tolerable comfort!

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The law makes it the duty of a Superintendent, in his annual report of "the operations of the Hospital to the Governor, to accompany it with such suggestions and recommendations concerning the management and operations of the Asylum as he may deem important."

Than this no more weighty and delicate duty. It would seem that, thrown in daily contact with the insane, familiarized, as he must be, with their wants and needs, and studying the best means and methods of effecting their restoration—when that is possible, and when it is not, of promoting their comfort and highest well-being—he should be able, from his point of vantage, to make suggestions of value to the law-making department of the government. The present incumbent of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane has had some experience in this line of work. It has occupied the most of his time for the last fifteen (15) years.

He has visited most of the leading hospitals for the insane of this country, and acquainted himself with their appointments and methods.

In connecting himself with the North Texas Hospital, it was his ambition to build up an Institution that would reflect credit upon the State, be an honor to himself, and prove a blessing to this unfortunate class. To what extent he has realized his aspirations does not import in this connection. Suffice it, that what has been accomplished in the past thirty-nine months of its history will compare favorably with the most successfully managed Institution of the kind in this country or Europe.

With a capacity for 400 inmates, there have been treated (V. Table M.) 1062 cases, with the following results: Restored, 455; improved, 47; unimproved, 23; not insane, 2. These results are not a little creditable. They have been accomplished under great disadvantages. The statement of a few plain facts will place the matter in proper relief. The house, newly opened,

has been filled all the time with a great number of excited inmates. For the first two years of its history, not being filled to its full capacity, the attempt was made to get along with three attendants to the ward. To be sure, it was known that even then it would be attended with great inconvenience, extra trouble and labor. As the house filled up it was found impracticable to do justice to the patients in so excited a household with this number of attendants, one of them being required in the dining room, leaving but two for ward work and to give attention to fifty or more patients, most of them more or less excited. The matter of additional help was urged upon the attention of the last Legislature.

Only about half enough was asked for, and even that, owing, it is believed, to the hurry in which the matter was passed over in the closing scenes of the session, was not granted.

It goes without statement, being obvious to all, that it is poor economy to build hospitals for the care and cure of the insane, to spend large sums in their maintenance, and to fail to supply them with the proper kind and amount of service to secure the best results, in order to save a few dollars.

A few incidents connected with the conduct of the Hospital, for the last year more particularly, will illustrate: In the thing of

RESTRAINT, MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL,

one about as bad as the other—neither to be thought of in a properly organized, well conducted hospital for the insane. All authorities upon the management of the insane condemn both. The committee of lunacy of the Board of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, third report, 1885, says: "In the reports before us there is abundant evidence that increased attention has been given to the selection and training of those employed to care for the insane, and that the use of mechanical restraint is much reduced. It might be stated that as the quality of personal attendance improves the record will show a diminished amount of mechanical restraint, so that the latter may be regarded as in some degree a gauge or measure of the former."

"Not a line has been written in defence of its use, or advocating mechanical restraint as a humane measure. It is probable the American practice and views will soon be in accord with the examples set by Scotch and English Superintendents in their admirable administration in which all restraint is discarded. It has been abolished in twelve Asylums in the United States, and in a larger number it is so seldom resorted to that it has fallen practically into disuse."

Dr. Peter Bryce, the experienced and accomplished Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of Alabama, in his report of 1885-6, refers to the "marked improvement in his Asylum following the total abolition of mechanical restraint. There is less noise and violence, and a better relation maintained between the attendants and patients." Dr. Hurd, of Michigan, bears similar testimony.

Dr. Andrews, of Buffalo, "notices the tendency in Asylum treatment to increase of personal freedom until now a degree of individual liberty is generally allowed which, at a period of time within the life of the present generation, would not have been deemed compatible with safety or even possible."

But there is such consensus of opinion on this subject it were but carrying coal to Newcastle to quote further authorities, hundreds of pages of which voice the sentiment of the best minds engaged in the treatment of the insane. In the North Texas Hospital for the Insane the language of the Pennsylvania

committee, *It might be stated as a proposition, that as the quality of personal attendance improves the record will show a diminished amount of mechanical restraint, so that the latter may be regarded in some degree a gauge or measure of the former, has been most exactly exemplified.* Although the medical officers of the Institution are as much opposed to mechanical restraint as any one can be, and reprobate its use as strongly, yet, owing to the lack of suitable attendants upon an excited household, have been compelled to hold recourse to it, in some of its most objectionable forms. Between 50 and 60 patients, all more or less and not a few highly excited, in wards with their gallery attachments over 200 feet long, with two attendants to look after them, besides the ward work to do, what was to be done? Sleeves, muffs, wristlets, crib-beds and other relics of barbarism in the treatment of the insane—"tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the uncircumcised rejoice"—have been freely used; no help for it. But where there are but two attendants on such wards, the dining room attendant who properly keeps a dining room for fifty patients—the china closet, knives, forks, spoons, crockery and glassware—in the condition they are required to be kept in this Institution, finds little time for ward work. On Sundays, when one of the ward attendants has an *off*; as is the custom of all institutions of this kind, there is but one attendant most of the time on the ward.

It is a prime object in the best interest of the patients, both for cure and comfort, to keep as many as possible employed at

REGULAR OUT-DOOR LABOR.

But great numbers who might have been thus occupied, whose welfare would have been greatly promoted thereby, could not be, for want of attendants to accompany them. Only such as could be trusted alone, those in regard to whom it made little difference, if they did escape and return home, could be employed in such labors. Some of this class during the year did take French leave. Little harm, however, was done; they seldom had to be returned, and the State saved the transportation.

Similar inconveniences and detriment to the best interest of the inmates occurred in the matter of

AMUSEMENTS AND DIVINE SERVICE.

It was impracticable to have as many of the patients out in chapel on occasions of amusement or seasons of worship as was desirable. Many that would have been benefited could not be taken out. Only such as were in a condition to look out for and take care of themselves, under general supervision, could be taken out on these occasions. On Sundays, when one attendant is given an *off*, the inconvenience is still more serious.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

That with the number of excited patients in the house during the year covered by this report, it is a matter for devout thankfulness that no serious accident has happened, no suicide, no fatal injury. That the patients should have inflicted slight injuries upon each other, as well as upon the attendants, such as scratches and slight bruises, was to be expected as inevitable under the circumstances. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring and keeping an efficient ward service, more especially on the male side of the house. When it was found how much was required, and what unremitting attention was necessary, numbers quit. It is a matter of wonder that the service has been as stable as it has.

THE ACCUMULATION OF THE INSANE.

The Superintendent for the North Texas Hospital for the Insane has been, with an interval of a few years, connected with this line of work during the best years of his mature manhood. And while he claims to know no more about it than other people, much less doubtless than some, he has yet given so much thought and attention to the subject it has come to occupy a larger place in his thinking than any other one subject. One particular phase of it has occupied his thought for years, viz., how best to prevent the accumulation of the insane, than which he regards no aspect of the subject as more transcendently important. And as the growing shadows of life falling towards the east admonish him that this may be the last report he will ever make, the last time he will ever have an opportunity to give his official views on this subject to the law makers of his beloved adopted State, he begs to be indulged in giving somewhat at length the results of his observation, experience, and reflection. Few duly estimate its gravity. It is destined in the near future to cut a figure in the financial budget that, to persons who have not given attention to the subject, the mere mention of it would be startling. Much speculation has been indulged in of late in regard to the increase of this fearful malady. That there is some increase, that this increase is not so great as represented by many, that it is more apparent than real, seems the more general opinion. It is not to the increase of insanity so much as to the accumulation of the insane that it is desired to call attention. The statistics of the last twenty-five years conclusively show an increase of the malady throughout the civilized world. It is easy to see how much of the accumulation comes about. Skilled treatment of it, both in and out of hospitals for the insane; the great increase of these hospitals all over the country; the greater care and humanity with which its victims are treated, conjoined with improved appliances and methods, to say nothing of the great advance in sanitary science, are perpetuating thousands of lives that would have succumbed under the old order of things. But to the practical question—can anything be done to check this accumulation, and if anything, what? By way of arresting attention, it may be stated that there is reason to believe that were the suggestions which are to follow enacted into law and rigidly enforced, the hospital accommodations existing and projected in this State, inadequate as they seem under existing laws, would be sufficient for years to come. It has not failed to occur to the writer that this mode of putting the matter will appear novel, not to say simple. It will occur to the reader that the only way to check accumulation is to cure the disease. This certainly is the first consideration, and the first step in this direction—one without which any progress is not to be thought of—is a total change of the lunacy laws of the State. This will be the more obvious when it is remembered that the operations of the present laws cause delay and embarrassment instead of facilitating admission into the hospitals for the insane. This is precisely the reverse of what should be. It is so obvious, in the interest of all concerned, that the insane be placed at once under treatment, while the disease is recent and curable, that the laws should require that all persons, as soon as discovered to be of unsound mind, be taken without delay or loss of time in one of the hospitals of the State for treatment; or in lieu thereof, give bond in sufficient security never to become a charge to the State. Of such recent cases it is estimated that seventy-five per cent would be cured, fifteen per cent die of exhaustion during the acute stage, and of the remaining ten per cent, after a hospital residence of one year, one-half

could be taken back to their several counties, cared for by their friends, or in the absence of such made almost self-supporting on the poor farm. This estimate correct, only about five per cent of those treated would become a permanent life charge to the State. To illustrate: Suppose 500 cases, none of longer duration than ten days and therefore presumably curable, placed under treatment. *Ex hypothesi*, 375 would, after a residence varying from a few weeks to twelve months, be discharged restored; 75, after a brief residence (for those dying of exhaustion do so in a few weeks), would die, leaving at the end of the year 50, of whom one-half could be returned to their several counties. These figures no doubt look extravagant, but let it be borne in mind that with proper surroundings and skilled treatment upon first appearance of the trouble, insanity is by no means an intractable malady—not more so, says a high authority, than dysentery, typhoid fever, or pneumonia—a statement in accord with the writer's experience.

It goes without statement that a hospital for this unfortunate class, to attain this ideal of efficiency, must have experienced physicians trained in the treatment of the insane, one at least to every 150 patients,—one to every 100 better,—assisted by trained attendants, one to every 10 or 12 patients, so that no restraint other than the presence of the attendant should ever be necessary. With such ward service every excited patient would have the advantage of the immediate presence of an attendant, to soothe, to quiet, to walk out in the open air, as deemed best. So far as the chief medical officer of such Institution is concerned, it is not credible at all that any one having the appointing power would put an incompetent in place. The very supposition is absurd. It is written in the Koran: "A ruler who appoints any man to an office when there is in his dominions another man better qualified for it, sins against God and against the State." This true as a general maxim of civil government, affecting the lives, interests, and general well being of sane people, able, in a measure at least, to care for themselves, with how much greater force does it hold in regard to the insane, helpless in themselves and wholly at the mercy of others? To make such a place—a place where helpless human beings are to be treated for the gravest malady that can befall any of God's creatures—a reward for political partisanship, or to bestow it from considerations of friendship or favoritism, ought to subject the perpetrator of such a crime against humanity to the maledictions and execrations of mankind. And a medical man knowing he has no qualifications for such a delicate trust, who yet accepts it for the emoluments of the place, should forfeit all recognition on the part of honorable men, and be treated by society as a malefactor, deserving rather to occupy the cell and wear the stripes of a penitentiary convict, than to superintend the treatment and management of the helpless unfortunates in the wards of a lunatic hospital.

But to return: Under the present lunacy laws of Texas the rule is that the patient is incurable when sent to the hospital, and is sent there at all not so much in the expectation of his being cured as in a desire to seclude him from public observation while he lives, and to have him buried in oblivion when dead.

Is it objected that such law—a law compelling treatment at once—would interfere with personal freedom, with the inherent natural right of the citizen? And after all, is it so necessary as to justify having recourse to so extreme a measure? It is not obvious to the writer how a law whose operation would be in the interest of all concerned, and at the same time necessary to protect the financial interest of the State to the extent of millions, can be so considered. How necessary such law let figures show. What is true in New York is true in Texas:

"The following table shows the number of insane in the various classes of the institutions of this State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1887 inclusive, compiled from their returns to the respective offices of this Board:

October 1, 1880.....	9,537
1881.....	10,057
1882.....	10,750
1883.....	11,343
1884.....	12,123
1885.....	12,707
1886.....	13,538
1887.....	14,062

From this table it will be seen that the insane in the institutions of this State have steadily and largely increased each year since 1880, the total increase in them to October 1, 1887, a period of seven years, having been 4525, or an average yearly increase of 646.

"The ratio of increase during this period has been nearly 48 per cent, while the increase of the population of the State in the meantime, upon the basis of the present population of 6,000,000, as generally accepted, has been only a trifle over 18 per cent.

"There is no accurate data as to the number of insane in family care, but assuming it to be equal to the number found by the Federal census of 1880, as is probable, a total of over 18,500 insane in this State, or one to every 324 of its estimated population."

Texas has an estimated population one-half that of the State of New York, and the ratio of increase three times as great. 18,500, the present insane population of New York, what will be, under present lunacy laws, the insane population of Texas in 1900—what twenty-five years hence?

Needs it argument to show that if any change of the lunacy laws of the State can arrest the accumulation of the insane it should be made at once?

Does any sensible man doubt that a law making the treatment compulsory would result in the restoration of thousands in the course of a few years even, and save the State millions of dollars? Remember what has been accomplished in the North Texas Lunatic Hospital in the last thirty-nine months, during which a majority of those admitted had passed the curable stage; yet of the 1062 treated, 455 were cured—while in a sister Southern State an insane hospital, understood to be admirable managed but being filled with chronic cases, having been in operation thirty-two years, in the same length of time and with about the same capacity, discharged *cured* 80.

Instead of being a refuge for the care and support of dements as now, such a law as that contemplated would convert the institutions for the insane of the State into hospitals proper for the treatment of the insane.

As touching the insanity of the colored population, an idea prevails that few of this race become insane. This is a mistake. Statistics from the State of Georgia, which happen to be at hand, show that in 1860 there were only 44 insane Negroes in the State, in a population of 465,698, or one insane Negro to every 10,584. The census of 1880 gives the colored population at 725,133, the colored insane 4411—that is, one to every 1764. A proportionate increase since would show the insanity of the colored race occurring at present about equal to that of the white race. The statistics of the other Southern States show a similar increase. So there would seem to be at present no difference in the liability of the two races to the disease,

and some statistics from the State of Alabama seem to indicate that there is little or no difference in curability. Dr. Peter Bryce states that in the asylum he superintends, in which there is room for only a very limited number, and in which, therefore, only very recent cases were admitted, seventy per cent were restored.

In view of the above facts, the following changes in the lunacy laws of the State are respectfully recommended:

First. Making it compulsory upon every person found of unsound mind to be placed in one of the hospitals of the State for treatment, or in lieu thereof to give bond never to become a charge to the State: *Provided, however,* that any person so desiring, or friends so desiring, may be treated in a private hospital, either in this State or any other.

Second. Making no property distinctions, but admitting to the insane hospitals of the State all alike.

Third. Requiring the Superintendents of these hospitals for the insane, as the Legislature meets only once in two years, to make biennial instead of annual reports.

Fourth. Making it the duty of the Governor to appoint a Commissioner of Insanity for the State, with powers and duties described and defined by the Legislature.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The city clergy continue, as heretofore, to hold service for the inmates whenever circumstances favor. They deserve the thanks of the household, which are herein most heartily tendered.

HOUSE SERVICE.

Not a few of those in immediate attendance upon the insane have shown great faithfulness to duty. How much these devoted people endure, what labor they undergo, what patience they exercise, what watchfulness they maintain, and what hours of sleeplessness and days of waiting, few outside the walls of a lunatic hospital have any conception. He, she, has done what he or she could, been faithful to a laborious and delicate trust. No greater guerdon of praise can be awarded to mortals. The praise due such delicate service, coupled with the name of many high in place and filling a large space in the world's thought, would sound strangely incongruous and out of place. It is not wonderful that few excel in this service. The wonder is on the other side—that so many succeed. If it required nothing else but the self-control, self-mastery it does, it would overtax the resources of not a few. But when to this it is added that labor the most exhausting, vigilance the most unremitting, nights of sleeplessness and days of watch, are necessary, who is sufficient for these things?

The following, with their term of service, deserve honorable mention:

Frank Grissom, June 22, 1885; J. P. Russell, June 7, 1887; Jap Odam, May 1, 1886; Geo. T. Gibson, July 7, 1888; Tillman R. Wamsley, July 19, 1888; J. A. Cannon, September 1, 1887; Mrs. Mary Wesson, October 23, 1885; Miss Clara Tippen, November 10, 1885; Mrs. Sallie Knight, July 15, 1885; Mrs. Sadie Ball, March 1, 1886; Miss Tam Westlake, June 2, 1886; Miss Annie Chambers, February 2, 1887; Miss Lizzie Gocher, September 22, 1887; Mrs. Robinson, February 21, 1888; Miss Laura Ruffle, April 3, 1888; Miss Ella Roberts, March 12, 1888; Miss Anna Cryanitski, June 1, 1888.

Those not in attendance upon the insane:

S. A. Haney, farmer, since opening; W. T. Harris, carpenter, since opening; E. V. Hartzell, engineer, October 1, 1887; Geo. Ball, fireman, August 10, 1886; Pete Gibson, fireman, September 1, 1886; Mrs. N. E. Grissom, head of sewing room, July 25, 1885.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

There has been, during the year, no change in these. They (no reference to the Superintendent) continue, as heretofore, to meet expectation, to secure the approval of the management, and deserve well of the State. Enthusiastically devoted to their respective lines of work, it is not easy to see how they could better deserve the confidence of the public.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Between these and the resident officers there continues, as in the past, the most amicable relations. Reposing mutual confidence, the one in the other, their intercourse has been characterized by kindly offices and reciprocal helpfulness. Men of enterprise, identified interest with the general welfare of the community in which the Hospital is located, they cherish it as a home institution of which they are proud, as reflecting credit upon their city and homes; and hence they manifest all the anxiety in its success they could were it their individual enterprise. It is a pleasure, and an honor as well, to be associated with such men. No more consoling reflection could be desired to repay the cares and solace the anxieties necessarily incident to so delicate a trust as having hundreds of helpless unfortunates confided to one's management and treatment, care and watchfulness, than to secure the friendship and merited approbation of these gentlemen.

D. R. WALLACE,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO THE HOSPITAL AND DISCHARGED THEREFROM SINCE OCTOBER 31, 1887.

TABLE A.
Movement of Population since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On hand October 31, 1887	188	184	372
Admitted since.....	137	122	259
Total present	325	306	631
Discharged restored	90	79	169
Discharged improved	5	10	15
Discharged unimproved	4	3	7
Eloped.....	1	....	1
Died.....	26	10	36
On hand October 31, 1888	199	204	403

TABLE B.
Admissions and Discharges since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	137	122	259
Discharged restored.....	90	79	169
Discharged improved.....	5	10	15
Discharged unimproved	4	3	7
Eloped.....	1	....	1
Died.....	26	10	36
On hand October 31, 1888	199	204	403

TABLE C.
Number at each Age when admitted, since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 to 10 years .....	....	....	....
10 to 15 years .....	....	1	1
15 to 20 years	5	8	13
20 to 25 years	17	18	35
25 to 30 years	25	25	50
30 to 35 years	25	15	40
35 to 40 years	18	17	35
40 to 45 years	18	7	25
45 to 50 years	11	14	25
50 to 60 years	13	10	23
60 to 70 years	3	1	4
70 to 80 years	1	2	3
Unknown	1	4	5
	137	122	259

TABLE D.

Duration of Insanity before Entrance of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 to 4 weeks.....	27	23	50
1 to 3 months.....	29	34	63
3 to 6 months.....	14	18	32
6 to 9 months.....	11	6	17
1 to 2 years.....	22	10	32
2 to 5 years.....	21	15	36
5 to 10 years.....	6	11	17
10 to 20 years.....	1	3	4
20 to 30 years.....	1	....	1
Unknown.....	5	2	7
	137	122	259

TABLE E.

Civil Condition of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	56	85	141
Single.....	81	33	114
Widowed.....	....	4	4
Unknown.....	....	....	....
	137	122	259

TABLE F.

Nativity of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Africa.....	1	...	1
Arkansas.....	6	10	16
Alabama.....	8	11	19
Bohemia.....	1	....	1
Canada.....	1	....	1
England.....	2	....	2
Germany.....	1	3	4
Georgia.....	9	7	16
Ireland.....	5	2	7
Italy.....	1	....	1
Indiana.....	2	....	2
Illinois.....	3	3	6
Kentucky.....	5	4	9
Louisiana.....	10	5	15
Mississippi.....	4	4	8
Missouri.....	8	9	17
Massachusetts.....	1	....	1
Maryland.....	2	....	2
North Carolina.....	3	1	4
New Hampshire.....	1	....	1
New York.....	1	1	2

TABLE F.
Nativity of those admitted since October 31, 1887—continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prussia .....	....	1	1
Ohio	1	....	1
Russia	1	....	1
South Carolina	5	5	10
Texas	33	35	68
Tennessee	12	14	26
Virginia	3	3	6
Unknown	7	4	11
	137	122	259

TABLE G.
Residence of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anderson.....	3	1	4
Bowie.....	1	2	3
Bosque.....	2	1	3
Burleson.....	1	....	1
Bell.....	1	2	3
Collin.....	5	4	9
Clay.....	2	....	2
Camp.....	1	....	1
Coryell.....	1	....	1
Cooke.....	4	1	5
Cass.....	3	2	5
Cherokee.....	1	1	2
Callahan.....	1	2	3
Dallas.....	10	6	16
Denton.....	3	3	6
Ellis.....	4	2	6
El Paso.....	2	....	2
Eastland.....	2	2	4
Erath.....	3	....	3
Fannin.....	1	3	4
Falls.....	....	1	1
Franklin.....	1	....	1
Galveston.....	3	7	10
Freestone.....	....	1	1
Grayson.....	7	5	12
Grimes.....	2	1	3
Gregg.....	....	2	2
Hill.....	....	4	4
Hardin.....	2	....	2
Hopkins.....	3	3	6
Houston.....	....	4	4
Harrison.....	5	3	8
Henderson.....	1	....	1
Harris.....	1	....	1
Hood.....	1	2	3
Hunt.....	2	1	3
Jefferson.....	1	1	2
Jackson.....	1	....	1
Johnson.....	1	4	5
Jack.....	2	2	4

TABLE G.

Residence of those admitted since October 31, 1887—continued.

County.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kaufman	7	3	10
Lamar	2	4	6
Limestone	1	2	3
Lee	1	1	2
Montgomery	1	...	1
Montague . . . . .	...	1	1
Milam	2	...	2
Morris . . . . .	...	1	1
Matagorda . . . . .	...	...	...
McLennan	10	5	15
Navarro	5	3	8
Nacodoches . . . . .	...	2	2
Orange	1	...	1
Parker	1	2	3
Panola . . . . .	...	1	1
Rusk . . . . .	...	1	1
Red River	2	6	8
Robertson	1	2	3
Rockwall	1	...	1
Rains	1	...	1
Stephens	1	...	1
Shackelford	1	...	1
San Augustine . . . . .	...	1	1
Smith	1	3	4
Shelby	1	...	1
Tarrant	3	5	8
Taylor	1	...	1
Travis . . . . .	...	...	...
Trinity . . . . .	...	1	1
Titus	2	...	2
Upshur	2	1	3
Van Zandt . . . . .	...	...	...
Victoria . . . . .	...	1	1
Walker	1	...	1
Wise	2	2	4
Washington	1	...	1
Wichita	1	...	1
Young . . . . .	...	1	1
	137	122	259

TABLE H.
Occupation of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blacksmith	1	....	1
Bookkeeper	1	....	1
Carpenter	4	....	4
Carpenter's wife .....	....	2	2
Carriage maker	1	....	1
Clerk's wife .....	....	2	2
Cook .....	....	1	1
Druggist	2	....	2
Farmer	65	....	65
Farmer's wife .....	....	39	39
Farmer's daughter .....	....	7	7
Laborer	38	4	42
Laborer's wife .....	....	18	18
Lawyer	1	....	1
Minister	3	....	3
Merchant	4	....	4
Merchant's wife .....	....	5	5
Machinist's wife .....	....	2	2
Potter	1	....	1
Physician	1	....	1
Physician's daughter .....	....	1	1
Physician's wife .....	....	1	1
Peddler	1	....	1
Painter, portrait	1	....	1
Painter's wife .....	....	1	1
Printer	1	....	1
Saloon keeper's wife .....	....	1	1
School teacher	4	....	4
Stockman	4	....	4
Servant .....	....	11	11
None	4	27	31
Unknown .....	....	....	....
	137	122	259

TABLE I.
Cause of Insanity of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abuse of narcotics.....	1	....	1
Childbirth.....	....	7	7
Congenital predisposition.....	12	2	14
Dissipation.....	6	3	9
Domestic trouble.....	....	10	10
Epilepsy.....	7	7	14
Excessive venery.....	1	....	1
Fright.....	....	1	1
Financial trouble.....	2	....	2
Family bereavement.....	....	7	7
Hereditary.....	17	12	29
Hardships.....	....	7	7
Ill health.....	4	10	14
Intemperance.....	8	....	8
Insolation.....	6	....	6
Lead poisoning.....	1	..	1
Menopause.....	....	3	3
Masturbation.....	24	1	25
Overwork.....	4	1	5
Pubescence.....	1	7	8
Political excitement.....	2	....	2
Religious excitement.....	5	8	13
Senility.....	5	6	11
Sexual derangement.....	....	6	6
Syphilis.....	2	1	3
Traumatism.....	3	....	3
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
Unknown.....	24	22	46
	137	122	259

TABLE J.
Form of Insanity of those admitted since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	34	44	78
Mania chronic.....	14	13	27
Menancholia acute.....	39	31	70
Melancholia chronic.....	10	11	21
Dementia acute.....	13	5	18
Dementia chronic.....	25	16	41
Dementia senile.....	2	2	4
	137	122	259

TABLE K.

Duration of Insanity previous to admission and the Period Under Treatment of those recovered since October 31, 1887.

	Duration.			Under Treatment.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 to 4 weeks	16	15	31	5	4	9
1 to 2 months	12	6	18	8	5	13
2 to 3 months	9	10	19	12	15	27
3 to 6 months	12	18	30	23	16	39
6 to 12 months	6	5	11	31	31	62
1 to 2 years	7	5	12	9	4	13
2 to 3 years	8	6	14	2	4	6
3 to 4 years	4	1	5	....	....	....
4 to 5 years	2	1	3	....	....	....
5 to 10 years	4	8	12	....	....	....
10 to 15 years	1	....	1	....	....	....
15 to 20 years	1	1	2	....	....	....
Unknown	8	3	11	..	....	....
	90	79	169	90	79	169

TABLE L.

Cause of Death of those who have died since October 31, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral tumor	1	....	1
Cerebritis	2	2	4
Exhaustion, acute mania	3	3	6
Exhaustion, epilepsy	2	1	3
Exhaustion, acute melancholia .....	....	1	1
Exhaustion	2	....	2
Endocarditis	1	....	1
Gangrene of lungs	1	....	1
Malarial fever .....	....	2	2
Pulmonary congestion	4	....	4
Plumbism, chronic	1	....	1
Softening of brain	1	....	1
Septacemia	1	....	1
Tuberculosis	7	1	8
	26	10	36

TABLE M.

General Statement of the operation of the North Texas Lunatic Asylum for the four years ending October 31, 1888.

YEARS.	Number admitted.	Number discharged.	Number treated.	Discharged, recovered.	Discharged, improved.	Discharged, unimproved.	Discharged, not insane.	Died.
1885*.....	130	17	130	15	.....	1	.....	1
1886.....	330	174	442	119	9	8	1	37
1887.....	343	237	610	152	23	7	1	54
1888.....	259	228	631	169	15	7	.....	36
	1,062	656	1,813	455	47	23	2	128

*Only 3 months.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

REAVIS AND FRENCH LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS, }
 NORTH TEXAS INSANE ASYLUM, }
 TERRELL, TEX., Oct. 31, 1888. }

HON. D. R. WALLACE, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Supt. North Texas Insane Asylum, Terrell, Texas:

DEAR SIR—It is with a feeling of pride and pleasure, as the humble representative Librarian of this Institute, that I present to you and your faithful assistant, Dr. White, the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the large number of readable patients in our Asylum for your particular kindness in donating, protecting, and preserving, during the year ending October 31, the literature so kindly donated thereto.

And I am again requested to once more presume on your kindness by asking you to please acknowledge in your annual report the following generous donations of valuable books and periodicals from the following parties, viz :

L. E. Griffith, Jr., Terrell, three donations ; Bass & Bro., Terrell, three donations ; Lumpkin Bros., Terrell ; Mrs. A. C. Alexander, Terrell ; E. L. Wepf and wife, Terrell, three donations ; Burns Durham, Terrell ; S. H. Claypool, Terrell, two donations ; Vic Reinhardt, Terrell, two donations ; T. Hall, Terrell ; A. C. Alexander, Terrell ; J. P. Vaughan, Dallas, two donations ; D. Appleton & Co., New York ; Mrs. Sallie McFarland, Parsons, Kansas ; Miss Mattie Dixon, Waxahachie ; Miss Jettie Templeton, Waxahachie ; Gube Beck, McKinney ; Mrs. Sue Thomason, Itasca ; James F. Starr, Marshall ; V. W. Grubbs, Greenville ; Hon. Jo Abbott, M. C., Hillsboro ; Ben French, Hillsboro ; C. A. Jessup, M. D., Sulphur Springs, two donations ; F. W. Hopkins, Corsicana ; Geo. D. Barnard & Co., St. Louis ; donator unknown, one book ; thirty-two books purchased by the employes of the Asylum and presented to the libraries ; hundreds of choice magazines in great variety and good order ; also a large number of paper backed books, which were not numbered, owing to the difficulty of keeping the numbers attached.

Also to the editors and publishers of the following newspapers, all of which are being received regularly :

The Star, Mangum ; the Weekly Banner, Granger ; the Farm and Ranch, Dallas ; the News, Albany ; the County News, Rockwall ; the Examiner, Waco ; the Day, Waco ; the Herald, Mineral Wells ; the Citizens Journal, Atlanta ; the Leader, Ballinger ; the News, Bonham ; the Oak Cliff Sunday Weekly, Dallas ; the Post, Houston ; the Dutch American, Reillsville, Wis. ; the News, Midlothian ; the Weekly Post, Decatur ; the Daily Reporter, Fort Worth ; the Chronicle, Denton ; the News, Van Alstyne ; the Texas Farmer, Dallas ; Southeast Texas Journal, Orange ; the Courier, Cooper ; the Telephone, Canton ; the News, Garland ; Dixie Land, Dallas (6 regular copies) ; the Evening Journal, Dallas ; Texas Christian Advocate, Dallas ; the Weekly Gazette-News, Sulphur Springs ; the Trade Review, Waco.

And I am also happy to state that about seventy (70) newspapers which commenced to arrive fifteen months ago carry us still on their lists, and we are receiving them regularly. And we are especially indebted to the Dallas News, Fort Worth Gazette, and our local press for so kindly allowing us to acknowledge donations to our libraries through their papers.

That the libraries and reading rooms are an especial good and benefit to the unfortunate none will deny, and that large numbers who have not read in the past for a long time are now coming to the front and scanning the papers is a good sign. Even the mischievous and those inclined to be quarrelsome can be found in the reading room comparing notes as to the actions of the next President.

And, in closing, I wish once more to state that it is for the lack of language that I fail to state fully the deep gratitude felt towards yourself and assistants for your unlimited kindness.

Wishing you, one and all, a long and happy future, I remain
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HALL,
Librarian.

MATRON'S REPORT OF SEWING ROOM.

Articles.	Number.
Sheets	483
Pillow slips	928
Bed ticks	198
Table cloths	200
Roller towels	377
Towels	15
Gowns	123
Chemises	180
Dresses	708
Drawers	66
Sacques	51
Underbodies	93
Bonnets	76
Skirts	161
Sleeves	34
Aprons	126
Coats	85
Drawers (gents)	150
Vests	21

Articles.	Number.
Ducking covers	3
Shirts	553
Napkins	36
Spreads	38
Window shades.....	51
Curtains	17
Strainers.....	10
Garments mended.....	6570

REPORT OF STEWARD.

TERRELL, TEXAS, Nov. 1, 1888.

Dr. D. R. Wallace, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit Steward's annual report for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1888. In addition to attached list of permanent improvements and repairs, much has been done that is not listed, in the aggregate amounting to considerable.

New land has been cleared up and put in cultivation, new fences built and old ones repaired. Much more that is badly needed could have been done if we had the funds to get material.

The yield from farm, garden, and dairy has been good, many articles not mentioned have been furnished in sufficient supply in their season.

Also find attached Steward's estimate to meet current expenses for the next two years.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. ALEXANDER,

Steward.

Disbursements from November 1, 1887, to February 29, 1888.

Salary Assistant Superintendent.....	\$ 500 00	
Salary Steward and Bookkeeper.....	333 36	
Salary Apothecary.....	200 00	
Salary stock, milk man and dining girl.....	240 00	
Salary Matron and other employes.....	4,668 28	
Groceries, fuel, gas, and water.....	8,517 95	
Transportation	223 75	
Contingent	289 49	
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	4,139 90	
Medical stores.....	486 09	
Shop and tools	39 45	
Trees, seed, and stock	59 35	
Furniture, etc.....	120 88	
Cart	10 32	
General repair and preservation.....	309 38	
Expenses Board to Austin	70 00	
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	\$20,208 20	
Less permanent property.....		\$2,132 01
Actual running expenses.....		18,076 19
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	\$20,208 20	\$20,208 20
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Report of Superintendent.

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By total amount appropriated for 1 year		\$62,640 00
To total amount expended March 1 to Oct. 31.....	\$40,491 61	
To total amount expended Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.....	20,208 20	
To balance private patent fund in treasury.....		857 05
		<u>857 05</u>

Permanent Property itemized Nov. 1, 1887, to Feb. 29, 1888.

Boiler for laundry and cooking.....	\$1,726 26
Building for same.....	225 53
Lumber to rebuild bridges.....	113 95
Wire for hay field.....	24 60
Cast cover for oven	2 50
Cam roller for pump.....	2 25
Repairs on boiler.....	26 60
One pair trucks.....	10 32
	<u>\$2,132 01</u>

Private Patients' Funds remitted to State Treasurer Nov. 1, 1887, to Feb. 29, 1888.

Nov. 1887. To Ida L. Smith.....	\$20 00
Jan. 1888. To Lula Lang.....	120 00
H. Lubuisky.....	120 00
W. C. Starr.....	120 00
Julia Moore.....	20 00
M. Cortissoz.....	60 00
Ed. Morgan.....	120 00
Kate Patton.....	150 00
Jno. Hunter.....	50 00
B. F. Adicks.....	120 00
C. Carter.....	120 00
Dec. 17, 1887.	
By voucher, No. 50, M. E. Fredericks....	\$21 91
51, Maggie Waul.....	1 35
52, Mrs. Schulz.....	72 68
53, A. Q. Batemer	15 34
54, Emily Oppmer.....	10 00
55, J. H. Davis.....	38 67
By balance.....	857 05
	<u>\$1,020 00</u>
	<u>\$1,020 00</u>
Balance in State Treasury	\$857 05

Disbursements from March 1, 1888, to Oct. 31, 1888.

Salary of Assistant Superintendent.....	\$1,000 00
Salary of Steward and Bookkeeper.....	666 64
Salary of Apothecary	400 00
Salary of stock, milk man, and dining girl.....	480 00
Salary of Matron and other employes.....	9,293 06
Groceries, fuel, gas and water.....	29,667 19
Transportation	732 95

Contingent	\$759 31	
Dry goods, clothing	2,310 84	
Medical stores	917 43	
Shop and tool	39 10	
Trees, seed, and stock	67 45	
Furniture, etc.	644 67	
General repairs and preservation	961 27	
Wagons, hacks, and harness	207 90	
Mules, horses, cows, etc.	250 00	
Expenses Board to Austin	70 00	
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	\$48,467 81	
Less permanent property		\$ 1,969 79
Actual running expenses		46,498 02
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	\$48,467 81	\$48,467 81
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By total amount appropriated		\$62,240 00
To total amount expended	\$48,467 81	
By balance private patient fund		620 66
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Permanent Property itemized March 1 to Oct. 31, 1888.

2471 pounds moss for mattresses	\$125 23
12 pounds twine for mattresses	3 60
11 head Holstein cattle	250 00
Work on well	123 00
Lumber for tool house	27 80
Lumber for shop use	255 00
1 24-inch lawn mower	15 25
1 operating chair	50 00
6 dozen fiber chambers	42 00
18 set furniture casters	3 60
2 looking glasses	3 50
149 yards shade goods	45 35
2 dozen window shades	11 00
12 ash beds	110 50
Carpets for hall	85 00
1 deep well pump and piping	654 96
Freight on same	113 00
2 sewing machines	51 00
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	\$1,969 79
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Private Patients' Funds Remitted to State Treasurer March 1 to Oct. 31, 1888.

July. To M. Cortissoz	\$60 00
Oct. To J. H. Bante	120 00
H. M. Munday	120 00
Geo. Grempscynski	120 00
Lula Lang	40 00
Julia Moore	120 00

M. Cortissoz.....	\$60 00	
Mar. By voucher 56, A. R. Andrews.....		\$19 34
By balance.....		620 66
	<u>\$640 00</u>	<u>\$640 00</u>
Balance in State Treasury.....	\$620 66	

Permanent Improvements and Repairs by Carpenter, Painter, and Plasterer from March 1, 1887, to Oct. 31, 1888.

Painting and plastering.....	\$480 00
Shelving in medical department.....	25 00
Instrument case, medical department.....	12 00
1 desk, medical department.....	15 00
2 walnut cases.....	45 00
1 book case.....	25 00
1 ice box.....	15 00
2 safes.....	18 00
3 lock crib beds.....	45 00
5 heavy lock chairs.....	25 00
44 benches.....	72 00
8 pine tables.....	24 00
Foundation for pump.....	35 00
1 milk safe for dairy.....	15 00
1 bread safe for dairy.....	15 00
1 cart body.....	10 00
Shelving in linen room.....	50 00
35 coffins.....	280 00
	<u>\$1,226 00</u>

Farm, Garden, and Dairy Products from March 1, 1887, to October 31, 1888.

28 head calves, \$5.....	\$140 00
175 head hogs, \$2.....	350 00
365 bushels green corn, \$1.....	365 00
1065 bushels corn, 50 cents.....	532 50
125 tons hay, \$5.....	625 00
50 tons millet, \$7.50.....	375 00
5740 pounds fresh pork, 7 cents.....	402 43
460 bushels Irish potatoes, \$1.....	460 00
472 bushels sweet potatoes, 50 cents.....	236 00
441 bushels onions, \$1.50.....	661 50
123 bushels tomatoes, \$1.50.....	184 50
280 bushels beets, \$1.....	280 00
630 bushels turnips, 50 cents.....	315 00
204 bushels squash, 50 cents.....	102 00
120 bushels cucumbers, \$1.....	120 00
52 bushels radishes, \$1.....	52 00
336 bushels snap beans, \$1.....	336 00
45 bushels English peas.....	45 00
22,376 head cabbage, 3 cents.....	671 28
313 gallons blackberries, 50 cents.....	156 50
15,258 gallons milk, 30 cents.....	4,577 40
	<u>\$10,987 11</u>

Steward's Estimates to meet Current Expenses of North Texas Insane Asylum from March 1, 1889, to Feb. 29, 1890.

Salary of Superintendent	\$2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent.....	1,500 00
Second Assistant Superintendent.....	1,200 00
Apothecary	600 00
Steward and bookkeeper.....	1,200 00
Matron	600 00
Assistant Matron.....	480 00
Wages of Carpenter	600 00
Assistant carpenter	480 00
Painter and plasterer	480 00
Gardener	480 00
Assistant gardener	240 00
Farmer	400 00
Assistant farmer	240 00
Scavenger	240 00
Engineer	720 00
Two firemen	720 00
Cook.....	600 00
Three assistnt cooks	780 00
Baker	480 00
Five laundresses.	1,000 00
Three seamstresses	720 00
Thirty-two ward attendants ..	7,680 00
Two night watch.....	720 00
Two supernumeraries	720 00
Stock, milk men and dining room girl	720 00
One police	240 00
Porter.....	240 00
Roustabout.....	240 00
Groceries, fuel, gas, and water.....	45,000 00
Transportation	1,500 00
Contingent expenses	1,500 00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	8,000 00
Medical stores	1,600 00
Wagons, hack, harness, and plows	250 00
Mules, horses, and milk cows.....	500 00
Shop and tools.....	50 00
One planer and matcher	600 00
One rip saw	250 00
One lathe (combination, iron or wood).....	250 00
Trees, seed, and stock.....	150 00
Furniture, beds, etc	1,500 00
General repairs and preservation.....	3,000 00
Expenses Board to Austin to open bids	150 00
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	<u>\$90,620 00</u>

The planer, rip saw, and lathe are badly needed. With them the price of material would be very much reduced.

Steward's Estimates to meet Current Expenses of North Texas Insane
Asylum from March 1, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891.

Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent.....	1,500 00
Second Assistant Superintendent.....	1,200 00
Third Assistant Superintendent.....	1,000 00
Apothecary.....	600 00
Steward and Bookkeeper.....	1,200 00
Matron.....	600 00
Wages of Assistant Matron.....	480 00
Carpenter.....	600 00
Assistant carpenter.....	480 00
Painter and plasterer.....	480 00
Gardener.....	480 00
Assistant gardener.....	240 00
Farmer.....	400 00
Two assistant farmers.....	480 00
Scavenger.....	240 00
Engineer.....	720 00
Assistant engineer.....	480 00
Two firemen.....	720 00
Cook.....	600 00
Four assistant cooks.....	1,080 00
Baker.....	480 00
Eight laundresses.....	1,600 00
Five seamstresses.....	1,200 00
Fifty-six ward attendants.....	13,440 00
Four night watch.....	1,440 00
Four supernumeraries.....	1,440 00
Stock, milk men, and dining room girl.....	720 00
Two police.....	480 00
One porter.....	240 00
Roustabout.....	240 00
Groceries, fuel, gas, and water.....	70,000 00
Transportation.....	2,400 00
Contingent expenses.....	1,500 00
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	10,000 00
Medical stores.....	2,400 00
Wagons, harness, plows, etc.....	250 00
Shop and tools.....	150 00
Trees, seed, and stock.....	150 00
Furniture, etc.....	2,500 00
Mules, horses, and milk cows.....	250 00
General repairs and preservation.....	3,000 00
Expenses Board to Austin to open bids.....	150 00
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	\$129,610 00
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