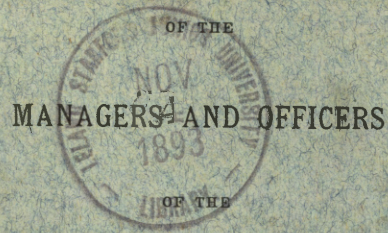


TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT



MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

*For the Year Ending October 31st,*

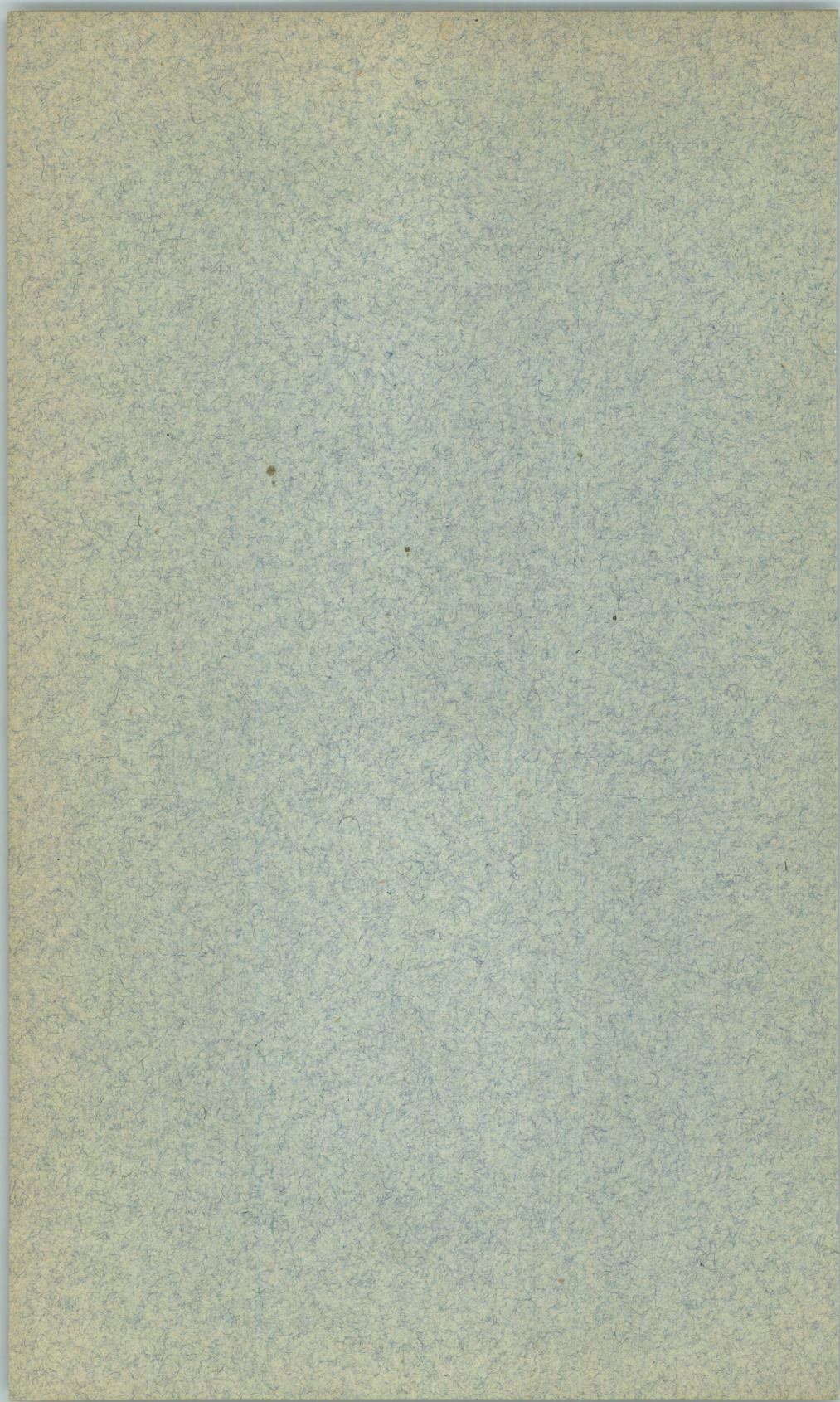
1887.

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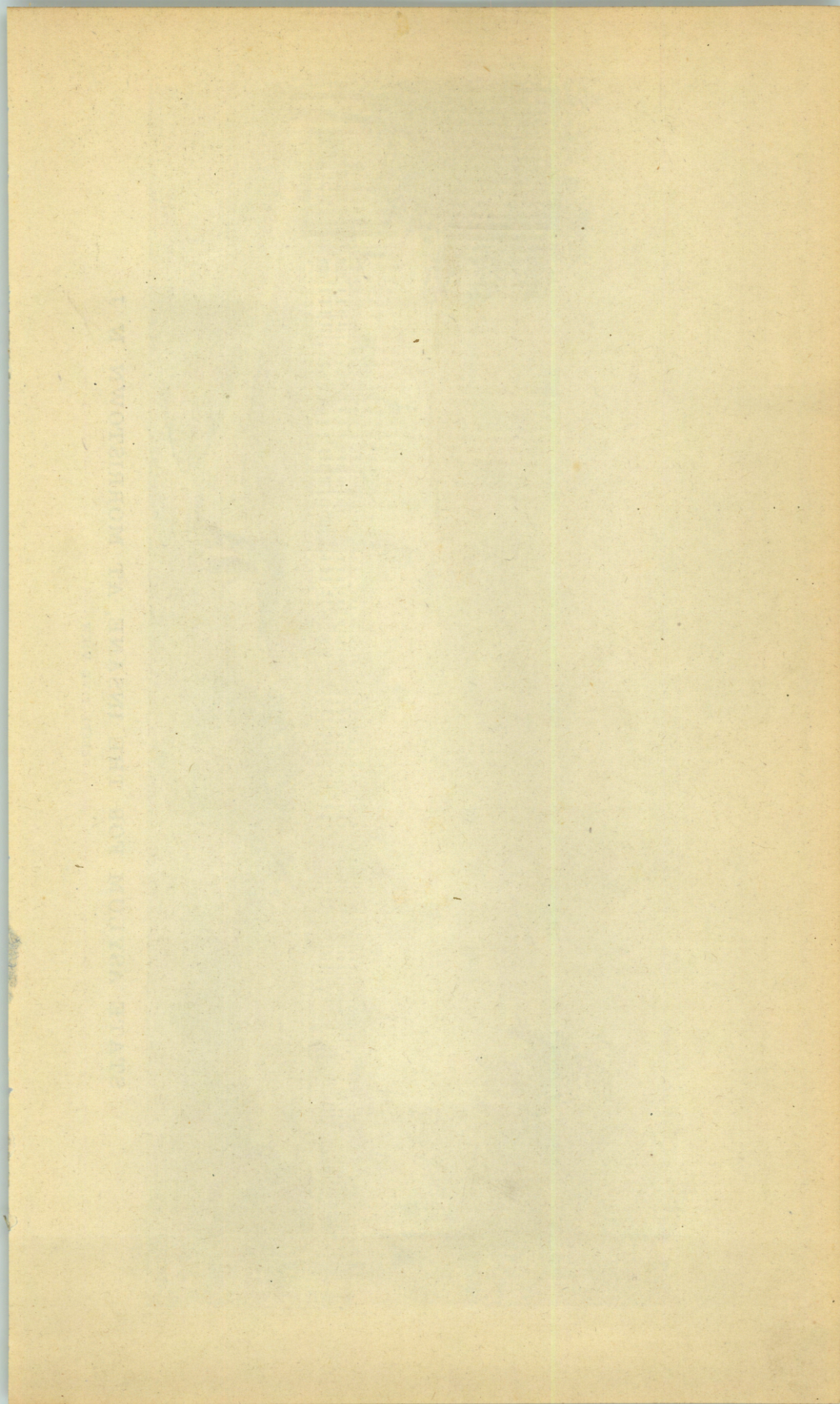
**New Jersey State Library**

TRENTON, N. J.:  
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUB. CO.  
1887.







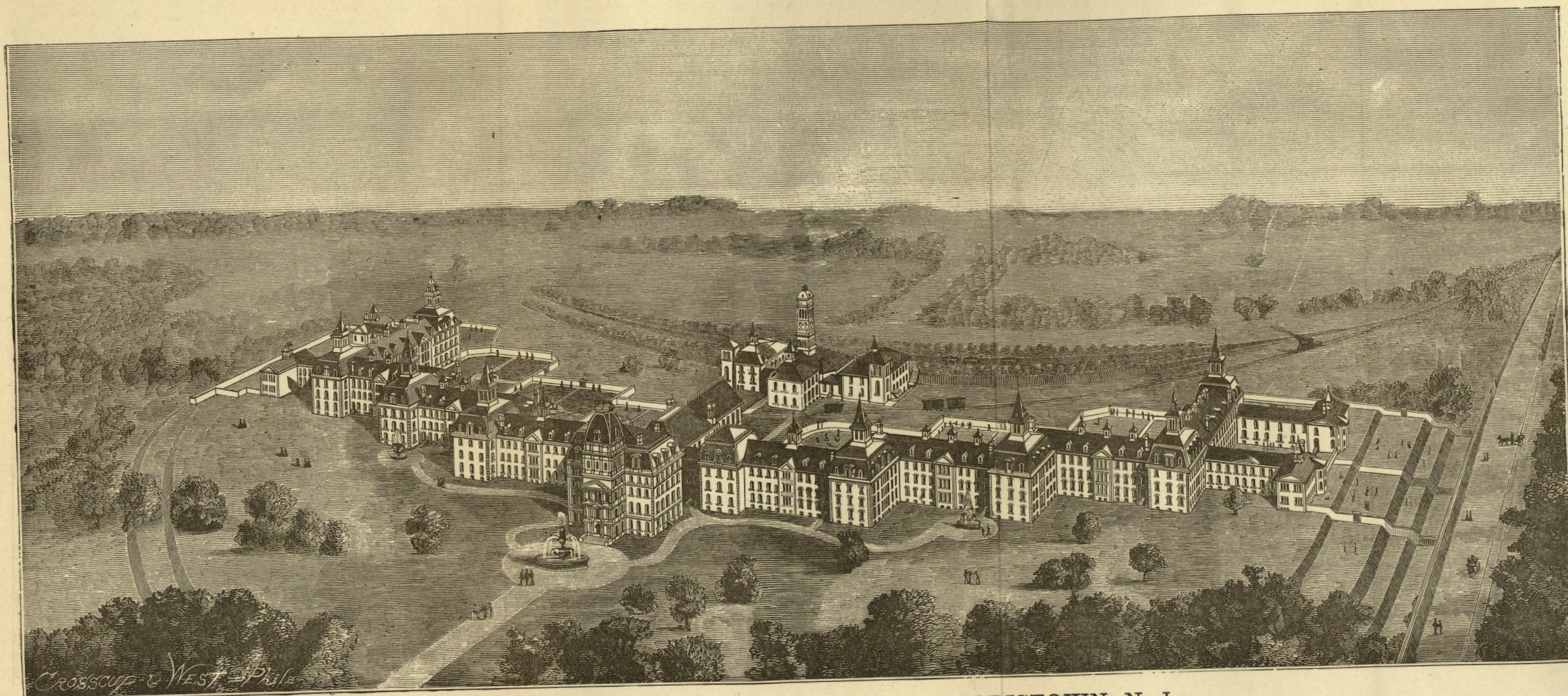






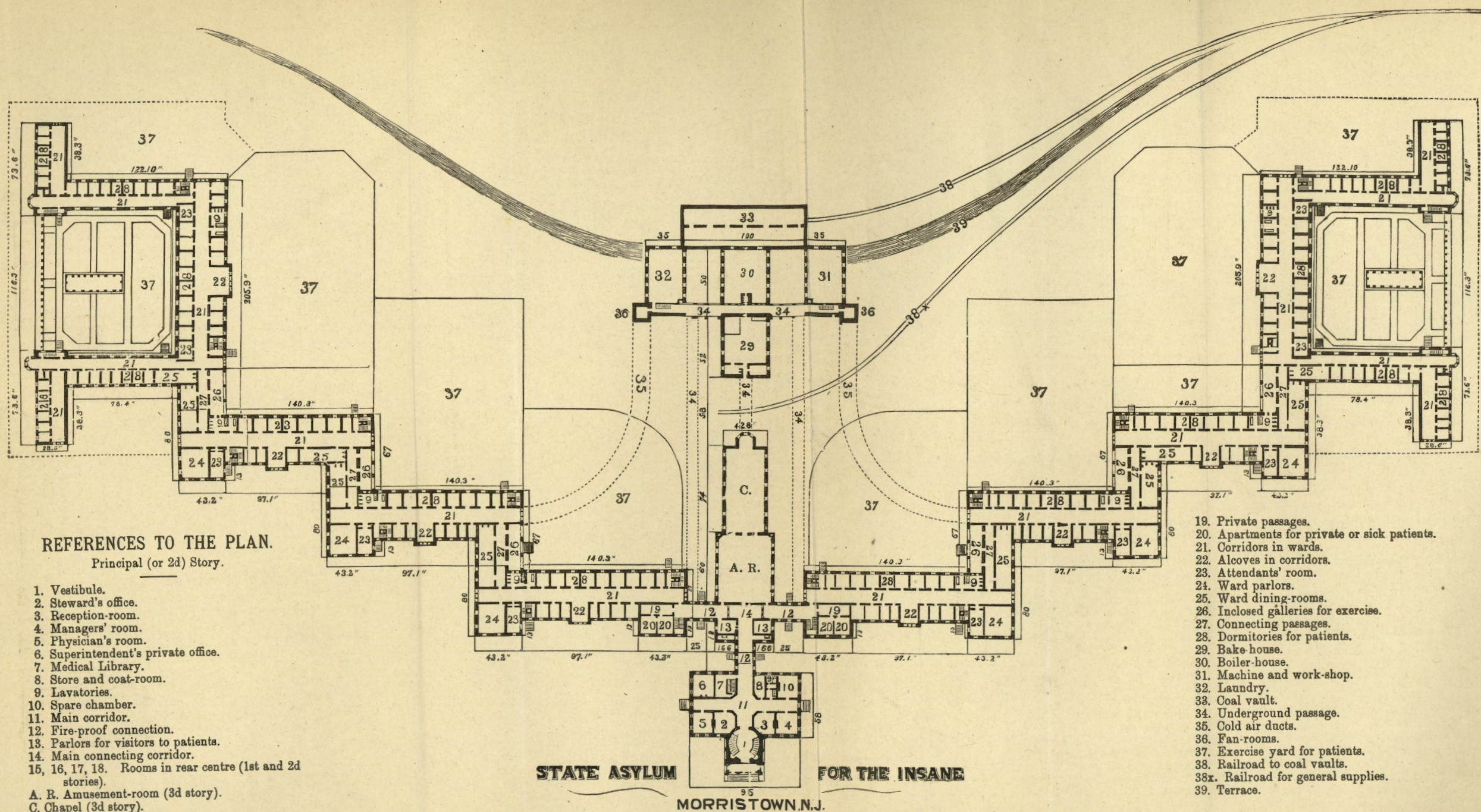
STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
( PERSPECTIVE VIEW )





STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.)







TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

*For the Year Ending October 31st,*

1887.

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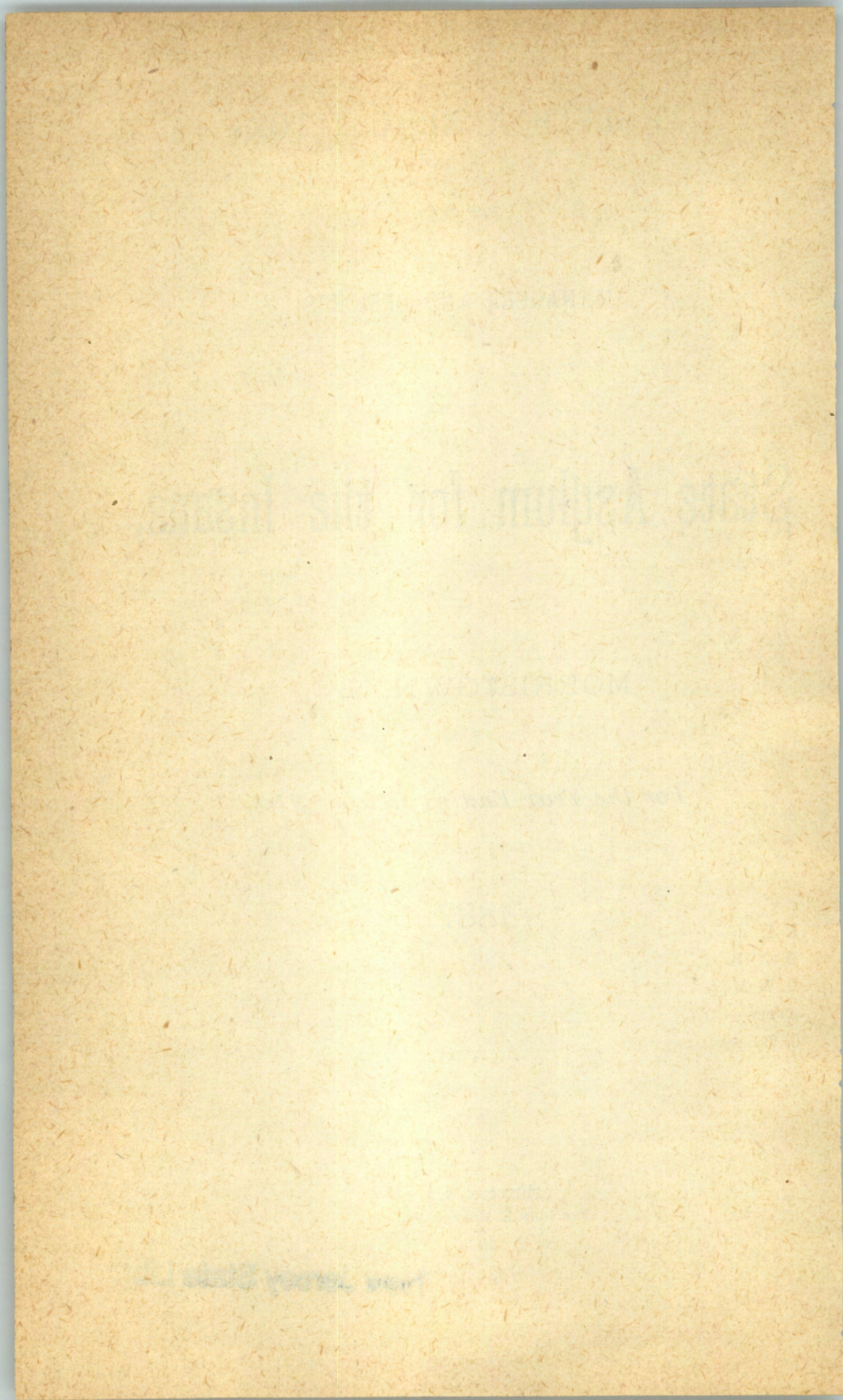
TRENTON, N. J.:

THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUB. CO.

1887.

New Jersey State Library







## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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### MANAGERS.

GEORGE A. HALSEY.....	Newark.
HIRAM C. CLARK.....	Newton.
JAMES S. GREEN, M.D.....	Elizabeth.
JOSIAH MEEKER.....	Succasunna.
THEODORE R. VARIOK, M.D.....	Jersey City.
EDWARD T. BELL.....	Paterson.
HUGH C. HENDRY, M.D.....	Newark.
WILLIAM S. BANTA.....	Hackensack.
JOHN W. JACKSON, M.D.....	Rockaway.
N. W. VOORHEES.....	Clinton.

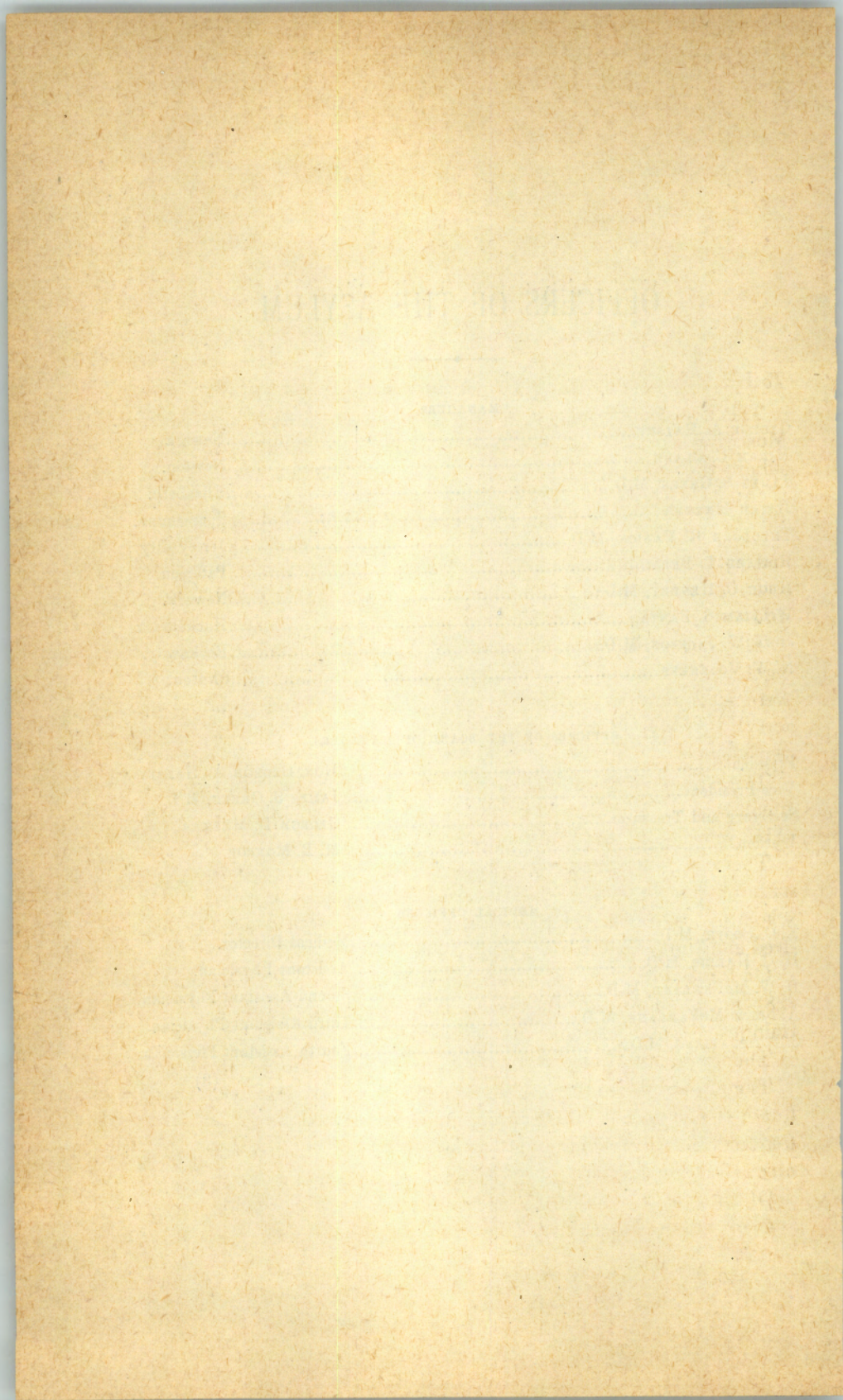
### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President.....	HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY.
Vice-President.....	JAMES S. GREEN, M.D.
Secretary and Treasurer.....	GEORGE D. MEEKER.
Warden.....	M. B. MONROE.

### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

E. C. BOOTH, M.D.....	Medical Director.
H. C. HARRIS, M.D.....	Assistant Physician.
D. W. McFARLAND, M.D.....	Second Assistant Physician.
ANDREW McFARLANE, M.D.....	Third Assistant Physician.
C. P. SPRATLING, M.D.....	Fourth Assistant Physician.







## MANAGERS' REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

The Board of Managers of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," in compliance with the statute, would respectfully submit this their

### TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT,

and with it the annual report of the Medical Director, the Warden, and the Treasurer, to which reference is made for full and itemized information of what pertains to each department.

The number in the Asylum on the 31st day of October, 1886, was eight hundred and fifty-seven (857) patients, of which number there were four hundred and fifteen (415) males, and four hundred and forty-two (442) females, nine (9) being absent on probation or by elopement.

There were received during the year to November 1st, 1887, two hundred and eight (208) patients, of whom one hundred and fifteen (115) were males, and ninety-three (93) were females.

There have been under treatment during the year, including those on probation or eloped, one thousand and seventy-three (1,073), of whom five hundred and thirty-nine (539) were males, and five hundred and thirty-four (534) were females.

Of these, forty-five (45) were discharged recovered, twenty-eight (28) much improved, thirty-one (31) improved, thirty-four (34) unimproved, and sixty-one (61) have died.

There were discharged as inebriate, one (1); as opium habitues, none.

There were remaining in the Asylum October 31st, 1887, eight hundred and seventy-three (873), of which number there were four hundred and thirty-four (434) males, and four hundred and thirty-nine (439) females; six (6) were absent on probation or by elopement.

Of these, seven hundred and forty-three (743) were public patients, and one hundred and thirty (130) were private patients.



The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, taken by the Warden and two appraisers, as required by law, amounts to one hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$125,867.87), being an increase of four thousand and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$4,090.28) over the year 1886.

The Treasurer in his report states that the receipts from all sources, including the balance on hand October 31st, 1886, twenty-two thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents (\$22,517.02), amount to two hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and eighteen cents (\$260,112.18).

The payments of the same period amount to two hundred and forty-eight thousand and six dollars and thirty-two cents (\$248,006.32), leaving a balance in his hands on the 31st day of October, 1887, of twelve thousand one hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$12,105.86).

Of these receipts thirteen thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$13,614.39) were from convict patients, fifty-three thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-two cents (\$53,214.22) were from private patients.

On the 1st of July, 1887, Dr. William Mabon resigned his place as Third Assistant Physician, and on the 1st of October, 1887, Drs. William L. Russell, Assistant Physician, and Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, Second Assistant Physician, resigned their respective offices. On the 29th of October, 1887, Dr. H. C. Harris was elected Assistant Physician, Dr. D. W. McFarland Second Assistant Physician, Dr. Andrew McFarlane Third Assistant Physician, and Dr. C. P. Spratling Fourth Assistant Physician.

The health of the Asylum during the past year has been excellent, with the exception of ten cases of typhoid fever of mild types. Diseases incidental to the summer season have been quite infrequent.

#### DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The disposal of the sewage of the institution has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the work has been practically completed.

The result is best stated in a letter from Prof. Charles McMillan, C.E., to the Warden. He writes: "If the sample of effluent



which you sent me is a fair, average sample, you have probably the cleanest sewage effluent in this country. It is purer than the water of any of the streams around Princeton. I have reduced the report (of the analysis) as to the ammonias to parts per million in order to enable you to compare the results with the analyses of other waters. The following is the result :

Free ammonia.....	0.04 parts per million.
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.17 parts per million.

"I estimate that at least 96 per cent. of the impurities is eliminated."

Upon this work there has been expended thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-three cents (\$35,921.53), nearly six thousand dollars (\$6,000) more than was appropriated by the State for this necessary purpose. It was found impossible to accomplish this important result at a less cost.

A condensed account of the work accomplished in disposal of the Asylum sewage is thus given by Prof. McMillan: "I would say that at the close of last year the two new sewers tapping the old north and south sewers had been completed to their junction and final outlet on the new sewage fields, together with two screening-tanks, the flush-tank and the delivering pipe leading from the latter, and the necessary outlets and basins for the temporary disposal of the sewage on the surface of the ground during the winter.

"The sewage fields, viz., the sloping field immediately joining the tanks, and the so-called gravel field lying below it, had been prepared by underdrainage and the latter also graded. These fields have been used for the disposal of the sewage ever since December 8th, 1886, and most of the time with a success which gives a very fair promise of the final result. Yet the taking care of the sewage has been at the expense of considerable time and labor.

"The work achieved this year has been the construction of the settling-tanks, which it was thought best to make larger than originally intended; the construction of an additional outlet from the sub-drains of the sloping field; the preparation of filtering areas on the gravel field; the laying of about 97,000 feet (nearly 18½ miles) of absorption tile, with the necessary carriers, in the sloping field, for the distribution of the sewage under the soil; and the underdrainage of an additional area yet to be occupied by absorption tile.



"All the absorption tile laid (a little more than three-quarters of the entire amount called for) has been connected with the outlets from the tanks, and has very recently been put in operation tentatively to settle the trenches, develop any weaknesses, and prepare it to pass the winter.

"By my advice the general scheme was changed this year by laying the absorption tile in the sloping field instead of in the gravel field, and by the preparation of filter beds on the latter, which could be used at times as auxiliaries with the intermittent downward filtration, the flow coming directly from the tanks, or which could be employed for filtering the effluent from the sub-drains of the sloping field occupied by the absorption tile, thus securing, in the latter case, should such a step be at any time necessary, a process of double filtration.

"The work, as you will infer, is not yet complete, but it is far enough advanced to put in operation, partially, the principal feature of the system, viz., disposal by sub-irrigation. The necessary adjustments of the works to the present proportions of the system are now being made.

"A sample of the sewage and one of the effluent from the so-called gravel-pit (our deepest and best outlet) have been recently analyzed, showing a very pure effluent and a high rate of purification." (See report.)

The Board of Managers would ask respectfully for an appropriation of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) to re-imburse the treasury of the Asylum for money advanced for this necessary work.

#### WATER-SUPPLY.

The question of an ample water-supply, especially during the fall and winter months, has engaged the anxious solicitude of the Board. During the months of October, November and December, especially, it has been necessary to pump from the ice-pond into the reservoir over one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons a day in order to keep the reservoir from being drained by the actual needs of the house. This is an expensive mode of supplying the institution with water, costing about twelve dollars (\$12) per diem.

A rigorous economy in the use of water during the year has failed to remedy this evil, and the only means by which relief can be brought is the construction of a large storage reservoir. The Board has com-



menced the construction of the same, which is as yet incomplete for want of money. The Managers would ask from the State an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for this important necessity.

#### OUT-BUILDINGS, VENTILATION, ETC.

The want of suitable buildings for the proper care of the horses, cows and hogs belonging to the State has been felt ever since the occupation of the Asylum building. The cows and hogs particularly are not protected as they should be. One hundred and fifty (150) hogs have died from this cause during this year, entailing a loss of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500). Besides this want there is a pressing need for the storage and care of hay, grain and other products. Proper and adequate buildings are estimated to cost fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

There is still another urgent want for which an appropriation of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) is needed, namely, for the provision of better ventilation, and trapping the hoppers of the water-closets, and necessary sanitary repairs.

The aggregate appropriation by the State for the purposes absolutely required by the Asylum, including three thousand six hundred dollars (\$3,600) estimated by Prof. McMillan as required to complete the sewer, amounts to twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and nine cents (\$27,822.09) for the completion of the work as above stated.

The Board of Managers have appended to this report a detailed account of the work of the sewerage of this institution, with a map made by Prof. Charles McMillan, civil engineer, and the Board of Managers are happy to state that the result obtained by said work is in every respect satisfactory.

The Board of Managers would respectfully call attention to that part of the Medical Director's annual report relating to the treatment of convict patients in wards occupied by other public and private patients.

The Board of Managers would respectfully request that they have an opportunity to revise the proof copy of their annual report, their report of last year having been so mutilated by the printer as to mis-



10 MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

represent facts and figures, an opportunity to read the proof before publication having been denied this Board by the printer.

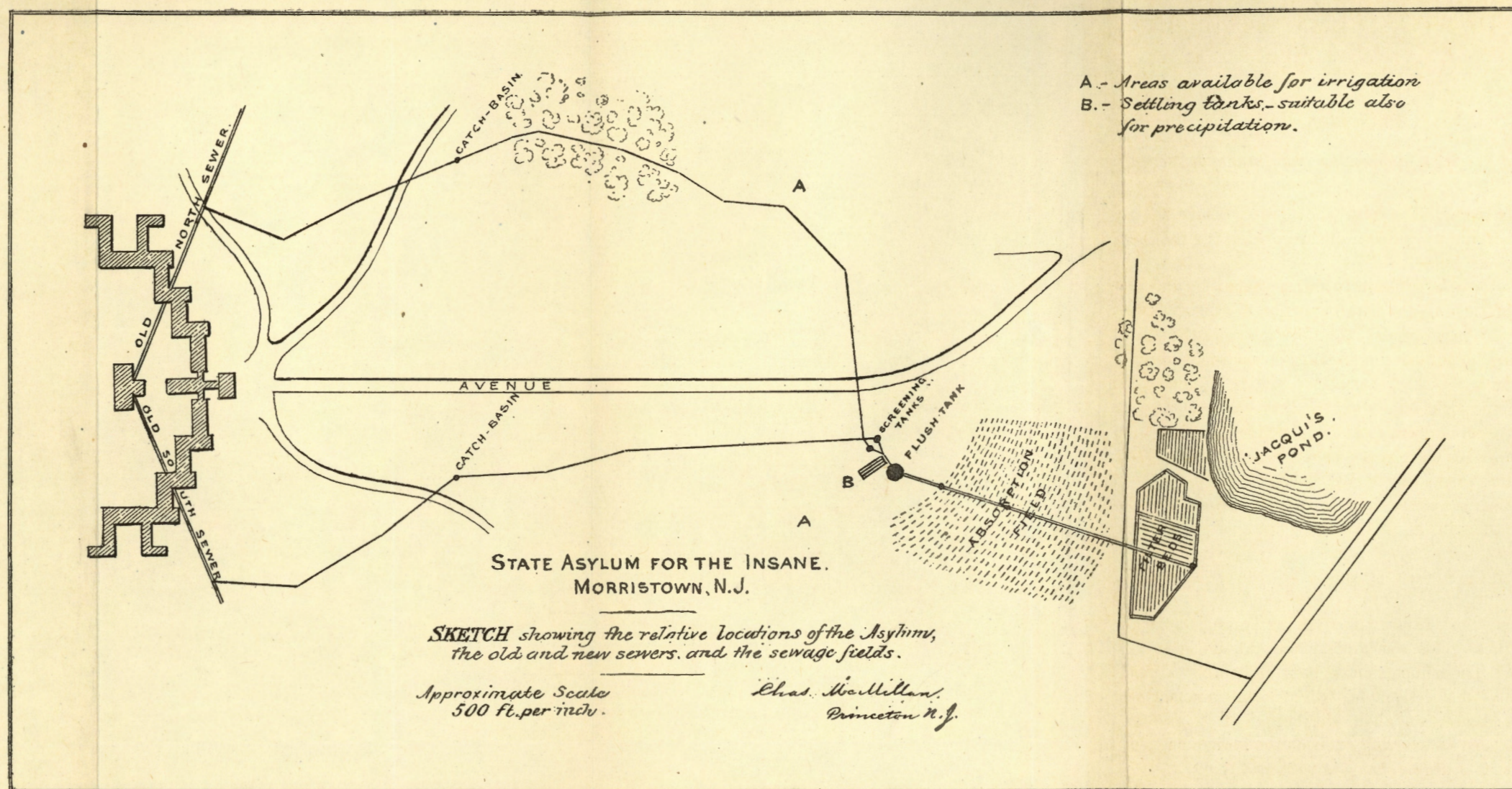
All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE A. HAESEY,  
HIRAM C. CLARK,  
JAMES S. GREEN,  
JOSIAH MEEKER,  
THEO. R. VARICK,  
EDWARD T. BELL,  
WILLIAM S. BANTA,  
HUGH C. HENDRY,  
JOHN W. JACKSON,  
N. W. VOORHEES,

*Managers.*

Dated at the State Asylum, at Morristown, New Jersey, November 10th, 1887.







## REPORT OF PROF. CHAS. McMILLAN.

---

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 4th, 1887.

*To the Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown,  
New Jersey:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your desire, I have the honor to present a report of the work accomplished during the past year on the sewerage of the Asylum.

The work last year was sufficiently far advanced by the end of autumn to admit of turning the larger portion of the sewage from the building into the new sewers. The sewage from the southerly half of the building, including the discharge from the laundry, was let into the new south sewer on December 8th, 1886, and was distributed on the sloping field adjoining the flush-tank. (See sketch.) The north sewer was set in operation later, shortly after the beginning of the new year, since which time we have been applying the sewage of the entire building to the new sewage fields.

Whether this step was a wise one or not—it was a hindrance of considerable magnitude during this year's operations—it is nevertheless hoped that it will be accepted as the best evidence of a conscientious endeavor to rid the adjacent streams of the sewage contamination complained of.

Except for a short time, before the working season, the disposing of the sewage on these fields was quite successful, and it has apparently continued so. The effluents have been vigilantly watched and have been generally unobjectionable, while careful management of the sewage by Mr. Monroe, on whom the burden of its management naturally fell, succeeded in reducing odors on the sewage fields during the heat of summer to a degree that was very gratifying.

I learned in the latter part of February that the amount of water which had been running through the sewers greatly exceeded the reported daily consumption of water in the building (150,000 gallons),



on which the design of the works had been based, and I reported the fact, informally, with the view of ascertaining whether the excessive flow of two hundred and forty thousand (240,000) gallons per diem, at the very least calculation, was a necessity, and suggested that if it were so, it would be well to consider, instead of the scheme adopted, one of chemical precipitation with intermittent filtration through the so-called gravel field. I learned that your Board thereupon issued orders aiming at the prevention of the waste of water in the building, and after I became satisfied from the reports which I received from time to time that the volume of sewage from the building gave fair promise of being reduced to reasonable proportions, I resumed the consideration of the sub-irrigation scheme.

In the meanwhile I had, greatly to my surprise, found some depressions on the gravel field in a few of the places which had been occupied by the sewage during the winter, and where previously I had seen only evenly-graded surfaces. The depressions were clearly distinguishable from the cuts made by the attendant, and I satisfied myself that they were in no wise connected with the sub-drains. Therefore, when your Board met, I recommended that the absorption tile be laid in the field above the gravel field, and that a portion of the latter should be laid out in beds designed to be used for relief and, if necessary, for the filtration of the effluent from the sub-drains of the field which would then contain the absorption tile. The Board then ordered the execution of this plan.

The amount of absorption tile called for by this plan is one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) feet. Of this, there have been laid during the past year about ninety-eight thousand (98,000) feet, with the necessary carriers and connections, forming eighteen separate filtering areas, or groups or sections of absorption tile, each section consisting of twenty lines of tile.

The sewage, after entering the flush-tank, is to be discharged intermittently into the groups of absorption tile, preserving, as far as possible, a proper alternation in charging the areas. The charge will enter the tile through four-inch carriers, which take the sewage directly from two small distributing basins situated on the line of the delivery pipe of the flush-tank. Provision has been made in each basin for securing approximately an equal static head on all the outlets, and small check-valves have been placed over the outlets to regulate still further the supply to each group of absorption tiles or to cut it off



altogether if necessary. The distribution, so far as it has been executed, is illustrated in the tracing which has been furnished to Mr. Monroe. The same minutiae do not admit of being represented on the sketch which I append to this report.

It is proposed to use the absorption tile already laid through the winter, with proper precautions against overcharging it. The system is now being adjusted to its work. While the endeavor to pass the winter with a partially-executed plan is somewhat of the nature of an experiment, and will demand careful management, I have no reason to apprehend any mishap, provided that we exercise proper watchfulness over the water-consumption, and switch off from the tanks of the system the roof-water which still runs into the sewers from parts of the wings immediately adjoining the "centre" and from the "rear-centre."

During the spring, your Committee on Sewerage ordered, by my advice, the construction of larger settling-tanks than those previously contemplated and of a different form. They consist of three long masonry tanks, built side by side, through which the sewage must pass before reaching the flush-tank. They are ninety-five feet long, four feet deep and five feet wide, and are so designed that the sewage may be caused to flow through all of the three, or only through two of them while the third is being cleaned. They are provided with means for cutting off either one of the tanks from the others, and for drawing off the liquid before removing the sludge by means of an odorless excavator. Screens will be employed to arrest floating material. It is proposed to dispose of the sludge in pits, covering it with earth, and to treat it with disinfectants whenever necessary. The frequency with which the tanks must be cleaned, and the most suitable disposal of the sludge, can only be determined by trial. The tanks have independent effluent pipes to the flush-tank, to the surface of the field and to the delivery pipe below the flush-tank.

Three filter-beds, covering altogether about two acres, have been prepared on the northerly part of the gravel field. They have been in use intermittently for the disposal of crude sewage during the greater part of the season, and have recently been provided with connections with the sub-drains of the sloping field, whereby the effluent from those drains may be cast upon either of the three beds or cut off entirely from them.

As I had deemed it desirable to ascertain, for my own guidance,



the effects of this year's dealing with the sewage, Mr. Monroe kindly undertook to collect and send me samples of the effluents. Samples of the sewage from the flush-tank and of the effluent from our deepest outlet—the gravel-pit—were received about two weeks ago. In view of the heavy charges of sewage which have necessarily been poured upon the gravel field, I consider the results of the analyses very encouraging. The following is an abstract from the report of Prof. Cornwall, to whom I am indebted for the examination :

Free ammonia in 100,000 parts:	
Sewage.....	0.8
Effluent.....	0.004
Albuminoid ammonia in 100,000 parts:	
Sewage.....	0.58
Effluent.....	0.017
Chlorine in 100,000 parts:	
Sewage.....	3.2
Effluent.....	2.5

The determinations for the sewage are approximate.

An additional area in the sloping field, of nearly an acre in extent, has been recently underdrained as a preparation for extending the easterly sections of absorption tile over it.

The principal work which is yet unfinished is the laying of the balance of the absorption tile (about 22,000 feet) and the introduction of intermediate drains in the sloping field between those which have been already laid.

I estimate that it will require about three thousand six hundred dollars (\$3,600), in addition to the amount already expended, to complete the plan.

It may be of interest to state that many of the details of the plan, as executed, are adaptable also to either of two other methods of sewage disposal, viz., by intermittent application of the sewage directly to the surface or by chemical precipitation with subsequent filtration of the effluent from the precipitating tanks; and that these details or features are so situated that in case of accident, or in any contingency which has not yet been foreseen, either of these approved methods of sewage disposal will be immediately at your command for securing the necessary relief.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. McMILLAN.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at  
Morristown, New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1886, to January 5th, 1887, inclusive :

DR.	
Balance on hand November 1st, 1886.....	\$22,517 02
To amount received from the State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$5,748 43
To amount received from the State Treasurer for convict patients.....	3,139 67
To amount received from sundry counties for support of county patients.....	16,659 39
To amount received for the support of private patients.....	4,837 12
To amount received for hides, fat, &c.....	643 43
	34,028 04
	\$56,545 06

CR.	
By amount paid Warden's orders.....	\$33,788 44
By amount paid George D. Meeker, Treasurer.....	17,756 62
	\$56,545 06

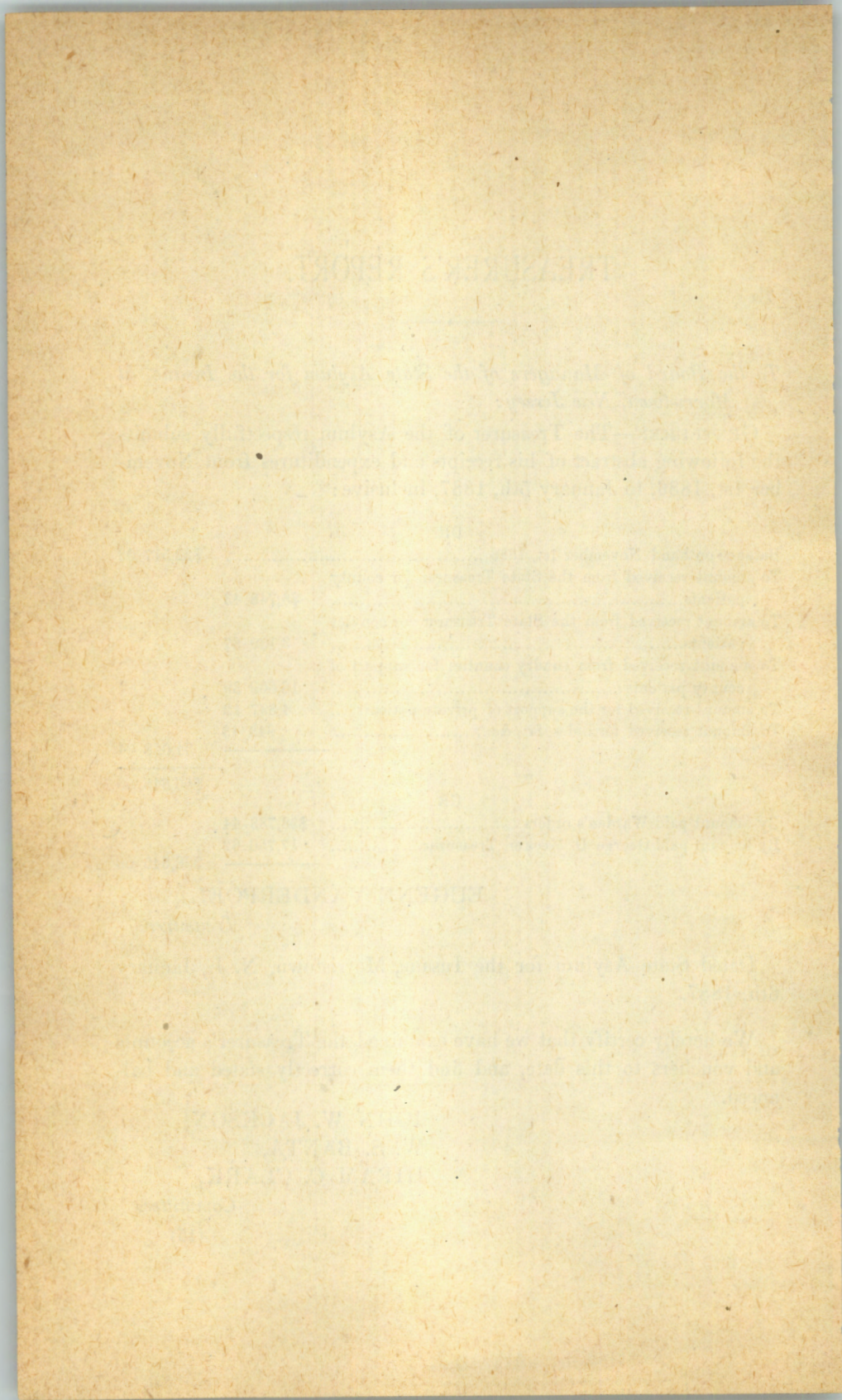
EUGENE VANDERPOEL,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J., January 6th, 1887.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers to this date, and find them correctly stated and balanced.

JOHN W. JACKSON,  
W. S. BANTA,  
HIRAM C. CLARK,  
*Committee.*







## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at  
Morristown, New Jersey:*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from January 6th, 1887, to October 31st, 1887, inclusive:

DR.

To amount received January 6th, 1887, from Eugene Vanderpoel, late Treasurer.....	\$17,756 62
To amount received from the State Treasurer, balance of sewer appropriation .....	\$7,500 00
To amount received from the State Treasurer for convict patients.....	10,474 72
To amount received from the State Treasurer for county patients.....	26,728 99
To amount received from sundry counties for the support of county patients.....	107,368 35
To amount received for the support of private patients....	48,377 10
To amount received for hides, fat, &c.....	3,117 96
	203,567 12
	\$221,323 74

CR.

By amount paid Warden's orders.....	\$209,217 88
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	12,105 86
	\$221,323 74

GEORGE D. MEEKER,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J., November 5th, 1887.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of George D. Meeker, Treasurer, from January 6th, 1887, to October 31st, 1887, inclusive, and find them correctly stated, leaving a balance due the Asylum of twelve thousand one hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents (\$12,105.86).

JOHN W. JACKSON,  
N. W. VOORHEES,  
*Committee.*



# THE JOURNAL

Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1, 1901

The following abstract of the contents of the first number of the Journal is published for the information of the public.

1. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
2. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
3. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
4. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
5. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
6. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
7. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
8. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
9. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:
10. The Journal of the American Medical Association, published weekly, contains the following articles:

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## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF EUGENE VANDERPOEL, FORMER TREASURER, AND GEORGE D.  
MEEKER, PRESENT TREASURER OF THE STATE ASYLUM  
FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1887.

### RECEIPTS.

November 1st, 1887, balance on hand.....	\$22,517 02
Received from State Treasurer, balance of sewer appro- priation .....	\$7,500 00
Received from State Treasurer for county patients.....	35,477 42
Received from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	13,614 39
Received from sundry counties for the support of county patients.....	124,027 74
Received for the support of private patients.....	53,214 22
Received for hides, fat, &c.....	3,761 39
	<u>237,595 16</u>
	\$260,112 18

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders of Warden paid.....	\$248,006 32
November 1st, 1887, balance on hand.....	12,105 86
	<u>\$260,112 18</u>



STATE OF KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 27, 1891.  
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1891.

LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.	
Public Lands.	1,234,567.89
Private Lands.	987,654.32
Total.	2,222,222.21

DEPOSITED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATE  
AT COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI, FEBRUARY 27, 1891.



## WARDEN'S REPORT.

---

### *To the Board of Managers :*

With the close of another year it again becomes my duty to submit to your Board a report of the financial and business operations of this Asylum.

The frequent visits of the members of the several committees, in addition to the regular meetings of the Board, would seem to render it unnecessary for me to recapitulate the work of the year for your information, but as a large number of the citizens of the State and others interested in the work of the institution do not find opportunity to visit it and can obtain knowledge of its condition only from the yearly reports, I will briefly review the several improvements made during the past twelve months and others which are proposed for the next year, together with a summary of receipts and expenditures since the date of my last report.

### FINANCIAL.

The average number of patients under treatment during the year was eight hundred and sixty-nine (869).

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum at this date is eight hundred and seventy-three (873).

The total receipts, including seven thousand and five hundred dollars (\$7,500) from the State treasurer, being the balance due on the special appropriation of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the construction of a new sewer, and also including a balance of twenty thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-one cents (\$20,448.41) in the hands of the Treasurer at the date of my last report, amount to two hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty cents (\$259,859.30).

The total disbursements (including expenditures for the sewer) are two hundred and forty-six thousand twenty dollars and three cents



(\$246,020.03), leaving a balance of thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$13,839.37).

The subsistence and fuel in store were estimated at thirteen thousand eighty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$13,088.89), and accounts due eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and twenty-two cents (\$18,420.22).

The liabilities, as per bills on file and including the pay-roll for October, amount to thirty-three thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$33,411.98).

#### FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

The land under cultivation during the past season amounted to about the same number of acres as last year, but the severe and protracted rains which occurred the latter part of the summer rendered it almost impossible to gather crops, and as a result the hay and grain were badly damaged.

The yield of potatoes scarcely re-imbursed us for the expense of digging.

The valuation of the products of the farm given in detail in the appendix amounts to eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-three cents (\$8,257.83).

The value of stock raised, nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-six cents (\$931.26).

The returns from the garden show more favorably, although the same circumstances affected general results and very considerably reduced the quantity of fruit and vegetables below that of previous seasons, yet the expense of production was very much less than that of the farm.

The estimated valuation of the garden was five thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$5,287.99).

I have made no separation of the cost of the farm and garden, but from my knowledge of the number employed in each department, the cost of the former is largely in excess, which may be accounted for, however, by the fact that several patients have been employed in the garden, while none but paid labor have assisted on the farm.

During the month of December and throughout the winter of 1886, a disease made its appearance among the hogs which gradually spread throughout the herd, affecting nearly all the number remaining in pens.



An experienced veterinarian was called into consultation, and after careful investigation it was concluded that the disease was that commonly known as the hog plague, and that its origin was largely due to exposure and the poor protection afforded the stock in the temporary pens erected some years since. Efforts to check the disease were made—

1st. By separation of the healthy hogs from those infected.

2d. Cleaning and disinfecting the pens.

3d. By treatment with carbolic acid and a solution of pure crystallized acid, all of which seemed without avail, as the disease continued to increase, and it was not until late in the spring that it finally disappeared.

Our loss, in round numbers, including large and small, reached about one hundred and fifty (150) head.

During the summer the foundation-wall for new pens has been built in a good locality upon the grounds, but the many other projects in hand, together with the need of necessary funds, prevented its completion this year.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

##### *Boiler-House.*

The constant use of the machinery in the several shops, the boilers, steam-heating fixtures, &c., since 1876, with but few changes or repairs, seemed to make it important that a thorough inspection and examination of their condition should be made, and, as suggested in my report of 1886, it was found that the dividing walls on which the boilers rest were all badly burned out and in a dangerous condition.

The attention of the committee being called to the matter, I was directed to take them all down, including the south-end wall, and rebuild them. The repairs also necessitated the building of the arches and bridge-walls under the boilers, which work was safely accomplished during the summer. All the boilers were found to be in a thoroughly sound condition externally.

The furnaces under boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been fitted with the Tupper grates to burn buckwheat coal, the advantage of which was stated in a former report.

The wooden floors of the machine shops, center, south and a portion of the north ducts of the building have been replaced with a



solid concrete floor, and the return steam pipes on each side of the passages have been covered with corrugated iron plates in order that they could be readily reached for repairs, &c.

The feed-pumps have been refitted with steam pistons, regulators, water-plungers and valves. General repairs have also been made to the reservoir pump.

I would suggest that a change be made in the steam pipe over the boilers from the present three-inch to that of six-inch, for the reason that now we are compelled to carry a boiler pressure far in excess of the requirements for steam-heating purposes on all boilers in use in winter season. The pipes referred to would then be large enough to supply the engines, the steam for which must now be taken from the steam-heating main.

This change would enable us to use any of the boilers, for steam-heating purposes only, at low pressure. We do not need one-tenth the boiler pressure we are now compelled to carry for steam-heating purposes, and which could be regulated at will as required. As it is estimated that about one-half the usual consumption of fuel is for steam-heating purposes, the saving in the cost for fuel would necessarily be considerable, probably 10 to 15 per cent. less than the cost at present for fuel for that purpose.

I have made no estimate of the cost of this change, but as we could do the work here in our shops, I do not think it would amount to any considerable sum.

Special heaters have been placed on both floors of section "B," north side, and the heating-flues running through the rear walls of the building to the bath-rooms on the fourth floor have been lined with tin pipe, whereby it has been made possible to heat the rooms in extremely cold weather.

General and extensive repairs have been made to the boiler fixtures and to the machinery in laundries, bakery, &c., among which may be mentioned new coupling on main-line shaft, new bluing-tub with wringer attachment, repairs to fan counter-shafts, kitchen boilers, trucks, food-cars, &c.

#### THE CENTRAL AVENUE.

The new avenue of approach to the building, except the paving of the gutter from the lower culvert, has been completed, and we are now engaged in staking out and preparing the ground for the extension of the line of trees on each side.



## THE CARPENTERS

Have been engaged during the year in making and repairing the furniture of the institution, also improving and repairing the other buildings and fences upon the grounds, preparing timber for the new pig-pens, making window-frames and sash for the new barn, and also a considerable amount of work on the sewer.

## THE PLUMBERS

Have been busily occupied in repairing the extensive system of the steam and water pipes and the heating and gas fixtures of the institution.

The gradual increase of this class of work (after eleven years' use of the fixtures) makes it apparent that a thorough overhauling and repair of these appliances will soon be necessary.

In addition to the duties claiming their attention within the Asylum building, they have assisted in making the iron-pipe connections and their fixtures designed by Prof. McMillan for the new system of sewage disposal; also in changing and laying the large pipes through the filter-house at the lower reservoir.

## THE PAINTERS

Having completed their work in all the bath and wash-rooms of the institution, the side walls of the wards were next in importance requiring their attention, and, during the winter months, they covered 8,500 square yards of side wall with lead and oil in tinted color, kalsomined 5,488 yards of ceiling, and varnished 9,144 yards of wood-work.

In addition to the above they have painted bath-tubs, the metal roofs, varnished 950 pieces of furniture, painted ten summer-houses in the yards, all the sash, frames and guards in the front of the building, two special wards (painted and decorated) in oil colors, and whitewashed throughout the whole extent of the cellar under the building.



## MATTRESS-ROOM.

A detailed list of all the articles made and repaired in the mattress-room, and in the shoe shops, is added in the appendix, which shows that the employes and patients engaged there have rendered valuable service.

## THE GAS WORKS.

The same number of men have been employed in the works as were employed last year. The total consumption of gas (for all purposes) during the year amounted to six million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred (6,337,300) feet, the cost of which will be found in the abstract of expenditures.

## SEWING AND DRESS MAKERS' ROOMS.

The employes of these departments have rendered good and efficient service in making up clothing for the patients, and the bedding and linen for the wards. A list of the articles made will be found in the appendix.

## THE NEW BARN.

Plans for a new farm barn having been submitted to and adopted by the Board, after selecting the site, and as early in the spring as the weather would permit, a force of patients, under the supervision of attendants, was employed in the excavation of the cellar, which work they accomplished in time to give opportunity to employ a number of masons upon the walls. Considerable advance has been made by these workmen, and they are now engaged in setting the window frames in the basement story.

The design of the building may be briefly stated as follows: The basement to be of stone from the same quarry that supplied the material for the Asylum walls. The upper portion to be frame and shingled. The dimensions of the main building are 54x115, and 60 feet high, with a storage capacity for over three hundred (300) tons of hay, &c. The basement floor will accommodate seventy (70) head of cattle, and contains a root cellar. It is designed to add, at some time in the future, two wings connecting with the main building, one



for horse stables, with apartments above for persons in charge of the building and stock, the other for young stock, &c. The two wings, when added, will form a square yard inclosure with southern exposure.

#### THE SEWER.

The plan for the disposal of the sewage of the Asylum, proposed by Prof. Charles McMillan, of Princeton, and adopted by your Board, has now so nearly reached completion that we have been enabled to make thorough tests of the advantages secured by this method, and I have no hesitation in stating that I believe there can be no further ground of complaint for polluting the streams from the effluent now discharged into them, nor from odors arising from the ground through which the sewage is filtered.

In my supervision of the work during the past season, I have made daily visits to all parts of the fields, frequently accompanied by gentlemen who were interested in the subject and desired to be informed as to the working of the plan in operation here, and the absence of offensive odors was particularly noticed.

The effluents from the fields where the sewage is discharged in appearance seems a bright, pure stream, and any one not informed of its source would not hesitate to use the water for any purpose. In order to secure the successful working of the system in future, however, it will be necessary to divert all the storm-water from the shops and rear center buildings, which is now discharged into the sewer, and also to in some way regulate the use of water in the house. Early in the spring Prof. McMillan called my attention to the increased flow through the sewer, and your Board adopted a resolution restricting the use of water within the building except for necessary purposes, which, for a time, caused a very considerable reduction of the volume. Yet, I do not think that any rule (no matter how conspicuously posted) would prevent this waste of water, where frequent changes of persons in charge of the several wards are likely to occur. As a permanent remedy I can only suggest the reduction of the size and number of outlets with automatic flushes for the hoppers.

The total expenditures for the construction of the work at this date amounts to thirty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$33,975.78). In addition to this sum, we have incurred liabilities for drain pipe, labor, &c., to the



amount of one thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$1,945.75), making the total cost thirty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-three cents (\$35,921.53), an excess of five thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty-three cents (5,921.53) above the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1885 for this special purpose.

#### THE WATER-SUPPLY.

In accordance with the directions of the committee in charge of the grounds, I have continued the work on the lower reservoir with all the force available during the past season, and had hoped that we could have advanced the work sufficiently to be enabled to use the supply of water from that source this fall, but the necessity of enlarging the filter-house and raising the dam higher than was at first suggested, has prevented this. The frequent rains during the summer have very much relieved our anxiety as to the necessity for pumping until the beginning of October, when the pump was again started, and necessarily continued since.

Among the unusual expenses incurred during the summer were repairs to the dams of the ice-pond and upper reservoir. During one of the heavy storms in July considerable damage was done to the bank of the reservoir, and in the dam of the ice-pond a gap was made sufficiently large to permit the escape of the entire contents of the pond. Both of these banks have been strongly and thoroughly repaired since that time and the ice-pond is again filled with water.

In my report of 1886 your attention was called to the dangers to be apprehended from the condition of the untrapped water-closets throughout the wards and in the patients' rooms.

The same matter was referred to in a special communication to the Managers from the State Board of Health, but without special instructions I have not felt called upon to make estimates of the probable cost of these changes, yet the importance of some action at an early day would seem to require your attention.

The expenditures for the several improvements previously mentioned, made during the past year, will be found stated under appropriate heads in the Abstract of Accounts.

The annual appraisement of personal property in and about the Asylum was made as in former years, and amounted to one hundred



and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$125,867.87), an increase of four thousand and ninety dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$4,090.28) above that of last year.

The Hon. John L. Kanouse and Mr. Silas C. Halsey, the appraisers appointed by your Board to assist me in this tedious and important work, proved valuable assistants by their experience of former years.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In addition to the liberal supply of magazines, weekly and daily papers provided at the expense of the institution, we are indebted for the following papers which are furnished the institution gratuitously:

The Jerseyman and True Democratic Banner, of Morristown; The Index, of Dover; The Star of the Cape, of Cape May; The Warren Republican, of Hackettstown; The Hunterdon Independent; The Middlesex Democrat; The Hudson County Journal; and The Courier, of Camden.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the act of April 7th, 1885, the following approximate estimate of the amount of funds needed for the support of the institution for the coming year, including the amount required for salaries of resident officers and for other purposes, is respectfully submitted, averaging the present number of patients in the Asylum to be maintained, and estimating the present number without increase for the next year: amount required for support and maintenance, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents (\$229,631.54). The sum required from the State Treasurer for salaries of resident officers, support of convicts and allowance for county patients, is as follows:

Salaries of resident officers.....	\$8,700 00
For support of convicts.....	13,614 39
Allowance of one dollar (\$1) per week for the support of each county patient, the average number of which was 678.....	35,477 42

For all of which the laws now provide.

The additional amount required, if projected and needed improvements are carried out, and for which special appropriations will be required, is approximately estimated as follows:



# 30 MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Farm barn and pig-pens.....	\$15,000 00
Re-imbursement of amount expended from current funds in excess of appropriation of 1885, for construction of the sewer.....	6,000 00
For enlargement of the reservoir.....	3,000 00
For changes in the water-closet fixtures (see Manager's Report).....	3,000 00
In addition to the above sum Prof. McMillan estimates that the further amount of three thousand six hundred dollars (\$3,600) will be needed to complete the new sewer, and for the extension of the absorption tile in the sewage fields.....	3,600 00
Making a total of.....	\$30,600 00
From which may be deducted two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-one cents (\$2,777.91), being a balance remaining in the hands of the Commissioners.....	2,777 91
Leaving the total amount required.....	\$27,822 09

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge and record my appreciation of the conscientious and faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon my assistants, all of whom have labored earnestly to advance the interests of the institution and to assist me in the successful management of the several departments.

To you, gentlemen, I can only reiterate my feelings of gratitude for kindly advice and confidence, for the care and attention which you have given the institution, and for your earnest efforts to promote the harmonious co-operation of all concerned. In accepting the responsibilities of my office I did not fully estimate the difficulties which I have since encountered, and at times my position has been most trying. I trust, however, in my efforts to honestly discharge the duties imposed upon me, that I have not failed entirely in earning your commendation.

Very respectfully,

M. B. MONROE,  
Warden.



# ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

*For the Year Ending October 31st, 1887.*

GEORGE D. MEEKER, Treasurer.

## DR.

To balance October 31st, 1886.....	\$20,478 41
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	54,960 71
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	124,027 74
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients.....	35,477 42
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	13,614 39
To amount received from State Treasurer, balance of sewer appropriation.....	7,500 00
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	1,780 04
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	1,120 85
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	811 73
To amount received for rents.....	60 00
To amount received for postage.....	13 12
To Order 316 (1885), not presented.....	9 89
To Order 1059 (1886), not presented.....	5 00

\$259,859 30

## CR.

Amusement.....	\$879 40
Bedding, linen, &c.....	3,855 03
Books and stationery.....	747 85
Clothing.....	8,131 35
Crockery and cutlery.....	516 45
Counsel fees.....	99 05
Farm and garden.....	8,869 50
Fixtures.....	1,272 36
Flour.....	5,535 50
Feed.....	2,988 91
Fruit.....	4,139 05
Freight.....	3,631 62
Furniture.....	2,606 48
Fuel.....	11,935 58
Funeral expenses.....	700 00

(81)



# 32 MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Fire apparatus.....	\$109 80	
Grounds and grading.....	6,534 60	
Gas and steam-pipe and fittings.....	777 05	
Harness, wagons, blankets and stable supplies.....	1,128 21	
Hay and straw.....	1,377 88	
Household goods.....	1,568 12	
Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs and brushes, razors, straps, &c.....	1,155 91	
Improvement of buildings.....	4,805 08	
Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and for cook- ing.....	4,708 23	
Laundry.....	5,488 93	
Medical supplies.....	3,066 65	
Medical library.....	91 21	
Newspapers.....	248 33	
New barn.....	2,850 43	
Provisions and groceries.....	67,040 21	
Postage.....	260 56	
Petty current expenses.....	50 00	
Painting.....	3,748 80	
Refunding.....	991 24	
Repairs.....	11,327 68	
Smith and wheelwright.....	1,092 55	
Stock.....	3,084 95	
Sewer.....	16,348 49	
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shops.....	1,055 63	
Traveling expenses.....	109 84	
Tinware and fixtures.....	1,024 95	
Vegetables.....	2 244 77	
Wages.....	47,332 80	
		\$246 020 03
Balance.....		\$13,839 27

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR SEWERS.

Dr.

1886.		
Sept. 2.	To amount received from State Treasurer on war- rant of Comptroller.....	\$15,000 00
Oct. 14.	To amount received from State Treasurer on war- rant of Comptroller.....	7,500 00
1887.		
Jan. 28.	To amount received from State Treasurer on war- rant of Comptroller.....	7,500 00
		<u>\$30,000 00</u>



# MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 33

## CR.

By disbursements 1886.....	\$17,587 29
By disbursements 1887.....	16,288 49
	<u>\$33,975 78</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Balance due for drain pipe.....	\$1,624 12
Balance due for pay-roll.....	321 63
	<u>1,945 75</u>
	<u>\$35,921,53</u>
Expended above appropriation.....	\$5,921 53

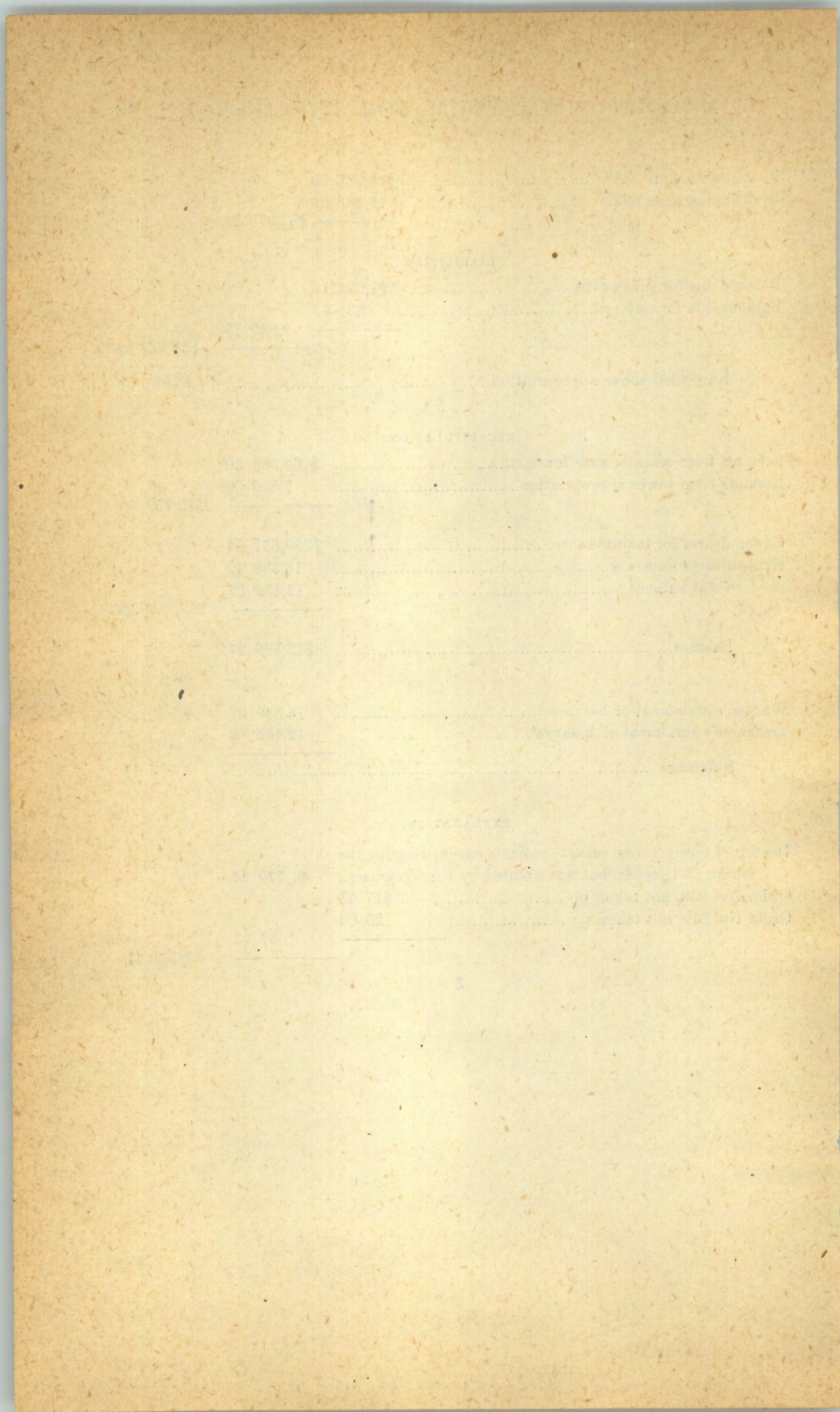
## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts from maintenance fund.....	\$252,359 30
Receipts from sewer appropriation..	7,500 00
	<u>259,859 30</u>
Expenditures for maintenance.....	\$229,631 54
Expenditures for sewer.....	16,388 49
Total balance.....	13,839 27
	<u>259,859 30</u>
Balance.....	\$13,839 27
Warden's statement of balance.....	13,839 27
Treasurer's statement of balance.....	12,105 86
	<u>1,733 41</u>
Difference .....	1,733 41

## EXPLANATION.

Deposit of receipts from private patients received during the month of October, but not credited by the Treasurer..	\$1,770 84
Order No. 939, not taken up.....	\$17 43
Order No. 940, not taken up.....	20 00
	<u>37 43</u>
	<u>1,733 41</u>







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APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

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REPORT TO WARDEN'S REPORT



# APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

## FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

### *Garden, 1887.*

100	Bunches sage.....@	\$0 03	\$3 00
50	Bunches summer savory.....	03	1 50
800	Bunches parsley.....	02	16 00
8,109	Bunches radishes.....	02	162 18
903	Bunches onions.....	01	9 03
2,448	Bunches rhubarb.....	05	122 40
450	Bushels turnips (Ruta Baga).....	35	157 50
836	Bushels turnips (Yellowstone).....	35	292 60
75	Bushels turnips (flat).....	25	18 75
437	Bushels carrots.....	50	218 50
260	Bushels parsnips.....	35	91 00
15	Bushels oyster plant.....	40	6 00
20	Bushels horse radish.....	80	16 00
242	Bushels beets.....	65	157 30
568	Bushels tomatoes.....	50	284 00
53	Bushels Lima beans.....	75	39 75
79	Bushels onions.....	1 00	79 00
463	Bushels potatoes.....	70	324 10
224	Bushels cucumbers.....	90	201 60
47½	Bushels squashes.....	55	26 12
201	Bushels string beans.....	60	120 60
348	Bushels peas.....	1 00	348 00
294	Bushels spinach.....	45	132 30
122	Bushels kale.....	30	36 60
3,000	Bunches asparagus.....	08	240 00
15,400	Heads celery.....	03	462 00
6,094	Heads cabbage.....	06	365 64
14,697	Heads lettuce.....	02	293 94
197	Heads cauliflower.....	05	9 85
19,291	Ears sweet corn.....	00½	144 68
65	Dozen early cucumbers.....	65	42 75
573	Egg plants.....	05	28 65
2,650	Peppers.....	01	26 50
665	Hubbard squashes.....	02	13 30
565	Pumpkins.....	04	22 60
157	Watermelons.....	20	31 40



# 38 MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

4,018	Musk melons.....@	\$0 03	\$120 54
1,865	Bundles corn stalks.....	03	55 95
83½	Bushels grapes (2,922 pounds).....	05	146 10
61	Baskets peaches.....	1 00	61 00
19	Bushels apples.....	75	14 25
23	Baskets pears (Early Tyson).....	1 50	34 50
28	Baskets pears (stewing).....	75	21 00
166	Baskets pears (Seckel).....	1 00	166 00
38	Baskets pears (Bartlett).....	1 00	38 00
32	Baskets pears (Lawrence).....	50	16 00
1	Basket pears (Bariebose).....	1 50	1 50
3	Baskets pears (Burieneil).....	1 25	3 75
295	Quinces.....	01½	4 42
376	Quarts blackberries.....	10	37 60
380	Quarts raspberries.....	10	38 00
42	Quarts strawberries.....	08	3 36
386	Quarts currants.....	08	30 88
			<hr/> \$5,287 99

## Dairy and Farm.

19,367½	Gallons milk.....@	\$0 18	\$3,486 10
403	Dozen eggs.....	30	120 90
112	Loads hay (107½ tons).....	15 00	1,612 50
65	Tons oat and rye straw.....	10 00	650 00
1,452	Bushels corn on the ear.....	25	363 00
573	Bushels potatoes.....	70	401 10
71½	Bushels potatoes (small).....	40	28 60
585	Bushels oats.....	35	204 75
34	Bushels rye.....	60	20 40
288	Bushels wheat.....	50	144 00
3,257	Bundles corn stalks.....	03	97 71
3,255	Bundles corn fodder.....	03	97 65
3	Loads pumpkins.....	3 00	9 00
61	Bushels apples (selected).....	1 00	61 00
200	Bushels apples (cider).....	18	36 00
9	Bushels crab apples.....	2 00	18 00
20½	Bushels pears.....	1 25	25 62
700	Quinces.....	01½	10 50
26	Weeks' pasture for 67 head stock.....		871 00
			<hr/> 8,257 83

## Stock.

38	Calves (5,221 pounds).....@	\$0 06	\$313 26
224	Fowls.....	50	112 00
12	Turkeys.....	2 00	24 00
12	Guinea fowls.....	50	6 00
65	Pigs sold.....		133 00
106	Pigs.....		343 00
			<hr/> 931 26
			<hr/> \$14,477 08



# MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 39

## ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, ETC., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

	Gallons.
Tomatoes.....	276
Plums.....	9½
Blackberries.....	24½
Whortleberries.....	3½
Pineapples.....	27½
Strawberries.....	6½
Quinces.....	180
Peaches.....	232
Cherries.....	15
Crab apples.....	51
Pears.....	39
Apples, pears and quinces.....	51
Currant jelly.....	25
Quince jelly.....	5
Pickled peaches.....	4
Blackberry jam.....	6½

## RETURN OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM AND SHOE-SHOP— 1887.

Single hair mattresses.....	136
Double hair mattresses.....	3
Single hair mattresses.....	760
Double hair mattresses (made over).....	8
Pillows (hair).....	314
Pillows (hair, made over).....	2,027
Single hair-mattress ticks.....	394
Double hair-mattress ticks.....	3
Pillow ticks.....	568
Pillows (feather).....	43
Pieces furniture upholstered.....	54
Large hall carpet (600 yards).....	5
Alcove carpets.....	9
Parlor carpet.....	1
Room carpets.....	130
Connecting hall carpets.....	2
Carpets taken up.....	82
Carpets laid.....	280
Carpets repaired.....	33
Rooms laid with rush matting.....	7
Room laid with linoleum.....	1
Chairs caned.....	250
Settees caned.....	3
Protectors.....	445
Window shades.....	238



40 MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Awnings.....	3
Ottomans.....	15
Cushions.....	14
Lambrequins.....	35
Carpet mats.....	50
Holders for bakery and boiler-room (pairs).....	42
Pieces harness repaired.....	142
Pieces made new.....	28
Horse blankets repaired.....	56
Protectors repaired.....	488
Carpet hemmed (yards).....	126
Pieces oil-cloth laid.....	47
Brackets (wall).....	6
Pairs boots, shoes and slippers repaired.....	784

SEWING-ROOM—1887—ARTICLES MADE.

Dresses.....	620
Dress skirts.....	2
Basques.....	34
Polonaise .....	1
Petticoats.....	346
Chemises.....	536
Chemises cut.....	3
Night gowns.....	38
Cut gowns.....	4
K. aprons.....	147
Ladies' drawers.....	160
Drawers cut.....	2
Table cover.....	1
Bed pad.....	1
Bolster cases.....	11
Men's bosom shirts.....	819
Night caps.....	10
Counterpanes.....	26
Sheets.....	1,187
Pillow cases.....	1,556
Towels.....	1,500
Blankets.....	766
Curtains.....	12
Combination suits.....	3
Comfortables.....	6
Table cloths.....	24
Clothes bags.....	67
Men's drawers.....	264
Ladies' under waists.....	379
Bed ties (sets).....	3
Table napkins.....	369
Camisoles.....	19



MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 41

Night shirts.....	14
Aprons.....	7
Men's under shirts .....	282
Stockings.....	188

MINSTREL CLOTHES.

Collars .....	3
Short pants.....	1
Night cap.....	1



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY JAMES M. SMITH

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS  
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA  
THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS  
THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS



## MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

### *To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the regulation of your Board, the following annual report is respectfully submitted:

By the first of the statistical tables appended it will be seen that there were eight hundred and sixty-five (865) patients—four hundred and twenty-four (424) men and four hundred and forty-one (441) women—in the Asylum on November 1st, 1886, and eight hundred and seventy-three (873) patients—four hundred and thirty-four (434) men and four hundred and thirty-nine (439) women—on November 1st, 1887. This net increase of eight (8) patients during the year is by far the smallest in the history of the institution, and is not due to a decrease in the number of admissions, but partly to the discharge of most of the few remaining patients of other States, and chiefly to a movement of the Asylum population, more rapid than ever before.

The number of patients admitted during the year was two hundred and eight (208)—one hundred and fifteen (115) men and ninety-three (93) women—a slight increase over the number of the preceding year, and a reverse of last year's preponderance of female admissions. One (1) woman was admitted twice during the year. Two (2) persons, both women, addicted to periodical indulgence in alcohol, were admitted—one (1) by order of the Chancellor. These cases were regarded as not insane and are not embraced in the subsequent statistical tables.

There were two hundred (200) persons—one hundred and five (105) men and ninety-five (95) women—discharged during the year, including an inebriate (who does not figure in the following tables), and sixty-one (61) deaths. Forty-five (45) persons—twenty-three (23) men and twenty-two (22) women—were regarded as "recovered;" twenty-eight (28) persons—eleven (11) men and seventeen (17) women—"much improved;" thirty-one (31) persons—twenty (20) men and eleven (11) women—"improved;" and thirty-four (34) persons—fourteen (14) men and twenty (20) women—"unimproved."



The total number of persons under care and treatment, including six (6) persons absent on probation or by elopement, four (4) of whom were carried over from previous years, was one thousand and seventy-three (1,073)—five hundred and thirty-nine (539) men and five hundred and thirty-four (534) women—an increase of forty-five (45) persons—thirty-one (31) men and fourteen (14) women—over the preceding year.

The daily average number resident was eight hundred and sixty-nine (869) persons—four hundred and thirty (430) men and four hundred and thirty-nine (439) women—an increase of twenty-four (24) persons over the preceding year.

Table II. sets forth the monthly admissions and discharges. Several more men were admitted during the summer months (March to August, inclusive) than during the winter months (September to February, inclusive), but a few more women were admitted during the winter. These figures are found not to be constant from year to year, and do not correctly represent the relative influence of the two seasons in exciting an attack of insanity, but signify merely the stage of the attack at which further detention at home was deemed by the friends unwise or impracticable. The precise date of the onset of the attack of insanity is often a matter of uncertainty, as in cases of those regarded as harmless lunatics, who, continued in liberty long after they were known to be insane, were not confined till some overt act called attention to the propriety of their restraint. Also as in cases when the onset was so gradual and insidious as not to be noticed by the family and friends. Upon such cases which arise from the slow warping of the natural character through faulty education and habits, the seasons of the year can never be expected to have appreciable influence.

By Table III. it will be seen that of the two hundred and six (206) admissions one hundred and seventy-seven (177) persons—ninety-eight (98) men and seventy-nine (79) women—were admitted for the first time, a proportion to the total number of admissions substantially like that of the previous year. Twenty-nine (29) persons have been admitted more than once after having previously recovered ten (10) times.

By reference to Table IV. it will be noticed that more persons suffered a first attack of insanity between the ages of twenty (20) and thirty (30) than between the ages of thirty (30) and forty (40) or



forty (40) and fifty (50); but when the number of people of the State actually living in these three decennaries is taken into consideration, it may be calculated that the proportion of the population between the ages of forty (40) and fifty (50) stricken with insanity in this community was larger in the fifth than in the third and fourth decennaries.

Table V. illustrates the percentage of persons admitted. Concerning this subject it may be remarked that the proportion of American parents is about fifty (50) per cent. of the whole number, and is no essential departure from the showing of the last and preceding years.

The nativity of persons admitted is shown in Table VI. One hundred and seven (107) persons, more than one-half of those admitted, were natives of New Jersey, and thirty-three (33) were born in other States.

The form of disease, as is indicated in Table XI., is expressed according to the terms of a classification employed last year, as being the one best adapted to characterize the cases under care. The largest class of cases is that of "primary monomania" (paranoia). In these cases there was no preliminary attack of acute insanity, as of acute mania or melancholia, but the disease was grafted upon a defective organization either by improper education and lack of self-control, or, often, as the result of an injury to the brain or the intemperate use of liquor. Some of these cases have been so far benefited by a residence here as to be able either to take up their former work in life or to exercise a sufficient self-control to remain at home; but they have rarely been regarded as fully restored to their former state of mental health. The next most frequently recurring form of insanity among our cases was "melancholia," including all the various grades of acute emotional insanity of the depressive type, except the most profound. Cases of maniacal excitement of moderate degree were next in frequency. Many persons were also received who were in a terminal dementia from the results of old age, cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. "Epileptic insanity," too, has a conspicuous place in the list this year, no fewer than fourteen (14) persons having been admitted who had been reduced to various degrees of dementia by repeated convulsions. "General paresis" has furnished its usual number of admissions, and in almost the same proportion between the sexes as was noted last year.

Table XII. treats of the causes of insanity. While it is recog-



nized that an attack of insanity is brought on in the great majority of cases by a combination of causes acting together and upon each other, among which it is difficult to assign to each its true weight, it has been our endeavor to give the cause which, after careful consideration, has seemed to be the most potent in each case. In some instances, however, the nervous organization has been so unstable in consequence of a vicious inheritance that the individual has drifted into mental aberration without an outward incitement apparent to the friends and physician. Such cases were adjudged to have arisen predominantly through "hereditary influence." Of the moral causes, "mental anxiety" and "worry" have this year proved the most active, and have formed eight (8) per cent. of the causes in cases ascertained. "Domestic trouble" is assigned in five (5) per cent. of known cases—in eleven (11) per cent. among the women, and in only one (1) per cent. among the men. "Adverse circumstances," including pecuniary troubles and loss of friends, claim nearly as large a percentage. Of the physical causes, "ill health," often induced by malaria and general debility, was the most important. This cause was operative among women much more frequently than among men. Masturbation was assigned as the cause in ten (10) per cent. of the male and one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent. of the female cases; but it is not assumed that this cause can be disassociated from certain predisposing causes in many instances. "Intemperance in drink" has a large place directly and indirectly in the production of insanity in this institution, and was the principal factor in five (5) per cent. of the known cases and in nine (9) per cent. among the males alone. "Epilepsy" was the sole cause in eight (8) per cent. of the cases, (affecting more largely the men,) and "cerebral hæmorrhage" in three (3) per cent. of cases. The hereditary predisposition to insanity in the cases admitted has been made the subject of investigation more particularly than is indicated in the tables, with the following result: Of the one hundred and fifteen (115) men and ninety (90) women admitted, twenty-eight (28) men and thirty-four (34) women had no hereditary predisposition to insanity, as was shown by a painstaking inquiry of persons in a position to know the full family history in each case. Twenty-four (24) men and twenty-seven (27) women had a greater or less hereditary taint, and in the cases of sixty-three (63) men and thirty-eight (38) women the family history was either entirely unknown or not known sufficiently for accurate deduction. Of the



twenty-four (24) men who were hereditarily predisposed, insanity had occurred in the lineal ancestors of two generations in fourteen (14) cases, and in collateral branches (not including cousins) ten (10) times. Of the former class, nine (9) had insane fathers, two (2) insane mothers, and two (2) others insane fathers and mothers. Of the twenty-seven (27) women, twelve (12) had lineal ancestors insane, and in fifteen (15) insanity was found in the collateral branches. Three (3) of the former class had insane fathers and four (4) insane mothers.

Table XIII. exhibits the number of patients supported by State and county and by private means. The proportions of the different classes to each other are substantially the same as they were last year.

Table XVII. is useful in showing the results of treatment of cases classified according to the number of the attack and the duration of the attack before admission. It will be therein observed that the prospects of recovery in all cases are much increased by an early commitment to an Asylum, nearly 50 per cent. of those in whom the duration of insanity was under three months on admission, having recovered.

Table XVIII., enumerating the causes of death, shows that sixty-one (61) persons—thirty-seven (37) men and twenty-four (24) women—have died during the year. The mortality among the men has been much greater than among the women, as has always been the case in this Asylum, and is generally experienced in other institutions. The rate of mortality is low, being 7 per cent. on the average number resident and 5.7 per cent. of the total number under treatment. The most prominent causes of death were "phthisis pulmonalis" and "general paresis," deaths from the latter cause occurring exclusively among the men. One (1) case of death after a suicidal attempt, which of itself was not deemed fatal, occurred in a patient who was suffering with a severe form of acute brain disease. But one (1) other death took place from acute insanity, all others being in cases of long-standing brain disease generally connected with disease of other organs. Autopsies were performed in twenty (20) cases and records kept of the results. Among others, interesting cases of cerebral tumor and multiple lesions of the brain from apoplexy were observed.

The general health of the household has been good during the last year, with the exception of a mild outbreak of typhoid fever during the autumn. Ten (10) cases of this disease occurred, all but one being



in the male wings. Attendants and patients were alike attacked. The disease was not severe, was free from complications, and the temperature in no instance was very high; nevertheless two (2) patients, prostrated by long-continued brain disease, were not able to rally and succumbed to the attack. Autopsies showed the characteristic intestinal lesions of the disease. The very trying weather of last July was well borne by the patients, and there were fewer than the usual number of cases of diarrhoea and dysentery during the summer.

In recording the elopement of three convict patients during the year, two of whom were not recaptured, an opportunity is presented for calling the attention of your Board to the question of the wisdom of continuing this class of patients with the general insane. As we now have forty (40) men and six (6) women of the convict class, besides the so-called "criminal patients," who were committed here after acquittal from crime on the ground of insanity, and as Essex county is now discharging its insane convicts into this institution, there will soon be in this one Asylum enough of the convict class to form a fair-sized institution for the care and confinement of them alone.

The presence of nearly fifty (50) convicts in an Asylum adapted to eight hundred (800) patients implies a necessary association between the reputable and convict classes. If it is admitted that a man in his sound senses has the unalienable right to select his own company, is it right that when he is no longer able to choose for himself he should be thrown into compulsory association with those who are habitually wicked and stand convicted of crime? It seems no more than common justice that reputable citizens who are visited with mental affliction, and are thereby compelled to seek an institution for care and treatment, should demand, or have demanded for them by their friends, that they be not subjected in their infirmity and helplessness to influences which are degrading, and which they would certainly shrink from were they free agents. A convict who becomes insane does not thereby necessarily lose any of his vicious propensities; his tendency is rather, by loss of self-control, to give way to them the more. Nor does the honest citizen by his mental affliction, by any means, always sink his delicacy of feeling, his love of the good and his abhorrence of the bad. He must, in the most favorable circumstances, unavoidably see much that is repellant and distressing without being deliberately placed where evil association and contamination are foregone conclusions.



Besides the obvious injustice to the reputable insane, the convict can often not be retained without a resort to those means not often to be had outside of a prison. Either the Asylum rooms and wards must be strengthened to a degree impracticable and well-nigh impossible in a building constructed for other purposes, or the convict must be mechanically restrained or guarded by extra police arrangements. When, with these considerations, it is recognized that the convict patient is often a primary monomaniac, who, in obedience to his delusion, is particularly dangerous to those around him, another argument is added to the advisability of his separate treatment.

If, then, the convict is demoralizing and dangerous to those with whom he is brought in contact, and cannot be properly guarded or given proper privileges in an institution erected for other classes, ought not some attention to be given in the crowded state of this Asylum, to the problem of providing him with a home better fitted to his peculiar needs?

The plan previously inaugurated, of employing a large number of male patients out of doors, has been continued this year with gratifying results. We have had the satisfaction of seeing, as before, in almost all cases, a better behavior, an increased happiness and an improvement in the physical condition of the workers. In some instances the beginning of a sound recovery was noticed to take rise from the date of regular employment. The building and improvement of roads, the digging of trenches, the making of a reservoir and the preparation of the ground for the foundation of a new barn, have furnished excellent employment for large numbers of out-of-door workers. And in the future the care and culture of the extensive grounds belonging to the institution will always happily afford the patients an occupation, than which none can be more healthful or promotive of recovery to any class whatever of the mentally afflicted. The various requirements of the bakery, kitchen, laundry, machine-shop and mattress-room have furnished occupation for many men whose preferences were for an in-door life. But the employment of the women has not been as satisfactory as for the men. By patient endeavor, however, on the part of attendants, many have been induced to sew or knit regularly, who were before scarcely capable of helping themselves. As usual, many women have been employed in the sewing and ironing-rooms and many have assisted in the kitchen, some regularly and others when needed by the extra work of special



seasons. By the gradual resumption of a former congenial employment, a patient—a gifted woman—was raised from the depths of almost hopeless disease to her previous condition of mind. A few common-place lines, written regularly each day, led, in time, to more ambitious attempts, until in a few months she was in the full tide of successful authorship. Her delusions, which had long been of general unworthiness, gradually gave way, until, finally, an advised change to a private family soon swept away the last vestige of them.

Several patients who had partly recovered and remained in a stationary condition have been sent home at a certain point in their hospital residence to derive marked benefit from change of scene and a return to old pursuits.

Many demented patients and many suffering from "primary monomania," who had become improved, have been confided to their relations when it has seemed that they would be well cared for and were not likely to injure themselves or others. This policy has largely prevented the considerable annual increase of former years.

The system of allowing many of the patients in the better halls the liberty of the immediate neighborhood of the Asylum has been continued somewhat more freely than last year, with only occasional abuse. The amount of mechanical restraint employed during the year has been slight, being one-half of one (1) per cent. by day and three-fourths of one (1) per cent. by night in men, and one (1) per cent. by day and one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) per cent. by night in women. Seclusion has been occasionally resorted to as a temporary expedient in some highly-excited cases, as in the mania of paresis and epilepsy.

Amusements have been continued as usual during eight (8) months of the year. The Monday-night dances have been attended with an interest unabated at the close of the season. The Wednesday-evening parties for the playing of cards and other games have been much enjoyed. Generally on Friday evenings entertainments of a professional or amateur character have been held, which have consisted of concerts, dramatic performances, tableaux, lectures, readings, stereopticon exhibitions and variety entertainments. For a most enjoyable concert on September 9th we are indebted to the Æolian Glee Club, of Hoboken, kindly assisted by Misses Maurer and Wiggins and Mrs. Francis. And to Miss E. A. Allen and the Hoboken High School Alumni Association many thanks are due for a very interesting dramatic performance entitled "Our Boys," given October 28th.



On May 20th a party of one hundred patients attended the circus at Morristown. On the evening of July 4th a display of fireworks was given on the Asylum grounds.

Divine service has been conducted on Sunday afternoons by the Rev. Drs. Merritt and Erdman and Rev. Messrs. Parker, Crawford and Holloway.

Services on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas were conducted respectively by Rev. Mr. Holloway and Rev. W. S. Ludlum, M.D. On Sunday evenings a large company has assembled for the singing of the "Gospel Hymns."

The medical library has been added to during the year by the purchase of ten works on the various branches of medicine. The Asylum is indebted to Mr. J. J. Meeker for the gift of "Hammond's Diseases of the Nervous System." The ward libraries have received a small contribution of miscellaneous works—the gift of Miss H. G. Wells.

In accordance with a resolution of your Board requiring that the attendants wear some designation of their office, tarlatan caps edged with ruching were provided for the female attendants and red silk buttons, to be worn in the lapel of the coat, were devised for the male attendants.

On April 8th Dr. Wm. Mabon resigned the position of Third Assistant Physician and Dr. D. W. McFarland was advanced to the vacant place. The position of Fourth Assistant Physician was held from May 5th to June 29th by Dr. E. C. Rushmore, who came to fill the vacancy temporarily. Dr. A. McFarlane was appointed Fourth Assistant Physician and entered upon his duties July 13th. On October 1st Drs. W. L. Russell and C. P. Wertenbaker resigned the positions respectively of First and Second Assistant Physicians, after an honorable service of nearly three years.

To all of these gentlemen I am much indebted for their hearty co-operation in conducting the affairs of the medical department.

On October 24th Dr. H. C. Harris was appointed First and Dr. W. P. Spratling Fourth Assistant Physician, and Drs. McFarland and McFarlane were advanced respectively to the places of Second and Third Assistant Physicians.

On August 1st Mr. J. H. Brown, who had served faithfully as Apothecary for seven years, resigned his position. The place was filled by the appointment of Mr. S. T. Quinn, who has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. The supervisors and attendants, with but



few changes in the female wings, have continued earnest in their difficult and delicate duties.

To your Board I return my thanks for your kindly advice and assistance freely accorded at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. BOOTH,

*Medical Director.*

Morris Plains, N. J., November 1st, 1887.



TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum November 1st, 1886.....	415	441	856	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement November 1st, 1886.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation November 1st, 1886.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	424	441	865
Cases admitted—						
First admissions.....	98	79	177	.....	.....	.....
Not first admissions.....	17	12	29	.....	.....	.....
Admitted as inebriates.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total cases admitted during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	115	93	208
Total cases under care during the year including those absent on probation and by elopement.....	.....	.....	.....	539	534	1,073
Cases discharged—						
Recovered.....	23	22	45	.....	.....	.....
Much improved.....	11	17	28	.....	.....	.....
Improved.....	20	11	31	.....	.....	.....
Unimproved.....	14	20	34	.....	.....	.....
As inebriates.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	57	24	81	.....	.....	.....
Total cases discharged and died during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	105	94	200
Absent on probation October 31st, 1887.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement October 31st, 1887.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in the Asylum.....	424	439	863	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	434	433	867
Average number resident during the year.....	.....	.....	.....	430.08	439.03	869.11



TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (including deaths).			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1886.									
November.....	11	9	20	6	9	15	417.53	441.10	858.63
December.....	16	9	25	7	5	12	426.19	441.51	867.70
1887.									
January.....	4	6	10	8	10	18	428.03	442.25	870.28
February.....	9	7	16	3	7	10	431.00	438.67	869.67
March.....	9	4	13	10	4	14	434.93	440.77	875.70
April.....	10	7	17	9	13	22	433.66	434.70	868.36
May.....	12	12	24	8	9	17	432.00	434.64	866.64
June.....	10	8	18	13	7	20	433.63	434.26	872.89
July.....	14	9	23	13	8	21	432.87	438.06	870.93
August.....	9	6	15	10	6	16	433.35	440.30	873.66
September.....	3	9	12	6	7	13	429.46	440.96	870.42
October.....	8	7	15	12	10	22	428.35	436.13	864.48
Total of cases.....	115	93	208	105	95	200			
Total of persons.....	115	92	207	105	95	200			
Daily average for year.....							430.08	439.03	869.11

TABLE III.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	98	79	177			
Second.....	14	10	24	7	3	10
Third.....	3	2	5			
Total of cases.....	115	91	206	7	3	10
Total of persons.....	115	90	205	7	3	10



TABLE IV.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

AGES.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less.....	6	1	7	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	6	8	14	2	2	4
" 20 to 25 ".....	15	11	26	16	11	27
" 25 to 30 ".....	11	12	23	11	10	21
" 30 to 35 ".....	12	9	21	15	8	23
" 35 to 40 ".....	10	5	15	8	10	18
" 40 to 50 ".....	23	17	40	23	15	38
" 50 to 60 ".....	9	8	17	12	11	23
" 60 to 70 ".....	4	6	10	6	10	16
" 70 to 80 ".....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Over 80 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	98	79	177	98	79	177

TABLE V.

PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
United States.....	59	58	46	48	105	106
Germany.....	14	14	13	13	27	27
Ireland.....	22	23	21	19	43	42
England.....	6	5	4	4	10	9
Scotland.....	1	2	2	2	3	4
Wales.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Holland.....	2	2	1	1	3	3
Hungary.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
France.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Sweden.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	5	5	1	1	6	6
Total.....	115	115	91	91	206	206



TABLE VI.

## NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Jersey.....	51	56	107
New York.....	12	6	18
Massachusetts.....	3	.....	3
Virginia.....	2	.....	2
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	1	6
United States.....	3	.....	3
Norway.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	12	8	20
Ireland.....	12	8	20
England.....	4	6	10
Scotland.....	2	2	4
Wales.....	1	1	2
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Holland.....	2	1	3
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Hungary.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	.....	1
Total of persons.....	115	90	205

TABLE VII.

## RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bergen.....	4	12	16
Essex.....	14	8	22
Hudson.....	14	11	25
Hunterdon.....	8	3	11
Morris.....	13	6	19
Passaic.....	19	16	35
Sussex.....	12	5	17
Union.....	18	21	39
Warren.....	11	7	18
Middlesex.....	1	1	2
Somerset.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	.....	1
Total of cases*.....	115	91	206

\* The person admitted twice was admitted once from one county and once from another.



TABLE VIII.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			UNKNOWN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	46	29	75	41	37	78	7	13	20	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Second.....	7	5	12	7	3	10	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third .....	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons....	55	35	90	49	41	90	7	15	22	1	.....	1	3	.....	3



TABLE IX.

## OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

*Males.*

Artists .....	2
Brickmaker .....	1
Barber .....	1
Baker .....	1
Bartender.....	1
Bankers .....	2
Book-keeper .....	1
Carpenters .....	4
Coachmen .....	2
Cooper .....	1
Clerks .....	2
Carrier .....	1
Cutter .....	1
Contractor.....	1
Engineer.....	1
Factory hands .....	2
Farm hands.....	5
Foreman .....	1
Farmers .....	13
Gardener .....	1
Hatter .....	1
Insurance agent.....	1
Ivory turner.....	1
Japanner.....	1
Jockey.....	1
Laborers .....	15
Lawyer .....	1
Litterateur.....	1
Masons.....	3
Metal engraver.....	1
Miners .....	2
Machinists .....	6
Mill hand.....	1
No occupation .....	10
Oyster dealer.....	1
Police captain.....	1
Printer (steel plate) .....	1
Physicians .....	2
Rigger .....	1
Roofer .....	1
Salesmen.....	2
Shoe fitter .....	1
Silk dyer.....	1
Silk weavers .....	4
Steel polisher.....	1
Student (theological).....	1
Shoemakers .....	2
Cigarmaker.....	1
Switch tender.....	1
Teacher .....	1
Treasury clerk .....	1
Unknown.....	1
Watchman .....	1
Watchmaker.....	1
Total.....	115



TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

## OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

*Females.*

Boatman's wife.....	1
Book-keeper's wife .....	1
Blacksmith's wife.....	1
Carpenters' wives.....	5
Clerk's wife.....	1
Clockmaker's wife.....	1
Combmaker's wife.....	1
Cook .....	1
Cotton spinner .....	1
Domestics.....	5
Dressmakers .....	4
Farmers' wives.....	5
Ferry agent's wife.....	1
Housekeepers .....	5
Housewives.....	11
Houseworkers .....	11
Assistant housekeeper.....	1
Laborers' wives.....	2
Machinist's wife.....	1
Mechanics' wives .....	2
Milliners .....	2
Music teacher.....	1
No occupation.....	9
Nurse.....	1
Produce merchant's wife .....	1
Printer's wife.....	1
School teachers.....	2
School teacher's wife .....	1
Saloon keeper's wife.....	1
Section boss's wife.....	1
Shirtmaker's wife .....	1
Silk dyer's wife.....	1
Silk weaver's wife.....	1
Stewardess .....	1
Tailoresses .....	2
Upholsterer's wife.....	1
Washerwoman .....	1
Wheelwright's wife.....	1
Total .....	90



TABLE X.

## REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMIS- SION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	16	16	32	1	3	4	17	19	36
From 1 to 3 months.....	11	9	20	2	1	3	13	10	23
" 3 to 6 ".....	9	9	18	2	1	3	11	10	21
" 6 to 12 ".....	11	9	20	1	.....	1	12	9	21
" 1 to 2 years.....	12	9	21	1	.....	1	13	9	22
" 2 to 5 ".....	17	8	25	4	3	7	21	11	32
" 5 to 10 ".....	6	11	17	1	3	4	7	14	21
" 10 to 20 ".....	7	6	13	3	1	4	10	7	17
Over 20 years.....	7	2	9	2	.....	2	9	2	11
Unknown.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total of cases.....	98	79	177	17	12	29	115	91	206
Total of persons.....	98	79	177	17	11	28	115	90	205



TABLE XI.

FORM OF DISEASE OF CASES ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melancholia—Passiva.....	26	27	53
Mania—Exaltation.....	14	20	34
“ Frenzy.....	2	.....	2
Secondary monomania.....	2	5	7
Terminal dementia—Agitata.....	8	7	15
“ “ Apathetica.....	1	1	2
Primary monomania.....	34	20	54
Epileptic insanity.....	11	3	14
Choreic insanity.....	1	.....	1
Hysterical insanity.....	.....	2	2
Periodical insanity.....	.....	1	1
General paresis.....	6	1	7
Chronic alcoholism.....	4	.....	4
Senile dementia.....	2	3	5
Acute alcoholism.....	1	.....	1
Idiocy.....	1	.....	1
Lues cerebialis.....	2	.....	2
Primary curable dementia.....	.....	1	1
Total of cases.....	115	91	206
Total of persons.....	115	90	205



TABLE XII.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY IN CASES ADMITTED.

CAUSES	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral—			
Domestic troubles.....	1	9	10
Adverse circumstances.....	5	4	9
Mental anxiety.....	6	8	14
Overwork.....	6	2	8
Love affair.....	4	2	6
Fright and nervous shock.....	.....	3	3
Religious excitement.....	1	1	2
Physical—			
Intemperance, general.....	1	.....	1
"    in drink.....	9	1	10
"    sexual.....	3	.....	3
"    cocaine and opium.....	1	.....	1
Old age.....	2	3	5
Puerperal state.....	.....	5	5
Lactation.....	.....	1	1
Change of life.....	.....	2	2
Masturbation.....	10	1	11
Ill health.....	10	17	27
Privation.....	.....	1	1
Hereditary influence ascertained.....	8	6	14
Congenital defect, &c.....	1	2	3
Injury to head.....	5	1	6
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5	1	6
Chorea.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	2	.....	2
Epilepsy.....	11	3	14
Over exertion.....	4	3	7
Uterine disease.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	19	13	32
Total.....	115	91	206

TABLE XIII.

HOW SUPPORTED.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State.....	10	2	12
County.....	72	62	134
Private.....	33	27	60
Total.....	115	91	206



TABLE XIV.

## DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First .....	21	19	40	11	11	22	17	9	26	13	18	31	34	22	56	96	79	175
Second .....	.....	3	3	.....	5	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	13	17
Third .....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Total of cases...	23	22	45	11	17	28	20	11	31	14	20	34	37	24	61	105	94	199
Total of persons	23	22	45	11	17	28	20	11	31	14	20	34	37	24	61	105	94	199

TABLE XV.

## CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED—DURATION.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months .....	6	8	14	10	5	15	4	3	7
“ 3 to 6 “ .....	4	4	8	6	9	15	6	9	15
“ 6 to 12 “ .....	3	.....	3	4	5	9	4	3	7
“ 1 to 2 years .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	2	5
“ 2 to 5 “ .....	2	.....	2	2	3	5	5	3	8
Unknown .....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Total of cases .....	23	22	45	23	22	45	23	22	45
Total of persons .....	23	22	45	23	22	45	23	22	45
Average of known cases (in months) ..	5.4	1.7	3.6	6.2	9.0	7.6	11.7	10.7	11.2



TABLE XVI.

## CASES RESULTING IN DEATH—DURATION.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital .....		1	1					1	1
Under 1 month.....	2		2	5	1	6	1		1
From 1 to 3 months.....	4	3	7	4		4	2		2
“ 3 to 6 “ .....	2	1	3	2		2	2		2
“ 6 to 12 “ .....	3	1	4	5	5	10		1	1
From 1 to 2 years.....	4	4	8	5	6	11	6	3	9
“ 2 to 5 “ .....	4	5	9	9	4	13	7	2	9
“ 5 to 10 “ .....	7	4	11	2	4	6	5	9	14
“ 10 to 20 “ .....	8	3	11	5	4	9	10	4	14
Over 20 years.....	2		2				3	2	5
Unknown .....	1	2	3				1	2	3
Total.....	37	24	61	37	24	61	37	24	61
Average of known cases (in months)	72.4	53.3	65.3	29.8	44.4	35.2	102.2	97.7	100.5



TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1886-7.

CLASS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.			
				RECOVERED.			REMOVED, IMPROVED OR OTHERWISE.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>First Class—</i>													
First attack and within 3 months on admission...	21	20	41	8	13	21	6	5	11	6	2	8	
<i>Second Class—</i>													
First attack above 3 and within 12 months on admission .....	23	18	41	5	1	6	4	6	10	4	1	5	
<i>Third Class—</i>													
Not first attack and within 12 months on admission	9	11	20	6	5	11	4	2	6	1	2	3	
<i>Fourth Class—</i>													
First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission .....	61	42	103	3	.....	3	29	34	63	25	17	42	
<i>Fifth Class—</i>													
Congenital .....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Total .....	115	91	206	23	22	45	45	48	93	37	24	61	



TABLE XVIII.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH—FORM OF INSANITY.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melancholia—Passiva .....	8	7	15	3	6	9
“ Attonita .....				1		1
Mania—Exaltation .....	12	14	26			
“ Frenzy .....				1		1
Terminal dementia—Agitata .....				8	2	10
“ Apathetica .....				2	7	9
Secondary monomania .....	1		1	2	1	3
Primary monomania .....					1	1
Epileptic insanity .....				7	3	10
Periodical insanity .....					1	1
General paresis .....				8		8
Senile dementia .....				3	2	5
Insanity of puberty .....		1	1			
Hypochondriacal insanity .....				1		1
Imbecility .....					1	1
Chronic alcoholism .....	2		2	1		1
Total .....	23	22	45	37	24	61



TABLE XIX.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	5	.....	5
"    "    and cerebral tumor .....	.....	1	1
Brain disease—Exhaustion.....	.....	3	3
"    "    "    from melancholia.....	.....	1	1
"    "    "    "    maniacal exaltation.....	2	.....	2
"    "    "    "    diarrhoea.....	3	3	6
"    "    with phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	7	9
"    "    "    croupous pneumonia.....	3	1	4
"    "    "    cardiac and renal disease.....	.....	1	1
"    "    "    carcinoma of the breast.....	.....	1	1
"    "    "    renal disease .....	2	2	4
"    "    "    senile decay.....	1	2	3
"    "    "    intestinal hemorrhage .....	.....	1	1
"    "    "    peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
"    "    "    typhoid fever.....	2	.....	2
"    "    "    cerebral hemorrhage and exhaustion.....	.....	1	1
General paresis—Exhaustion.....	3	.....	3
"    "    Paretic seizure.....	5	.....	5
"    "    with pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy .....	2	.....	2
Status epilepticus.....	2	.....	2
Epileptic seizure with brain disease.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion after cut throat and from acute insanity.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion—Alcoholism.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	37	24	61



TABLE XX.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

AGES.	AT TIME OF FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	3	5	2	.....	2
" 20 to 25 ".....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
" 25 to 30 ".....	2	4	6	2	3	5
" 30 to 35 ".....	3	1	4	3	.....	3
" 35 to 40 ".....	2	1	3	2	4	6
" 40 to 50 ".....	12	2	14	11	2	13
" 50 to 60 ".....	3	6	9	7	8	15
" 60 to 70 ".....	4	2	6	6	4	10
" 70 to 80 ".....	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Unknown.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	24	61	37	24	61



## EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

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### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

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#### ORDER OF 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 ride 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 per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price varies from five to ten dollars, 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 PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

#### 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 quarterly 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 —.		



## FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

#### 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 opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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

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

(73)



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, } ss.  
— County.

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 endorsal 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.*



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Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J., for the year ending  
October 31st, 1887.

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