

Fifteenth annual report of the managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane for the year 1885 : transmitted to the legislature January 15, 1886.

Contributors

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE


BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1885.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1886.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
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1886.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 10.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 14, 1886.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

To Hon. E. F. JONES, *President of the Senate*:

SIR — The managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane present to the Legislature their report for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS H. ROOT,
JOHN M. HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE R. POTTER,
JOHN D. HILL,
DANIEL H. McMILLAN,
HENRY HELLREIGEL,
JOHN BOARDMAN,
CHARLES G. CURTISS,
WILLIAM M. IRISH,
FRANKLIN BURRITT.

BUFFALO, *January* 13, 1886.



OFFICERS.

MANAGERS.

FRANCIS H. ROOT.....	Buffalo.
JOHN M. HUTCHINSON.....	Buffalo.
GEORGE R. POTTER.....	Buffalo.
JOHN D. HILL.....	Buffalo.
DANIEL H. McMILLAN.....	Buffalo.
HENRY HELIREIGEL.....	Buffalo.
JOHN BOARDMAN.....	Buffalo.
CHARLES G. CURTISS.....	Buffalo.
WILLIAM M. IRISH	Olean.
FRANKLIN BURRITT.....	Fredonia.

TREASURER.

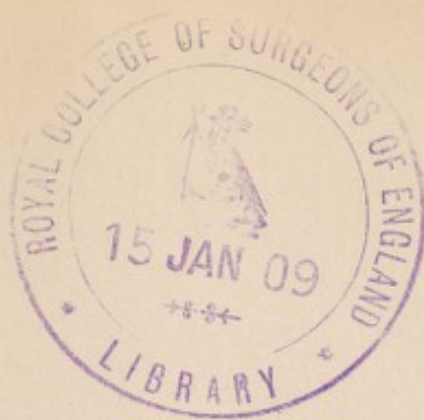
ELIAS S. HAWLEY.....	Buffalo.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JUDSON B. ANDREWS, M. D..	<i>Superintendent.</i>
WM. D. GRANGER, M. D.....	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
ARTHUR W. HURD, M. D....	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
LEVI M. BEAM.....	<i>Steward.</i>
MARY E. NEWCOMB.....	<i>Matron.</i>

CHAPLAIN.

REV. A. T. CHESTER, D. D.....	Buffalo.
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REPORT.

The board of managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane would respectfully present the following as their fifteenth annual report.

It is accompanied as usual by the reports of the superintendent and treasurer, to which they would refer.

The report of the treasurer is for thirteen months, that he may comply with the request of the Comptroller to include all liabilities to the 1st of October, 1885. This shows a disbursement of \$108,142.93, and a balance in the treasury at same date of \$7,524.23.

The superintendent reports that 295 patients were received during the year and 271 were discharged, leaving 371 in the asylum at the close of the year.

Of the number discharged 77 were recovered; 17 much improved; 33 improved; 106 unimproved; 30 died, and 8 were not insane. The latter were all cases of inebriety. The daily average during the year was $352\frac{62}{65}$.

The greatest number present on any day of the year was 375, and the smallest 338. The ratio of recoveries to discharges, exclusive of deaths, is 33.7 per cent. The whole number of persons who have enjoyed the advantages of treatment in the asylum is 642, which is 38 more than in the previous year. This, however, must be expected from the natural increase of insanity, and we may look forward to a constantly recurring annual increase of numbers.

The subject of further provision for the insane by extension of this institution in accord with the original plan has been considered by the board, and the necessity of action at an early day, on the part of the Legislature, recognized. The superintendent in his report has called attention to this subject, and we would also refer to his remarks upon the increase of insanity in the State.

In the thirteenth annual report, the board gave in some detail the

unhealthy condition of the basement of the asylum buildings, and presented a request that the State Engineer should investigate this and report to the Legislature.

In accordance with his recommendation an appropriation was made, to be expended under the direction of that officer.

In the report of last year reference was made to the progress of this work. We are now able to report that it has been completed to the entire satisfaction of the board, and that it has fully accomplished the intended design.

The basements are dry, the floors are smooth and hard, and the unhealthy conditions which formerly existed are entirely removed. The water is kept out of the basement by outside drainage, which has been effected by digging a trench about six feet from the walls of the building, at a depth and on a grade sufficient to remove the water from the foundations. A drain tile with socket joints was laid in the bottom of the trench, which was then filled with broken stone, nine inches in width, to the top of the ground. The walls were puddled to the depth of two or more feet, and the surface sodded upon a grade to conduct the surface water to the drain.

This drain has been carried around the whole base-line of the buildings and empties into a ravine in the rear, whence it runs through the farm lands to the Scajaquada creek. The same system of drainage was employed about the outbuildings of the asylum.

The basement floors were relaid in English Portland cement upon a well-grouted base of four inches. The work was thoroughly done and gives promise of being permanent.

An iron tramway, with all the necessary switches, was laid for the cars used in the distribution of food, and a new floor of planed, Hudson River blue stone put down in the kitchen, to replace the tiled floor which had been broken up by action of the water underneath.

The tunnel through which the steam pipe runs from the engine-house was also drained in the same manner as the building, and an asphalt walk laid over the top. A tunnel was constructed from the main duct to the kitchen and from the engine-house to the laundry, for the passage of the steam and hot-water pipes, as also for drainage. A sewer was built on Niagara street from Forest to Bird avenue, thus changing the outlet of the asylum sewer from the Scajaquada creek to the large intercepting sewer of the city.

All of the work was done under the immediate supervision of Mr. Thomas Evershed, division engineer of the western division of

the Erie canal. The board desire to express their appreciation of his services and of the interest he has manifested in the work and in the institution. The success of the undertaking has been due largely to the faithful and efficient labor of that officer.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for the erection of a barn and for the laying of a sidewalk in front of the asylum ground. We are able to report that contracts favorable to the interest of the State have been made for both objects of the appropriation; that the work is well progressed and will be completed for the amounts designated by the Legislature.

A part only of the amount reappropriated from the appropriation for iron fence has been used in graveling the roadways within the asylum grounds. The remainder will be expended the coming year in paving and improving the roadway in front of the asylum buildings.

A large amount of work has been performed by patients and attendants upon the farm and grounds of the asylum. They have assisted in the work of raising and housing the crops, in caring for the stock, in making walks and sodding, and in keeping the lawn in order. They have been occupied in all departments of the asylum; in the engine-house, in the carpenter and paint shops, in the bakery and kitchen, in the laundry, and on the wards. They have aided in many of the repairs, thus saving the employment of other help.

The work has been done, under such supervision, medical and other, that none have experienced injury but all have been benefited and often recovery has been promoted.

The extensive repairs and improvements in the heating apparatus which were noticed in our last report have been continued and are now approaching completion. The most important change has been the substitution of bituminous nut and slack, as a fuel, in place of anthracite coal. This involved the introduction of a special apparatus for feeding the boilers and of a new style of grate bars.

After a full examination of the different methods employed, the committee to whom the matter was referred, acting under the advice of Mr. John H. Mills, an expert in steam-heating, adopted the furnace made by the Brightman Automatic Stoker Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, as promising the best results at the least outlay.

This was placed in position during the fall months and has since been in use. We are able to give the result of a trial with the new furnace using the nut and slack, during the first three weeks of December, from a report made to the board by Mr. Mills and our own engineer, Mr. Griffiths.

This report also embraces the subject of ventilating the wards by exhaust fans located in the attics, and is as follows :

December 24, 1885.

To the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane:

Herewith we hand you our report on the working of the boiler furnaces, and production of steam for heating and power, since the alteration of the furnaces and change from hard to soft coal.

The apparatus and plan of "mechanical stoking" adopted, the "Brightman," is doubtless a good one, perhaps the best for general use under the average tubular boiler, but much difficulty was experienced in obtaining room and proper conditions inside the fire-boxes of the "marine drop flue boilers" in use, the most serious of which have been overcome, and the furnace is now in good working order, as the following result will show :

We have not made any extended or critical tests of the value of the new method and fuel over the old, except such as may be obtained by the records of the coal used last year in the month of December, and those of the present month ; doing the same work, difference of temperature being considered and averaged to the work done by each method and fuel.

First week. The soft coal required for the first seven days of December, 1885, was 71 and 1-2 tons at \$1.70, or in money value, \$121.55. Hard coal required for the first seven days of December, 1884, was 53 and 1-2 tons, add seven tons for six degrees difference of temperature, and it amounts to 60 and 1-2 tons, which at \$4 a ton is equal in money value to \$242, the difference in favor of soft coal being \$120.45.

Second week. Soft coal nut and slack, for the second seven days of December, 1885, was 92 tons at \$1.70, or in money value \$156.40. The hard coal for the second seven days of December, 1884, was 51 tons, adding six tons for five degrees less temperature, and it amounts to 57 tons, which at \$4 a ton is equal in money value to \$228, the difference in favor of soft coal being \$71.60.

Third week. The soft coal used for the third seven days of December, 1885, was 73 tons 300 pounds, adding for twelve degrees less temperature 18 tons and 424 pounds, it amounts to 91 tons, which at \$1.70 a ton is equal in money value to \$154.70. The hard coal for the third seven days of December, 1884, was 58 and 1-2 tons at \$4

a ton, or in money value, \$235, the difference in favor of the soft coal being \$80.30. The average gain per day for the twenty-one days is \$12.96, or for the month, about \$400.

From these facts it appears safe to estimate for the five months of heating season, \$2,000 saved, or the entire expense of the apparatus, cutting boilers and change of smoke-flues.

The first week the coal was from the "Gasford" mine, dry, in good condition and burned under two boilers. The second week the coal was "Reynoldsville" wet, and burned under three boilers, one not working up to its full capacity or with perfect combustion, which accounts perhaps for the falling off of the large gain of the first week, while the general average, noted later, may not be a discouraging result in view of the conditions noted.

A prominent feature in the use of this soft coal is the small percentage of ashes and waste, which is only ten and one-third per cent, while hard coal suffers an average loss of fifteen per cent. As regards smoke, very little is produced, when there is not too much coal in the furnace, if the grates are properly covered and attended to, but as the whole apparatus and method of using is new to the firemen, we may expect improvements as they become accustomed to the change and know what is required to insure the best results.

With regard to the general changes in the entire heating plant and the new method of exhausting air from each building by a separate fan, driven by water in basement, instead of a single fan located in the boiler-room, a thousand feet away, pushing air at the combined buildings, too much cannot be said in favor of the simplicity and efficiency of the new method and the results obtained over the old.

Briefly, the general feature of the ventilating apparatus and the results may be stated as follows: Each building has its own fan and motor which are under perfect control by a single valve in the basement and capable of driving the fans from fifty to seventy revolutions per minute, as more or less water is used. At fifty revolutions of the fans, six feet in diameter, a velocity of 500 feet per minute is given the air at the discharge openings, which are from ten to twenty square feet, as the size of the buildings demand. Every ten additional revolutions of the fan increases the velocity of the air 100 feet per minute.

Thus in the smallest ward, E, the renewal of air is 500x10x60, or equal to 300,000 cubic feet of air removed per hour, or the entire contents of the whole ward or building every thirty minutes.

All the other buildings and wards, being under the same conditions, are susceptible of these results.

As to the cost of this method, we find that if the State purchased the water at ten cents per 1,000 gallons, the total cost of removing 100,000 cubic feet of air would not exceed one cent, the pressure of the water being 40 pounds per square inch. If the pressure is greater, the cost is less, and the pressure being less the cost is greater. It is thus seen that the whole cost incurred would hardly furnish the oil to lubricate a 25 horse-power engine and 12-foot Nason Fan and counter shafts formerly used, and which signally failed to reach and supply more than three buildings out of six.

In any estimate, therefore, on the cost of fuel under the present system of steam distribution and air removal, it should be remembered that at least one-third more air is heated now, from the temperature of the outside to 70 degrees and discharged from the buildings, than formerly, or even last year, when the water pressure at the motor was only 16 to 18 pounds; thus the actual reduction in cost per day does not show all the gain, because much more efficient duty in heating and ventilation is performed.

We are nearly ready, and at an early day a critical test will be made in the actual evaporating power of the two coals, and thus establish the commercial value of the new method and results.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. MILLS,
JOSEPH GRIFFITHS,
Engineers.

We leave the subject with the intention, however, of giving further results of our experience in the evaporating powers of this form of fuel.

A new duplex pump for returning the condense from the heating apparatus, has been placed in the engine-room and so arranged that it works automatically, and only as the condense is returned to it.

Early in the season a small high pressure boiler, with separate smoke-stack, was placed in position to supply the laundry and the kitchen with steam and power. This was necessary to take the place of the large boilers, the use of which had to be discontinued in view of repairs and changes to be made.

These were, repairs to the boilers, the closing up of one of the return flues, the drainage and reducing the size of the long horizontal flue leading to the chimney, and the building of about 75 feet of the

lining of the same, from the point where it was left in the original construction. The last changes were imperatively demanded to improve the draft, which in warm and muggy weather had always been poor and at times insufficient to keep the fires under the boilers.

The replacing of the guards over the windows of the women's wards has increased the expenditures for repairs. The openings were so large that they furnished a ready means of escape for many of the smaller patients. The trouble, anxiety and danger occasioned by this defect in construction made it necessary for the board to take immediate steps for their renewal. This work is now well advanced toward completion.

The walls of the areas of the windows in the basements of the barns were so undermined and thrown down by the action of the frost as to necessitate their being rebuilt. This has been done and additional windows have been made, to give light and air.

During the year several of the connecting corridors and of the dining-rooms have been painted and neatly decorated; and the work of painting some of the wards which have been subjected to the hardest use, should be undertaken as speedily as it can be done with due regard to the other demands of the institution.

In improving the grounds, two hundred shade trees of maple and elm have been set out; a large number of shrubs and dwarf trees have been planted, while beds of foliage plants and flowers have added to the beauty of the lawn.

During the year two patients were discharged upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. One of them was a colored boy who had suffered from an attack of melancholia, marked by delusions of fear and suspicions which resulted in violent attacks endangering life; he had improved to a marked degree and gave promise of full recovery, but his friends demanded his immediate discharge. The managers, however, could not legally grant this, as the superintendent was not able to certify to his complete recovery. The anxiety of his family for his return led them to take this step for his release. No question was raised as to his having been insane or as to the legality of his commitment.

The second case presents some points of interest. It was that of a man who was indicted for dangerous assault upon his daughter whom he shot in the head. Upon the trial in the Court of Sessions the evidence of his insanity was so marked that the judge interrupted it, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity. He then ordered his commitment to the asylum, there to be retained until restored to his right mind, or other-

wise ordered. The history showed the case to be one of melancholia of some twelve years' standing. Under the regularity of life in the asylum and the medical treatment, he gained in flesh and was somewhat less restless and irritable and more comfortable though not essentially improved. His friends, however, made many requests for his discharge and were quite persistent. They appealed to the judge, who recommended the asylum authorities to discharge him. The board could find no authority in the statute allowing them to act, as the case was one under the section where a special verdict had been ordered and under which he could be discharged only upon an order of a justice of the Supreme Court if it should seem safe, legal and right. As the recommendation for the discharge was not complied with, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued. The return was made by the superintendent of the asylum and the discharge was opposed by the district attorney on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court. The counsel for the prisoner claimed the illegality of the commitment, as the judge had not called two physicians to make certificates of lunacy on which to commit the patient to the asylum. The judge, the same before whom the prisoner was tried, and who had committed him to the asylum, decided that the point was well taken, and ordered him discharged on the illegality of his own judicial action. The district attorney took an appeal.

There are certain needs of the institution which the managers would present to the Legislature, and for which an appropriation is respectfully asked.

And first of them is a building for the outside employees of the asylum. Thus far several of them have been accommodated on the wards and in the center building, while others have been compelled to find lodging places away from the grounds.

It is proposed to erect a brick building of two stories for the use of the men employed in the various departments of labor; as the steam-fitter, the baker, the launderer, the firemen, the gardener and some of the farm hands. The same building, in case of an emergency, can be vacated and used as a hospital building if any contagious or infectious disease occurs among the patients.

Last year a request was made for an appropriation for the piggery. It was stated that a substantial structure was needed to take the place of the tumble-down shelter now in use. This want has become more imperative after another year's use, and a new building is now an absolute necessity.

A shop, where the blacksmith and heavier work in iron for repairs about the asylum can be done, has become a seriously felt

want. It is proposed to put up a brick shop of about 16x20 feet located by the main chimney, to take the place of the present board shanty, which is entirely inadequate and unsightly.

A plain wooden shed for storing lumber and materials for repairs and a woodshed complete the required outbuildings for properly conducting the work of the asylum.

For building for employees and emergency hospital.....	\$3,360 00
For piggery with conveniences for cooking feed and for slaughtering.....	1,200 00
For blacksmith with iron repair shop.....	600 00
For paint shop, lumber and woodshed.....	750 00
Total	<u>\$5,910 00</u>

The inventory of property in possession of the asylum at the close of the last fiscal year has been prepared in accordance with a clause of the Supply bill, and accompanies this report.

A committee of the board gave their personal attention to the estimation of the most important items, and care was taken that the whole inventory should be just and accurate.

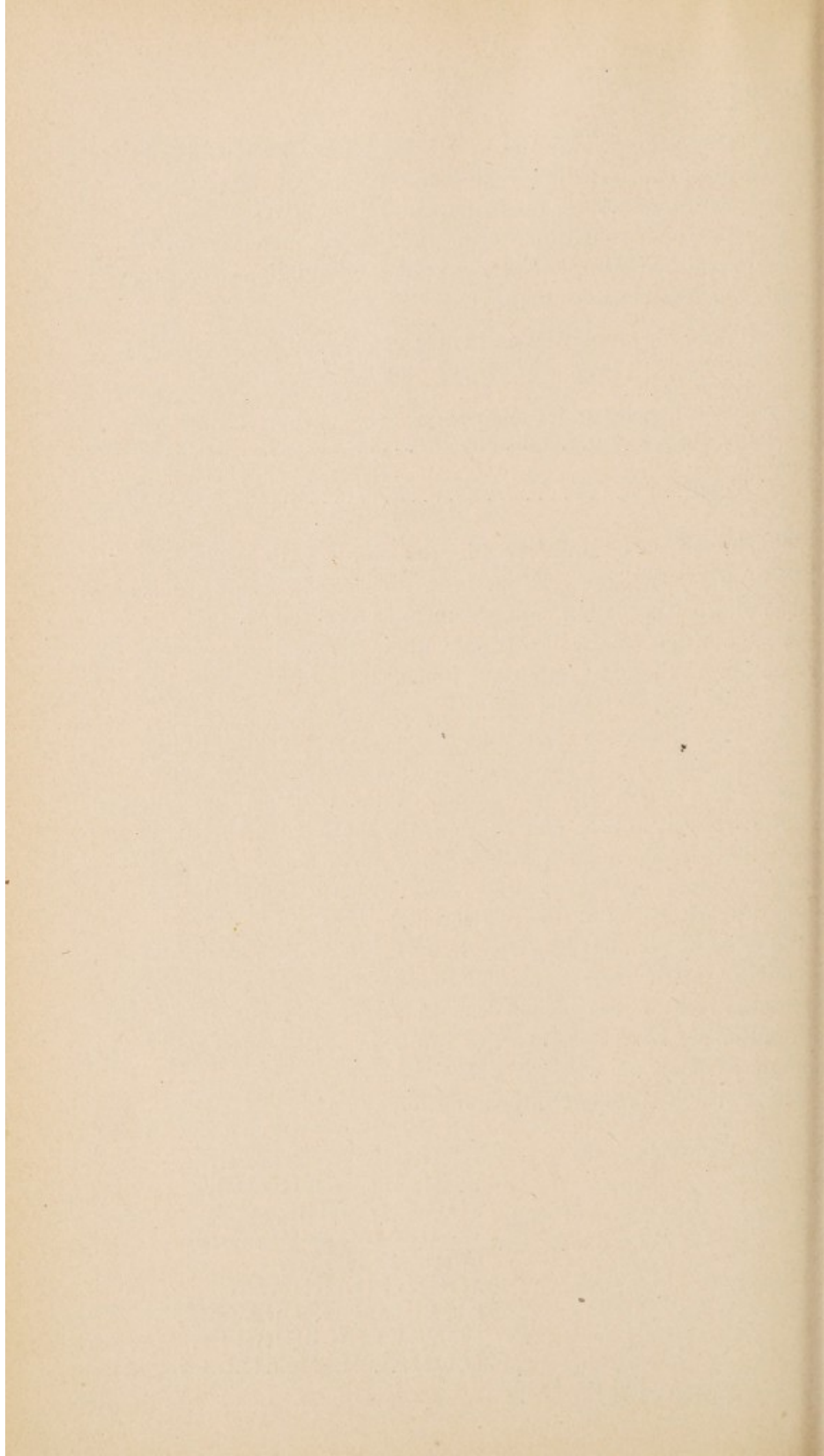
The board desires to acknowledge the faithful services of the officers and employees of the asylum during the past year. The condition of the wards, the appearance of the patients, the evidences of improvement in care and in comfort, the advances made in the instruction of attendants, all give the most ample proof of the thoughtful and intelligent supervision which has characterized the whole administration of the institution.

We close by commending the asylum, with all its varied interests, to your attention, feeling assured that it will receive from you, as representatives of the people, the kindest consideration and such substantial aid as will enable it to fulfill, in the highest degree, the humane purposes for which it was erected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS H. ROOT,
GEORGE R. POTTER,
J. M. HUTCHINSON,
JOHN D. HILL,
H. HELLRIEGEL,
WM. M. IRISH,
JOHN BOARDMAN,
CHARLES G. CURTISS,
FRANKLIN BURRITT,
DANIEL H. McMILLAN.

BUFFALO, *January* 13, 1886.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

On hand from last year.....		\$11, 251 58
From Comptroller, for salaries.....	\$8, 850 00	
From Comptroller, for special appr'ation.	11, 515 46	
	<hr/>	20, 365 46
From interest on daily balances		589 59
From farm and barns		868 52
From sale of old organ.....		100 00
From board, county patients.....	\$71, 092 20	
From board, private patients	11, 209 16	
From board, Soldiers and Sailors' Home,	190 65	
	<hr/>	82, 492 01
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$115, 667 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

For officers' salaries.....	\$8, 850 00	
For attendance and labor	20, 648 08	
For provisions	25, 718 39	
For repairs	2, 374 28	
For farm, barn and grounds.....	5, 616 50	
For miscellaneous expenses.....	489 56	
For clothing	2, 030 57	
For furniture	2, 074 67	
For patients' expenses.....	312 63	
For household stores	3, 132 00	
For books and stationery.....	589 26	
For fuel and heat.....	6, 025 84	
For medicines.....	961 27	
For city gas	1, 552 70	
For improvements.....	17, 079 05	
	<hr/>	\$97, 454 80
On hand to new account.....		18, 212 36
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$115, 667 16

BUFFALO, *October 1*, 1885,

ELIAS S. HAWLEY,
Treasurer.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

NOTE.—In the foregoing statement, as heretofore, the returns are made of cash disbursed as of the month in which the payments were actually made and not as of the month in which the purchases are made.

Subsequent, however, to the presentation and adoption by the board of managers of the foregoing annual statement, a circular was received from the Comptroller, acting under the law, requesting that "all expenditures unpaid, contracted and goods received prior to September 30, be rendered with proper vouchers." In compliance with this direction, I returned the vouchers for payment for services rendered and supplies purchased, "prior to September 30," to the department, and it then became proper to charge up the cash used in paying such vouchers against the same month of September.

This necessarily and properly throws these disbursements into last year's account, and will hereafter make the vouchers returned and the cash used in paying them match and cover the same precise period of time.

Account as follows:

1885.

On hand as per principal statement..... \$18, 212 36
Receipts none.

For month of September:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Officers' salaries	\$2, 475 00	
Attendance and labor	2, 041 03	
Groceries and provisions.....	2, 568 68	
Ordinary repairs.....	173 09	
Farm, barn and grounds.....	152 69	
Miscellaneous expenses	33 25	
Clothing	69 52	
Furniture and fixtures.....	174 26	
Patients' expenses	9 20	
Household stores	87 10	
Books and stationery.....	56 65	
Fuel and heat.....	545 52	
Medicines	58 98	
City gas.....	83 55	
Improvements	2, 159 60	
	<hr/>	10, 688 13
On hand to next year's account.....		\$7, 524 23

ELIAS S. HAWLEY,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Managers:

The superintendent of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, in compliance with the statute organizing the same, would make the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1885:

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE ASYLUM.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum September 30, 1884.	175	172	347
Admitted during the year.....	165	130	295
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total in asylum	340	302	642
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharges recovered.....	36	41	77
Discharges much improved.....	8	9	17
Discharges improved.....	21	12	33
Discharges unimproved.....	66	40	106
Discharges died	20	10	30
Discharges not insane.....	7	1	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	158	113	271
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the asylum September 30, 1885.....	182	189	371
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Maximum number within the year.....			375
Minimum			338
Daily average.....			352 $\frac{62}{365}$
Ratio of recoveries to number of admissions.....			26.1
Ratio of recoveries to average population.....			21.7
Ratio of recoveries to number discharged.....			28.4
Ratio of recoveries to number discharged exclusive of deaths.....			33.7
			<hr/>

An analysis of the admissions shows the following interesting particulars, that in 269 cases the present was the first attack; in 23 cases it was the second; in 2 cases the third; and in 1 case several attacks had preceded admission to the asylum.

There were 13 cases of epilepsy; 15 of paresis or general paralysis of the insane; 46 were insane for two or more years, and in 35 cases the duration, though chronic, could not positively be determined. There were, therefore, 109, or 37 per cent, which presented an unfavorable prospect for recovery.

There were 11 cases which gave a history of syphilis, and in 8 cases it was apparently the direct cause of insanity.

The following is a description of the defects and most marked impairments of health: 2 had curvature of the spine; 1 was partially blind; 2 were deaf; 1 had lost the left leg; 14 were very feeble; 1 had paralysis; 2 hemiplegia; 1 jaundice; 1 hip disease; 1 asthma; 5 had heart disease; 1 had cut throat and one a deep cut over brachial artery; 38 were emaciated, and 1 pregnant.

Of those brought to the asylum in restraint, 14 were handcuffed, 1 in manacles, and 1 was tied with sheets and ropes.

Of the 295 admitted, 104 had suicidal or homicidal tendencies; 32 had attempted, 20 had threatened, and 2 had contemplated suicide; 10 had attempted and 23 had threatened homicide; 3 had attempted and 14 had threatened both suicide and homicide.

Of those discharged not recovered, 91 were removed to the various county asylums; 10 to the Willard Asylum for Chronic Insane; 11 to the Binghamton Asylum; 3 to the Auburn Criminal Asylum; 11 were removed on bond; 4 were sent to their homes in other States, and 4 escaped. There were 8 discharged as not insane; all of these were cases of inebriety, but were regularly committed to the asylum.

There were 30 deaths; of these, 8 were from paresis; 5 from apoplexy; 6 from phthisis; 2 from asthenia; 2 from pneumonia, and 1 each from acute gastro enteritis, chronic Bright's disease, erysipelas, exhaustion from mania, fatty heart, septicaemia and typhoid fever.

The case of typhoid fever was well advanced when she was received into the asylum and died after some ten days. There was no spread of the disease. The general health of patients and inmates has been excellent, and we believe there are no insalutary conditions existing either in or about the buildings.

We present the usual tables showing the amount and character of the work performed by the patients during the year.

TABLE showing number of days men were employed, kind of work done, and average per cent daily in each month from September 30, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

LABOR.

MONTH.	Barn, farm and lawn.	Engineer and firemen.	Carpenter.	Painting.	Employed in kitchen, laundry, with supervisor, office boy.	Tailor and shoe shop.	Ward-work.	Dining-rooms.	Unclassified out-door work.	Unclassified in-door work.	School.	Care of room and persons only.	Total days' work.	Total days of patients per month.	*Per cent employed.
1884.															
October	1,116	90	80	81	381	49	824	398	266	357	53	64	3,759	4,756	77 2-3
November ..	801	88	50	72	348	49	922	532	255	162	32	51	3,362	4,392	75 1-3
December...	732	125	31	59	389	52	937	529	114	465	36	55	3,534	4,629	75 1-7
1885.															
January.....	756	210	23	38	441	52	987	615	186	481	42	68	3,902	4,674	82
February....	355	366	19	48	423	47	860	494	197	451	43	44	3,347	4,191	78 3-4
March.....	527	295	23	96	461	50	824	519	348	482	31	52	3,708	4,631	79
April.....	689	173	30	70	488	42	686	507	536	502	41	52	3,816	4,754	79 2-5
May.....	1,048	71	22	51	426	46	659	461	601	180	18	47	3,630	4,880	81 4-5
June.....	1,206	70	25	66	428	25	429	300	542	271	31	30	3,423	4,465	76
July.....	1,315	80	33	74	440	24	497	390	588	134	1	27	3,603	4,628	77 1-4
August.....	982	106	37	68	404	23	485	412	508	273	38	25	3,361	4,789	69 2-3
September....	1,358	76	32	81	441	26	535	339	511	125	21	26	3,571	4,683	76 1-3
Total.	10,885	1,750	405	804	5,080	485	8,645	5,499	4,652	3,883	387	541	43,016	54,972	77 1-4

*Sundays are omitted. In figuring percentage employed, "Care of room and persons" is deducted.

TABLE showing number of days women were employed, kind of work done, and average per cent daily, in each month from September 30, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

LABOR.

MONTH.	Ward work.	Dining-room.	Laundry.	Sewing.	Mending.	Knitting.	Embroidery.	School.	In center.	Care of room and persons only.	Total days' work.	Total days of patients per month.	*Per cent employed.
1884.													
October.....	518	491	665	446	649	291	80	189	101	315	3,745	4,539	75 5-9
November.....	493	468	576	472	432	165	91	169	290	390	3,456	4,232	72 3-7
December.....	544	547	591	438	539	247	157	231	81	335	3,710	4,572	73 4-5
1885.													
January.....	533	516	749	394	631	228	138	238	80	271	3,778	4,620	75 9-10
February.....	477	432	771	421	510	177	132	280	90	171	3,461	4,085	80 5-9
March.....	487	471	821	478	524	261	168	274	129	202	3,815	4,574	79 3-4
April.....	519	494	728	534	521	268	164	251	127	186	3,792	4,821	75 5-6
May.....	527	487	720	505	537	207	178	270	120	198	3,749	4,681	76 5-8
June.....	544	518	723	546	510	196	184	301	102	243	3,867	4,728	76 4-9
July.....	557	533	799	531	595	255	255	239	113	340	4,307	5,058	74 1-2
August.....	530	499	760	512	473	232	230	323	115	255	3,909	4,903	70 5-8
September.....	552	491	743	109	383	442	166	318	210	282	3,696	4,833	75 5-9
Total.....	6,271	5,947	8,646	5,406	6,604	2,959	1,913	3,083	1,468	3,188	45,185	55,646	

* Sundays are omitted. In figuring percentage employed, "Care of room and persons" is deducted.

It will be seen that among the men 77 1-4 per cent occupied themselves usefully, in some way beside the ordinary care of person and room, and that among the women 75 5-9 per cent were likewise employed.
The table showing the number of days of patients who were on parole, sick in bed, at chapel services on Sunday and entertainments on week days makes an interesting exhibit. We would call attention to the figures presented.

TABLE showing number of days spent by patients on parole, sick in bed, attending chapel and entertainments during the months of the year.

MONTH.	ON PAROLE.			SICK IN BED.			AT CHAPEL, SUNDAYS.			AT ENTERTAINMENTS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1884.												
October.....	676	882	1,558	255	120	375	351	270	621	50	60	110
November.....	623	718	1,341	236	87	323	403	337	740	100	255	355
December.....	679	782	1,461	234	125	359	413	252	665	446	391	857
1885.												
January.....	640	858	1,498	197	232	429	200	230	490	356	259	625
February.....	631	705	1,336	192	300	492	359	272	631	204	209	413
March.....	752	748	1,500	241	117	358	369	303	672	504	531	1,035
April.....	817	827	1,644	276	209	485	366	315	681	237	196	433
May.....	957	898	1,855	253	142	395	422	342	764	87	102	189
June.....	914	973	1,887	215	81	296	303	298	601	.....	.....	.....
July.....	890	999	1,889	189	85	274	311	299	610	.....	.....	.....
August.....	812	1,083	1,895	190	223	413	434	296	730	.....	.....	.....
September.....	826	972	1,798	229	215	444	326	239	565	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,217	10,445	19,662	2,707	1,936	4,643	4,317	3,453	7,770	1,994	2,003	3,997

INCREASE OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients treated in the asylum has steadily increased each year since its opening, as will be apparent from the following table showing the number remaining at the close of each fiscal year: 1881, 156 patients; 1882, 274 patients; 1883, 329 patients; 1884, 347 patients; 1885, 371 patients.

During the year just completed, 295 patients have been admitted; this, added to the number remaining at the close of 1884, gives a total number of 642 treated during the year 1885. With a capacity for 350 patients this result has only been attained by the discharge of the correspondingly large number of 271, making the discharges 92.2 per cent of the admissions.

The number at the end of the year exceeded the number at the beginning by 24, while the daily average was 352. This shows that only 76 patients have remained in the asylum for more than one year. This is too rapid a change to enable patients to derive the full benefit of treatment.

Experience long since furnished proof of this, and it was recognized in the law of indigence which gave to this class the right to two years' treatment if they did not sooner recover.

If we compare the admissions to the daily average population in the asylums of the State in which the acute cases are treated we have the following table of numbers and percentage.

	Admitted during the year.	Daily average population.	Per cent of admissions.
Utica.....	392	584	67.12
Middletown.....	204	329	62.00
Poughkeepsie.....	249	369	67.4
Buffalo.....	295	352	83.8

The percentage of admissions to the daily average population in the Buffalo State Asylum is 83.8, and if computed on the men patients alone is 94.8.

This percentage of change is not equaled by any asylum in the United States and by very few in the world. There are in the United States but four asylums, except some new institutions while being filled, which reach a percentage of 50 per cent, and so far as I can ascertain but two in Great Britain, while the average admissions of 62 asylums in the United States, Canada and Great Britain is but 28 per cent on the total population. A change of 50 per cent of the population annually is a very rapid one, as it provides for a complete change of patients in two years and is accomplished in but six asylums in the countries named.

These figures present in the strongest light the demand made upon this institution for the reception of patients. To accommodate the steadily increasing number, the capacity of the asylum has been enlarged from the original number 312 to 350, by the conversion of sitting-rooms into associate dormitories, but this process has now

nearly reached the limit of possibility, and all beyond 350 have to be accommodated on cots placed in the corridors and wards. Then begins the unfortunate and unpleasant part of hospital experience, the process of trying to make two animate bodies occupy the space originally intended for one with the result of friction, irritation, injury.

But we must look forward to a constantly increasing pressure upon the asylum. There is no possibility of a decrease, and the strongest probability, amounting to a certainty, of an increase of patients.

During the year 1885, the increase of patients in the institutions reported by the State Board of Charities has been 584. The demand for increased accommodations is one that is constantly and more forcibly crowding itself upon our notice, and one that must be dealt with.

It is right and proper that every delay consistent with duty should be allowed to control our actions, before calling upon the State to erect additional accommodations; but it is the part of wisdom and justice to consider the needs of the future and to plan accordingly.

We may state the facts, first, that further accommodations for the insane of western New York will soon be imperatively demanded, and second, they can be provided for more quickly and cheaply by the enlargement of the present asylum than by any other method.

The advantages of the location, the amount of land owned by the State, the structures already erected, many of which do not require to be reproduced or even extended, render the opinion indisputable.

This enlargement should be made by adding new ward buildings on the western side of the center building. These may be put up one at a time as the increasing demand may occur. They can be erected at a less cost than those already occupied, and at the same time can be constructed so as to accommodate a larger number of patients.

This will reduce the *per capita* expense for the whole below that of the present accommodations, and make it more nearly approximate that contemplated by the projectors of the plan.

Should an appropriation be made during the forthcoming session of the Legislature of 1886 two years will transpire before a new building would be ready for occupancy.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

In our last report some remarks were made upon the subject of the special training of attendants upon the insane, and a brief statement was given of the plan of instruction adopted in this institution during the preceding year. This plan was followed during the winter of 1884 and 1885 and met with such success that it was determined to present the matter to the board of managers for their official action. This was accordingly done at the quarterly meeting in April last, through a special report.

The steps which had already been taken met their hearty approval, and it was unanimously resolved that a training school should be established; and a committee was appointed to present a plan of

operation. The report of the committee was approved as presented in the following circular containing the rules regarding the qualifications demanded of applicants, the character of the instruction to be given, and the pay and allowances to those who avail themselves of the facilities offered by the school.

CIRCULAR.

The board of managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, with a desire to improve and elevate the standard of service in the care of the insane, and to give to the institution under their charge the benefit of a corps of attendants skilled in this special work, and who may make it a permanent occupation, have established a training school for their instruction and education.

The plan of instruction presented is the outgrowth of a system begun by the officers of the asylum in October, 1883, among a limited number of attendants. The benefit derived both by them and the asylum has been such as to induce the board to offer to all attendants who are found qualified, the advantages of instruction in the care and nursing of the sick and insane.

The managers have adopted the following rules regarding the employment, training and pay of attendants who avail themselves of the offered facilities for advancement in education.

Age. — The most desirable age for attendants, both men and women, is from twenty-one to thirty.

Qualifications. — All applicants for the position of attendants are required to be in sound health, and to furnish testimonials of good moral character and of correct habits, from at least two responsible persons. They must be of pleasant and kindly disposition, and possess such mental and educational qualifications as give promise of fitness for the work.

Examination. — All applicants must pass the civil service examination, as required by the law of the State. After a probatory period of two months, if found capable and satisfactory, they shall, before being permanently employed, sign the agreement required of all employees.

Instruction. — All attendants shall be instructed in the rules and regulations of the asylum, and in the duties of their several positions. The special training of the school will be given by the assistant physicians, under the direction of the superintendent, in such studies and methods as will best fit those who receive the instruction, for the special work of attendants upon the insane and for nursing the sick. The course will occupy two years, and will consist of lectures and clinical instruction. The lecture will be given on the fundamental principles of physiology, and of hygiene, including ventilation, clothing, bathing, etc., with the usual directions for the care of the person, the bed and the room of the sick.

Instructions will be given upon the most commonly used remedies and their effects, upon the use of the catheter, the taking of

temperatures, the administration of food, the control of hemorrhage, and the application of minor dressings.

Special attention will be given to teaching the best methods of caring for the various classes of the insane, the violent, destructive, suicidal and epileptic, as also the quiet and convalescent, with directions as to exercise, occupation, amusement and companionship. They will be taught to meet emergencies, how and what to observe, and to make written reports upon the physical and mental condition of patients. All who join the training school shall, at the end of the first year, pass a satisfactory examination, before entering on the second year's instruction. At the close of the second year, after passing the required examination, and giving satisfactory service, they shall receive a certificate from the institution as well qualified nurses, and attendants upon the insane.

Pay. — The pay of all attendants shall remain as at present fixed by the board of managers, except as hereinafter specified. Those who take advantage of the instructions of the school shall receive, after passing the examination at the end of the first year, the women at the rate of fifteen (15) and the men at the rate of twenty-five (25) dollars per month, and two (2) weeks' vacation annually thereafter, without deduction of pay, at a time subject to the convenience of the asylum.

After passing the examination at the close of the second year, and receiving a certificate of qualification as trained nurses and attendants, they shall be paid, the women at the rate of eighteen (18) and the men at the rate of twenty-eight (28) dollars per month respectively.

The trained attendants who are placed in charge of wards shall be paid, the women at the rate of twenty (20) and the men at the rate of thirty (30) dollars per month respectively. The acceptance of the advanced pay attached to these propositions shall carry with it the obligation to remain in each case at least one year longer in the service of the asylum, subject to the provisions of the agreement. For long and faithful service an increase in the pay per month may be provided in special cases.

In addition to the pay, attendants receive board, lodging, washing and medical care during temporary illness.

Applications for position are to be made to the medical superintendent.

Thus was inaugurated the first training school established in any State asylum for the insane in this country, and the only one of which we have knowledge that provides for the instruction of both men and women attendants. The effort has received the commendation and approval of many interested in the subject.

We present the resolutions passed by the State Board of Charities of the State of New York, an official copy of which was sent to us:

"WHEREAS, The management of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane have established a training school for the instruction and education of attendants, with a desire to improve and elevate the standard of service in the care of the insane, and to give to the in-

stitution under their charge the benefit of a corps of attendants skilled in this special work, and who may make it a permanent occupation.

"*Resolved*, That the State Board of Charities cordially approves and commends this action of the managers of the Buffalo State Asylum and the plan of instruction outlined in their circular, and can but regard the establishment of this school as the beginning of a new era in the selection and proper qualification of attendants for the insane.

" Attest :

"JAMES O. FANNING,
" *Assistant Secretary*."

The school is attended by all but two of the employees upon the wards. They have entered upon the prescribed course of study with a gratifying interest and find it a recreation and relief from the monotony of their daily work.

There are two classes, one an advanced class of women only, who have completed the first year's studies and passed the required examination. They receive two lectures a week adapted to their capacity and their needs as attendants, one upon insanity and one upon general nursing. There are nine in this class, and they will soon be prepared for their final examination.

The second class is composed of both men and women attendants, and is separated into two divisions, which enables all of the attendants to take advantage of the school without disturbing the work of the wards.

Contrary to our expectations, the men have shown an equal if not a greater interest in the training than the women. Their lessons are well learned, and their recitations and manners evince not only an intelligent interest but a strong desire for improvement.

It is the intention of the board of managers to award a diploma to such as complete the course, pass the examination, and show themselves qualified to receive such honor.

It is too early to speak definitely of the final result of this step in advance, but we are able to report favorable progress.

The advantages so far derived have more than repaid the labor expended. There have been an improvement in the order and discipline of the asylum, and the *morale* of the service has been elevated. The patients are treated with a more intelligent consideration, and as a consequence there are fewer complaints. The sick are better cared for, self-reliance cultivated, and emergencies are most successfully met. The power of observation is quickened, and changes in both the mental and physical conditions are more readily appreciated and more generally reported. We feel assured that a higher and better standard of care has been attained, and that thus the desire of the board, as expressed in the circular, will be more fully reached by the continued instruction.

Whether the special training and the improved pay to those who succeed in completing the course of instruction will accomplish the

second object — permanency in the occupation of attendants — cannot now be determined. We must leave the decision of this question to abide the result.

ON THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

So much has been written concerning the great increase of insanity in the country within the past few years as to awaken a general interest in the subject, not only in the profession, but also among the people.

The question is very frequently asked: "Is there not an alarming increase of persons becoming insane out of proportion to the growth in population?" and sometimes it is put in sober earnest: "Will not the insane soon outnumber the sane?" The manner of the interrogatory indicates a belief in an affirmative reply.

The proofs presented in support of this belief are:

First. That new institutions for the treatment of the insane are being rapidly multiplied, and filled to the utmost capacity so soon as they are opened for the reception of patients.

Second. That the census shows a large and constantly progressive increase in the number of the insane.

Third. That the questioner is familiar with so many cases of insanity in the list of his acquaintances, and reads in the daily newspaper of so many suicides and homicides committed by the insane. Then follows a homily on the causes which produce the increase, viz.: The hurry and bustle of life, the competition in business, the push to acquire wealth, the fast living and the direful tendency of the advanced civilization of the age.

This view is gloomy and foreboding enough to furnish food for reflection for the thoughtful, and to arouse the interest of the patient tax payer who has to bear the burden of supporting this helpless class.

Now while it must be acknowledged that there is an increase of insanity, there are some considerations which lighten the somber shading and may encourage the sane to hope for the continued occupancy of their present vantage ground.

While what we may say will not reduce the number of the insane, it will show that this in part is an apparent increase, and secondly from what sources the actual increase is derived.

One element in the apparent increase of numbers is found in the fact that the boundary lines of insanity have, within recent years, been widely extended, and that this process is still going on. Formerly, but two classes of people were accounted as insane, viz.: those who were openly maniacal and boisterous in their conduct, and those who were so demented or feeble in mind as to be entirely dependent for support and direction upon others. All the divisions of insanity between these limits, the melancholic and depressed, the more quiet cases of chronic mania, the periodically insane, the epileptic, the delusional insane, those broken down from age, from apoplexy, and from syphilis, and all the milder forms of the disease

were ignored and left to care for themselves. The community simply protected itself from the openly violent and cared for the helpless whose reason was utterly dethroned, but did little for the care or restoration of the larger number of lunatics. They did not crowd the hospitals or asylums nor did they appear in the census returns. Persons who retained coherence of speech or a semblance of rationality, and were able to perform the simplest business transactions, or to manifest a modicum of control under favorable circumstances, though they might be governed by the most dangerous delusions, were considered to be in possession of their mental faculties and were accounted as sane and responsible. The fact that there was a definite cause for the change in the individual was often sufficient to remove it from the classification of insanity. That a person who might be suffering from melancholia of the most pronounced type had met with a loss of property or of friends was often sufficient proof that it was but normal depression and not insanity, which to the popular mind was something strange, a supernatural condition induced by equally unnatural causes.

The comparatively recent advances in medical science, especially in the appreciation of mental states, has brought about more correct views of the irresponsibility conferred by disease and increased the number accounted as insane.

This extension of the classification of disease has simply taken a certain number out of the classes of the nervous, the hypochondriac, the childish, the simple minded, the broken down, the eccentric, the opium takers, the gloomy and broken hearted in which they were formerly placed, and transferred them into another list in which they are now numbered. It is like the increase in the population of a city made by an addition of an outlying suburb, an absorption of citizens from another locality and not an increase of new persons gained by births or by immigration. This is not an actual but an apparent increase.

Another factor in the apparent increase in the numbers of the insane is the greater longevity under the present improved modes of care. The actual value of this factor cannot be computed by years, but its existence is acknowledged by those conversant with the facts. The individual life is prolonged by the favorable circumstances of its environment.

In the asylums erected and conducted by the State, every detail of location and construction receives the most careful attention. The sewerage, the heating, the ventilation, and all the hygienic conditions are arranged in accord with the most advanced views, and whatever experience has shown to be necessary or even beneficial to the health of the inmates is fully supplied.

The constant attendance of physicians and attendants who devote their whole time to the care of patients, directing and regulating the diet, the strictly medical treatment, the exercise, the occupation, the amusements, the hours of sleep, and in fact the whole life of the individual, provides a supervision in marked contrast to former neg-

lect and indifference, which, it is universally conceded, has added years to the life of the insane.

As strengthening the position we would refer to the fact that under the improved modes of living due to the diffusion of the knowledge of hygiene in its broadest sense and the advance of medical science, the life of the generation of mankind has been lengthened from the proverbial thirty-three years to nearly forty.

The multiplication of asylums finds its explanation in part in the philanthropic spirit of the age. The same spirit of sympathy for the helpless and unfortunate which through private charity erects hospitals for the deformed and for the sick, homes for the aged, orphan asylums and foundling hospitals, retreats for the fallen and the inebriate, also erects, by aid of the public purse, asylums for the insane, the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

These latter classes from their greater helplessness, the State has adopted as its wards. It erects institutions for their care and invites all who need to occupy them and receive their benefit. They are erected in a broad humanitarian spirit by the people, for the people.

It is this spirit which furnishes the strongest refutation of the foundation principle of the theory of evolution: "The survival of the fittest." It is for the cure and preservation of the weak and helpless and not for the strong and helpful only.

There has been within a few years a marked change in public feeling in regard to sending patients to an asylum for treatment. It is within the memory of many of us when it was considered a disgrace that a member of one's family was insane. Every effort was made to conceal the fact, and the unfortunates were hidden away in outbuildings, in attics and in cellars, where they were restrained by chains and shackles, and left not only without the comforts, but too often without the necessities of existence.

Life was usually of short duration under such unfavorable conditions. It was not cherished or prolonged and death was a welcome visitor. The census enumerator never reached them, and their death did not swell the vital statistics. At the present time, from a knowledge of the kind care and judicious treatment afforded by asylums, patients are more willingly sent, and it is made the duty of the proper authorities to transfer the insane to an institution when their friends neglect to take the step.

That they are filled to their capacity is due to several causes, and *first*, they are not erected till there is an imperative demand for them, and often not until there is such an accumulation of the insane as to fill the various wards as soon as they are ready for occupancy. This rapid reception of patients attracts attention and gives origin to the belief that there is an alarming increase in the disease.

Experience has shown that asylums are used by the people according to their nearness and ease of access by well-defined lines of travel. A new asylum erected in the midst of a populous district, which before was compelled to send its insane to some remote point,

is used more freely and readily. Their friends are more willing that their insane should go to an asylum, which is near at hand, where they can visit them and have an intimate knowledge of how they are cared for and treated, and the public is the more ready to send patients in view of the diminished cost of transportation to and from the asylum. The fact that when the insane of the county of Erie were sent to the asylum at Utica they numbered a resident population of about seventy-five, while since the asylum was established in this city the general average is double that number, does not show that there are twice as many insane, but that the people and the public use the asylum more freely because of its nearness and the decrease in cost of transportation. This increase in numbers does not represent an actual but only an apparent increase in the number of the insane. They existed in the community, but were not brought together under public notice.

Second. The asylums of to-day are not the bedlams and mad-houses of former times. They are hospitals for the sick and for the treatment of disease, and owing to the extended boundary lines they contain every shade and degree of disturbance of the mental equilibrium. Even the law specifies that the term "lunatic and insane" shall include every kind of mental unsoundness. They receive all classes and ages of mankind, from the youth with the peculiar mental manifestations attending the development of puberty, to the aged, who become troublesome from the aimlessness of their conduct or indifference in habits.

Third. The other public institutions, the jails, the penitentiaries, the homes for the old and the young and the general hospitals contribute their quota to swell the numbers treated in asylums.

Fourth. The increase of education upon the subject of insanity in the profession, from the instructions given in the medical schools has increased commitments to asylums. This arises from a knowledge of the benefit of treatment to be gained by all of the insane, and from a recognition of the disease in the earlier and more curable stage. It is in this latter direction that the profession* is doing a most important work, and one which presents the most hope of successfully combatting the increase of the disease.

The fact adduced to prove the increase of insanity by the many cases of suicide and homicide reported in the press of the day as oc-

* The law very properly places the certification of insanity in the individual upon the medical profession. In the performance of this duty they are often held up to public censure. They have been charged not only with criminal carelessness, but even with having been bribed to commit patients who were not insane, but whose friends desired their being sent to an asylum for some personal and improper motive. I wish to say in answer to all such criticisms and charges that after an experience of nearly twenty years and with many thousand patients, I have found that this duty is performed by the profession with the most jealous regard for personal rights and with a full sense of the responsibility imposed, and I have not met with a case in which any improper motive could justly be imputed to the examining physicians.

curing among the insane, has little weight. It finds a ready solution in the increased facilities for the gathering of items of news. Every day we have spread before us the occurrences of the previous day collected from all parts of the land, among a population of many millions, and that they make a startling array is not a cause for wonder or alarm. In the haste to supply a cause, whether real or imaginary, most of them are placed in that most convenient of all classifications, insanity. It seems as if the existence of moral depravity, of passion engendered by drink, and of a determination to destroy a human life had been overlooked, and that every destructive and violent act was placed to the credit of lunacy.

It is an easy thing to cover crimes and misdeeds under the broad cloak of lunacy, but it is often but a clumsy and cowardly excuse.

The strongest argument in favor of the increase of insanity is found in the census returns. Here we have an array of figures which on their face present evidence of an alarming increase in the number of cases, especially within the past two decades. It is said that figures will not lie, but a simple statement of them, without explanation, may be greatly misleading.

There is no form of disease in which such care is exercised in the enumeration of cases as in insanity. This is done by the National and State governments, by State boards, by voluntary organizations aided by individual effort both at regular and irregular intervals. Each independent enumeration leads to greater perfection in the methods employed and in the final result. In this the people have a lively interest, as from the helplessness and dependence of the disease the great majority of those afflicted become applicants for public charity. Of the 15,000 insane of the State of New York, 12,000 are inmates of its asylums, and of these less than ten per cent are self sustaining.

In considering the subject of the increase of insanity, we turn for information to the different national censuses and compare those of the two prior decennial periods with the most recent one of 1880.

The census of 1860 gave 24,000 to 31,000,000, in round numbers, of inhabitants, or one to every 1,300. The census of 1870 gave 37,000 to 38,000,000, or one insane person to every 1,000; while the census of 1880 gave 92,000 to 50,000,000, or one insane person to every 545 of the population, showing an increase of nearly one hundred per cent, while the increase of the population is only twenty-five per cent.

There is the same proportionate increase in the State of New York. The census of 1870 showed one insane person to every 689 of the inhabitants, while the census of 1880 gave one insane person to every 360, or an increase of nearly one hundred per cent, the same as shown in the general census.

Now without explanation we can only conclude that the inference is correct that insanity has increased a hundred-fold in the past ten years, or that in 1880 there are twice as many insane in the country

and in the State of New York as in 1870. This would fully bear out the statement that there was an alarming increase.

We shall endeavor to show that this increase is in part an apparent, and not an actual increase.

In order to make the comparison a just one, it will be granted that the different reports should be taken under the same favorable conditions and with equal care and accuracy. Now what are the facts?

First. The census of 1870 was notoriously imperfect in its enumeration of the insane. This was publicly stated by the State Boards of Charities of some of the States and generally accepted by those in a position to know, and was conclusively proved by the reports obtained from other sources.

Second. This lack of thoroughness in the previous national census led to the careful enumeration of 1880. This was placed in the hands of an expert, and was made with the most scrupulous attention to every detail. As a result it is acknowledged as the most complete and accurate count that was ever made in this, if not in any country.

Granting the truth of these statements, it becomes evident that the increase of insanity did not all occur within the last decennial period, but that it in part belongs and should properly be spread over the other years included in the reports of 1860 and 1870.

As substantiating this I quote from a paper read before the Conference of Charities and Corrections, by Professor A. O. Wright of Madison, Wisconsin. "The census report of 1880 shows a startling increase in the number of the insane. Much of this is only an apparent increase caused by the far greater accuracy of this part of the census report of 1880, under the skilled care of Fred H. Wines, the last president of this conference."

"When we read that the census of 1870 showed 37,432 insane in the United States, and the census of 1880 showed 91,959, we must not suppose that there had been an actual increase of 54,527 insane, but these increased figures chiefly show a more accurate census of the defective classes under skilled management."

These comparisons are made to refute the belief so generally accepted by those who have not investigated the subject, that the numbers of the insane have actually doubled in the past ten years, and that we must, therefore, anticipate another like increase in the next decade. The outlook is not so gloomy, and though the statistics of insanity will undoubtedly show an increase, it will be in an arithmetical rather than a geometrical ratio.

Increase is the inevitable tendency of age. This is shown by the history of the older countries, and has a striking proof in the statistics of the last census.

By averaging the States geographically, as has been done by Professor Wright, the result is that the oldest States are found to have the largest proportion of insane people, while the newer States and Territories have the smallest percentage.

In the New England States the proportion of insane is one to every 359 of the population; in the Middle States one to every 424; in the Interior States, as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, one to every 650; in the North-western States, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, one to every 750, and in the newer States and Territories, one to every 1,263. This illustrates the oft-stated truth that the pioneers of the new States are the more hardy and vigorous citizens of the older settled portions of the country.

Youth and health are demanded to contend successfully in the struggle to erect a home on the unbroken soil of the prairie, or to wrest from nature the wealth hidden in the mountains' side or in the river's bed. The feeble, the dependent, the sick and the aged are left to enjoy the comforts found only in the older communities, in the asylums, hospitals and homes, which are the growth of an age of philanthropy.

Noting the greater ratio of the insane in the more settled portions of the United States, we are led to consider the experience of older nations and especially of Great Britain. We find here that the proportion of insane is about one to every 350 of the population, and that this result has been reached after the most careful annual accounting by the official Board of Lunacy Commissioners.

In the report of 1884, in their discussion of the subject, they use substantially the following language: "The increase of the insane has been for many years slow and constant among the pauper and dependent classes, but among the private patients, the proportion has been practically stationary during the last few years, and it is now lower than it was two years ago; and further "the large annual addition to the number of insane persons under care has produced, in some quarters, an impression that insanity itself is much on the increase. On examination, however, of the figures now under consideration, it will be found that the increase is almost entirely due to accumulation of chronic cases of the pauper class, so that the community at large would not appear more liable than formerly to be attacked with insanity. This should tend to allay public anxiety; but those to whom the law has intrusted the responsibility should not disregard the imperative necessity of making the accommodation for such additional and accumulated cases keep pace with the requirements of their respective districts."

We may anticipate a like experience, and look forward to a steady increase but with the hope that this may be in proportion to the population, after we have reached a full accounting of the present number, especially of the accumulation of the chronic insane.

These are some of the arguments which go to prove that the large increase in the number of the insane within the past few decades is an apparent rather than an actual increase.

We may now consider another part of our subject which we shall treat but briefly by statistics, viz.: The source whence the increase of insanity is most largely derived. From an analysis of the last census, Dr. Foster Pratt, of Michigan, draws the conclusion that a prominent factor in the increase of insanity is the large defective

element found among the foreign population which has immigrated to us since 1847 and 1848, and that this now constitutes one-eighth of the population and furnishes one-third of the insane.

In our own State, according to the report of the State Board of Charities for 1884, of the 14,111 insane, 7,790 are of native birth, or one to every 497 of the native population, while 6,321 were of foreign birth, or one to every 192 of the foreign population.

The recent census for the year 1885, in the State of Michigan, shows that more than one-half of the present insane population of that State is of foreign parentage. The same fact is stated upon high authority to exist in the State of New York. In the year 1881, the asylum on Blackwell Island reported (and this is not an exceptional year), that more than one-half of the admissions for the year were of people who had been subjects of Great Britain.

These statistics, together with the known facts regarding the number of the insane among the immigrant population, has given origin and support to the statement that the old countries are systematically sending to us large numbers of their insane, and that this action leads to the increase of insanity in our midst. It is at any rate an appreciable factor, and so prominent a one that steps are being taken to procure national legislation upon the subject. An examination into the mental condition of immigrants, at the port of sailing, by properly constituted authorities, and the refusal to allow steamship companies to transfer the insane and defective classes to our shores, is proposed.

Such a course may not be adopted, but the fact that it is earnestly advocated by those who have made a careful study of the facts and of the statistics, shows that there is a strong ground for the belief that more than a reasonable share of the insane is included among the immigrants who throng our shores. This class and the natural increase of the native-born insane proportionate to the increase in population will, in the future, constitute the census of the insane.

It may be of interest to know the probabilities, and we are able to form an estimate from the figures before us. The State Board of Charities have reported during the five years of the decade an annual increase in the number of the insane under public charge of from 500 to 700 patients, or an average of about 600. For the period of ten years, this amounts to an increase of 6,000, which, added to the 14,000 of the year 1880, makes a total of 20,000 insane to a future probable population in the State, in 1890, of 6,000,000, or one insane person to every 300 of the population.

To state it in another way, there were in the various asylums of the State on September 30, 1885, 12,830 insane. With a proportional increase of 600 annually, the institutions must provide, in 1890, for about 16,000 inmates, while those outside under private care will swell the number to 20,000.

To provide for this increase is the problem before the people of the State, and it is the part of wisdom to question how this can best be done. The asylums are filled to their capacity, and some of them are overcrowded. Further accommodations are imperatively demanded and must be furnished.

It is well at this time to survey the ground over which we have passed. In doing this we find that the principal sources of the increase of insanity are of two kinds, apparent and actual; that the most important of the former is, first, the widening of the boundary lines of the disease, and second, the increased longevity of insane life. That the sources of the actual increase are, first, the increase of population, and second, the defective element of our foreign immigrant population.

The causes of the apparent increase are capable of self limitation, as the boundary lines of insanity are not likely to be further indefinitely extended, and the full result of the increased longevity should be reached within the present generation.

Now if the immigration of the insane and defective foreign classes can be held in check, we shall have to care, in addition to the present census of the insane, for an increase, proportionate to the increase of the population only.

The task of reducing this number within narrower limits is the great problem presented to preventive medicine for solution.

This is the most hopeful view which the facts of the case vouchsafe to us.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

105 tons of hay, at \$14..	\$1,470 00
1244 bushels of oats, at 36 cts	447 84
1888 bushels mangel wurzel, at 25 cts.....	472 00
25 tons of oat straw, at \$10.....	250 00
18 tons of green corn for cattle feed, at \$6	108 00
3800 heads of cabbage, at 5 cts.....	190 00
300 bushels of beets, at 40 cts.....	120 00
250 bushels of carrots, at 30 cts.....	75 00
25 bushels of tomatoes, at \$1.50.....	37 50
20 bushels of radishes, at \$1.....	20 00
25 bushels of lettuce, at 25 cts.....	6 25

\$3,196 59

Milk produced from October 1, 1884, to September
30, 1885 :

20,718 gallons, at 16 cts.....	3,314 88
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Total..... \$6,511 47

Value of stock on hand October 1, 1885 :

Value of hogs on hand.....	\$556 00
18 cows and 2 calves.....	930 00
10 horses.....	1,900 00
150 fowls, at 25 cts.....	37 50

\$3,473 50

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

List of articles made in the sewing-room :

Aprons	53
Abdominal supporters.....	2
Bed ticks.....	23
Blankets, strong.....	7
Burial robes	5
Bandages, yards of material	87
Chemises	5
Clothes bags	13
Caps for kitchen use.....	24
Cupboard spreads.....	54
Dresses	173
Drawers, pairs of.....	91
Iron holders	67
Jackets for kitchen use	12
Mattresses	15
Mattress covers, canvas	2
Mittens, pairs knitted	45
Pillow slips.....	627
Pillow ticks.....	8
Skirts.....	94
Sheets	625
Suits, full.....	17
Shirts.....	86
Stockings, pairs knitted.....	376
Towels.....	460
Wrappers, men's, canton flannel.....	123
Wrappers, women's, canton flannel.....	40
Total	<u>3, 134</u>
Articles mended.....	<u>22, 097</u>

With this fiscal year closes the fifth since the opening of the asylum. It has passed the period of experiment and trial and is successfully accomplishing the purposes of its organization.

These are being more fully and better appreciated by the people as their kind words and deeds indicate. For all these we return our thanks.

We feel greatly indebted to the publishers of the following named newspapers which have been regularly received during the year, viz.: *The Daily Morning Courier*; *Daily Morning Express*; *Daily Morning Times*; *Daily Free Press*; *Daily Demokrat*; *Catholic Union*, two copies; *Christian Advocate*, all of Buffalo. *Daily Morning Herald* of Rochester; *Weekly Steuben Courier*, Bath; *Weekly Journal*, Dunkirk; *Weekly Husbandman*, Elmira; *The Summary*, Elmira; *Weekly Argus*, Franklinville; *Weekly Enterprise*, Gowanda; *Weekly Times*, Hornellsville; *Weekly Standard*, Jamestown; *Weekly Democrat*, Lockport; *Weekly Era*, Mayville; *Weekly Cattaraugus Republican*, Little Valley.

These are distributed on the wards to the patients from the various localities represented and are received like the visits of friends from home. We hope the favor may be continued, and feel assured it would be, if the pleasure and comfort derived therefrom by the patients could be appreciated by the donors.

The entertainments offered the patients were various in character, and by their diversity were the more interesting. There is a long list of names of people who aided in this work, and we must content ourselves by thanking them in a general way rather than individually.

The theatrical pieces placed on the stage were "Box and Cox," by Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorr and Mrs. S. Simons; "The Only Young Man in Town," by Mr. Norton, the Misses Cutter, Davis, Brown, Blake, Noye and Mrs. Alvord; "The Mock Trial," by some of the young people of the Lafayette Street Church; "Among the Breakers," by the Home Dramatic Club.

Musical and literary entertainments were given by F. Minnery and friends, by the "Sons of St. George" and by the attendants of the asylum. Concerts were given by Dr. Theo. Lewis and friends, by the choir of the Breckenridge Presbyterian Church, by the choir of St. Paul's Church, by Mr. Pattenden, family and friends, by Messrs. Sweet, Bigelow and others, and by the Mendelssohn Club, and an exhibition by the asylum school.

Two lectures were delivered, one by Rev. Mr. Chivers, and one by Rev. Dr. A. T. Chester; and we were favored with two readings, one by Prof. Locke Richardson, and one by Prof. Emil Franklin.

There were thirteen dancing parties and ten singing schools held during the winter months. The singing at Sunday service is done by the patients under lead of the organist. This method was entered upon with some misgivings, but has proved a decided success. Assistance was rendered on different occasions by the quartette of the Unitarian Church, by the choir of the Lafayette Street Church, by that of the Dearborn Street Baptist Church, by Miss Mabel Chester, and by Mrs. Dr. Crego and Mr. Mosely. Our chaplain has been aided on Sunday by the ministers of the various Protestant denominations, while all the patients have had the ministrations of their own clergy whenever necessary or desired.

We have received donations from the following friends: Mrs. J.

M. Richmond, Mrs. J. J. McWilliams, Rev. Dr. A. T. Chester, George R. Potter, Esq.; Miss Mary Burtis, Mrs. A. R. Clarkson have sent in papers and periodicals.

Mr. H. G. Walter contributed some German books and bound magazines, and Mr. W. E. Foster, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, made the asylum a valuable gift of periodicals, books and art journals. Mrs. Ella Keene sent flowers and plants for the wards.

The asylum was inspected by the Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Stephen Smith, who spent six days in this work during the year.

It has been subject to the visitation of a committee of the State Board of Charities, consisting of Dr. J. Milhan and Oscar Craig, Esq. Official visits were made by Hon. H. A. Richmond, of the Civil Service Commission, and by Silas C. Burt, the Secretary of the same.

Hon. Elnathan Sweet, the State Engineer visited, and Thomas Evershed, division engineer, spent some time at the asylum while supervising the work under charge of the engineer's department.

The visits of friends to patients are frequent and numerous, and there are few of the inmates of the asylum who do not receive visits from members of their family or near relatives.

This is one of the advantages of the location in the midst of a densely populated city, and it is gratifying to see the interest manifested in the welfare and comfort of patients, though it adds materially to the labor of physicians and attendants.

We have to record a change in the medical staff of the asylum. In May Dr. Floyd S. Crego resigned the position of second assistant physician which he had held since January, 1882, to enter upon the practice of his profession in the city of Buffalo. During the three and more years of service Dr. Crego performed his duties with satisfaction to those with whom he was associated and with credit to himself; and upon leaving carried with him the kindest wishes of officers, employees and patients.

Upon accepting his resignation the board of managers passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in accepting such resignation this board take the opportunity to express to Dr. Crego its high appreciation of his character as a physician and specialist, and of his intelligent and efficient services as an officer of this institution, and further that the secretary be and is hereby directed to present to Dr. Crego a copy of this resolution, with the compliments of the board."

He was succeeded temporarily by Dr. George B. Phelps, who came to us after the completion of his term as resident surgeon in the New York hospital. He remained for only about two months, but during this time gained the respect and confidence of all. It was a matter of regret that he decided to return to New York to take advantage of the opportunities of the larger city to devote himself to the practice of surgery as a specialty.

Early in August Dr. Arthur W. Hurd accepted the position thus again made vacant. He passed the civil service examination in a

highly creditable manner, was nominated to the board and by them appointed to the place. He possesses special qualifications for a physician to an asylum both by education and taste, and his success is already assured.

To Dr. William D. Granger, the first assistant physician, is largely due the success of the training school. He has been assiduous in carrying out the plan of instruction, both didactic and clinical, and in every way has proved himself an efficient officer. The other officers continue to perform their various duties satisfactorily and deserve commendation for their diligence and devotion to the interests of the institution.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to certify to the general faithfulness of the attendants, upon whose watchfulness and fidelity so much of the success of treatment depends. A few only have been found wanting in these qualities and have been discharged, and some who have lacked adaptation for the work have been advised to seek other occupations. But the larger number manifest a laudable interest in the labor; they are anxious to learn; kind and attentive to those under their care, and are actuated by a high sense of duty.

To you, gentlemen of the board, I desire to return thanks for the cordial support you have always extended to me. In all of the varied and responsible duties that have devolved upon me I have never sought your counsel and assistance in vain, and it is to the wise direction received from you that the asylum is largely indebted for its present prosperity. The same close attention and devotion to the interests of the institution which has characterized our united labors in the past will but enlarge its field of usefulness and increase its power to aid in relieving suffering and restoring health to the afflicted.

With this object steadily in view, and relying upon divine aid in our efforts, we enter upon the work of another year.

January, 1886.

J. B. ANDREWS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

OF THE BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.
General Statistics of the asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum September 30, 1884..	175	172	347
Admitted during the year.....	165	130	295
Total in the asylum.....	340	302	642
Discharged recovered.....	36	41	77
Discharged much improved.....	8	9	17
Discharged improved.....	21	12	33
Discharged unimproved.....	66	40	106
Died.....	20	10	30
Not insane.....	7	1	8
Total.....	158	113	271
Remaining in asylum September 30, 1885...	182	189	371

TABLE No. 2.
Received on first or subsequent admission.

Number of admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	159	124	283
Second.....	6	5	11
Third.....	..	1	1
Total.....	165	130	295

TABLE No. 3.
Showing the number of attacks in two hundred and ninety-five cases:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First attack.....	157	112	269
Second attack.....	7	16	23
Third attack.....	1	1	2
Several attacks.....	..	1	1
Total.....	165	130	295

TABLE No 4.
Annual admissions, discharges and deaths.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RE- COVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			NOT INSANE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1881....	122	97	219	13	6	19	4	3	7	2	2	4	6	4	10	14	8	22	1	..	1
1882....	157	116	273	30	25	55	9	6	15	11	2	13	28	20	48	10	6	16	5	3	8
1883....	139	126	265	35	30	65	9	7	16	23	14	37	20	21	41	33	12	45	6	..	6
1884....	158	117	275	42	38	80	6	7	13	15	10	25	49	39	88	24	19	43	5	3	8
1885....	165	130	295	36	41	77	8	9	17	21	12	33	66	40	106	20	10	30	7	1	8
Total..	741	586	1327	156	140	296	36	32	68	72	40	112	169	124	293	101	55	156	24	7	31

TABLE No. 5.

General statistics of the asylum from its opening.

Total number of admissions.....	1, 327
Total number discharged recovered.....	296
Total number discharged much improved.....	68
Total number improved.....	112
Total number unimproved.....	293
Total number died.....	156
Total number not insane.....	31
<hr/>	
Total number.....	956
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Remaining September 30, 1885.....	371
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TABLE No. 6.

Form of insanity in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted

	Men.	Women.	Total
Melancholia.....	37	37	74
Acute mania.....	29	42	71
Dementia.....	46	18	64
Chronic mania.....	13	21	34
Paresis.....	12	3	15
Sub-acute mania.....	5	3	8
Epilepsy with mania.....	4	1	5
Epilepsy with dementia.....	5	2	7
Epilepsy with melancholia.....	1	..	1
Paroxysmal mania.....	3	1	4
Periodic mania.....	1	2	3
Not insane.....	9	..	9
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	165	130	295
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE No. 7.

Assigned causes in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Ill-health from grief, anxiety, overwork or loss of sleep.....	33	39	72
General ill-health.....	20	27	47
Ill-health from want.....	..	2	2
Ill-health from excessive child-bearing and.. lactation.....	..	3	3
Ill-health following fever.....	..	2	2
Ill-health following rheumatism.....	2	..	2
Puerperal.....	..	12	12

TABLE No. 7 — *Assigned causes, etc.*—Continued.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Change of life.....	...	5	5
Intemperance.....	13	3	16
Intemperance with syphilis.....	2	..	2
Syphilis.....	2	1	3
Masturbation.....	2	..	2
Opium habit.....	3	..	3
Meningitis.....	1	..	1
Sunstroke.....	5	..	5
Injury to head and spine.....	8	1	9
Cerebral embolism.....	1	..	1
Apoplexy.....	5	2	7
Hydrocephalus.....	1	..	1
Senility.....	3	..	3
Lead poisoning.....	1	..	1
Fright.....	...	1	1
Chorea.....	...	1	1
Epilepsy.....	10	3	13
Paresis.....	12	3	15
Not insane.....	9	..	9
Unascertained.....	32	25	57
Total.....	165	130	295

TABLE No. 8.

Civil condition in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	80	73	153
Single.....	71	40	111
Widowed.....	12	17	29
Divorced.....	2	..	2
Total.....	165	130	295

TABLE No. 9.

Degree of education in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Common.....	117	107	224
Read and write.....	16	2	18
Academic.....	14	7	21
Read only.....	8	6	14
Collegiate.....	2	..	2
Unascertained.....	..	1	1
None.....	8	7	15
Total.....	165	130	295

TABLE No. 10.

Hereditary transmission in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Maternal branch.....	7	11	18
Paternal branch.....	16	7	23
Paternal and maternal branches.....	..	1	1
Insane relations	17	13	30
Total	40	32	71

TABLE No. 11.

Suicidal and homicidal tendencies in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

Attempted suicide.....	32
Threatened suicide.....	20
Contemplated suicide	2
Attempted homicide	10
Threatened homicide.....	23
Attempted suicide and homicide	3
Threatened suicide and homicide.....	14
Total	104

TABLE No. 12.

Ages in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	..	1	1
From 15 to 20 years	14	11	25
From 20 to 25 years	15	19	34
From 25 to 30 years	22	18	40
From 30 to 35 years	17	10	27
From 35 to 40 years	13	14	27
From 40 to 50 years	48	38	86
From 50 to 60 years	18	17	35
From 60 to 70 years	11	2	13
From 70 to 80 years	6	..	6
From 80 to 90 years	1	..	1
Total	165	130	295

TABLE No. 13.

Supposed duration of insanity before admission in two hundred and ninety-five cases.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One month or less	25	36	61
One to three months.....	14	19	33
Three to six months	25	16	41
Six to nine months	5	3	8
Nine to twelve months.....	20	6	26
Twelve to eighteen months	2	3	5
Eighteen to twenty-four months	10	7	17
Two to three years	9	6	15
Three to four years.....	2	2	4
Four to six years	3	2	5
Six to ten years	1	4	5
Ten to twenty years	5	2	7
Unascertained, chronic	35	24	59
Not insane	9	..	9
Total	165	130	295

TABLE No. 14.

Nativity in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New York	92	69	161
Germany.....	20	22	42
Ireland	17	17	34
England	9	2	11
Canada	4	3	7
Pennsylvania	4	3	7
Vermont.....	5	1	6
Scotland	4	..	4
Ohio	3	1	4
Rhode Island	2	1	3
France.....	3	..	3
New Jersey .....	..	2	2
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
Russia .....	..	1	1
Switzerland .....	..	1	1
Poland.....	..	1	1
Sweden.....	..	1	1
Delaware.....	..	1	1
Missouri .....	..	1	1
Maine .....	..	1	1
New Hampshire	1	..	1
Unknown ...	..	1	1
Total	165	130	295

TABLE No. 15.

Occupation in two hundred and ninety-five cases admitted.

Housekeepers	92	Dressmaker	1
Farmers and farm laborers.	33	Artist	1
Laborers	31	Undertaker	1
Houseworkers	27	Newsboy	1
Merchants	10	Saloon keeper	1
No occupation	9	Keeper of morgue	1
Workers in metal	9	Mill operator	1
Workers in wood	7	Driver of fire engine	1
Workers in leather	6	Cashier	1
Clerks	5	Coachman	1
Teachers	4	Janitor	1
Railroaders	4	Plasterer	1
Students	4	Gardener	1
Book-keepers	4	Oil producer	1
Physicians	3	Grocer	1
Painters	3	Tobacconist	1
Manufacturers	3	Cigarmaker	1
Lawyers	3	Sailor	1
Brewers	2	Proof-reader	1
Agents	2	Wine grower	1
Brickmakers	2	Druggist	1
School children	2	Barber	1
Bakers	2	Varnisher	1
Dentists	2	Telegraph operator	1
Butcher	1		
Boarding-house keeper	1	Total	295

TABLE No. 16.

Ages in seventy-seven cases recovered.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	5	4	9
From 20 to 25 years	2	8	10
From 25 to 30 years	5	8	13
From 30 to 40 years	9	13	22
From 40 to 50 years	7	6	13
From 50 to 60 years	6	2	8
From 60 to 70 years	2	..	2
Total	36	41	77

TABLE NO. 17.

Form of insanity in seventy-seven cases recovered.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia	9	14	23
Acute mania	18	16	34
Sub-acute mania	4	..	4
Chronic mania .....	..	2	2
Paroxysmal mania .....	..	2	2
Dementia	2	7	9
Epilepsy with mania	1	..	1
Periodic mania	2	..	2
Total	36	41	77

TABLE NO. 18.

Causes of death in thirty cases.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute gastro-enteritis .....	..	1	1
Asthenia	1	1	2
Cerebral apoplexy	3	2	5
Chronic Bright's disease .....	..	1	1
Erysipelas (facial)	1	..	1
Exhaustion, acute mania .....	..	1	1
Fatty heart	1	..	1
Paresis	8	..	8
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Phthisis	4	2	6
Septicæmia	1	..	1
Typhoid fever .....	..	1	1
Total	20	10	30

TABLE NO. 19.

Ages of thirty who died.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years	1	..	1
From 25 to 30 years	1	4	5
From 30 to 40 years	6	1	7
From 40 to 50 years	5	3	8
From 50 to 60 years	4	1	5
From 60 to 70 years .....	..	1	1
From 70 to 80 years	2	..	2
From 80 to 90 years	1	..	1
Total	20	10	30

TABLE No. 20.

Form of insanity in thirty cases, deaths.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	3	4	7
Melancholia.....	5	2	7
Chronic mania.....	1	2	3
Dementia.....	3	2	5
Paresis.....	8	..	8
Total	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>

TABLE No. 21.

Conditions associated with fifteen cases of paresis admitted during the year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Syphilis.....	3	..	3
Deafness.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	1	..	1
Heart disease and asthma.....	1	..	1
Uncomplicated.....	6	3	9
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>

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Year	Month	Day
1	1	1
1	2	2
1	3	3
1	4	4
1	5	5
1	6	6
1	7	7
1	8	8
1	9	9
1	10	10
1	11	11
1	12	12

Year	Month	Day
2	1	1
2	2	2
2	3	3
2	4	4
2	5	5
2	6	6
2	7	7
2	8	8
2	9	9
2	10	10
2	11	11
2	12	12

APPENDIX.

Law and forms relating to the admission of patients into the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.

The managers of the asylum desire to call the attention of county officials, physicians and others interested in the care of the insane, to the fact that the institution is now prepared to properly care for such patients as may be intrusted to its charge.

The law contemplates that recent cases of insanity, of the public class, should be sent at once to some State asylum especially devoted to the treatment of the acute forms of the disease. This provision is founded upon the well-established value of the early treatment of insanity, the importance of which should not be overlooked by those upon whom the law, or ties of relationship, place the responsibility of the care of this helpless class.

Legal provisions.

The law relating to the commitment of the insane is chapter 446, Laws of 1874, from which we make the following extracts:

SECTION 1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any asylum, public or private, or in any institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, except upon the certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person. But no person shall be held in confinement in any such asylum for more than five days, unless within that time such certificate be approved by a judge or justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the alleged lunatic resides, and said judge or justice may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of such certificate, and said judge or justice may, in his discretion, call a jury in each case to determine the question of lunacy.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to an asylum, unless said physician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of the State, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession for at least three years, and such qualifications shall be certified to by a judge of any court of record. No certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane and according to forms prescribed by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and every such certificate shall bear date of not more than ten days prior to such commitment.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor, an officer or a regular professional attendant therein.

TITLE 3. § 37. The terms "lunacy," "lunatic," and "insane," as used in this act, shall include every species of insanity, and extend to every deranged person and to all of unsound mind, other than idiots.

It will be seen, from the above sections, that the requirements of the law for the commitment of an insane patient to an asylum are :

1. The certificate of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person, as defined in the section cited.

2. The physicians signing the certificates must be duly qualified as medical examiners in lunacy, and be certified by a judge of a court of record to possess the qualifications specified in the first paragraph of the second section. The certificates must be made on personal examination of the patient, and in accordance with the forms prescribed by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and bear date not more than ten days prior to the commitment.

3. The certificate must be approved by a judge or justice of a court of record of the county or district in which the patient resides, before or within five days after the patient is committed, in order to authorize his confinement more than five days.

§ 9. The following is the form of medical certificate prescribed by the Commissioner in Lunacy :

(FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss.:

I, , a resident of , in the county aforesaid, being a graduate of , and having practiced years as a physician, hereby certify, under oath, that on the day of I personally examined of *

* (Here insert sex, age, married or single, and occupation.)

and that the said is insane, and a proper person for care and treatment, according to the provisions of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

I further certify that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz. : *

* (Here insert facts upon which such opinion rests.)

And I further declare that I possess the qualifications specified in section 2 of title 1 of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, and that my qualifications as a medical examiner in lunacy have been duly attested and certified by *

* (Here insert the name of the judge granting such certificate.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, }
this day of , 188 , }

The judge's certificate of qualification, the form of which we give below, need not be attached to the medical certificate, as the physician makes oath to the fact of being qualified, in each instance. It may be retained by the physician or placed on file in the county clerk's office.

(JUDGE'S CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of , } ss.:

I hereby certify that , of , is personally known to me as a reputable physician, and is possessed of the qualifications required by chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874.

These are the legal provisions for committing patients to the asylum, so far as the question of their lunacy, and propriety of their care and treatment in such an institution, is concerned.

As regards maintenance patients are of two classes, *public* and *private*. *Public patients* are either pauper or indigent. The former are sent to the asylum upon an order of commitment signed by a majority of the superintendents of the poor of the county in which they reside. Indigent patients are admitted upon a certificate of indigence, made by the county or special county judge, judge of a superior court, or common pleas of the county where they reside. The statute, limiting a certificate of indigence to cases of insanity of only one year's duration, has been removed by a recent act (chapter 164, Laws of 1880).

"The object of this humane provision is undoubtedly to extend the benefits of this institution to persons of limited means, whose insanity is of a recent date, and, therefore, probably curable, and if recovered, to restore them to their families and their property unimpaired, and save them from the paralyzing influence upon their future life of finding themselves, by the loss of health and reason, reduced to poverty. Patients sent through this channel generally supply their own clothing, and pay their own traveling expenses to and from the asylum."

Private patients, or those supported at their own expense, or that of their friends, are received (in accordance with section 22 of title 3 of the law) when there are vacancies in the asylum, giving preference to recent cases, upon the certificates of lunacy made and approved as before described.

To provide for their support, a bond is to be made, signed by two sureties, whose financial responsibility is certified by affidavit, and by a third responsible person.

COPY OF BOND.

WHEREAS, of in the county of , an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into The Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, in consideration of the following agreement:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in consideration thereof jointly and severally bind ourselves to Elias S. Hawley, treasurer of said asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office the sum of _____ dollars _____ cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, so long as he shall continue in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the officers of the asylum, and to remove him from the asylum whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever he shall be required to be removed by the managers or superintendent; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the managers or superintendent in sending such patient to his friends in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so, as aforesaid; and if he shall be removed at the request of his friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then so to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, and ratable on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this

day of _____, in the year 18

(Name.)

(P. O. Address.)

(Name.)

(P. O. Address.)

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County, _____

} ss.:

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

Subscribed and sworn this _____

day of _____, 18 _____, before me, _____

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County, _____

} ss.:

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth the sum of one thousand dollars over and above all debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

Subscribed and sworn, this _____

day of _____, 18 _____, before me. _____

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with and _____, the signers of the above bond, and consider each of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligation.

(Name.)

(P. O. Address.)

"This agreement or understanding is generally signed by near relatives or other friends of the patient, or legal guardians, if any such there be, at or prior to the time of admission, or subsequently, upon the deposit of a sum of money sufficient to secure its execution."

Clothing required by patients.

"All persons require at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under garments. Most of the patients go out regularly, and consequently require clothing suited to the season. For males, overcoats and boots are required in winter; shoes answer in summer; slippers are worn in the house. Females also need ample clothing for walking and riding in the winter.

"The supply should be liberal when it can be afforded. All clothing is marked with the name of the patient to whom it belongs and much pains are taken to have it kept in good order and repair."

Removal of a patient to the asylum.

"In conveying a patient to the asylum let it be done, if necessary, by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by planning a journey or a visit to the asylum, and when there, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while his admission was already decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and stay a few days to see how they like it, under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also, too often, in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement."

History of the case to be furnished.

"The patient should be brought by an intelligent and intimate acquaintance, who will be able to give a minute history of the case, or a written account should be transmitted. In the latter should be stated the name, age, married or single, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, predisposing and exciting causes. Give a minute history of the patient from youth up, temperament, peculiarities, disposition, etc.; also the cause supposed to have affected the patient immediately preceding the attack; state what relatives, near or remote, are or have been insane or peculiar; also what disease the patient has suffered from, fits, skin diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ulcers, etc. Give the date of the attack, going back to the first noticeable disturbance, no matter how slight, also the duration of the more

marked and decided symptoms, the number of attacks (if this be not the first) and, if ever before admitted, the number of admissions to this asylum, and how complete was the recovery in the interval of the attacks; state fully the condition of the patient at the time of admission, whether suicidal or homicidal; whether he eats, sleeps, strikes, breaks, destroys, or is noisy or inattentive to personal cleanliness, and whatever else that may occur to the friends, likely to be useful to us."

Any of the above-named forms, viz.: *medical certificates, orders of superintendent of poor, certificates of indigence, or bonds, for private patients* in blank will be furnished upon application to the *Superintendent of the Asylum*, Dr. J. B. Andrews, *Buffalo State Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y.*, to whom all correspondence with or about patients is to be directed.