

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylums for the Insane,

FOR THE

*Year ending October 31st,*

1891.

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TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED BY THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1891.

State Assurances for the Insured

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

1891

THE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

## MANAGERS.

—  
PRESIDENT,

JAMES N. PIDCOCK, . . . . . White House.

VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE RICHARDS, . . . . . Dover.

JAMES W. SMITH, M.D., . . . . . Paterson.

DAVID SCHLEIMER, M.D., . . . . . Elizabeth.

FERDINAND HEINTZE, . . . . . Jersey City.

FREDERICK WALTER, . . . . . Trenton.

JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, . . . . . Newark.

SECRETARY,

JAMES E. MOON, . . . . . Phillipsburg.

MANAGERS

PRESIDENT

JAMES N. BIDDOCK

White House

VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE RICHARDS

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Trenton

JACOBUS O'HORRE

Trenton

SECRETARY

JAMES H. MOON

Philadelphia

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

The Board of Managers of the State Asylums for the Insane, in compliance with the requirements of law, respectfully submit this their First Annual Report, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, being the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, and the Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown.

This Board was appointed by act of the last Legislature, approved March 17th, 1891. It consists of seven members appointed to take the place and to perform the duties of the two previously-existing Boards, which consisted of twenty members.

The Board organized at Trenton, on Thursday, March 19th, 1891. Mr. James N. Pidcock, of Hunterdon county, was elected President, Mr. George Richards, of Morris county, was elected Vice President, and the Board immediately entered upon the performance of their duties.

The duties imposed on the Board by the provisions of the statute under which it was organized, were found to be very arduous and responsible, requiring much time, attention and care on the part of the members.

They include weekly visits and inspections by one or more of the Managers to each of the two State Asylums for the Insane. Also, monthly, quarterly and annual meetings of the Board at the said State Asylums. A visit of inspection and report by the Board at least once a year, to each of the County Insane Asylums in the State, now numbering eight, being one each in the counties of Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland.

In addition, the Board of Managers are required to maintain a general supervision and care of the lands, buildings and property of the State Asylums, and the patients and inmates therein, the former amounting in value to \$3,504,778.91, the latter numbering—

## STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Patients .....	1,718
Officers and employes .....	425
Total.....	<u>2,143</u>

Finally, the Board is required to make and submit to the Governor of the State, an annual report covering all matters under their charge, including annual reports of the Superintendents, Wardens, Physicians, Treasurers and Stewards of the State Asylums, which reports, having first been carefully examined by the Board, are hereto annexed.

## THE NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT TRENTON.

The condition of this institution was found, on inspection, to be very satisfactory. The grounds and buildings were in good order, the patients properly attended to and the employes orderly and well disciplined.

This Asylum was organized by act of the Legislature approved February 23d, 1847. It is under the charge of John W. Ward, M.D., Superintendent and Physician, who has been connected with it now for twenty-five years.

Its present condition reflects credit alike on his executive and professional administration, and on the Assistant Physicians and officers working under his direction.

Some changes have been made and others suggested, for further improvement in the efficiency of this Asylum.

The latter the Board have under consideration and hope to carry them into effect during the coming year.

According to the last inventory and appraisement, made in compliance with the law, the value of the personal property owned by this Asylum on the thirty-first day of October, 1891, amounted to the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$130,398.85).

The lands of this Asylum consist of 200 acres.

Value of lands.....	\$75,000 00
Value of buildings.....	585,000 00
Total value of lands and buildings.....	<u>\$660,000 00</u>
Value of personal property as per inventory and appraisement.....	130,398 85
Total value of real and personal property.....	<u>\$790,398 85</u>

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Balance in treasury October 31st, 1890.....	\$14,801 49
Receipts from all sources.....	206,546 24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$221,347 73</b>
Disbursements since October 31st, 1890 .....	180,439 18
<b>Balance in treasury October 31st, 1891.....</b>	<b>\$40,908 55</b>

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1890.....	391	396	787
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1891.....	412	408	820
Number of patients treated during the year .....	508	481	989
Number of patients treated since the opening of the Asylum, May 15th, 1848.....	3,797	3,864	7,661
Number of employes attached to this institution, exclusive of Physicians and officers, October 31st, 1891.....	105	67	172

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN.

This Asylum was organized by act of the Legislature approved March 31st, 1871, to which various supplements have since been added.

It is under the charge of a Warden and a Medical Director, each independent of the other in his own department. In this respect its government differs from that of the Trenton Asylum, which is under the sole charge of the Superintendent, Dr. Ward. The Medical Department of this institution was found to be in a generally satisfactory condition, and the Board had little immediate change to suggest or to make therein.

With the Warden's department it was very different, and the Board felt constrained to demand the resignation of the Warden, M. B. Monroe, and to appoint Mr. Moses K. Everitt as Warden in his place.

The grounds, except around the approaches to the building, were in a neglected condition. With the exception of a new and needlessly expensive barn, the farm buildings and fences were dilapidated and going to decay. The hog-pens were in a shocking state of filth and disorder. Hog cholera was raging with such virulence that eighty pigs died from this cause alone from November 1st, 1890, to May 1st, 1891.

The new reservoir was unfinished and leaking, the meat refrigerators were in a bad condition, the cellars and tunnels of the building

were dirty and in disorder. The entire grounds, fences and farm buildings, except where visitors were likely to go, bore evidence of the failure of the Warden to perform the duties for which he was hired and paid.

The sewing machines and the machinery in the laundry and on the farm, were worn and out of order and called for almost entire renewal.

The newly-appointed Warden, by direction of the Board, took immediate steps to re-organize the administration of this Asylum.

The hog-pens and inclosure had to be burned to the ground, and new hog-pens were erected in another locality with the most gratifying results.

The cellars and tunnels of the Asylum are being cleaned and put in order, the leak in the reservoir has been stopped, and so far, and as fast as the house funds can be spared for the purpose, all necessary repairs and renovations are being done, and the grounds and buildings of this institution brought to a proper condition of order and efficiency.

According to the last inventory and appraisement, made in compliance with the law, the value of the personal property owned by this Asylum on the thirty-first day of October, 1891, amounted to the sum of one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and sixteen cents (\$109,907.16).

The lands of this Asylum consist of  $525\frac{611}{1000}$  acres.

Value of lands (cost).....		\$92,850 61	
Value of buildings (cost).....		2,511,622 29	
Total cost of lands and buildings.....		\$2,604,472 90	
Personal property as per inventory and appraisement.....		109,907 16	
Total value of real and personal property.....		\$2,714,380 06	
Balance in treasury October 31st, 1890.....		\$11,688 94	
Receipts from all sources .....		216,284 32	
Total .....		\$227,973 26	
Disbursements since October 31st, 1890.....		221,528 64	
Balance in the treasury October 31st, 1891 .....		\$6,444 62	
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1890.....	450	436	886
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1891.....	455	443	898
Increase .....			12

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients treated during the year.....	563	542	1,105
Whole number of patients treated since the opening of the Asylum, August, 1876 .....	1,760	1,595	3,355

Number of employes attached to this institution, exclusive of Physicians and officers, October 31st, 1891, was—

Medical department.....	121
Warden's department .....	118
Total.....	239

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

The inspection of the County Insane Asylums was begun on Saturday, September 12th, the first visit being to

*The Hudson County Insane Asylum.*

It is situated on Snake Hill, on the same grounds as the Hudson County Poor-House and Penitentiary, but in separate buildings.

The fiscal year begins December 1st.

It was opened in March, 1873, with fifty patients, the buildings being of a rather temporary character, to which additions of the same character have since, from time to time, been made.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
The number of patients in the Asylum is.....	116	173	289
Number of employes.....			27

It is under the sole charge of G. W. King, M.D., Resident Physician, and the order, cleanliness and discipline apparent in all parts of the institution, left a favorable impression of the efficiency of his administration.

The condition of this Asylum is somewhat overcrowded.

New buildings of a permanent character and on a more improved plan are much needed, and it is understood that steps are being taken by the county authorities, to supply that want in the near future.

*The Essex County Asylum for the Insane.*

This is the largest and most important county institution in the State, for the care of the insane.

It is situated in Newark, and was first opened in 1884, with 250 patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
It now contains.....	224	340	564

A new extension to the present buildings is being erected to accommodate 84 additional patients.

This Asylum is under the care of Dr. L. S. Hinckley, Superintendent, assisted by a staff of two Assistant Physicians, a Steward, a Clerk and a Matron. Total number of employes 70.

The fiscal year begins May 1st.

It is distinguished by the possession of a school for nurses, which is presumed to add materially to the efficiency of the institution, and in all the requisites of a modern Asylum for the Insane, it compares favorably with the State institutions of the same kind.

*Passaic County Alms-House and Insane Asylum.*

This institution is situated in Totowa, near Paterson, in a picturesque and healthy location.

It is in charge of Henry P. Ackerman, County Superintendent.

The fiscal year begins March 20th.

The insane department was started exclusively for pauper patients in 1868, and has a capacity for 100 patients.

Medical Attendant, Dr. Frank Agnew, City Physician of Paterson.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum.....	15	28	43

The institution is not crowded, and the order, discipline and sanitary condition are good; but the entire separation, in separate buildings, of the insane patients from the inmates of the alms-house, would unquestionably be beneficial to both classes.

*Camden County Insane Asylum.*

This Asylum is situated near Blackwood, Camden county, and ranks next in importance and efficiency to the Essex County Asylum.

It was started in 1878.

The fiscal year begins May 1st.

The buildings are well arranged and of a substantial construction, with capacity for 200 patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Present number of patients.....	61	80	141
Number of employes .....			16

The Asylum is under the care of Mr. Charles F. Currie, Superintendent.

It has no Resident Physician, but is attended daily by Dr. Henry E. Brannin, who gives to the patients all the care and attention which it is possible for a non-resident physician to give.

The condition of the grounds, buildings and inmates of this Asylum, gave evidence of intelligent and zealous care on the part of the administration.

But the want of a Resident Physician and a well-ordered Medical Department, without which it is impossible to secure a high state of efficiency and the best results, is a marked defect in this otherwise highly creditable institution.

*The Burlington County Alms-House and Insane Asylum.*

It is situated about two miles from Pemberton.

It is in charge of T. B. Gaskell, Steward of the Alms-House.

Medical Attendant, Dr. Hollingshead, of Pemberton.

The fiscal year begins May 1st.

The insane department was organized in 1873, exclusively for the pauper insane, and has a capacity for 60 patients.

It forms part of the County Alms-House.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Present number of patients.....	13	41	54

The buildings of this institution are old and somewhat dilapidated, but, as a whole, were clean and in good order. The water-supply appeared to be excellent, and the sanitary condition good.

As in the Passaic County Asylum, the desirability of separating the insane patients from the inmates of the alms-house was very evident.

*Gloucester County Alms-House and Insane Asylum.*

The institution is situated near Clarksboro.

George G. Wetherby, Superintendent.

Dr. Albert Trenchard, Visiting Physician.

The insane department forms a part of the County Alms-House, and was organized for pauper patients only.

Number of patients..... 14

*Salem County Alms-House and Insane Asylum.*

The institution is situated near Woodstown.

David Dickinson, Superintendent.

Drs. Newton and Frost, Visiting Physicians.

The fiscal year begins the third Wednesday in May.

The insane department forms a part of the County Alms-House, and was organized in 1870, for pauper patients only.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients.....	4	2	6

The insane department has a capacity for 11 patients.

*The Cumberland County Alms-House and Insane Asylum.*

The institution is situated near Bridgeton.

Samuel Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Fiscal year begins January 1st,

The insane department forms part of the County Alms-House, and was organized with a capacity for 16 patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients.....	6	7	13

These are pauper patients.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Board of Managers, after mature reflection and as a result of their experience in the management of the present State Asylums for the Insane, respectfully make the following recommendations, feeling confident that their adoption will add much to the efficiency of the institutions under their charge, without increasing the cost of maintenance, and will materially benefit the health and comfort of the inmates :

*First.* That associate dining-rooms for patients be built at the Morris Plains Asylum, to take the place of the present small and inconvenient dining-rooms, and that the present said small dining-rooms be fitted up as dormitories for patients, thus relieving, in the most economical manner, the present crowded condition of this institution, and providing, at the same time, a much-needed facility for improvement in administration.

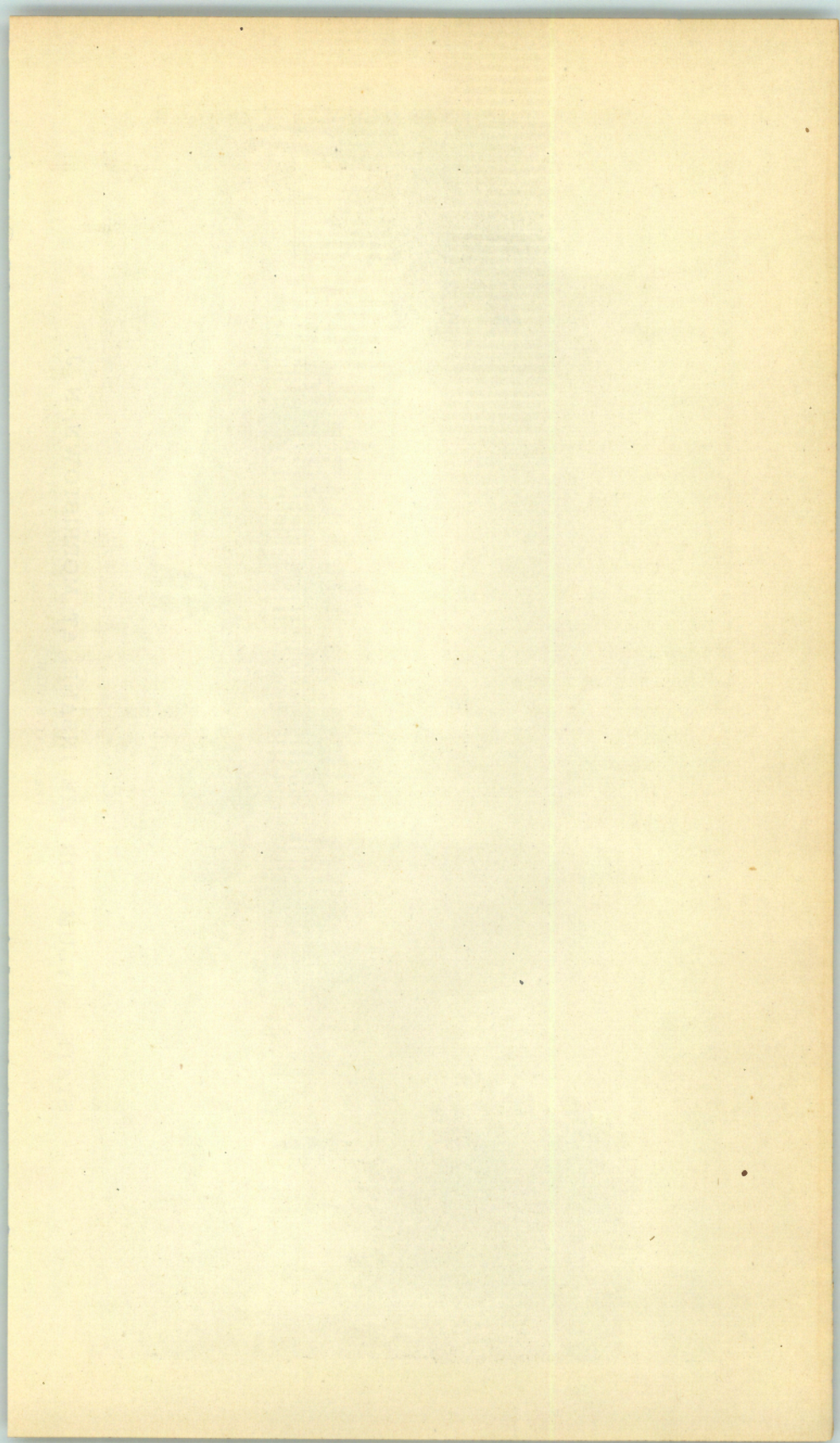
*Second.* That a new act be passed by the Legislature for the uniform government of the two State Asylums, repealing all present acts and supplements relating thereto, many of which are conflicting and difficult to understand or apply.

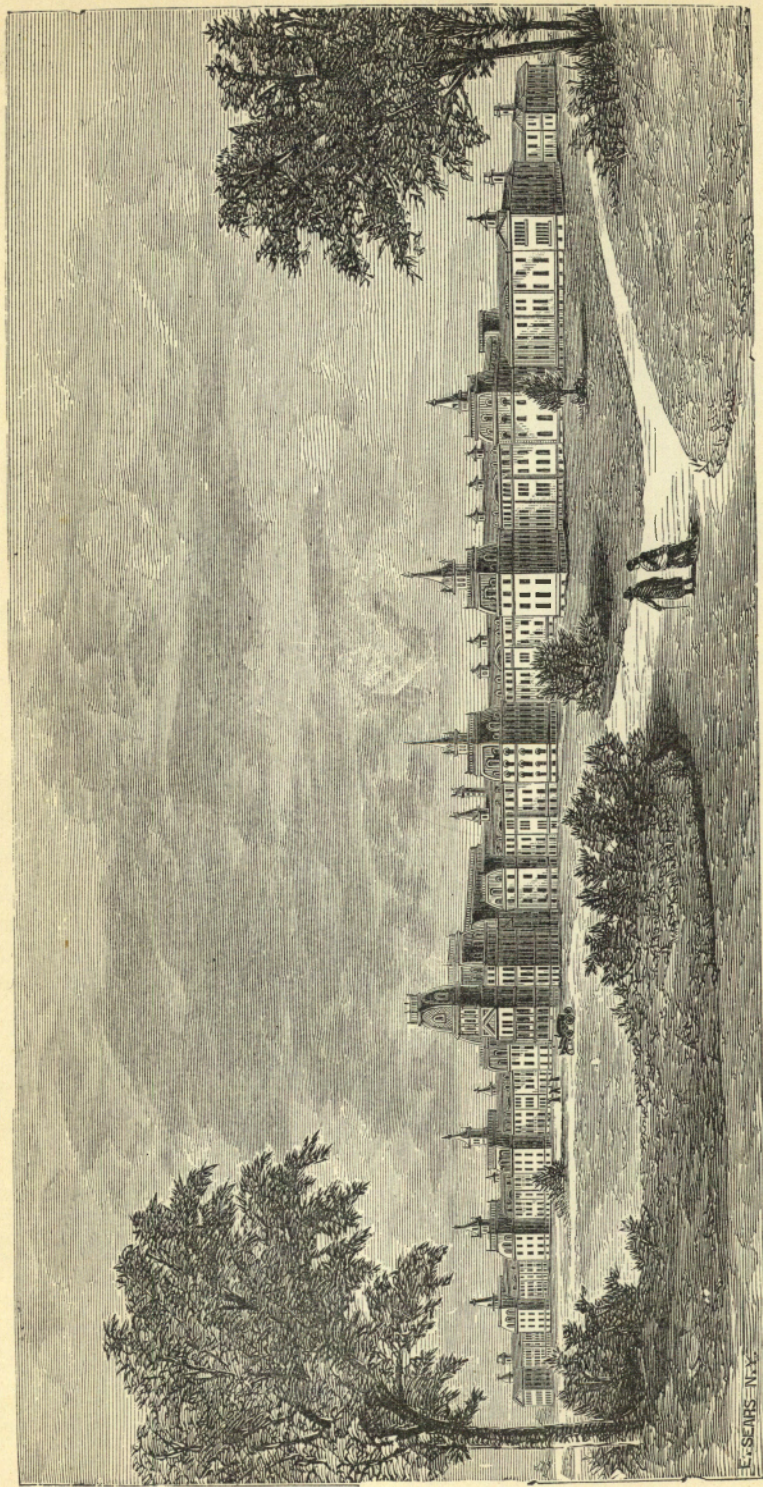
*Third.* That by said act, the name of "State Hospitals" be substituted for the present names of "State Lunatic Asylum" and "State Asylum for the Insane."

JAMES N. PIDCOCK,  
GEORGE RICHARDS,  
JAMES W. SMITH, M.D.,  
DAVID SCHLEIMER, M.D.,  
FERDINAND HEINTZE,  
FREDERICK WALTER,  
JEREMIAH O'ROURKE,

*Board of Managers.*







STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RESIDENT OFFICERS  
OF THE  
State Asylum for the Insane,

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year ending October 31st,

1891.

Sixteenth Annual Report

RESIDENT OFFICERS

State Asylum for the Insane

ALBANY, N. Y.

For the Year ending October 31st

1891

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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MOSES K. EVERITT, . . . . Warden.  
H. CRITTENDEN HARRIS, M.D., . . . Medical Director.  
WILLIAM P. SPRATLING, M.D., . . . Assistant Physician.  
ELIOT GORTON, M.D., . . . . Second Assistant Physician.  
LOUIS J. BLAKE, M.D., . . . . Third Assistant Physician.

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TREASURER,  
GEORGE D. MEEKER, Dover.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

Walter K. ...  
H. ...  
W. ...  
M. ...  
L. ...

George D. ...

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylums of New Jersey:*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and disbursements from November 1st, 1890, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1890.....	\$11,688 94	
From State Treasurer, for convict patients:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$8,145 56	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	7,781 63	
	15,927 19	
From State Treasurer, for county patients:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$19,183 14	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	19,352 71	
	38,535 85	
From sundry counties, for maintenance of county patients:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$42,740 23	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	74,808 57	
	117,548 80	
From private patients:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$10,610 94	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	24,842 64	
	35,453 58	
From hides, tallow, &c.:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$2,846 02	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	5,972 88	
	8,818 90	
	\$227,973 26	

### DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of the Warden:		
November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	\$95,093 12	
April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.....	126,435 52	
	\$221,528 64	
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	6,444 62	
	\$227,973 26	

GEORGE D. MEEKER,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., November 12th, 1891.

We do hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts, and compared the same with his books and vouchers, and find them in accordance with the above statement, and correctly stated and balanced.

GEORGE RICHARDS,  
JEREMIAH O'ROURKE,  
JAMES W. SMITH, M.D.,  
*Auditing Committee.*

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

*To the State Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN—Following the established rules of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J., I have the honor to present to you this report of the transactions in the Warden's department of this institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, together with a more detailed account of what has been done for the care and improvement of the State's property here since April 1st, 1891, the time at which the change was made in the head of this department:

Receipts from all sources, including balance in hands of Treasurer, from November 1st, 1890, to March 31st, 1891, inclusive, were.....	\$95,214 83
Total disbursements were.....	95,093 12
Leaving a cash balance of.....	<u>\$121 71</u>
Value of subsistence and fuel in store, as inventoried and estimated by appraisers, April 1st, 1891, was stated at.....	\$6,048 80
Accounts due, including the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, March 31st, 1891, give an available cash resource of.....	29,023 63
	<u>\$35,072 43</u>

Against which were the total liabilities of bills on file, including amount due for wages on pay-roll, April 1st, 1891, of \$12,693.52.

Average number of patients for this period, five (5) months, 889.32.

Receipts from all sources, including balance in hands of Treasurer, from April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891, inclusive, were.....	\$132,880 14
Total disbursements were.....	126,435 52
Leaving a cash balance of.....	<u>\$6,444 62</u>
The value of subsistence and fuel in store, as inventoried and estimated by the appraisers, is stated at.....	\$11,934 60
Accounts due, including the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, give an available cash resource of.....	40,045 77
Liabilities at this date.....	16,479 00
Average number of patients for this period, seven (7) months.....	906.38

The above two tables show, respectively, the condition of the house, April 1st, 1891, and October 31st, 1891, there being a net increase in the assets of the house amounting to \$13,123.46.

The receipts from all sources during the current year, including a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the date of the last report, have amounted to.....	\$227,973 26
And the total disbursements have been.....	221,528 64
	<hr/>
Leaving a cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer at this date.....	\$6,444 62
The value of subsistence and fuel in store, as inventoried and estimated by the appraisers, is stated at.....	\$11,934 60
Accounts due, including the balances in the hands of the Treasurer, give us an available cash resource of.....	40,045 77
	<hr/>
	\$51,980 37

Against which are the total liabilities of bills on file, including amount due for wages on pay-roll, &c., to the close of the year, of \$16,479.00.

On October 15th, 1890, three thousand dollars (\$3,000) were paid to the Treasurer of this Asylum, in settlement of the appropriation made in 1888, for improving the ventilation and reconstructing water-closets. This appropriation was conditioned on the express proviso "that none of the money hereby appropriated shall be used or expended for any other purpose whatever, except those herein specified."

The money paid, as authorized in this statute, was put directly into the house funds and used as such, thus swelling the resources at the date of the last annual report by that amount of cash funds. No part of this appropriation has been expended on the object for which it was appropriated, nor has that amount been kept intact for that purpose, as is shown by the cash balance on April 1st, 1891, of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-one cents (\$121.71).

In opposition to this fictitious revenue of the house during the last fiscal year there has been about one thousand dollars (\$1,000) refunded to the counties supporting patients here during the last quarter of the current year. This amount is the net total of overcharges which had been made against several counties through failure to report, or errors made in reporting admissions, discharges or deaths of patients properly chargeable to some of the respective counties.

STATEMENT OF OVERCHARGES REFUNDED TO SEVERAL  
COUNTIES.

A patient was reported as from Sussex county, should have been Warren county. Charged to Warren county.....	\$273 42	
Refunded to Sussex county.....		\$273 42
A patient was reported as from Hudson county, should have been Union county. Charged to Union county.....	357 10	
Refunded to Hudson county.....		357 10
A patient discharged September 1st, 1888, not reported. Refunded to Hudson county.....		460 71
A patient discharged July 26th, 1890, not reported. Refunded to Passaic county.....		164 14
A patient discharged May 7th, 1889, not reported. Refunded to Union county.....		312 00
A patient admitted as private, also reported as indigent, from Warren county. Refunded to Warren county.....		483 14
A patient was re-admitted August 17th, 1888, not reported. Charged to Morris county.....	467 57	
	\$1,098 09	\$2,050 51
		1,098 09
Difference refunded.....		\$952 42

## EXPENDITURES.

The items in the abstract of accounts, in which the expenditures of the current year have exceeded the past year, are almost entirely the result of permanent improvements and unusual repairs made from the house funds. The items of fixtures and of improvements to building, each about eight hundred dollars (\$800) increase, are due to the new pig-pens, and improvements at slaughter-house and other buildings. The item of upwards of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) increase of the tool and supply account shows conclusively the worn condition of the necessary machinery of the house. This includes only implements used in the house-shops, and does not include any used on the farm or grounds, or elsewhere. The amount of nearly five thousand dollars (\$5,000) spent for furniture was almost entirely paid out before April 1st, 1891. While the stock account shows an apparent increase of about eighteen hundred dollars (\$1,800) expenditure, this is only nominal, as the returns under this head exceed the expenditures by six hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$623.66). Last year there was an excess of eight hundred and

twenty-four dollars and ninety-two cents (\$824.92) in the expenditures above the receipts, making a virtual difference in favor of the present year of fourteen hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$1,448.58). This gratifying increase does not represent the whole of the gain properly derived from this department, as a material part of the returns from the present year's expenditure appears in the results obtained from the dairy.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The lower or new reservoir was found empty and in a condition incapable of holding water. A bad leak had developed, taking away part of the dam. The filter-house being built in the reservoir dam and its foundation only separated from the direct action of the water held therein by a narrow bank of common earth and a loose wall of stone laid without cement or mortar of any kind, it seemed the best, in fact the only practicable plan, to repair the break and at the same time strengthen and protect the filter-house and dam by a wall of masonry. To do this a wall of stone, containing three hundred and sixty-seven (367) perches of masonry, has been laid in cement, which has fully justified all our expectations in accomplishing the desired result.

The pig-pens at the Asylum were so situated on the slope of the hill that the offensive odor was perceptible at the rear of the Asylum so early in the season as April. They were mere board inclosures, without floor and without water, other than what was carried there. The small part under cover was down hill from the part open to the sky, and so, necessarily, received the drainage and filth which it was impossible to clean out on account of the pens being without floors. The pens were so constructed that keeping them clean was a practical impossibility, and to properly feed the hogs in them was an absolute impossibility. The hogs were dying rapidly from disease; forty (40), not including young pigs bred in the pens, having died during April. Of the young pigs, being about thirty litters, all died.

To remedy this, new pens were built in a location from which no drainage, nor any necessary smell, can reach the house. These pens cost one thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-seven cents (\$1,244.47), and are adapted for the care of two hundred hogs. A yard has been built in connection with the pens, for inclosing

which one hundred and forty (140) panels of fence, made of chestnut posts and rails, gotten out from timber on the premises, have been used. The pens are connected, by nine hundred (900) feet of iron pipe, with the water mains, which gives an abundant supply of water for use in and for the proper cleansing of the pens. Since the time these pens were ready for use—June 20th, 1891—three hundred and thirty-five (335) pigs have been bought, at a cost of one thousand and ninety-five dollars and ten cents (\$1,095.10). Of this number one hundred and thirty-nine (139) have been sold at a net return of one thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents (\$1,223.50). The number of pigs now in stock is one hundred and ninety-four (194), of which one hundred and fifty (150) will be ready to market about January 1st, 1892.

The refrigerator at the slaughter-house is being entirely rebuilt. The old one had fallen into such a state of decay as to be unfit for the proper keeping of the meat used for the house, and the plan followed in its construction was such that repairs alone could never put it in a satisfactory condition. The estimated cost of this improvement now in course of construction is one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Among other work done has been the building of pig-pens at the slaughter-house, where forty pigs can be kept. Also the placing in position of a new cauldron to be used in reducing and trying out the fat of animals slaughtered there.

The incompleated grading along the central avenue has been finished. The whole of the part worked on has been seeded with grass, and now the lawn is unbroken from the main entrance.

#### REPAIRS.

Other work has been done on this avenue which is more in the line of repairs. The public road at the entrance has been widened and straightened to add to the appearance of the entrance. The undergrowth has been cleared out of the woods at the left and the whole lower end of the avenue, which was much in need of repairs, is now being thoroughly put in order.

There have been eighty-seven (87) perches of masonry built to complete one of the walls at a driveway at the new barn, preparatory to the proper grading of the same. The cow-yard has been re-

inclosed with a new fence made of chestnut posts and rails gotten out on the premises.

The wall at the overflow at the ice-pond has been repaired by building twenty-eight perches of masonry. Repairs at the gas-house have been the digging of a trench to the depth of the vaults, to keep the water from entering the same, and wetting the coal; the thorough repairing of the benches of retorts, and the addition of eight feet to the top of the chimney to strengthen the draft. There have been seven million two hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred (7,233,500) cubic feet of gas made during the past year.

In the laundry, a worn-out washing machine has been replaced with a new metal washer, at a cost of two hundred and eighty dollars (\$280); and the old gas iron-heaters in the ironing-room have been replaced with twenty-eight (28) new ones of an improved pattern, at a cost of seventy dollars (\$70).

The cost of these and other repairs has been materially lessened by the employment of patient-labor in the prosecution of them. No patients are compelled to work, but most of those who are in a condition to go out are glad to be allowed this privilege. And it is of material benefit, both mental and physical, to them. The limitations of this kind of labor are somewhat narrow, but where it can be used it is a valuable adjunct, when under the charge of competent supervision.

#### FARM, DAIRY AND GARDEN.

The principal products of the farm during the past year have been hay and potatoes. As shown by the appendix, two hundred (200) tons of hay, and eighteen hundred bushels of potatoes have been raised. For further information in regard to the products of these departments, reference is made to the appendix to this report. The increase shown in the abstract of accounts in the item of expenditures in the farming department is due to the fact that much of the labor on permanent improvements and repairs about the outside estate has been done by help which is charged to the farm account. The returns from the garden have shown that this is one of the most profitable industries of the Asylum. The various products are shown in the appendix. No vegetables have been bought for the use of the house during the season, the house having been abundantly supplied from the garden.

The returns from the dairy have proved even more profitable than was anticipated. Since the first week in June, 1891, all the milk used at the Asylum has been produced on the place. This is a state of affairs which cannot be duplicated in the history of the house. During this time the average consumption of milk per week has been ninety-two (92) quarts more than it was for the corresponding period last year. The cost to the Asylum from June 1st, to October 27th, 1890, for feed fed to the herd to produce milk and for milk bought, was three thousand and thirty-four dollars and seventeen cents (\$3,034.17), while the cost for the same items for the corresponding period in 1891, has been one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$1,754.77). The average number of cows milked during this period has been fifty-six (56).

Of the herds then and now, the yield per cow milked in 1890 averaged per day six and ninety-hundredths (6.90) quarts; during the corresponding period in 1891 the yield has been twelve and ten-hundredths (12.10) quarts per day. To accomplish this result it has been necessary to change nearly the entire herd of cattle. This change was made by selling twenty-seven (27) of the old herd, and slaughtering twenty-six (26) after they were put in condition.

#### WATER-SUPPLY.

The lower or new reservoir which was built to supplement the old reservoir, was empty at the beginning of the season, owing to the leak above referred to. After this had been repaired, and enough water had collected there to be turned into the filter-house for use, it was discovered that this was in so leaky a condition as to be useless without repairs. Repairs were accordingly made by excavating along the outer foundation walls and puddling in with clay to remedy the faulty construction of these walls. This made possible the using the water stored, which was a matter of paramount importance, as it has been necessary to pump water for four of the seven months since April 1st, 1891, from the stream at the north of the Asylum. But even with both reservoirs in condition at the beginning of the season and stored to their full capacity, the past season has demonstrated the inadequacy of the water-supply for the needs of this institution. The springs emptying into the upper reservoir, which according to the earlier reports of this Asylum were thought sufficient to supply the

house with an abundant quantity of pure water, have for months at a time during the past season, not flowed more than twenty thousand (20,000) gallons per day, which is two hundred thousand (200,000) gallons less than the necessary daily consumption of the house. And the supply from the springs flowing into the lower reservoir, which according to all the later reports of the house, was expected to be "greater and more reliable at all seasons" than the other, has at times been hardly more than would supply the loss in the reservoir due to seepage and evaporation. This state of affairs demands immediate attention. The present plan of supplying the difference between the amount of water needed and that flowing from the springs, by pumping as stated, is in my judgment an unwise course. The stream from which it is necessary to pump receives the drainage from the slope on which are situated the old, but now unused, cow-sheds, and is, in addition, the drain of a section of the country quite thickly settled and used extensively for pasturage. It was noted during the last summer that when pumping was started in June, diarrhœa, and, later, dysentery appeared in the house. This entirely disappeared during August, shortly after pumping was stopped, and appeared again when the pump was started in September. We are now using all this stream supplies, and yet the water in the reservoir is slowly falling, in spite of the fact that the most rigid economy is exercised in the use of water. A practical, and economical, and a most satisfactory solution of this problem, it seems to me, is to be found in the sinking of artesian wells. In the opinion of those with whom I have consulted, who are best qualified to judge the surface indications of water, *i. e.* springs and marshes, at points not in our present water-shed, puts the obtaining of a sufficient supply of water by this method practically beyond the realm of experiment, while the quality of water so obtained must necessarily be the best possible. The difference in cost between supplying the water from the brook, as at present, and of supplying it from an artesian well, or wells, would doubtless be enough in favor of the latter to more than pay the interest on the cost of sinking such well or wells. If the present system is continued, there are two things one of which must be done, the other of which ought to be done. The first is the renewal of the pumping plant; the second is the laying of pipe to pump the water into the reservoirs, rather than delivering it direct into the house-mains as at present, which furnishes water for drinking purposes and all other uses, unfiltered and unaërated.

## ASSOCIATE DINING-ROOMS.

In the last report of this Asylum, both the Medical Director and the Warden advocated the establishment of what are known as "associate dining-rooms" for the sexes, where the patients can be supplied with food in two dining-halls rather than as at present in thirty-six (36) rooms, *i. e.* a dining-room on each ward.

The many superior reasons in favor of this change should secure its adoption. I would especially approve and urge for your consideration the five reasons given for this change in the Medical Director's report presented to you at this time.

In addition to these reasons, there could be made in conjunction therewith, and without material additional cost, a much-needed change in the arrangement of the store-rooms. At present the store-rooms are disconnected and very inconveniently situated, no part of the building seemingly ever having been especially prepared for the storage of supplies.

## ANNUAL APPRAISEMENT.

At the time of the change in the Wardenship, there was an appraisal of all the personal property of the Asylum, made by Dr. Isaac S. Cramer and H. Eugene Park, appraisers appointed by your Board. This amounted to one hundred thousand five hundred and eleven-dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$100,511.97). The annual appraisal, made in the third week of October, by the same persons, amounted to one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and sixteen cents (\$109,907.16). In the annual appraisal, the value fixed on all articles appraised in April was left unchanged, the increase in the value of the Asylum's personal property being entirely due to additions to stock, greater value of stock, replacing that disposed of, notably cows, and the products of the farm and garden on hand at the time of the annual appraisal.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For gratuitous copies of the following-named papers we are indebted to their publishers :

Evening Journal.....	Jersey City.
Elizabeth Daily Journal.....	Elizabeth.
Iron Era and the Index.....	Dover.
True Democratic Banner and the Jerseyman.....	Morristown.
Star of the Cape.....	Cape May City.
Middlesex County Democrat.....	Perth Amboy.
Advance.....	Jamesburg.
Democrat-Advertiser.....	Flemington.
Hudson County Journal.....	Hoboken.
Southwestern Presbyterian.....	New Orleans, La.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Orange Sonntagsblatt.....	Orange.
New Jersey Herald.....	Newton.
Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

In compliance with the act of April 7th, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following as an estimate of the needs of this institution for the ensuing year :

For salary of resident officers.....	\$8,700 00
For support of convicts.....	15,927 19
Allowance of one dollar per week for the support of each county patient, the average number of which is estimated the same as that at the close of the fiscal year.....	38,535 85

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to record the uniformly pleasant relations which have existed between the head of the Medical Department and his corps of efficient Assistants, continuously since April 1st, and the Warden's Department; also, the hearty good will with which all in each department have performed the various duties assigned them.

I would also thank your Honorable Board for the hearty co-operation given me, and for the careful consideration given by you to the affairs of this institution—a consideration the more commendable as it is given gratuitously to that part of humanity most in need of care, and at the same time least able to make any return for favors received.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. EVERITT,

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

Warden.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., November 12th, 1891.

## ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

*For the Year Ending October 31st, 1891, Showing Receipts and Expenditures from November 1st, 1890, to March 31st, also April 1st to October 31st, 1891, inclusive.*

GEORGE D. MEEKER, Treasurer.

—◆—  
D.B.

To balance October 31st, 1890.....	\$11,688 94
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients to March 31st, 1891.....	10,610 94
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients to March 31st, 1891.....	42,740 23
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients to March 31st, 1891.....	19,183 14
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients to March 31st, 1891 .....	8,145 56
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	790 68
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	675 13
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	1,330 21
To amount received for rents.....	50 00
	\$95,214 83

C.B.

Amusements.....	\$283 72
Bedding, linen, &c.....	1,306 67
Books and stationery.....	947 66
Clothing.....	3,536 85
Counsel fees.....	141 06
Crockery and cutlery.....	178 85
Farm and garden.....	1,968 17
Fixtures .....	379 41
Flour.....	2,980 24
Feed .....	2,172 99
Fruit .....	638 32
Freight.....	836 81
Furniture.....	3,450 87
Fuel.....	2,908 33

(61)

New Jersey State Library

Funeral expenses.....	\$266 00
Fire apparatus .....	571 98
Grounds and grading .....	728 14
Gas and steam pipe and fittings.....	255 35
Household goods.....	535 13
Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs, brushes, &c.....	839 93
Improvements of buildings.....	913 10
Insurance .....	90 00
Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and for cooking.....	3,409 80
Laundry .....	1,928 36
Medical supplies.....	1,039 40
Medical library.....	10 00
Newspapers .....	86 50
Provisions and groceries.....	34,901 15
Postage .....	50 00
Petty current expenses.....	500 00
Pathological department.....	58 15
Refunding.....	351 89
Repairs .....	2,739 25
Smith and wheelwright.....	304 91
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine.....	409 35
Tinware and fixtures .....	199 50
Vegetables.....	1,910 10
Wages .....	21,267 18
Balance.....	121 71
	<hr/>
	\$95,214 83

GEORGE D. MEEKER, Treasurer.

Dr.

To balance March 31st, 1891.....	\$121 71
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of pri- vate patients, to October 31st, 1891.....	24,842 64
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients to October 31st, 1891.....	74,808 57
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients to October 31st, 1891.....	19,352 71
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients to October 31st, 1891.....	7,781 63
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	2,201 67
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	463 07
To amount received for hogs, pigs and cows.....	2,828 55
To amount received for rents.....	80 00
To amount received for postage.....	15 23
To amount received from M. B. Monroe on account of petty expenses...	384 36
	<hr/>
	\$132,880 14

Cr.

Amusements.....	\$45 25
Bedding, linen, &c.....	1,843 86
Books and stationery.....	568 80
Clothing.....	5,101 19
Crockery and cutlery.....	251 63
Farm and garden.....	6,231 64
Fixtures.....	848 37
Flour.....	4,166 45
Feed.....	2,576 08
Fruit.....	876 46
Freight.....	1,983 25
Furniture.....	1,259 31
Fuel.....	7,355 49
Funeral expenses.....	282 00
Grounds and grading.....	632 63
Gas and steam-pipe and fittings.....	560 73
Harness, blankets, wagons and stable supplies.....	138 25
Hay and straw.....	68 87
Household goods.....	643 38
Incidental, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs, brushes, &c.....	942 89
Improvements of buildings.....	2,238 63
Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and for cooking.....	3,035 64
Laundry.....	2,756 36
Medical supplies.....	1,314 00
Medical library.....	7 50
Newspapers.....	48 00
Provisions and groceries.....	40,730 77
Postage.....	376 50
Petty current expenses.....	500 00
Refunding.....	799 75
Repairs.....	3,746 44
Reservoir, enlarging.....	255 65
Smith and wheelwright.....	502 14
Stock.....	3,535 10
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine.....	1,312 89
Tinware and fixtures.....	380 92
Vegetables.....	971 80
Wages.....	27,546 90
Balance.....	6,444 62
	<hr/>
	\$132,880 14

## SUMMARY.

Balance October 31st, 1891.....	\$11,688 94
Receipts for year ending October 31st, 1891.....	216,284 32
	<hr/>
	\$227,973 26
Expenditures for year ending October 31st, 1891.....	221,528 64
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer, October 31st, 1891.....	\$6,444 62

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The work of the Committee during the year 1901 has been devoted to the study of the various questions connected with the administration of the courts of law and equity. The Committee has held several public hearings and has received many suggestions from the public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various problems connected with the administration of the courts. The results of this research are set forth in the following report.

It is the duty of the courts to administer justice in a prompt and efficient manner. To this end it is necessary that the courts should be organized and administered in a manner which will secure the most efficient results. The Committee believes that the following reforms are necessary for the improvement of the administration of the courts:

# APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

### DAIRY AND FARM, 1891.

51,548 Quarts milk, November 1st, 1890, to April 1st, 1891.....	@ \$0 04½	\$2,319 66
121336 Quarts milk, April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891.....	04½	5,460 12
298 Dozen eggs.....	25	74 50
200 Tons hay.....	15 00	3,000 00
20 Tons rye straw.....	15 00	300 00
6 Tons oat straw.....	15 00	90 00
3,000 Bundles corn fodder.....	03	90 00
500 Bushels oats.....	40	200 00
225 Bushels rye.....	1 00	225 00
1,800 Bushels potatoes.....	60	1,080 00
1,300 Bushels beets.....	35	455 00
646 Bushels cider apples.....	30	193 80
80 Bushels apples, selected.....	75	60 00
90 Bushels apples, pie.....	50	45 00
22 Bushels apples, crab.....	75	16 50
8 Bushels pears, winter.....	1 00	8 00
2 Bushels cherries.....	2 50	12 50
26 Weeks' pasture for 76 head stock.....		988 00
		\$14,618 08

### STOCK.

26 Cows slaughtered.....		\$1,099 68
66 Calves.....		568 91
90 Fowls.....	@ \$0 50	45 00
		1,713 59
		\$16,331 67

### GARDEN, 1891.

867 Bushels tomatoes.....	@ \$0 50	\$433 50
275 Bushels carrots.....	40	110 00
250 Bushels parsnips.....	40	100 00
751 Bushels beets.....	35	262 85
800 Bushels mangel-wurzel.....	35	280 00

500 Bushels flat turnips.....	@ \$0 25	\$125 00
400 Bushels ruta-baga turnips.....	35	140 00
619 Bushels potatoes.....	60	371 40
148 Bushels potatoes, small.....	40	59 20
187 Bushels apples.....	50	68 50
107 Bushels onions.....	1 00	107 00
260 Bushels spinach.....	50	130 00
188 Bushels kale.....	30	56 40
10 Bushels onion sets.....	6 00	60 00
30 Bushels salsify.....	40	12 00
8 Bushels okra.....	50	4 00
40 Bushels horse-radish.....	50	20 00
146 Bushels squash.....	60	87 60
268 Bushels beans.....	70	187 60
122 Bushels Lima beans.....	1 50	183 00
243 Bushels peas.....	1 00	243 00
109 Bushels cucumbers.....	1 00	109 00
57 Bushels cucumbers, pickles.....	1 00	57 00
183 Bushels grapes.....	2 00	366 00
2,890 Bunches asparagus.....	10	289 00
2,365 Bunches carrots.....	02	47 30
525 Bunches celery, for soup.....	05	26 25
2,000 Bunches leek.....	02	40 00
3,020 Bunches rhubarb.....	05	151 00
9,635 Bunches radishes.....	03	289 05
1,500 Bunches parsley.....	02	30 00
250 Bunches sage.....	05	12 50
75 Bunches thyme.....	05	3 75
11,480 Bunches onions.....	02	229 60
12,000 Heads cabbage.....	04	480 00
600 Heads cauliflower.....	05	30 00
22,550 Heads celery.....	03	676 50
15,759 Heads lettuce.....	02	315 18
357 Baskets peaches.....	60	214 20
58 Baskets pears, Seckel.....	60	34 80
38 Baskets pears, Bartlett.....	60	22 80
26 Baskets pears, David's Seedling.....	50	13 00
22 Baskets pears, Sheldon.....	75	16 50
15 Baskets Burrie Diel.....	1 00	15 00
10 Baskets Early Osborn.....	50	5 00
4 Baskets pears, Early Tyson.....	1 50	6 00
7 Baskets pears, stewing.....	40	2 80
41,300 Ears sweet corn.....	01	413 00
100 Ears sweet corn, for seed.....	03	3 00
1,320 Bundles corn stalks.....	03	39 60
2,250 Muskmelons.....	04	90 00
300 Pumpkins.....	05	15 00
300 Hubbard squash.....	02	6 00
1,500 Peppers.....	01	15 00

1,135 Egg-plants.....	@ \$0 05	\$56 75
397 Quarts strawberries.....	08	31 76
169 Quarts blackberries.....	10	16 90
392 Quarts raspberries.....	10	39 20
360 Quarts currants.....	08	28 80
		<hr/>
		\$7,278 29
		<hr/>
		\$23,609 96

## ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, &amp;c., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Tomatoes.....	568 gallons.
Peaches.....	114 gallons.
Pears.....	16 gallons.
Currant jelly.....	200 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	175 quarts.
Crab-apple jelly.....	140 quarts.
Crab apples.....	38 gallons.
Peaches.....	119 quarts.
Pears.....	100 quarts.
Quinces.....	42 quarts.
Cherries.....	66 quarts.
Preserved cherries.....	15 pounds.
Currant jelly.....	8 pounds.
Quince jelly.....	4 pounds.

## ARTICLES MADE IM SEWING-ROOM, 1891.

Aprons, kitchen.....	60
Aprons, chef's.....	6
Burial robes.....	24
Burial chemise.....	24
Burial skirts.....	24
Burial sheets.....	24
Basques.....	12
Bolster cases.....	12
Chemise.....	650
Curtains.....	86
Camisoles.....	19
Clothes bags.....	147
Dresses.....	512
Drawers, ladies'.....	255
Drawers, men's.....	4
Dish towels.....	277
Hand towels.....	2,536
Roller towels.....	198
Petticoats.....	374
Night-shirts.....	2
Night-dresses.....	4
Underwaists.....	392

Shirts.....	1,758
Pillow cases.....	1,179
Tablecloths .....	17
Napkins.....	216
Spreads .....	190
Skirts .....	10
Wrappers.....	9

## RETURN OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM AND SHOE-SHOP.

Single hair mattresses made, new.....	525
Double hair mattresses made, new.....	6
Single hair mattresses made over .....	905
Double hair mattresses made over.....	12
Hair pillows made, new.....	545
Hair pillows made over.....	1,952
Single mattress ticks made, new.....	525
Double mattress ticks made, new.....	6
Pillow ticks made, new.....	559
Feather pillows made, new .....	19
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	98
Large hall carpets made, new.....	6
Alcove carpets made, new .....	7
Parlor carpets made, new.....	6
Connecting-hall carpets made, new.....	1
Room carpets made, new .....	95
Carpets taken up.....	273
Carpets laid.....	367
Carpets repaired.....	306
Rooms laid with fancy matting.....	2
Rooms laid with linoleum.....	2
Chairs caned.....	279
Settees caned.....	12
Protectors made, new .....	508
Window shades made, new.....	239
Long window curtains made, new.. ..	1.
Long window curtains hung.....	44
Ottomans made, new.....	11
Carpet mats made, new.....	21
Pairs holders for bakery and boilers.....	107
Pieces harness repaired.. ..	98
Pieces harness made, new.....	31
Horse blankets repaired.....	64
Protectors repaired.....	636
Yards carpets hemmed.....	350
Yards carpets bound.....	400
Camisoles made, new.....	14
Mangle aprons made, new.....	3

## STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

69

Mangle aprons repaired.....	6
Chair cushions made, new.....	10
Carriage cushions made, new.....	3
Rubber aprons for carriage.....	4
Awnings made, new.....	3
Awnings put up.....	15
Mattress ticks repaired.....	260
Window shades repaired.....	76
Pairs canvas slippers made, new.....	8
Pairs boots and shoes repaired.....	1,637

## ARTICLES MADE IN TIN-SHOP, 1891.

Joints Russia-iron pipe and fittings.....	12
Large milk pitchers.....	24
Large strainers.....	2
Small strainer.....	1
Diet cups with lids.....	134
Large coal hods.....	2
Large boilers.....	8
Small boilers.....	8
Leader strainer.....	30
Galvanized coal scuttle and shovel.....	1
Water can.....	2
Set oil cans.....	1
Drinking cups.....	312
Russia-iron bread pans.....	400
Large pans.....	3
Small pans.....	6
Tea kettle and skimmer.....	1
Large strainer.....	1
Large dipper.....	1
Boiler cover.....	1
Oval pans.....	8
Large bread pans.....	6
Large milk pans.....	4
Diet flats.....	48
Large dish pans.....	2
Dust pans.....	14
Mixing cups.....	2
Strong pans.....	18
Large dipper.....	1
Flower baskets.....	96
One-gallon dipper.....	1
Fruit cans.....	100
Large drip pans.....	2
Pudding pans.....	72
Large square pans.....	12
Colanders.....	2

Milk-can labels.....	26
Large funnel.....	1
New roof on sewer-field shed.	
Repairs to green-house roof.	
Repairs to cottage chimney.	
Repairs to locks on halls.	
Repairs to sinks.	
Repairs to milk tanks.	
Repairs to bakery water tank.	
Repairs to bells and whistles on wards.	
Repairs to kitchen ice boxes.	
Repairs to bakery roof.	
Repairs to fruit cans.	
Repairs to slaughter-house roof.	

## DIETARY.

The following diet table is submitted, and is the one now in general use. Changes are occasionally made, when deemed advisable.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.....	Fish, Mush, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Molasses, Potatoes.	Roast Beef or Ham, Potatoes, Bread, Tomatoes, Fruit or Dessert.	Tea, Bread, Butter, Gingerbread or Cake, Smoked Beef or Fruit.
MONDAY.....	Hash, Bread, Butter, Coffee, Potatoes.	Corned Beef, Bread, Potatoes, Cabbage.	Cake, Bread, Butter, Tea, Pressed Beef.
TUESDAY.....	Cold Meat, Bread, Butter, Potatoes, Coffee.	Soup, Roast Beef, Vegetables, Bread, Potatoes, Fruit, or Dessert.	Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake, Cheese or Pressed Beef, Fruit, or Smoked Beef.
WEDNESDAY...	Cracked Wheat, Bread, Butter, Molasses, Potatoes, Coffee.	Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Vegetables, Bread, Dessert or Fruit.	Stewed Oysters and Crackers, or Cheese, Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake.
THURSDAY.....	Hash, Bread, Butter, Potatoes, Coffee, Oatmeal.	Roast Beef, Bread, Vegetables, Potatoes, Dessert.	Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake, Stewed Prunes.
FRIDAY.....	Rice, Molasses, Fish, Bread, Butter, Coffee, Potatoes.	Vegetables, Bread, Potatoes, Fish, Dessert.	Cake, Bread, Butter, Tea, Pressed Corned Beef or Smoked Beef.
SATURDAY.....	Oatmeal or Rice, Molasses, Potatoes, Coffee, Bread, Butter.	Soup, Roast Beef, Bread, Potatoes, Vegetables, Dessert.	Cake or Crackers, Cheese, or Oyster Stew, Bread, Butter, Tea.

In addition to the above dietary, the patients in all working wards and attendants throughout the Asylum will be supplied: Breakfast—Sunday, cold meat; Monday, mutton chops, liver, sausage; Tuesday, beefsteak; Wednesday, fried ham; Thursday, beefsteak; Friday, fried liver; Saturday, beefsteak.

Fresh fruit to be furnished in its season.

On Friday, the fish shall comprise, from time to time, fresh and salt fish, including a weekly distribution of oysters, when in season, to half the house at a time.

In addition to the fish on Friday, a sufficient quantity of roast beef shall be supplied to the patients who do not eat fish. Fresh fish to be served with a sauce of milk, flour and butter. Vegetables to consist of one or more varieties, besides potatoes, such as peas, beans, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbage, turnips, &c.

In convalescent wards condiments and relishes shall be kept at all times on the table, such as pickles, chow-chow, Annear sauce, horse-radish, &c.

Soup shall vary, including in its range vegetable, pea, bean, beef, macaroni, &c.

Sick and special diet to consist of beef-tea, and essence, bread and milk, boiled milk, eggs, beefsteak, panada, toast, jelly, oatmeal, gruel, cornstarch, farina, tapioca, sago and chickens.

Tea to south side dinner daily.

Oysters to south side, Wednesdays, supper.

Oysters to north side, Saturdays, supper.

STATE ANTI-MALARIAL BOARD

In addition to the above history, the patient in all cases was  
and attended throughout the duration with an ordinary diet  
and a moderate amount of exercise. The patient was  
kept in bed for the first 24 hours, and then  
gradually raised up.

On Friday, the day after the patient was discharged from the hospital,  
and the following week's distribution of cases was as follows:  
to the house at a time.

In addition to the fact on Friday, a sufficient quantity of rest had  
been secured to the patient who was discharged. The patient was  
to be given a course of milk, butter and sugar. The patient was  
not to eat or drink anything but what was prescribed.

In order to get work conditions and patients shall be kept in all  
times on the table such as highest check-rows. A patient's name here  
should be

Some of the cases included in the table are as follows: (see page 10)

and special diet to consist of broths, and essence bread and  
milk, and other light food, and a moderate amount of exercise.

For the whole of the time  
Cases in south side, W. side, and  
Cases in north side, E. side, and

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN—In presenting the sixteenth annual report of the Medical Department, I again follow the usual formula, by giving in tabular form the statistics which set forth the movement of population, as exhibited in the admissions, discharges and deaths that have occurred during the year, following such tabular statement with the presentation of some matters which are of importance to the comfort and well-being of the patients entrusted to your care.

(73)

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1891.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the Asylum October 31st, 1890.....	450	436	886	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	450	436	886
Patients admitted—						
First admission.....	100	82	182	.....	.....	.....
Not first admission.....	13	24	37	.....	.....	.....
Total admitted during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	113	106	219
Total patients under treatment during year .....	.....	.....	.....	563	542	1,105
Patients discharged—						
Recovered .....	32	42	74	.....	.....	.....
Improved.....	30	21	51	.....	.....	.....
Unimproved .....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement, convict.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	41	32	73	.....	.....	.....
Total discharged and died.....	.....	.....	.....	108	99	207
Remaining in Asylum.....	455	443	898	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	455	443	898
Of this number there are, Public .....	405	390	795	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	50	53	103	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	455	443	898
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	1,760	1,595	3,355
Discharged, recovered.....	338	312	650	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, improved .....	373	370	743	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, unimproved.....	117	125	242	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	476	345	821	.....	.....	.....
By elopement.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total discharged and died.....	1,305	1,152	2,457	.....	.....	.....
Remaining October 31st, 1891.....	455	443	898	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1,760	1,595	3,355

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (including deaths).			DAILY AVERAGES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1890.									
November.....	8	7	15	9	5	14	450.70	438.26	888.96
December.....	11	8	19	13	8	21	447.80	440.20	888.00
1891.									
January.....	13	10	23	11	4	15	447.23	439.64	886.87
February.....	8	5	13	8	10	18	448.75	441.96	890.71
March.....	10	11	21	9	5	14	451.09	440.97	892.06
April.....	8	5	13	7	6	13	451.30	441.96	893.26
May.....	13	14	27	4	13	17	456.06	445.68	901.74
June.....	13	12	25	10	7	17	460.40	447.16	907.56
July.....	8	10	18	8	5	13	459.64	453.20	912.84
August.....	8	11	19	6	7	13	459.87	458.03	917.90
September.....	5	4	9	9	14	23	452.96	458.87	911.83
October.....	8	9	17	13	15	28	454.49	445.12	899.61
Total.....	113	106	219	108	99	207	453.35	445.92	899.27
Since April 1st, 1891..							456.38	450.00	906.38

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED.

ATTACK.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	91	76	167
Second.....	8	12	20
Third.....	1	9	10
Fourth.....	1		1
Fifth.....		2	2
Fourteenth.....	1		1
Unknown.....	11	7	18
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE IV.

## AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	Men.	Women	Total.
Under fifteen years .....		1	1
From fifteen to twenty years .....	3	4	7
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	14	8	22
From twenty five to thirty years .....	10	10	20
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	16	15	31
From thirty five to forty years.....	11	9	20
From forty to forty-five years.....	16	17	33
From forty-five to fifty years.....	11	10	21
From fifty to sixty years.....	11	12	23
From sixty to seventy years.....	9	5	14
From seventy to eighty years.....	5	8	13
Eighty years and over.....	1	2	3
Unknown .....	6	5	11
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE V.

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
California .....	1		1
Massachusetts .....		2	2
Maryland.....	1		1
New Jersey.....	53	42	95
New York.....	13	8	21
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	4
Rhode Island.....		1	1
Texas.....		1	1
United States.....	1	1	2
Virginia.....		1	1
Austria.....		2	2
Canada.....		1	1
England.....	8	6	14
France.....		1	1
Germany.....	11	12	23
Holland.....	3	1	4
Italy.....	1		1
Ireland.....	14	17	31
Nova Scotia.....		1	1
Poland.....		1	1
Russia.....	1		1
Switzerland.....		1	1
Sweden.....		1	1
Wales.....		1	1
Unknown.....	5	2	7
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE VI.

## PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bergen .....	12	10	22
Essex .....	7	5	12
Hudson .....	9	13	22
Hunterdon .....	11	8	19
Morris .....	13	11	24
Middlesex .....	.....	1	1
Mercer.....	1	.....	1
New York.....	1	1	2
Passaic.....	28	22	50
Sussex.....	5	3	8
Union .....	22	24	46
Warren .....	4	8	12
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE VII.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single .....	48	30	78
Married .....	56	58	114
Widowed .....	5	17	22
Unknown .....	4	1	5
Total.....	113	106	219

## TABLE VIII.

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

*Males.*

Blacksmiths .....	3
Bookkeeper.....	1
Boilermaker .....	1
Brewer.....	1
Broker (insurance) .....	1
Butcher.....	1
Carpenters .....	3
Chairmaker .....	1
City weigher.....	1
Clerks .....	6
Engineers .....	2
Factory hands.....	2
Farmers .....	17
Farm hand.....	1
Gardener.....	1
Grocer .....	1
Hatter.....	1
Ironworkers.....	4
Janitor.....	1
Laborers.....	28
Machinists.....	2
Manufacturer.....	1
Mason .....	1
Mechanic .....	1
Merchant.....	1
Miners.....	3
Minister.....	1
Painters .....	2
Printer.....	1
Sailors .....	2
Salesmen.....	2
Sea captain.....	1
Soldier.....	1
Spinner (silk).....	1
Student .....	1
Teamster .....	1
Weavers (silk).....	3
No occupation.....	9
Total .....	113

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

*Females.*

Cook.....	1
Domestics.....	20
Filer in factory.....	1
Factory hands.....	2
Housekeepers.....	58
Laundress.....	1
Milliner.....	1
Nurses.....	2
Silkwinder.....	1
Weaver (silk).....	1
No occupation.....	18
Total.....	106

TABLE X.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	25	17	42
Mania, chronic.....	16	16	32
Mania, periodic.....	.....	4	4
Mania, epileptic.....	1	.....	1
Melancholia, acute.....	28	31	59
Melancholia, chronic.....	14	12	26
Dementia, primary.....	2	.....	2
Dementia, terminal.....	4	6	10
Dementia, senile.....	5	8	13
Dementia, organic.....	2	2	4
Dementia, epileptic.....	3	1	4
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Folie circulaire.....	.....	4	4
Imbecility.....	2	.....	2
Insanity (choreic).....	1	1	2
Paranoia.....	.....	1	1
Paresis.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE XI.

HOW SUPPORTED.

How SUPPORTED.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
State.....	1	.....	1
County.....	87	78	165
Private.....	25	28	53
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE XII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Physical.</i>			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Childbirth .....	.....	6	6
Chorea.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	5	3	8
Exposure.....	1	1	2
General ill health.....	.....	5	5
Heat stroke.....	2	1	3
Heredity.....	3	11	14
Injury to head.....	3	2	5
La grippe.....	3	2	5
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis .....	1	.....	1
Menopause .....	.....	5	5
Opium.....	.....	1	1
Old age.....	5	5	10
Overwork.....	2	3	5
Intemperance and other excesses.....	10	5	15
Paralysis.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis .....	4	.....	4
• Total.....	41	53	94
<i>Moral.</i>			
Anxiety.....	3	6	9
Disappointment.....	.....	2	2
Domestic and family troubles.....	3	.....	3
Financial troubles.....	6	1	7
Fright.....	.....	2	2
Grief.....	1	7	8
Religious excitement.....	6	1	7
Total moral.....	19	19	38
Total physical.....	41	53	94
Unknown.....	16	8	24
Unassigned.....	37	26	63
Total .....	113	106	219

TABLE XIII.  
COMPLICATIONS DEVELOPED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Chorea .....	1	1	2
Epilepsy .....	5	7	12
Homicidal disposition.....	6	1	7
Paralysis.....		1	1
Suicidal disposition.....	28	28	56
Without complications.....	71	70	141
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE XIV.  
DEGREE OF HEREDITY IN FAMILY.

HEREDITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Insanity in family.....	17	24	41
Insanity not in family.....	60	57	117
Hereditary history unknown.....	36	25	61
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE XV.  
DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

PERIOD.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	22	27	49
One to three months.....	10	12	22
Three to six months.....	8	8	16
Six to twelve months.....	9	6	15
One to two years.....	4	7	11
Two to three years.....	8	11	19
Three to four years.....	6	7	13
Four to five years.....	1	1	2
Five to ten years.....	3	9	12
Ten to twenty years.....	5	5	10
Over twenty years.....	2	2	4
Unknown .....	35	11	46
Total.....	113	106	219

TABLE XVI.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years.....		1	1
From fifteen to twenty years.....	2	5	7
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	6	9
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	2	6	8
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	4	3	7
From thirty-five to forty years.....	5	3	8
From forty to fifty years.....	4	13	17
From fifty to sixty years.....	6	4	10
From sixty to seventy years.....	2	1	3
Over seventy years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	32	42	74

TABLE XVII.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	7	11	18
From one to three months.....	5	4	9
From three to six months.....	3	12	15
From six to twelve months.....	3	5	8
From one to two years.....	1	2	3
From two to three years.....	.....	3	3
Over three years.....	4	2	6
Unknown.....	9	3	12
Total.....	32	42	74

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	1	2	3
From one to two months.....	5	4	9
From two to three months.....	3	3	6
From three to four months.....	4	5	9
From four to five months.....	1	1	2
From five to six months.....	1	6	7
From six to nine months.....	6	7	13
From nine to twelve months.....	1	3	4
From twelve to eighteen months.....	2	8	10
From eighteen to twenty-four months.....	.....	1	1
Two years and over.....	8	2	10
Total.....	32	42	74

TABLE XIX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania—Acute.....	9	15	24
Chronic.....	5	4	9
Periodic.....	.....	3	3
Melancholia—Acute.....	9	15	24
Chronic.....	7	2	9
Dipsomania.....	2	3	5
Total.....	32	42	74

TABLE XX.

## AGE AT DEATH.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From twenty to twenty-five years.....		1	1
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	2	1	3
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	2	4	6
From thirty-five to forty years.....	3	3	6
From forty to forty-five years.....	4	6	10
From forty-five to fifty years.....	6	3	9
From fifty to sixty years.....	5	6	11
From sixty to seventy years.....	12	4	16
From seventy to eighty years.....	5	2	7
Eighty years and over.....	2	2	4
Total.....	41	32	73

TABLE XXI.

## FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania—Acute.....	4	4	8
Chronic.....	5	3	8
Melancholia—Acute.....	2	2	4
Chronic.....		5	5
Dementia—Terminal.....	13	11	24
Senile.....	6	4	10
Epilepsy.....	6	3	9
Paresis.....	5		5
Total.....	41	32	73

TABLE XXII.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING YEAR.

CAUSE.	MANIA		MELANCHOLIA		DEMENTIA.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
<b>Mania—</b>							
Acute, with exhaustion.....	3	3					6
Acute, with pneumonia.....	1						1
Acute, with meningitis.....		1					1
Chronic, with organic disease of heart...	3						3
Chronic, with pneumonia.....	1						1
Chronic, with phthisis.....	1	1					2
Chronic, with cerebral hemorrhage.....		1					1
Chronic, with congestion of brain.....		1					1
<b>Melancholia—</b>							
Acute, with organic disease of heart.....			1				1
Acute, with pneumonia.....			1				1
Acute, with exhaustion.....				2			2
Chronic, with phthisis.....				2			2
Chronic, with exhaustion.....				2			2
Chronic, with dysentery.....				1			1
<b>Dementia—</b>							
Senile, with apoplexy.....					1		1
Senile, with exhaustion.....					4	4	8
Senile, with organic disease of heart.....					1		1
Terminal, with exhaustion.....					3	5	8
Terminal, with organic disease of heart..					5		5
Terminal, with phthisis.....					2	4	6
Terminal, with erysipelas.....					1		1
Terminal, with pneumonia.....					1		1
Terminal, with epithelioma of face.....					1		1
Terminal, with dysentery.....						1	1
Terminal, with icterus, chronic.....						1	1
Epileptic, with exhaustion.....					1	2	3
Epileptic, with dysentery.....					1		1
Epilepsy, with organic disease of heart.....						1	1
Epilepsy, with exhaustion.....					2		2
Epilepsy, with pneumonia.....					2		2
Paresis, with exhaustion.....					3		3
Paresis, with cerebral hemorrhage.....					1		1
Paresis, with pneumonia.....					1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>73</b>

There were remaining, at the end of the last fiscal year, eight hundred and eighty-six (886) patients—four hundred and fifty (450) men and four hundred and thirty-six (436) women. Of this number one hundred and twenty-nine (129) were private patients. The admissions for the past year numbered two hundred and nineteen (219) patients—one hundred and thirteen (113) men and one hundred and six (106) women. They are classified according to their commitments as follows: Indigent, one hundred and sixty-six (166) persons; private, fifty-three (53) persons. The following-named counties committed patients in the proportion as follows: Bergen, twenty-two (22); Essex, twelve (12); Hudson, twenty-two (22); Hunterdon, nineteen (19); Morris, twenty-four (24); Passaic, fifty (50); Sussex, eight (8); Union, forty-six (46); Warren, twelve (12); Mercer, one (1); Middlesex, one (1) and New York, two (2).

Again, of the admissions, one hundred and twenty-nine (129) were native born, eighty-three (83) foreign born and seven (7) of unknown nativity. The whole number under treatment, therefore, was eleven hundred and five (1,105) persons—five hundred and sixty-three (563) men and five hundred and forty-two (542) women. The daily average for the year was eight hundred and ninety-nine and twenty-seven hundredths (899.27); the daily average since April 1st, was nine hundred and six and thirty-eight hundredths (906.38). Of the admissions, we find the following mental diseases with the numbers attached, represent the various forms under which the patients suffered at the time of their entry into the Asylum: Mania, acute, forty-two (42); mania, chronic, thirty-two (32); mania, periodic, four (4); mania, epileptic, one (1); melancholia, acute, fifty-nine (59); melancholia, chronic, twenty-six (26); dementia, primary, two (2); dementia, epileptic, four (4); dementia, senile, thirteen (13); dementia, terminal, ten (10); dementia, organic, four (4); choreic insanity, two (2); epilepsy, eight (8); folie circulaire, four (4); imbecility, two (2); paresis, five (5), and paranoia, one (1). The complications of those admitted, were: Chorea, two (2); epilepsy, twelve (12); homicidal, seven (7); suicidal, fifty-six (56); paralysis, one (1), and one hundred and forty-one (141) without complications. The physical condition of the admissions was recorded as—good, one hundred and forty-two (142); fair, fifty-six (56), and poor, twenty-one (21).

The civil condition of the persons admitted was: Single, seventy-eight (78); married, one hundred and fourteen (114); widowed, twenty-two (22), and unknown, five (5).

There have been discharged during the year one hundred and thirty-four (134) patients, and by death seventy-three (73) patients, making a total of two hundred and seven (207) persons discharged and died during the year. The discharges were: Restored, seventy-four (74); improved, fifty-one (51); unimproved, eight (8), and one convict by elopement. Of this number sixty-seven (67) were men and sixty-seven (67) were women.

Of the seventy-three (73) deaths, forty-one (41) were men and thirty-two (32) were women, making a division of the whole number of the two hundred and seven (207) discharged and died into one hundred and eight (108) men and ninety-nine (99) women. The percentage of deaths was six and six-tenths (6.6) of the whole number under treatment; the average percentage for the past decade being six and twenty-eight hundredths (6.28). In the record of the restored during the year, we find the percentage higher than the average, being thirty-three and seventy-nine hundredths (33.79) per cent. on the number admitted during the year. In contrasting this result with the average percentage of recoveries for the past decade, which was twenty-one and thirty-five hundredths (21.35), an excess of twelve and forty-four hundredths (12.44) per cent. is found for the past year. This high average must be accounted for partly by the fact that a large proportion of the admissions, contrary to the usual custom, have been sent to the Asylum while the disease was in its acute stage, and in consequence the patients were in a condition to be benefited by early hospital treatment. We regard this percentage of recoveries as high, and much above the average standard of the leading asylums of the United States. We cannot hope to be so fortunate as to maintain this average year by year.

In Table XVIII. of the duration of treatment of those restored, it will be seen that the shortest period in the Asylum was eighteen days, and the longest period fifteen years.

The obituary register records that in thirty-four (34) persons death resulted from dementia; from melancholia, nine (9); from mania, sixteen (16); from paresis, five (5), and from epilepsy, nine (9). The average of those who died was fifty-two and one-tenth (52.1) years, and again we are reminded that death here, as in private life, results from a general breaking down of the system, and, as a rule, not being materially hastened by mental disease.

We are thankful for a past year of comparative health. There

have been a few cases of diarrhoea and dysentery during the hot season, but only in three persons did the disease prove fatal.

The night service during the year has been increased, so that about one-third of our patients are under constant supervision. These selected cases comprise the sick, feeble, epileptic, suicidal, untrustworthy, untidy and all who have objectionable habits. Hourly records are kept on blank sheets containing details in full of everything that transpires during the night, and by a simple arrangement of symbols the patient's condition is recorded. This, in connection with our electric watch-clock, gives us a service which in its results is perfection as regards the welfare of the patients, and also an intelligent record upon which the Physician can depend for the treatment of any individual case.

The possibility of accident is a never-ending source of nervous tension to all who have the insane under surveillance; we are never sure in the case of a patient once suicidal or homicidal that these tendencies may not be suddenly kindled in a mind apparently restored to its normal poise. It is therefore a satisfaction to chronicle that the Asylum has been free from any serious accident or gross abuse of patients, and that no suicide has occurred during the past year. This is a great relief to those who have the responsibility of caring for so large a number of patients, especially so when we consider the crowded condition of our wards, where additional care and vigilance must necessarily be executed in comparison to an asylum that is but comfortably filled in proportion to its estimated capacity.

We continue to recognize the beneficial results of out-door occupation on the part of those patients who are capable of being employed, and we also endeavor to interest the household as far as possible in some kind of light employment or diversion. A considerable amount of labor has been performed by the male patients on the farm, grounds, garden, laundry, shoe, upholstery, carpenter and tailor shops. The number employed in these various labors is fully equal to previous years, being over one-third of the patients under our care. While the monotony and ennui of asylum life can be broken by regular employment on the part of many who are physically capable of such work, there is a large proportion of our population who, by reason of their mental and physical sufferings, are incapable of any special effort in this direction, and in order to brighten and interest this large class we have beautified our wards by the introduction of a large number of flowering plants and hanging vines; we note that one hundred (100)

tubs, three hundred and eighty-one (381) pots and eighty-seven (87) hanging baskets have during the early fall been placed in the wards. This has been done at little cost, and even in this incipient stage has proved a great source of enjoyment and delight to those patients who are unable to leave the wards. By this means nature has been brought in their very midst in a most attractive manner.

As I mentioned in my report for 1890, the wards of an asylum for the treatment of the indigent insane are not the proper place for the custody of insane convicts. When asylums for the insane are confined to the treatment of the indigent insane, and convicts are relegated to asylums especially adapted to their needs, elopement of this class becomes a rarity; whereas, in an asylum built especially with a view to the care of the indigent insane, it is impossible to prevent elopements of such convicts, as we are not justified in placing unnecessary restraint on a number of patients, in order to guard more carefully one or more of such a dangerous character. Again, the intermingling of prison patients, with their innate wickedness, has a depraving influence on those constantly associated with them, for in insane minds cunning often retains its hold, and former wickedness its strong habit; therefore, the classification of such persons with those who have never experienced such degradation, and whose poverty is their only curse, has a strong tendency to lower the tone of all asylums where such classification prevails. I record one elopement of this class.

I would abuse a privilege if I did not call your serious consideration to the overcrowded condition of our wards, to an extent which would soon be dangerous to health and fatal to the chances of cure. The original estimated capacity of this building was six hundred (600) patients, and, by a subsequent fitting up of the fourth floors of the two wings, the capacity was increased to eight hundred (800). At the present time we have eight hundred and ninety-eight (898) patients, and have had during the year nine hundred and twenty-two (922) patients under our care. Now this increase must be met, and it would seem that the most practical deduction would be to build associate dining-rooms for the sexes, and thereby utilize the thirty-six (36) dining-rooms now in use, as dormitories; by this arrangement our capacity would be increased about two hundred (200) beds. The obvious disadvantages of our present system of serving food to thirty-six (36) separate dining-rooms, more or less remote from a central

kitchen, are numerous, the inability to serve the food hot and in a palatable condition being paramount. Among the advantages of associate dining-rooms may be stated :

*First.* A better condition of the food when placed on the table.

*Second.* A thorough inspection and supervision of the food, and the manner in which it is served.

*Third.* Economy in the waste of food.

*Fourth.* The benefits to the patients, both physical and mental, which arise from getting them out of the wards three times a day, and the moral effects of good order and discipline in the dining-halls, in establishing habits of self-control and respect.

*Fifth.* The occupancy of the basement under a large dining-hall would greatly facilitate the introduction of industries for the patients, in which project we are very much retarded by the peculiar construction of the corridors under our present ward buildings.

Some months ago, in a report to your Honorable Board, I suggested at some length the reasons and arguments why you should change the legal title and address of this Asylum. In the days of twilight civilization, when insanity was regarded as an in-dwelling evil spirit to be driven out by chains and the lash, lunatic asylum and mad-house were fitting titles for such places of detention. The friends and relatives of these poor victims might well feel that the inscription in the Inferno, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," was applicable. Fortunately for the insane, however, this mode of treatment, under the light of modern science, has become obsolete. The institutions for the treatment of the mentally afflicted are now recognized as places where hope is not abandoned, but confidently entertained, and we would do well, therefore, to follow the example of our sister States of New York and Pennsylvania in this march of progress by recognizing this institution as a hospital, with a medical staff sending forth a yearly average of recoveries, and not as an asylum, or simply a place of refuge and protection, where this unfortunate class are immured until death sets them free. I would therefore suggest that application be made to the Legislature this coming winter to change

the title and address of this institution from "The State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," to "The State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J." I am confident that the friends and relatives of patients would gladly welcome this change, and the confusion of Morristown and Morris Plains would be overcome.

The amusements and diversions that have been regularly provided for the patients, as has been the custom for years, have been continued. During the winter months, a general dance one evening in a week and other entertainments of a varied character have been enjoyed by those who appreciated such pleasures.

I take this opportunity of thanking our Supervisors and Attendants, who, by their conscientious efforts, have materially assisted in caring for the comforts and welfare of the household. Their duties are arduous and confining, and are so closely connected with the patients in every detail of their life that it is gratifying on the whole to record that we have a class of employes who have done their work cheerfully and intelligently, and have rendered good service in their several degrees of employment.

Every Sunday afternoon our patients are assembled in the Chapel for Divine worship. The various ministers of Morristown officiate in the following order: Rev. Dr. Erdman, Rev. Dr. Buckley, Rev. Mr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Thompson and Rev. Mr. Halloway. To the above-named clergymen I desire to express my thanks, on behalf of the patients, for their services, which have been cheerfully given and appreciated by all. The Rev. Father Brennan, of Morris Plains, has visited with regularity the sick and those who have expressed a wish to receive his kindly advice and spiritual counsel.

Our acknowledgments are due Mr. J. R. Runyon, of Morristown, for a number of pictures that he kindly presented as suitable for framing, which will add to the home-like appearance and adornment of the wards. Also to Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Revere and Mrs. Kipp, of Morristown, for presentation of books and magazines, which have been placed in the Library, and to Mrs. Parmenter, of Summit, for her several gifts of cut flowers to the patients.

The following changes have occurred in the Medical Staff during the year: On January 4th, 1891, Dr. Charles M. Hay resigned his position as Fourth Assistant Physician, and Dr. L. J. Blake, after a competitive examination, was elected to fill the vacancy. On July 2d, 1891, Dr. L. L. Mial resigned his position as Third Assistant

Physician, and Dr. L. J. Blake was advanced to the position of Third Assistant Physician. On October 30th, 1891, Dr. L. J. Blake resigned his position as Third Assistant Physician to accept the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To my assistants, who have by their efforts and co-operation assisted me in my duties, I express my appreciation and acknowledgments.

To your Honorable Board, permit me to acknowledge the interest you have manifested in the institution and for the support you have extended me.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

H. C. HARRIS.

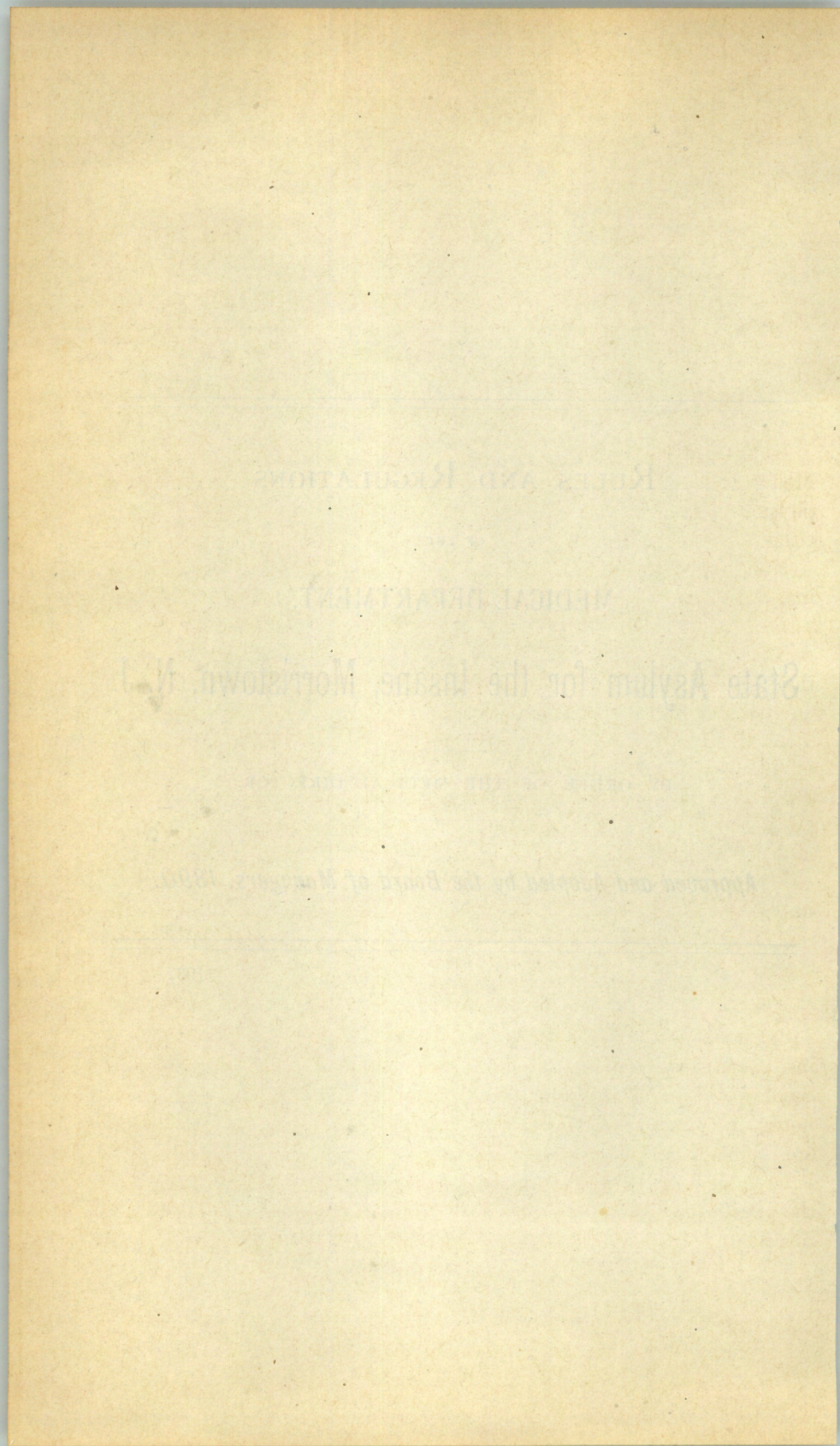
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RULES AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J.

BY ORDER OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

*Approved and Adopted by the Board of Managers, 1890.*



## GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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### GENERAL RULES.

No intoxicating drinks of any kind shall be used by any one in the Medical Department, unless upon the prescription of the resident physicians; and no one shall be employed who is known to use them, either at home or abroad.

Nor shall there be any smoking of tobacco in or about the buildings by those in the employ of the Medical Department, except in places designated by the Medical Director. No non-resident shall remain in the Medical Department at night without the knowledge of the Medical Director. No one belonging to the male department, nor any male employes about the premises, shall enter the female department or go upon the ground appropriated to the females, except by express permission. No one employed about the Medical Department shall report abroad the conduct or conversation of any of the patients. All persons employed to attend upon the patients shall give the Medical Director at least one week's notice of their intention to leave. Those leaving without the required notice will forfeit their unpaid wages, but not exceeding those of two weeks.

### VISITORS.

Strangers and others may be permitted to visit the wards of the institution, by permission of the Medical Director, on any day except Sunday (on which day visitors shall not be admitted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and between 2 and 4 P. M. Visitors are expressly forbidden to deliver to or receive from a patient any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge or approbation of the physicians. Attendants are particularly enjoined to abstain from mentioning to visitors the names of patients, their peculiarities, or

any other circumstances respecting them, a knowledge of which might be painful to any person connected with them.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANTS.

There shall be two Supervisors, male and female, and two Assistant Supervisors in each wing of the Asylum.

SEC. 1. The Supervisor shall have the general charge of the wards, the Ward Supervisors who are his or her assistants, and the immediate supervision of the wards to which they are respectively assigned. They form a corps of sub-officers between the medical staff and the attendants, and they are responsible in a great measure for the order and discipline of the department. It shall be their duty to see that the rules of the Asylum are observed, and that the patients are kindly treated.

SEC. 2. The Supervisor shall make a general tour of the wards before breakfast and such other times during the day and night as will insure the faithful enforcement of the rules. The Supervisors shall visit their respective wards at the hour designated by the Medical Director. At this hour they shall ascertain the condition of the patients, noting any negligence or improper conduct on the part of the attendants; that the patients are neatly dressed, washed and prepared for breakfast. Any sickness, or any condition of patient or ward requiring the attention of the physicians, they shall report *at once* through the Supervisor.

SEC. 3. The Supervisor and assistants shall be responsible for the general order and cleanliness of the wards, including the passages and stairs leading to them. They shall see that the beds are aired and made; that the bedsteads and bedding are scrupulously clean; that the water-closets are in order; that no food shall be allowed to accumulate in the dining-rooms; that *there are no dirty corners* anywhere, and that everything about the wards and rooms is kept in perfect order and neatness.

SEC. 4. In regard to the attendants, they shall see that they are fully instructed in their duties; that they are kind, painstaking and discreet in their management of the patients; that their time is passed with their patients in caring for, occupying and directing them; that they are in their places on the ward and not in their rooms until after all the patients have retired for the night; that in wards where

patients sleep at night in the halls or large dormitories, to see that the attendants in charge of the evening remain at their posts of duty until relieved by the night nurses at nine o'clock. They must report at once all irregularities in the conduct of attendants or neglect in the performance of duty.

SEC. 5. They shall observe carefully the patients under their charge; that all their wants are attended to; that the clothing provided is equal to the needs of each individual patient, and that it is worn only by the patient to whom it belongs.

SEC. 6. They shall have a record kept of all articles of clothing sent from each ward to the laundry; also, a record of their return. Any deficiency is to be reported to the Assistant Supervisor by the attendants, who shall take charge of any stray articles sent to their wards by mistake and hand them over to the Supervisor. The Assistant Supervisor shall take charge of "accommodation" clothing, and issue the same where it may be needed.

SEC. 7. The Supervisor shall see that sufficient bedding, towels, clothing and other supplies are issued for each ward, and shall keep in a book, prepared for the purpose, a record of all articles supplied. They shall see that all clothing is marked before issued; shall keep a record of clothing received with and issued to each individual patient, under the name of the patient, and upon his or her discharge, shall check off the articles sent with them. Whenever any articles of clothing are left for a patient by his or her friends, they shall also be marked and the list entered in the clothing-book.

SEC. 8. The Supervisor shall receive each patient on admission, introduce him or her on the ward, explaining, as far as the mental condition of the patient will permit, the regulation under which they come. They shall, in conjunction with the Assistant Supervisor of the ward to which the patient is assigned, direct the bathing of the patient on admission, taking care to observe the personal condition and report to the physicians any wound, bruise or cutaneous disease; also, presence of vermin or any extreme untidiness. All money or valuables found with the patient shall be noted in the clothing record, the articles made into a package, marked with the name of the patient, amount of money, or kind of valuables, and brought at once to the office for safe keeping. No articles of jewelry shall be left with the patient, except by special direction of the physicians.

SEC. 9. Where a patient is transferred from one ward to another, the Assistant Supervisor of the ward from which the patient is transferred shall furnish to the Assistant Supervisor receiving the patient a complete list of all clothing belonging to the patient, taking a receipt for the same. No patient shall be transferred until bathed, unless otherwise ordered. The soiled clothes shall be tied in a separate bundle and given to the Receiving Supervisor, who shall send them to the laundry.

SEC. 10. The attendant in charge of a ward shall immediately report to the Assistant Supervisor any destruction of clothing or other property, and turn over the same to him or her, giving the name of the patient by whom the damage was done. A damage-book shall be kept by each Supervisor, and all such instances carefully noted. The Supervisors shall keep a record of all damages, for the use of the Warden, in making up his accounts.

SEC. 11. The Supervisors shall see that blankets and all articles of clothing not needed in the spring, are neatly put away with camphor, taking an inventory of them, and in the fall shall attend to the unpacking and distributing of the same.

SEC. 12. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor shall visit the patients at their meals, and shall see that their food is sufficient in quantity well prepared and distributed, and that the patients are in a tidy condition at the table. They shall especially see that patients, who are from various causes unable to be at table, are waited upon by the attendant, and that their food is not only suitable, but that it is slowly and judiciously fed to them. In the case of those patients having special or sick diet, they shall see that it is received by those for whom it is ordered. If the food sent to the wards be found deficient in quantity, quality or in any other way defective, they shall immediately report it to the Medical Director.

SEC. 13. They shall carry out the directions of the physicians respecting the recreation and occupation of the patients, and to co-operate in every way possible to make employment beneficial to them. They shall guard against patients being exposed to rain and unsuitable weather, and when out of doors they shall see that they are properly clad for the occasion.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Supervisors to personally administer all medicines at the time designated by the physicians. They shall see that the patients who may be ordered medicine receive

the same, but shall not force any patient to take medicine unless in the presence of the physicians. They shall be at the drug-room for the medicine-tray half an hour before each meal.

SEC. 15. They shall accompany the physicians when on their visits to the wards.

SEC. 16. They shall have charge of the issuing of tobacco to the male patients.

SEC. 17. The Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisors shall have charge of the reception-rooms during visiting hours, and may call on one or more attendants to assist, as the case may require. They shall show the friends of patients proper consideration and deference, and shall endeavor to make their visits agreeable, but shall leave medical opinions to the physicians, and confine themselves to such matters as come directly within their province. The friends of patients are not to be taken into the wards without special permission from the physicians.

SEC. 18. They shall thoroughly review the weekly requisition-books and erase any article not needed before bringing the same to the office.

SEC. 19. They must not permit attendants to leave their wards without permission of the Medical Director or Assistant Physicians.

SEC. 20. They shall see that not more than one attendant on each ward is granted leave of absence on any one day (Sunday excepted), and then only by special permission. When leave of absence is granted to an attendant, he or she shall, before leaving, deliver his or her keys to the Assistant Supervisor, or in the absence of the same, to the Supervisor. An attendant returning from leave of absence is not to be given his or her keys, or returned to duty, if there is any evidence that he or she has violated the rules of the institution. Any irregularities in this respect are to be reported at once through the Supervisor to the Medical Director.

SEC. 21. The Supervisors are to keep records of all bruises found on patients, and how they were received, and report weekly the same in writing to the Medical Director.

SEC. 22. With as little delay as possible, after the ringing of the retiring bell, they shall see that all the attendants are in their rooms. All the outer doors of the buildings shall be locked at 8 P. M., excepting those of the main entrances, which will be locked at 10 P. M., and all the lights throughout the wards must then be extinguished except those burning by special permission.

SEC. 23. Night locks are to be opened by them as directed by the Medical Director. They shall make a special round of the wards in the evening, observing as to bedding, special wants, &c. They shall see that after supper the work in the dining-rooms and wards is not too hurriedly performed, and in assisting patients to retire, that the attendants are, in all cases, kind, gentle and considerate.

SEC. 24. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors shall maintain a dignified bearing, devote their whole time to the faithful discharge of their duties, and by every means in their power inculcate gentleness of manner and kindness of heart. They shall, in every possible way, endeavor to promote the general interest of the Asylum, and be at all times in readiness to perform any service required of them by the physicians.

#### DUTIES OF THE WATCHMEN AND NIGHT NURSES.

The watchmen will commence their evening duties at 9 o'clock, at which time they will visit the office to receive their instructions for the night.

The night nurses will be at their posts of duty at this hour, and comply with the directions of the physicians respecting medicine and the care of the patients. While on duty they will be constantly awake, faithful and vigilant.

The patrolmen will visit every part of their department at least every hour during the night, making as little noise as possible, never conversing in a loud tone with anyone, and opening and shutting all doors as quietly as they can.

The watchers must be kind, gentle and soothing in their manner to the patients, and take every means to nurse the sick, tranquilize the excited, allay the fears of the timid, guard from injury the suicidal and epileptic and keep clean the infirm and untidy.

They will supply the patients with water when asked for, and will attend to all of their little reasonable wants.

They will notice any particular or unusual noise in the patients' rooms, will endeavor to ascertain the cause, and if necessary, give them attention.

They will enter on the records provided for the purpose, every particular occurring during the night, the condition of the sick, the suicidal, the epileptic, the restless, the feeble, the untidy, the untrust-

worthy and *all new patients*, and will also report any irregularities, neglect of duty or violation of rules which may come under their notice.

The watchmen will be careful that all lights in the wards are put out at 10 o'clock, except those directed to be kept burning during the night in the wards.

They shall be particularly watchful against fire, and, in case of its occurrence, will report it immediately to the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor without giving a general alarm.

The watchers will be relieved from duty at 6 A. M.

#### RULES FOR BATHING.

The Assistant Supervisors will supervise the bathing of patients. Every patient is to be bathed immediately after admission, and once a week afterward, unless excused by medical order.

Should there be the least doubt as to the advisability of bathing any patient, owing to sickness, feebleness or excitement, the matter should be immediately reported to the medical office.

The name of every patient not having the customary bath is to be reported to the physician.

No patient shall be transferred to one ward from another without being bathed, unless excused by the physician.

To provide against catching cold, the Supervisors will see that the bath and dressing-rooms are sufficiently warmed at bathing-times; otherwise to postpone bathing until the rooms are heated.

Any marks, bruises, wounds, sores, pain or evidence of disease complained of by the patients, or noticed during any of the bathing operations, must be immediately reported to the physicians.

During the use of bath, the room is never to be left by the attendant, except by special permission of the Medical Director. When the room is not in use the door must be kept locked.

Before putting the patient into the bath, observe that the water is of proper temperature. It should not be less than eighty-eight degrees nor above ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit.

*Never turn on hot water when a patient is in the tub.*

In the bath, the body of the patient is to be well cleansed with soap and in washing the hair be careful that no soap gets into the patient's eyes. After leaving the water, especial care must be taken to thor-

oughly dry the patients and clothe them as rapidly as possible. A separate towel must be provided for every one.

Patients' nails will be cleaned and trimmed at this time.

Under no pretense whatever shall a patient's head be put under water.

Not more than one patient to be bathed in the same water.

The bath brush is only used on the feet.

An attendant must not attempt, under any circumstances, to bathe a struggling patient alone.

Cold baths must never be given.

Neither before nor after the bath will patients be allowed to stand about unclothed.

Any lack of warm water, soap, towels, &c., to be reported to the Supervisors.

#### DUTIES OF THE ATTENDANTS.

Attendants are expected to devote their whole time to the Asylum in the performance of the duties enjoined by the By-Laws, or such as may be required of them by the officers.

No attendant shall be permitted to leave the Asylum without the consent of the Medical Director or other proper officer, and when leave of absence has been granted they shall be expected to return at the appointed hour.

All applications for leave of absence must be made through the Supervisor, who will keep a record of all absences.

They must expect a constant observation of the manner in which their respective duties are performed; they shall strive unceasingly to promote the welfare of the Asylum, and use their utmost exertion to render all those entrusted to their care contented and comfortable.

They shall be careful at all times to set a good example and shall take every proper opportunity to inspire the patients with respect for and confidence in the officers, and to convince them of the true character of the institution and its leading object, the promotion of the restoration and comfort of its patients.

In all their intercourse with the patients the attendants shall treat them with respect and civility; shall address them in a mild and gentle tone of voice, and shall avoid violence and rudeness of every kind. All civil questions are to be properly answered. All reasonable requests are to be promptly attended to. They are to keep cool

under every provocation, and never to scold, threaten or dictate authoritatively, but whenever they desire anything done by a patient shall make a request in a respectful manner. The law of kindness must at all times prevail. No attendant will be excused, under any circumstances, for striking, choking, kicking or otherwise maltreating a patient, and *no one* will be excused for failing to report promptly any such case that comes to his or her knowledge. *All* cases of abuse and maltreatment are required to be reported to the Board of Managers, and attendants thus reported are liable to be prosecuted according to law. They shall carefully avoid talking to patients on the subject of their delusions, or in hearing of other patients, and they shall exert their influence to prevent others from talking to them, or of them on this subject. They shall never allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed or harshly spoken to, on account of their delusions or the peculiarities of their conduct.

Deception must always be avoided, and no promises must be made which cannot be performed; no attendant shall be permitted to buy from or sell anything to a patient or accept anything from a patient for money or for any other consideration. No excuse will be taken for wearing a patient's clothes.

Attendants shall never give up their keys or allow any person to enter the ward without the permission of the physician, and no male attendant shall at any time enter the female apartment without similar permission. Neatness and cleanliness shall be most scrupulously attended to by attendants, not only in regard to their own appearance but in the patients and wards under their charge, and failure in these will be considered a neglect of duty.

Visiting from one ward to another, except on business connected with the patients, is not permitted.

They shall see that the doors of the wards and of the rooms are locked at bed-time, and such lights only are to be kept burning as are directed by the physician.

Each attendant is responsible for every patient under his or her care, and is expected to be able, at any moment, to say where such patient may be found.

One attendant must always be in each ward with the patients and must never leave, under any circumstances, until relieved.

Attendants will never retire to their room while the patients are in the wards.

The attendants shall rise in the morning at the hour designated and shall see that the patients under their charge are washed, their hair combed, and that they are perfectly dressed for the day, before breakfast.

They shall also see that the patients are neat and tidy during the day, adjusting their clothes whenever they seem disordered, and changing them whenever, for purposes of cleanliness, it becomes necessary.

The beds and bedding are to be well aired in the morning, and the beds well made; if soiled, they are to be removed and clean ones substituted.

The rooms, halls and stairs to be carefully swept and the floors, walls and windows to be washed whenever required.

The wards are expected to be ready for inspection in every part at the hour specified.

Whenever it may be necessary to lock a patient in his or her room, the fact must be immediately reported to the Ward Supervisor.

At meals one or more attendants shall always be present to carve, to distribute food, and to see that all the patients have a sufficient supply, and that they eat in a proper manner. Care must also be taken that no patient carries away from the table a knife, fork or any other article.

The knives and forks must be counted after each meal, to ascertain if any are missing.

Attendants must never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain, any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine or any dangerous weapon or article.

Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing, from or to a patient, without permission of the Medical Director.

No patient shall be taken out of the wards for any purpose by any person, unless on order or permission of the physicians, and, when taken out, he must be returned by the person who took him from the ward.

When a patient complains of being sick, or is supposed to be so, the fact must be reported without delay to the Ward Supervisor.

The shaving will be done by the barber, and no patient shall be allowed to shave himself, except by special permission from the Medical Director.

Attendants shall not be allowed to be in the kitchen, nor in the halls in the basement, nor in the center without permission.

When a person manifests a disposition to suicide, the utmost watchfulness must be exercised.

The times most apt to be chosen for such attempts is on rising in the morning, at dusk, at meal-time or whenever the attention of the attendant is thought to be diverted. No plausible excuse in such cases should be allowed to throw the attendant off his or her guard. A moment's neglect may lead to as serious consequences as a whole hour.

Whenever a patient escapes, immediate notice is to be given to the Supervisor, and by the Supervisor to the Medical Director, in order that prompt measures may be taken to overtake the individual.

When it is ascertained that a patient has escaped through the negligence or carelessness of the attendant, the expenses incurred in bringing back such patient will be charged to the attendant, but not exceeding one month's wages. When a patient manifests a strong disposition to escape, the vigilance of the attendant must never be relaxed for a moment. Before closing the door of a patient's room for the night, the attendant must be certain that the patient is actually in the room; this ascertained, he should wish the patient good-night, then lock the door, and be sure that the bolt of the lock has properly slipped.

In walking out with patients, the attendant shall avoid going to town without special permission.

Attendants shall, in no case, visit friends of patients, nor receive from them money or presents.

The conduct and conversation of patients must never be spoken of to visitors, nor reported by attendants when absent from the Asylum.

In addition to keeping their wards scrupulously neat and clean, the attendants shall be careful that every unpleasant effluvium is removed promptly whenever discovered, and the air of the ward is kept pure and free.

It is expected that every part of the ward will be at all times prepared for the closest scrutiny.

The clothing of new patients and those coming in from work is to be examined at the earliest opportunity after admission, to ascertain whether there are knives, weapons of any kind, money, tobacco or other forbidden articles upon the person.

When about to leave, attendants shall call at the Supervisor's office and put their keys in the place provided for the purpose, and report themselves to the Supervisor, and in like manner report themselves on their return.

In sending articles of clothing, bedding, &c., to the wash, the attendant shall make a record in the book provided for that purpose, which shall be sent with the articles to the laundry.

The articles to be washed to be placed in a place designated, so that they may be removed by the laundry car.

The first retiring bell at half-past nine o'clock, and the second at ten o'clock, at which time all lights in the ward will be extinguished, except those directed to be kept burning during the night, and attendants and others are expected to be in their rooms.

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BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

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BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

## EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

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### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

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#### ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Asylum by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Medical Director.

#### CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

#### CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

#### CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent

with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

#### JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

#### HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Asylum, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

#### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

7. The price of board, including washing and attendance, for all who are supported at public charge, is three dollars (\$3) per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price varies from five (5) to ten dollars (\$10), according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Warden for extra attention and accommodations. Payments required to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission.

#### BOND, ETC.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons, except those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

## FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

### FOR THE ADMISSION, &c., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

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#### FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of ....., and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the (township, ward or borough) of ....., in said county, alleged to be insane (and in indigent circumstances or a pauper, as the case may be), and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. ....., a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit (state their names), and having examined them and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that ..... has not sufficient estate to support ..... under said visitation of insanity.

Given under my hand at ....., in the county and State aforesaid, this ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and .....

A. B.

#### CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

..... County, ss.—I, A. B., being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the (township, ward or borough) of ....., of said county of ....., and that I am of the opinion that ..... is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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FORMS AND DIRECTIONS  
FOR THE ADMISSION, &c. OF INDIGENT AND  
PAUPER LUNATIC PATIENTS

FORM OF ORDER FOR RECEIPT

I, A. B., one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of ... State of ... and City of New Jersey, do hereby report that  
applicant has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the  
township of ... in said county, alleged to be  
insane and in indigent circumstances or a pauper in the case now  
pending and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such cases  
made and provided I have called before me Dr. ... a respectable  
physician and other credible witnesses to all facts then stated,  
and having examined them and fully investigated the case, and not  
deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby order and certify  
that said party must be admitted to the County of ... and that  
C. D. to be an insane person, and that ... but not sufficient reason  
to support ... under and violation of the act.  
Given under my hand at ... in the County of ... State of ...  
this ... day of ... in the year of our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and ...

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN

I, Dr. ... being duly sworn according to law, do  
certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and  
mental condition of C. D. of the township of ... of  
of said county of ... and that I am of the opinion that  
insane.

A. B., Physician

## FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

### FOR THE ADMISSION, &c., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

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#### FORM OF REQUEST.

The undersigned, of the ..... of ....., in the county of ....., is desirous of placing in the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," and hereby requests the admission therein of ....., a resident of the ..... of ....., who is aged ..... years, and has been ....., is a native of ....., in the State of ....., and is ..... of the undersigned.

Dated ....., 18....

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

....., 18....

I, ....., physician, of the township of ....., in the county of ....., do certify under oath that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of ....., of the township of ....., in the county of ....., and that ..... is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Asylum for the Insane.

.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ....., A. D. 18....

#### FORM OF BOND.

Whereas, ....., of ....., in the county of ....., an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.;" now, therefore,

We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally bind ourselves to ....., Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of ..... dollars and ..... cents per week for the care and board of said insane person, as long as ..... shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by ..... requiring more than ordinary care and attention; and also to provide ..... with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for ..... by the Warden of the Asylum; and to remove ..... from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by ..... shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever ..... shall be required to be removed by the Managers; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Warden in sending said patient to ..... friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so as aforesaid; and if ..... shall be removed at the request of ..... friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless ..... shall be sooner cured; and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages ..... 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 quartely, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this ..... day of ..... in the year 18...

Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.

Signed and sealed in the presence of .....

Sworn and subscribed before me this ..... day of ..... A. D. 18...

A. B., *Judge, &c.*

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward or borough must then indorse the above order and certificate as follows "Approved," and sign his or their names as the Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the (township, ward or borough) of ....., and county of .....

## CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

State of New Jersey, }  
..... County, } *ss.*

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of ....., do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of ....., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of ....., and also the certificate of Dr. ....., thereunto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the indorsement thereon, and that (A. B. and C. D.), whose name ..... signed to the said indorsal of approval, ..... member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said (township, ward or borough) in said county, and that said signature ..... is in ..... proper handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at ....., this ..... day of ....., A. D. 18....

A. B., *Clerk.*

IN SENATE

January 18, 1884

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 15, 1883

A. B. CLARK

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE, 1884.

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New Jersey State Library

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New Jersey State Library

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