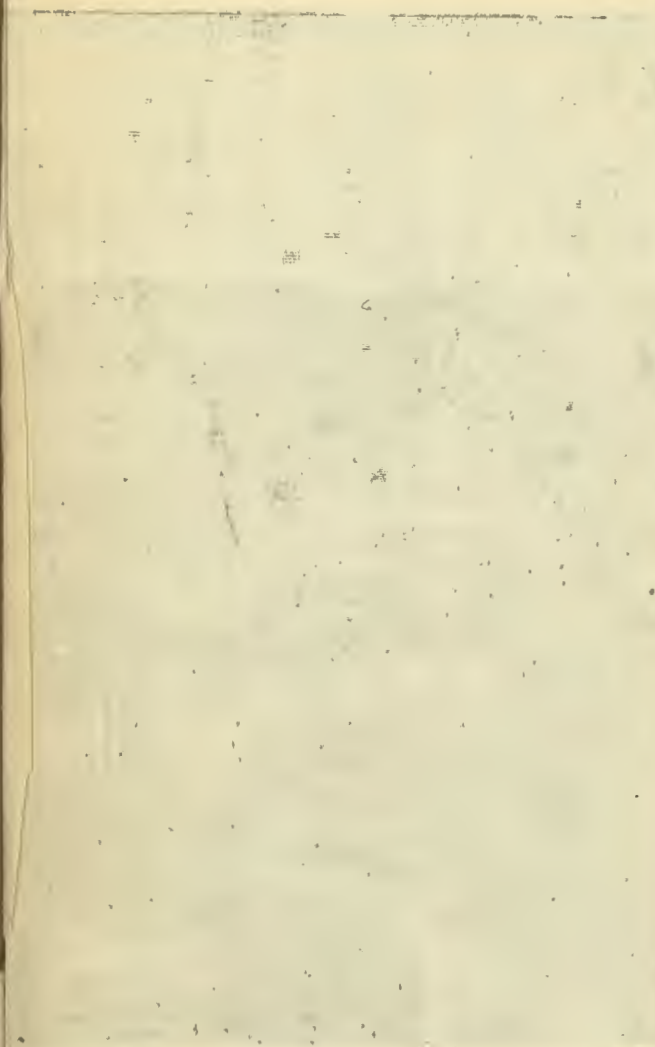




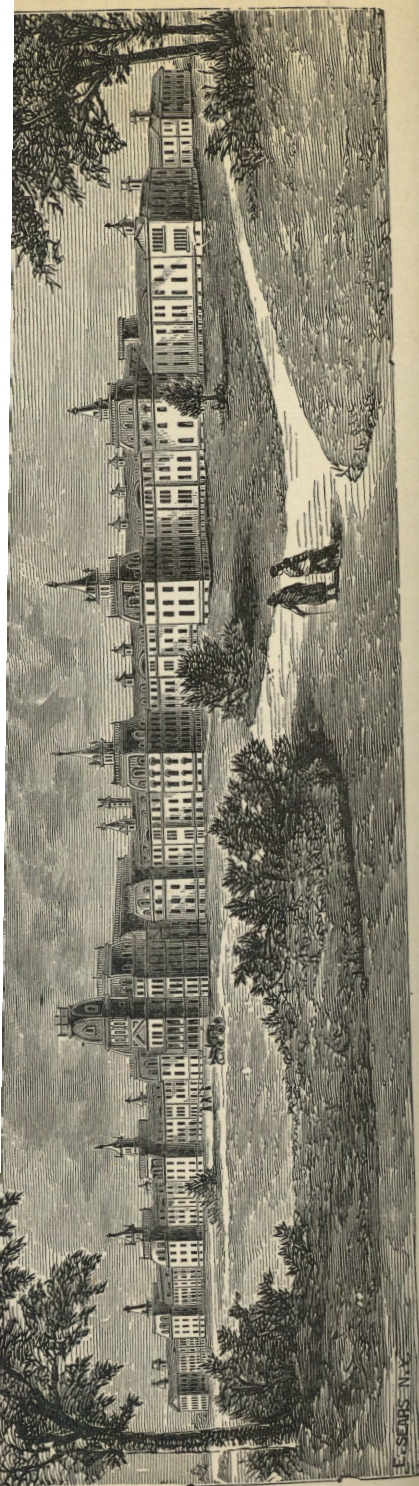
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL, AT MORRIS PLAINS, N J.
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)



REPORT

HOSPITAL

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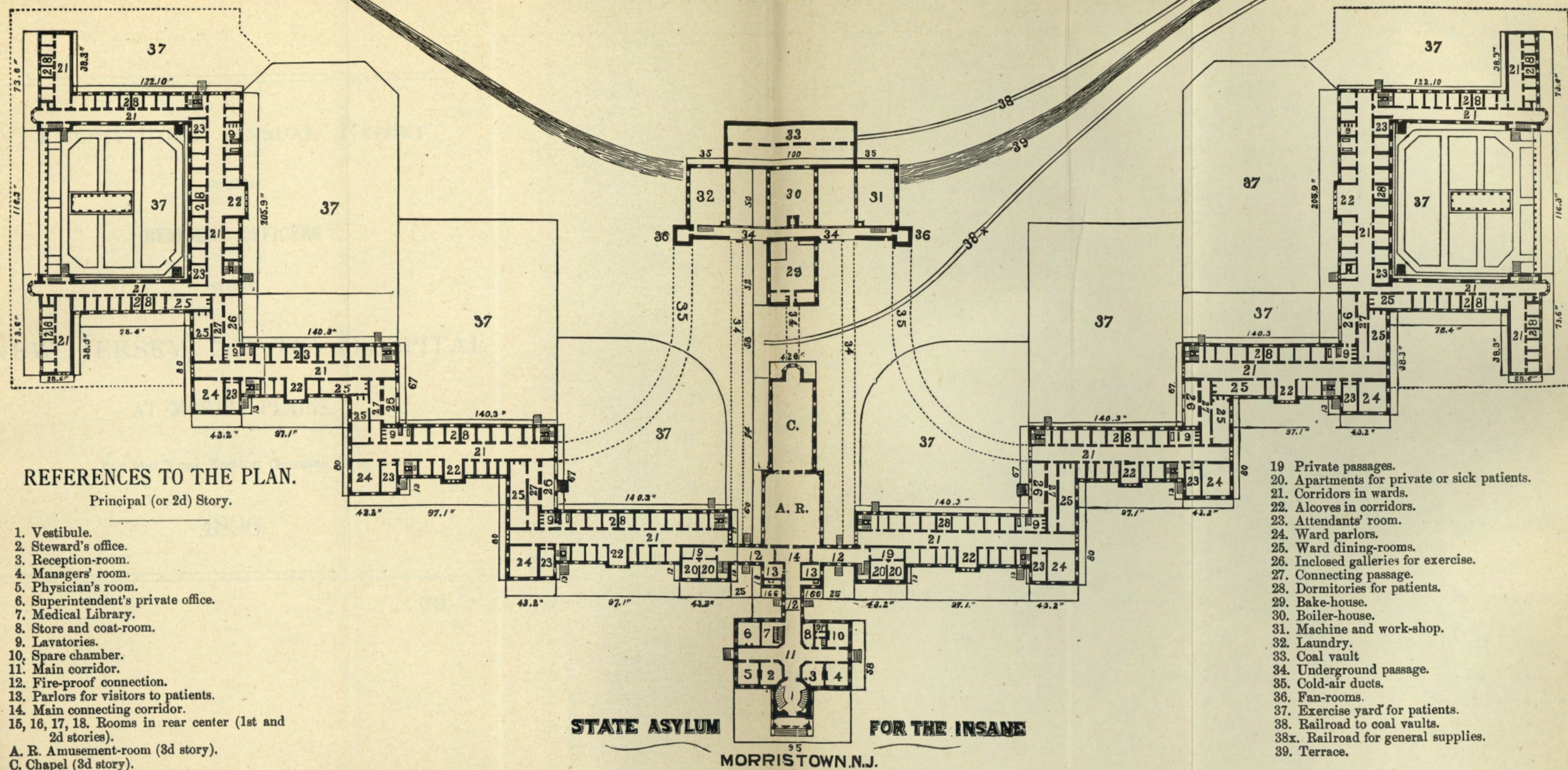


NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL, AT MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)

E. S. S. N. J.



CROSSCUP & WEST Phila.



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT MORRIS PLAINS,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1896.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRITTON D. EVANS, M.D.,	Medical Director.
ELIOT GORTON, M.D.,	Assistant Physician.
THOMAS P. PROUT, M.D.,	{ Second Assistant Physician and Pathologist.
PETER S. MALLON, M.D.,	Third Assistant Physician.
M. L. PERRY, M.D.,	Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

MOSES K. EVERITT,	Warden.
GUIDO C. HINCHMAN,	Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains,
New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J., respectfully submits the following abstract of the receipts and disbursements from November 1st, 1895, to October 31st, 1896, inclusive :

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1st, 1895.....	\$22,021 13
From State Treasurer for convict patients.....	\$18,858 42
From State Treasurer for county patients.....	54,001 37
From State Treasurer for State indigent patients.....	3,135 68
From sundry counties for maintenance of county patients,	139,533 50
From private patients.....	56,338 64
From hides, tallow, &c.....	7,844 58
From First National Bank, Morristown, for interest.....	68 57
	279,798 76
	\$301,819 89

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden.....	\$281,507 72
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	20,312 17
	\$301,819 89

G. C. HINCHMAN,
Treasurer.

The New Jersey State Hospital
at Morris Plains, November 12th, 1896.

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

GEORGE RICHARDS,
JOHN C. EISELE.
PATRICK FARRELLY.

Auditing Committee.

RECAPITULATION.

State Treasurer, Convict Patients.

First quarter.....	\$8,163 88	
Second quarter.....	3,545 78	
Third quarter.....	3,499 50	
Fourth quarter.....	3,649 26	
	<hr/>	\$18,858 42

State Treasurer, County Patients.

First quarter.....	\$18,219 53	
Second quarter.....	12,320 42	
Third quarter.....	11,934 28	
Fourth quarter.....	11,527 14	
	<hr/>	54,001 37

State Treasurer, State Indigent Patients.

First quarter.....	\$760 68	
Second quarter.....	581 76	
Third quarter.....	794 95	
Fourth quarter.....	998 29	
	<hr/>	3,135 68

County Collectors.

First quarter.....	\$20,543 92	
Second quarter.....	29,489 42	
Third quarter.....	55,397 97	
Fourth quarter.....	34,102 19	
	<hr/>	139,533 50

Private Patients.

First quarter.....	\$15,577 69	
Second quarter.....	11,771 59	
Third quarter.....	16,442 36	
Fourth quarter.....	12,547 00	
	<hr/>	56,338 64

Hides, Tallow, &c.

First quarter.....	\$1,644 47	
Second quarter.....	2,036 30	
Third quarter.....	2,525 58	
Fourth quarter.....	1,638 23	
	<hr/>	7,844 58

Interest.

First quarter....	\$23 38	
Second quarter.....	20 50	
Third quarter.....	15 55	
Fourth quarter.....	27 14	
	<hr/>	\$86 57
		\$279,798 76

Orders Paid.

First quarter.....	\$74,207 81	
Second quarter.....	63,819 59	
Third quarter.....	76,354 24	
Fourth quarter.....	67,126 08	
	<hr/>	\$281,507 72

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

First quarter	\$2,441.72	Second quarter	\$2,441.72
Third quarter	\$2,441.72	Fourth quarter	\$2,441.72
Total	\$9,767.88		

State Prisoners, State Reform Prisoners.

First quarter	\$1,000.00
Second quarter	\$1,000.00
Third quarter	\$1,000.00
Fourth quarter	\$1,000.00
Total	\$4,000.00

County Prisoners.

First quarter	\$2,441.72
Second quarter	\$2,441.72
Third quarter	\$2,441.72
Fourth quarter	\$2,441.72
Total	\$9,767.88

Private Patients.

First quarter	\$1,000.00
Second quarter	\$1,000.00
Third quarter	\$1,000.00
Fourth quarter	\$1,000.00
Total	\$4,000.00

Other Patients.

First quarter	\$1,000.00
Second quarter	\$1,000.00
Third quarter	\$1,000.00
Fourth quarter	\$1,000.00
Total	\$4,000.00

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the State Hospital:

Gentlemen:—The following is an abstract of accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1896:

Balance on hand November 1st, 1895	\$1,000.00
Total receipts from November 1st, 1895, to October 31st, 1896	\$1,000.00
Total disbursements from November 1st, 1895, to October 31st, 1896	\$1,000.00
Total October 31st, 1896, to November 1st, 1896	\$1,000.00

The statement of receipts and disbursements, October 31st, 1896, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

From State Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From County Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From Private Patients	\$1,000.00
From Other Patients	\$1,000.00
From State Hospital	\$1,000.00
From State Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From County Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From Private Patients	\$1,000.00
From Other Patients	\$1,000.00
From State Hospital	\$1,000.00

(75)

From State Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From County Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From Private Patients	\$1,000.00
From Other Patients	\$1,000.00
From State Hospital	\$1,000.00
From State Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From County Prisoners	\$1,000.00
From Private Patients	\$1,000.00
From Other Patients	\$1,000.00
From State Hospital	\$1,000.00

The most important improvements of the year are herewith reported.

(76)

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals:

GENTLEMEN—The following is an abstract of accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1896:

Balance on hand November 1st, 1895.....	\$22,021 13
Total receipts from November 1st, 1895, to November 1st, 1896.....	279,798 76
	<hr/> \$301,819 89
Total disbursements from November 1st, 1895, to November 1st, 1896...	281,507 72
	<hr/> \$20,312 17
Cash balance.....	\$20,312 17

The statement of resources and liabilities, October 31st, 1896, is as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$20,312 17
Due from Hudson county, as per bill rendered.....	705 49
Due from Hunterdon county, as per bill rendered.....	3,939 36
Due from Passaic county, as per bill rendered.....	8,866 70
Due from Union county, as per bill rendered.....	8,908 33
Due from Warren county, as per bill rendered.....	3,321 46
Due from State Treasurer for county patients.....	3,842 38
Due from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	1,109 79
Due from State Treasurer for State patients.....	1,278 03
Due from private patients, as per bills rendered.....	3,642 33
Due from Sailors' Snug Harbor.....	3,649 86
Due from petty expense account.....	132 98
Due from clothing issued.....	4,334 79
	<hr/> \$64,043 67
LIABILITIES.	
Bills payable.....	\$6,094 00
Pay-roll for month of October.....	7,814 54
County patients paid beyond.....	1,924 07
Private patients paid beyond.....	5,680 80
Amount of bills rendered counties not yet earned.....	3,893 11
Amount of bills rendered private patients not yet earned..	1,413 00
Loan, New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.....	10,000 00
	<hr/> 36,819 52
Balance above liabilities.....	\$27,224 15

The most important improvements of the year are herewith reviewed.

LAUNDRY.

The improvements to the laundry were completed during the early summer, and have proven very satisfactory. The building of the basement extension, previously reported, and the re-arrangement of the machinery made it unnecessary to use for laundry purposes the third floor, which was formerly the ironing-room. This story has been made into sleeping-rooms for the employees.

The capacity of the laundry is sufficient for at least one-third more population than at present in this Hospital.

The washing and ironing-rooms are ventilated with Blackman fans, and with the exception of two washing machines, the entire machinery is practically new, and will require but little expense for a number of years.

PAINT SHOP.

Since the opening of the house, the paint shop has been situated under the first wing north. This location is not only inconvenient but dangerous, on account of the combustible stock necessary to have on hand.

During the past year, a basement extension on the opposite side of the machine shops from, and corresponding to the one built for the laundry, has been commenced. It is 20 feet by 80 feet, and has connecting with it a fire-proof oil vault, 13 feet by 14 feet. Part of the extension will be used for a mason shop, which at present is in the basement under the first ward south. These rooms will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

BASEMENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The last of the old board floors which were originally in all the basements has been taken up, and a cement floor laid in its place. The floor in the air passage under the first ward north has been laid with cement. In order to provide a proper place in which to keep the tubs for table refuse, a cross duct has been built, connecting the north duct with the main center duct at the point of the freight elevator. A potato cellar has been built near this point, connecting with the north duct.

SAFE.

A safe has been placed in the business offices. It was built especially for the Hospital, under contract made after competitive bids had been obtained. This safe was placed in position for the sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,275). It is 8 feet high, 7 feet wide and 54 inches deep, weighs between ten and eleven tons, and is supported by a brick pier built from the ground.

The safe is fire-proof, with double doors opening into either office. The side opening in the general office has a burglar-proof chest, and the remaining space is arranged for general purposes. The side opening in the Warden's private office has a strong box, and 598 small steel boxes for the patients' valuables.

TELEPHONES.

After a careful investigation of the merits of different systems, a contract has been placed for providing this Hospital with interior telephones. Fifty stations are to be placed in various parts of the buildings, so that it will be possible to have almost immediate communication with the most distant parts of the building. This will be not only a great saving in the way of sending messengers, but a more important saving of time in the case of emergencies, to which we are always subject.

WORLD'S FAIR FURNITURE.

Last November, there was sent to the Hospital by the State, a part of the furniture used in the New Jersey State building at the World's Fair, held at Chicago. This included silver, china and glassware. Most of the furniture has come into use, and is much admired.

GAS HOUSE.

There have been times, when the consumption of gas was the greatest, during recent years, that the capacity of the gas plant was insufficient. To provide against the results of a slight accident, or a little irregularity at such times, it was thought best to replace the old benches with some improved bench of greater capacity. After

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITALS.

investigation of different improvements, a contract for putting in three Fleming benches of four retorts each, was given out. These have a guaranteed capacity for making 60,000 feet per day. This will allow one bench to be kept in reserve.

Part of the work is already finished, and proves, so far, to be very satisfactory.

ICE-HOUSE.

An ice elevator and lowering machine has been put in, which makes it possible to fill the ice-house in less than one-half the time formerly taken. As a result of the relining of the house, the waste from melting of the ice stored there is fully one-third less than formerly.

LIME SHED.

A very substantial lime shed has been built along the railroad track near the old quarry. It is quite important that we always have a supply of good, dry lime, to use in connection with the sewerage system.

STONE WALKS.

The double rows of maple trees on either side of the center avenue have been continued until they reach the front entrance of the grounds, and between each, for a distance of 1,000 feet from the front center of the Hospital, a walk of sawed Ohio bluestone pavement, 6 feet wide, has been laid. A large amount of grading has been necessary in connection with laying the walk. The stone was bought direct from the producers at a cost of 12½ cents per square foot, delivered here. Also 1,000 lineal feet of four-foot walk is on hand, and will be laid on the south side in the rear of the main building.

RAILROAD TRACKS.

Fifty tons of No. 2 steel rails have been purchased and laid from the gas-house to the rear of the building. These take the place of iron rails, which were originally laid, and were getting so much worn that they were unsafe.

The railroad track has been relaid for about two-thirds of its entire length with steel rails.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS AND GRADING.

That part of the property west of the Hospital, bordering on Hanover avenue, has been greatly improved. For a distance of half a mile the roadside has been cleared of a rough hedge, and the bank graded. A neat picket fence has been built along this part of the road. The remainder of the property bordering on the avenue, a distance of one-half a mile, is receiving the same attention.

The lane running from the front of the Hospital to what is known as the "Wayside Farm," on Hanover avenue, has been ploughed up, and will be thrown into the tillable land while a new road from the front of the Hospital, connecting with Hanover avenue, is being built. This runs through the southern part of the park. It is anticipated that this road will be one of the most attractive entrances to the Hospital.

The park improvement has continued. Most of the work has now been done, but what is left to be done will be more noticeable as to pleasing results.

FARM-LAND IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of underdraining wet and swampy land, clearing off stone and reclaiming farm land has been continued. Six thousand (6,000) feet of underdrain have been laid. This has thoroughly drained about fifty acres of land, which will in the future be the most productive ground under cultivation on this property.

FARM, DAIRY AND GARDEN.

Excellent results have been obtained both from the farm and garden. The appendix to the Warden's report shows in detail what has been produced. The dairy has done better than in any previous year under the present head of this department. This is due to the care taken in feeding and in the selection of the cows. The average of 10.71 quarts per day for each cow milked shows the result.

DAIRY BARN.

At 10:30 o'clock, on the evening of September 6th, the cow barn was discovered to be in flames. On account of the very combustible character of the contents, the fire spread very rapidly. It was impos-

sible to do anything to save either the barn or sheds. The cattle were in the yard, and were quickly driven to a safe place. The origin of the fire is not known. The fire department quickly responded to the alarm. It was impossible for them to do anything to check the fire, and the whole force was used to protect the main buildings, stables and slaughter-house.

A temporary roof has been placed on the foundation of the barn and stalls made in their original position. Here the cows will be kept until a new barn is built. The plans for the new barn have already been approved by your board. It has been decided to build this at a distance of about 1,500 feet to the southwest of the old site, near the junction of the roads, at the western corner of the State property. The cost of these buildings will approximate about the amount of insurance on the property burned.

The barn is to be a frame structure, 62 by 124 feet, covered by a slate roof, and built without a basement. The stalling of cattle in basements is undesirable for the reason that the ventilation cannot be the best in such a room. This was a bad feature of the barn which was burned. The first floor is divided into three rooms. The main room, 86 x 60 feet 6 inches, with 10-foot 10-inch ceiling, will stall 80 cows. This room has a 10-foot 6-inch passageway running the length of the building, with doors at both ends, also a 10-foot passage at either end of the room, with doors both back and front. This room is to be finished with wainscoting, 5 feet on walls, the remainder of walls and ceiling to be lath and plaster.

The silo is 24 x 31 x 30 feet high. The bottom is even with the first floor. Another room, 17 feet 9 inches by 36 feet, is to be used for roots. The feed bins, situated on the second floor, communicate with the first floor by chutes at the sides of the root-room. There is but one driveway leading in the second floor. The entire space, 52 feet 10 inches by 60 feet 8 inches, on the right of this driveway on entering, is given up to mows. On the left there are two smaller mows, for hay or straw. Here also are the feed bins and silo. On either side of the yard, which is 254 x 210, are two sheds 100 feet from the barn, much after the plan of those at the old yard, except they are to contain a few box stalls. There are to be no box stalls in the main stable. Between the yard and the barn is to be a passageway of 18 feet, separated from the yard by a fence. This will permit the open-

ing of the doors while cows are in the yard, and also permit the entrances to be kept much cleaner than they could be kept if the cows were running over them. Outside of the yard, at the end of the barn opposite the entrance at the silo and feed bins, are situated two manure pits. At a convenient distance from the barn and from the end next the silo can be located the dairy-house and boiler-room. It is doubtless preferable to keep the milk in a building separate from the stable. It will be necessary to have some power to cut the ensilage and run other machinery. Hot water and steam can be had for cleaning the milk vessels. Steam can also be used in preparing feed.

There is a spring quite near the site, which it is anticipated will furnish enough water for cooling the milk at all times of the year, and for watering the cattle. The use of this spring-water would save the expense of using ice.

ANNUAL APPRAISEMENT.

The annual appraisalment of the personal property of this institution, taken as usual, amounts to one hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$147,852.75). Thanks are due Hon. Charles F. Hopkins, of Boonton, and Hon. Joseph B. Richter, of Denville, appraisers appointed by your honorable Board, for the efficient assistance rendered in taking the same.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The building of the new lavatory extensions to the wards, and the consequent removal of the water-pipes, both hot and cold, to a considerably greater distance from the dining-rooms, has accented the difficulty formerly experienced of not having hot and cold water and conveniences for washing dishes in each of the several dining-rooms of the house. This difficulty could be remedied by introducing hot and cold water and sinks in each of the dining-rooms such as have already been placed in one tier of dining-rooms by your direction.

It will also be almost imperatively necessary that a water main be laid to the site of the new dairy barn to supply the water needed for cleaning the stables and for protection from fire.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It may be of interest to learn of the organization and appliances of the fire department of this institution. It consists of a hook and ladder company, of twenty members, and two hose companies, of ten members each.

The apparatus consists of a hook and ladder truck with 122 feet of ladders, with all necessary paraphernalia; also two hose carts with 800 feet of 2½-inch best Eureka hose, with necessary couplings, nozzles, &c., which can be very promptly attached to a hydrant. On occasions when the alarm has been sounded, the department has been able to reach the fire-plugs and connect in three minutes. There is a gravity pressure of about fifty pounds on the fire-plugs.

Also we have in the building 150 feet of 2-inch linen hose, on swinging racks, connected with stand-pipes, on each main hall.

Two-inch hose connections in closets on each section hall.

On section B, north, 35 feet of 1½-inch hose connected to stand-pipe in each cross hall.

Two hundred feet of 2-inch linen hose (100 feet connected with the stand-pipe and 100 feet on reel) in each stairway closet of first, third, fourth and fifth floors of the center building.

Four hundred feet of 1½-inch hose on reels in corridor near drug-room.

Four hundred feet of 1½-inch hose on reels in corridor, rear of amusement-room.

One hundred and fifty feet of 2-inch R. L. hose on automatic reel in second-floor corridor, laundry.

Fifty feet of 2-inch R. L. hose in carpenter shop, connected with stand-pipe.

Fifty feet of 2-inch R. L. hose connected with pipe in lower laundry corridor.

One hundred feet of 2-inch R. L. hose in machine shop. There are seventeen (17) Babcock fire extinguishers, six (6) Underwriters, seven (7) Juniors, twenty-two (22) Lewis hand-sprinklers and twelve (12) hand-grenades, all placed at convenient points.

REQUIREMENTS.

The following is an approximate estimate for the amounts of money required from the State for the subjects herein mentioned, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1897:

For the annual appraisement.....	\$75 00
For the salary of resident officers.....	11,400 00
For the maintenance of county patients.....	53,000 00
For the support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each	16,000 00
For the support and clothing of State indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week for each.....	12,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. EVERITT,

Warden.

New Jersey State Hospital
at Morris Plains, October 31st, 1896.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

For the Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1896.

G. C. HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

DE.

To balance October 31st, 1895.....	\$22,021 13
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	56,338 64
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	139,533 50
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients.....	54,001 37
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	18,858 42
To amount received from State Treasurer for State indigent patients....	3,135 68
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	5,169 34
To amount received from sundries, rags, &c.....	1,649 73
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	894 51
To amount received for rents.....	131 00
To amount received for interest.....	86 57

\$301,819 89

CR.

Amusements	\$872 19
Books and stationery.....	1,267 00
Bedding, linen, &c.....	5,521 31
Clothing	9,732 77
Crockery and cutlery.....	902 94
Ditching and improvement to farm land.....	1,329 20
Dairy, labor and feed.....	4,479 22
Farm and garden.....	13,817 67
Fixtures.....	239 57
Flour	4,952 28
Fencing.....	858 65
Fruit	2,292 75
Freight.....	4,786 69
Furniture.....	2,878 55
Fuel.....	12,755 64
Funeral expenses.....	1,443 75
Fire apparatus	285 55
Gas and steam-pipes, &c... ..	1,336 11

Grounds and grading.....	\$11,754 36
Hay and straw.....	85 97
Harness, wagons, &c.....	1,234 65
Household goods.....	1,318 73
Improvement of buildings.....	13,592 18
Insurance	300 00
Incidentals	2,283 99
Laundry	6,219 01
Light	6,694 88
Medical supplies.....	4,128 79
Laundry machinery and plumbing.....	6,013 22
Medical library.....	680 71
New safe	1,275 00
Newspapers	85 35
Provisions and groceries.....	81,560 63
Postage	822 36
Petty current expenses.....	500 00
Pathological.....	91 73
Refunding.....	1,974 43
Repairs	8,539 42
Stone walks.....	1,978 76
Smith and wheelwright.....	1,384 61
Stock.....	5,219 41
Traveling expenses.....	131 70
Tinware and fixtures.....	987 85
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine shop.....	721 15
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c	672 79
Vegetables	509 66
Wages.....	51,014 54
	<u>\$281,507 72</u>
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 31st, 1896.....	20,312 17
	<u>\$301,819 89</u>

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DAIRY AND FARM, 1896.

235,630	Quarts milk (average number of cows milked, 60).....@	\$0 04	\$9,425 20
160	Dozen eggs.....	20	32 00
136	Tons hay.....	16 00	2,176 00
25	Tons rye straw.....	18 00	450 00
500	Bushels rye.....	40	200 00
1,100	Bushels corn.....	40	440 00
4,000	Bushels potatoes.....	50	2,000 00
1,000	Bushels cow horn turnips.....	30	300 00
240	Bushels winter apples.....	50	120 00
543	Bushels cider apples.....	10	54 30
8	Bushels crab apples.....	50	4 00
3	Bushels cherries.....	1 50	4 50
3,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	90 00
6,000	Bundles corn fodder.....	02	120 00
26	Weeks' pasture for 65 head stock.....	50	845 00
			<u>\$16,261 00</u>

STOCK.

5,497	Pounds veal (37 calves).....@	\$0 10	\$549 70
30	Fowls	50	15 00
54	Cattle slaughtered (33,178 pounds).....	06½	2,156 57
	Hogs sold.....		894 51
	Hogs sold (not remitted for until November 2d, 1896).....		671 53
			<u>4,287 31</u>

GARDEN, 1896.

1,180	Bushels tomatoes.....@	\$0 50	\$590 00
855	Bushels carrots.....	40	342 00
350	Bushels parsnips.....	40	140 00
810	Bushels beets.....	40	324 00
1,800	Bushels mangel-wurzels.....	30	540 00
600	Bushels rutabaga turnips.....	30	180 00
800	Bushels flat turnips.....	30	240 00
1,400	Bushels potatoes.....	50	700 00

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITALS.

270	Bushels onions.....	@	\$0 50	\$135 00
20	Bushels onion sets.....		3 00	60 00
15	Bushels onions, pickling.....		1 00	15 00
75	Bushels selected apples.....		50	37 50
415	Bushels spinach.....		40	166 00
800	Bushels kale.....		30	240 00
735	Bushels bush beans.....		60	441 00
220	Bushels lima beans.....		75	165 00
477	Bushels peas.....		1 00	477 00
155	Bushels cucumbers.....		60	93 00
40	Bushels cucumber pickles.....		1 25	50 00
50	Bushels horseradish.....		1 25	62 50
50	Bushels oyster plant.....		1 00	50 00
140	Bushels grapes.....		1 50	210 00
238	Bushels bush squash.....		40	95 20
35,500	Heads celery.....		02½	887 50
18,000	Heads cabbage.....		04	720 00
27,595	Heads lettuce.....		01½	413 92
775	Heads cauliflower.....		05	38 75
33,200	Bunches onions.....		01½	498 00
915	Bunches carrots, for soup.....		02	18 30
49,530	Bunches radishes.....		01½	742 95
7,200	Bunches asparagus.....		10	720 00
11,000	Bunches rhubarb.....		04	440 00
3,149	Bunches parsley.....		03	94 47
2,840	Bunches leeks.....		03	85 20
650	Bunches celery, for soup.....		05	32 50
150	Bunches sage.....		05	7 50
150	Bunches thyme.....		05	7 50
100	Bunches sweet marjoram.....		05	5 00
100	Bunches savory.....		05	5 00
100	Bunches chervil.....		05	5 00
50	Bunches tarragon.....		10	5 00
50	Bunches thive.....		10	5 00
25	Baskets pears (Seckel).....		75	18 75
10,000	Muskmelons.....		04	400 00
44,500	Ears sweet corn.....		01	445 00
300	Ears sweet corn, for seed.....		02	6 00
2,500	Bundles cornstalks.....		03	75 00
3,100	Egg-plants.....		05	155 00
640	Quarts blackberries.....		10	64 00
685	Quarts raspberries.....		10	68 50
1,388	Quarts strawberries.....		10	138 80
450	Quarts currants.....		10	45 00
				\$11,500 84
				\$32,049 15

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITALS.

CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS FURNISHED, 1896.

CUT FLOWERS.	
Roses.....	30,000
Carnations.....	15,000
Sweet peas.....	3,000
Lilium Harrisii.....	100
Calla lilies.....	150
Bunches of violets.....	200
Lily of the valley.....	150
Pansies.....	1,200
Strings of smilax.....	150
Bunches of cosmos.....	150
White Roman hyacinths.....	200
Frisia.....	500
Bunches of coreopsis.....	75
Asters.....	1,500
Tuberose.....	100
Gladioli.....	300
Bunches of verbenas.....	50
German Tris.....	75
Bunches of larkspur.....	100
Stevia.....	200
Mignonette.....	300
Chrysanthemums.....	1,500
Marguerites.....	200
Tulips.....	300
Roman hyacinths.....	50

DECORATIVE AND BLOOMING PLANTS GROWN IN POTS.

Chinese primrose.....	250
Dutch hyacinths.....	200
Roman hyacinths.....	50
Calla lilies.....	80
Begonia.....	150
Easter lilies.....	150
Chrysanthemums.....	800
Tulips.....	150
Narcissus.....	150
Hydrangea.....	50
Marguerites.....	75
Abutilons.....	25
Genista.....	45

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR BEDDING AND CUT FLOWERS.

Geraniums.....	1,600
Coleus.....	4,000
Crotons.....	400

Acalypha tricolor.....	300
Cineraria candidissima.....	500
Salvia splendens.....	250
Althernanthera.....	1,500
Begonia.....	400
Ageratum.....	200
Stevia.....	250
Dracena indivisa.....	100
French blooming cannas.....	500
Caladium esculentum.....	200
Single petunias.....	150
Heliotropes.....	75
Lantana.....	75
Pyrethrum aureum.....	6,000
Lentilena.....	500
Pansies.....	1,500
English daisies.....	600
Castor oil beans.....	25
Roses.....	1,200
Carnations.....	900
Violets.....	500
Primula veris.....	200

ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, &c., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Tomatoes.....	532 gallons.
Peaches.....	40 quarts.
Pears.....	40 quarts.
Cherries.....	17 quarts.
Strawberries.....	45 quarts.
Currants.....	15 quarts.
Raspberries.....	12 quarts.
Quinces.....	16 quarts.
Pickled cucumbers.....	45 quarts.
Pickled peppers.....	16 quarts.
Mangoes.....	16 quarts.
Mixed pickles.....	24 quarts.
Pickled onions.....	6 quarts.
Crab apple jelly.....	17 cups.

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING-ROOM, 1896.

Sheets.....	2,816
Double sheets.....	62
Pillow cases.....	2,279
Bolster cases.....	12
Hand towels.....	2,150
Roller towels.....	387

Dish towels.....	785
Table cloths.....	121
Napkins.....	348
Kitchen aprons.....	257
Chef's aprons.....	6
Curtains.....	80
Curtain bands.....	104
Bedspreads hemmed.....	169
Blankets hemmed.....	373
Clothes bags.....	23
Chemise.....	813
Petticoats.....	540
Underwaists.....	48
Ladies' drawers.....	301
Night dresses.....	9
Men's night shirts.....	6
Burial robes.....	62
Burial skirts.....	62
Burial sheets.....	62
Burial chemise.....	988
Dresses.....	18
Wrappers.....	10
Dress waists.....	15
Dresses altered.....	12,968

Total number of pieces.....

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

Single hair mattresses made, new.....	753
Double hair mattresses made, new.....	12
Single hair mattresses made over.....	987
Double hair mattresses made over.....	39
Hair pillows made, new.....	698
Hair pillows made over.....	1,932
Single hair mattress ticks made, new.....	763
Double mattress ticks made, new.....	13
Pillow ticks made, new.....	728
Feather pillows made, new.....	138
Sofa pillows made, new.....	7
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	102
Large hall carpets made, new.....	4
Large hall carpets made over.....	6
Connecting hall carpets made, new.....	3
Alcove carpets made, new.....	3
Parlor carpets made, new.....	5
Room carpets made, new.....	353
Room carpets made over.....	263
Carpets taken up.....	628

Carpets laid.....	727
Carpets repaired.....	103
Rooms laid with linoleum	5
Chairs caned.....	278
Settees caned.....	9
Bed protectors made, new.....	603
Holland shades made, new.....	317
Long window curtains made, new.....	6
Long window curtains hung in pairs.....	40
Ottomans made, new.....	60
Carpet doormats made, new	27
Pairs of holders for boiler and gas-house.....	300
Pieces of harness repaired.....	47
Pieces of harness made, new	21
Horse blankets repaired	23
Bed protectors repaired.....	258
Yards of carpet hemmed.....	679
Yards of carpet bound.....	320
Sets of mangle aprons made, new.....	7
Sets of mangle aprons repaired.....	9
Chair cushions made, new.....	22
Awnings put up.	26
Awnings taken down.....	26
Mattress ticks repaired.....	320
Window shades repaired	238
American flags (10 x 22) made, new.....	2
Pairs of boots, shoes and slippers repaired.....	1,026
Mail bag (leather) made, new.....	1
Total number of pieces.....	12,937

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN TIN-SHOP, 1896.

Drinking cups made, new.....	225
Bread pans made, new.....	350
Diet cups made, new.....	175
Fruit cans made, new.....	250
Diet flats made, new	250
Dust pans made, new.....	50
Rice pans made, new.....	125
Milk pitchers made, new.....	36
Large tin pails made, new.....	60
Knives and scissors repaired.....	152
Locks repaired.....	297
Pieces of tinware repaired	798
A number of large and small pieces of tinware made as needed.	

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

(95)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit to you the twenty-first annual report of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1896.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the Hospital October 31st, 1895.....				541	575	1,116
Patients admitted—						
First admission.....	132	106	238			
Not first admission.....	15	27	42			
Total admitted during the year.....				147	133	280
Total number of patients under treatment during the year.....				688	708	1,396
Patients discharged—						
Restored	32	35	67			
Improved	16	14	30			
Unimproved	48	48	96			
Died	49	61	110			
By elopement.....	5		5			
Total discharged and died.....				150	158	308
Remaining in the Hospital.....				538	550	1,088
Of this number there are, public.....	469	483	952			
“ “ “ “ private.....	69	67	136			
Total.....				538	550	1,088
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1896.....				2,407	2,215	4,622
Whole number discharged during the same period of time—						
Restored	498	472	970			
Improved	433	444	877			
Unimproved.....	184	197	381			
Died	740	552	1,292			
By elopement	14		14			
Total.....				1,869	1,665	3,534
Remaining October 31st, 1896.....				538	550	1,088

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1895.									
November	8	14	22	8	13	21	543.23	571.92	1,115.15
December	17	13	30	5	9	14	546.20	577.00	1,123.20
1896.									
January	11	6	17	2	10	12	559.00	577.00	1,136.00
February	10	8	18	9	4	13	565.70	577.91	1,143.61
March	10	8	18	4	9	13	566.47	580.47	1,146.94
April	10	13	23	7	7	14	570.00	580.00	1,150.00
May	19	12	31	49	48	97	556.05	559.65	1,115.70
June	13	14	27	9	9	18	539.71	549.44	1,089.15
July	12	14	26	9	14	23	543.21	555.08	1,098.29
August	14	8	22	13	15	28	544.33	549.70	1,094.03
September	14	8	22	11	9	20	548.03	544.27	1,092.30
October	9	15	24	19	11	30	545.50	547.05	1,092.55
Total	147	133	280	145	158	303			
For the year							552.29	564.12	1,116.41

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED.

ATTACK.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First	122	98	220
Second	19	23	42
Third	5	4	9
Fourth	1	6	7
Sixth		2	2
Total	147	133	280

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years		2	2
From fifteen to twenty years	6	9	15
From twenty to twenty-five years	18	9	27
From twenty-five to thirty years	20	14	34
From thirty to thirty-five years	24	10	34
From thirty-five to forty years	20	14	34
From forty to forty-five years	10	17	27
From forty-five to fifty years	9	18	27
From fifty to sixty years	21	20	41
From sixty to seventy years	11	11	22
From seventy to eighty years	5	8	13
Eighty years and over	3	1	4
Total	147	133	280

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
California	1		1
Connecticut		1	1
Indiana	1		1
Louisiana		1	1
Massachusetts	1		1
Michigan		1	1
New Hampshire	54	68	122
New Jersey	23	13	36
New York	1		1
North Carolina	2		2
Ohio	4	3	7
Pennsylvania	5	1	6
Virginia	4		4
United States	1	1	2
Austria	6	6	12
England	1	2	3
France	12	15	27
Germany	3	1	4
Holland	3		3
Hungary	14	11	25
Ireland	1	1	2
Italy	1	2	3
Poland	2		2
Russia	2	4	6
Scotland	5		5
Switzerland			
Total	147	133	280

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Camden		1	1
Bergen	16	12	28
Essex	19	14	33
Hudson	19	14	33
Hunterdon	9	13	22
Middlesex		2	2
Morris	12	11	23
Passaic	22	29	51
Sussex	5	7	12
Union	31	21	52
Warren	10	9	19
New York, N. Y.	4		4
Total	147	133	280

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	67	37	104
Married	68	81	149
Widowed	12	15	27
Total	147	133	280

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Males.

Artisans	26
Broker	1
Carpenters	4
Cashier	1
Clerks	15
Clergyman	1
Dentist	1
Engineers	3
Farmers	11
Lawyer	1
Laborers	44
Merchants	9
Mechanics	5
Masons	2
Mariners	3
Physician	1
Soldier	1
Students	3
No occupation	15
Total	147

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Females.

Clerks	2
Dressmakers	2
Housewives	71
Housekeepers	14
School teachers	3
Seamstresses	3
Silk weavers	3
Servants	13
No occupation	22
Total	133

TABLE X.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

MENTAL DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	27	14	41
Mania, acute delirious	1	3	4
Mania, chronic.....	5	8	13
Mania, epileptic.....	5		5
Mania, puerperal.....		5	5
Mania, recurrent.....	3	11	14
Mania, toxic (alcohol).....	12	2	14
Melancholia, acute	33	32	65
Melancholia, agitata.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	15	19
Melancholia, recurrent.....	2	1	3
Melancholia, stuporous.....	2	1	3
Dementia, epileptic	3	2	5
Dementia, organic.....	2	2	4
Dementia, paretic	13	4	17
Dementia, primary.....		1	1
Dementia, senile	12	9	21
Dementia, terminal.....	3	4	7
Insane neuroses, hypochondria.....	1		1
Insane neuroses, hysteria.....		1	1
Epilepsy		1	1
Idiocy	1		1
Imbecility.....	2	5	7
Imbecility with epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Insanity of adolescence.....	5	2	7
Insanity of pubescence.....	1	1	2
Choreic insanity.....		1	1
Morphinomania.....		2	2
Paranoia.....	7	4	11
Total.....	147	133	280

TABLE XI.

MANNER OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Men.	Women.	Total.
State.....	25	9	34
County.....	92	89	181
Private.....	30	35	65
Total	147	133	280

TABLE XII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Physical.</i>			
Chorea		1	1
Close confinement.....	3		3
Congenital	2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		3	3
Childbirth		7	7
Epilepsy.....	10	3	13
General ill-health.....	3	7	10
Heat stroke	3		3
Heredity.....	18	33	51
Hydrocephalus.....	1		1
Injury to head.....	1	1	2
Intemperance and other excesses.....	14	4	18
La Grippe.....	2	1	3
Masturbation.....	4		4
Meningitis.....		1	1
Menopause		4	4
Opium		2	2
Old age.....	5	7	12
Overwork	8	2	10
Pregnancy.....		1	1
Scarlet fever.....	3		3
Syphilis		4	4
Uterine or ovarian disease.....	1		1
Typhoid fever			
Total physical.....	78	83	161
<i>Moral.</i>			
Domestic troubles.....	6	3	9
Disappointed affections.....	1	2	3
Fright.....	1	3	4
Grief.....	2	2	4
Worry	8	11	19
Financial reverses.....	5		5
Total moral.....	23	21	44
Total physical	78	83	161
Total moral.....	23	21	44
Unassigned.....	46	29	75
Total	147	133	280

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Anæmia	1	1	2
Balanitis	1	.....	1
Blind in one eye	1	1	2
Bright's disease	5	3	8
Cataract	1	1	2
Carcinoma of breast .....	.....	2	2
Chorea .....	.....	1	1
Colles fracture .....	.....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	.....	1
Enterocolitis	1	.....	1
Eczema	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	10	4	14
Hemiplegia	2	3	5
Hemorrhoids	2	1	3
Hernia	4	.....	4
Homicidal tendencies	21	9	30
Lacerated perinæum .....	.....	2	2
Nasal catarrh	1	.....	1
Organic heart disease	16	44	60
Partial deafness .....	.....	2	2
Phthisis	4	7	11
Rheumatism	1	2	3
Spinal curvature .....	.....	1	1
Syphilis	4	1	5
Suicidal tendencies	19	24	43
Uterine or ovarian disease .....	.....	4	4
Varicose veins	3	1	4
Without complications	98	68	166

In this table several patients who had a number of complications have been noted more than once. Therefore, the totals would have no significance.

TABLE XIV.

HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

HEREDITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Insanity in family	30	43	73
Hereditary taint denied	72	66	138
Hereditary history unobtainable	45	24	69
Total	147	133	280

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

PERIOD.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	43	30	73
One to three months	21	22	43
Three to six months	12	14	26
Six to twelve months	19	12	31
One to two years	15	7	22
Two to three years	11	9	20
Three to four years	7	10	17
Four to five years	2	2	4
Five to ten years	5	9	14
Ten to twenty years	6	5	11
Over twenty years	4	5	9
Unknown	2	8	10
Total	147	133	280

TABLE XVI.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years .....	.....	.....	.....
From fifteen to twenty years	4	3	7
From twenty to twenty-five years	3	4	7
From twenty-five to thirty years	4	5	9
From thirty to thirty-five years	7	6	13
From thirty-five to forty years	6	5	11
From forty to forty-five years	1	4	5
From forty-five to fifty years	3	6	9
From fifty to sixty years	3	.....	3
From sixty to seventy years	1	2	3
Total	32	35	67

TABLE XVII.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	15	11	26
One to three months	7	14	21
Three to six months	3	5	8
Six to twelve months .....	.....	1	1
One to two years	3	3	6
Over two years	4	1	5
Total	32	35	67

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	4		4
One to two months.....	2	4	6
Two to three months.....	4	6	10
Three to four months.....	5	2	7
Four to five months.....	3	6	9
Five to six months.....	3	2	5
Six to nine months.....	5	7	12
Nine to twelve months.....	4	1	5
Twelve to eighteen months.....		3	3
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	2	3	5
Two years and over.....		1	1
Total	32	35	67

TABLE XIX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

MENTAL DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	9	7	16
Mania, acute delirious.....		1	1
Mania, chronic.....	1		1
Mania, puerperal.....		3	3
Mania, recurrent.....	5	6	11
Mania, toxic (alcohol).....	7	2	9
Melancholia, acute.....	6	9	15
Melancholia, chronic.....	2		2
Melancholia, recurrent.....	1	3	4
Melancholia, stuporous.....		1	1
Insane neuroses, hysteria.....		1	1
Insanity of adolescence.....	1	1	2
Morphinomania.....		1	1
Total	32	35	67

TABLE XX.

AGE AT DEATH.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	2	2	4
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	3	3	6
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	4	4	8
Thirty-five to forty years.....	3	3	6
Forty to forty-five years.....	4	5	9
Forty-five to fifty years.....	6	3	9
Fifty to sixty years.....	14	10	24
Sixty to seventy years.....	4	6	10
Seventy to eighty years.....	6	15	21
Eighty years and over.....	2	9	11
Total	49	61	110
Average age at death.....	50½	57½	54

TABLE XXI.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

MENTAL DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	3	2	5
Mania, acute delirious.....	2	3	5
Mania, chronic.....	5	3	8
Mania, epileptic.....	1		1
Mania, toxic (diabetic).....	1	6	7
Melancholia, acute.....	4	5	9
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	1	5
Dementia, epileptic.....	4	3	7
Dementia, organic.....	7	3	10
Dementia, parietic.....	8	19	27
Dementia, senile.....	6	14	20
Dementia, terminal.....	1		1
Choreic insanity.....		1	1
Insane neuroses, hysteria.....		1	1
Imbecility.....	2		2
Paranoia.....			
Total	49	61	110

TABLE XXII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	MANIA.		MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Mania—							
Acute, with organic heart disease....		2					2
Acute, with phthisis.....	1						1
Acute, with strangulation.....	1						1
Acute, with ulcerative gastritis.....	1						1
Acute delirious, with exhaustion.....	2	2					4
Acute delirious, with pneumonia.....		1					1
Chronic, with diabetes.....		1					1
Chronic, with exhaustion.....	2						2
Chronic, with organic heart disease..	1	2					3
Chronic, with phthisis.....	1						1
Chronic, with tubercular pleurisy.....	1						1
Epileptic, with typhoid fever.....	1						1
Toxic, with diabetes mellitus.....	1						1
Melancholia—							
Acute, with dysentery.....				2			2
Acute, with exhaustion.....				2			2
Acute, with entero-colitis.....				1			1
Acute, with organic heart disease.....			1				1
Acute, with strangulation.....				1			1
Chronic, with Bright's disease.....			1	1			2
Chronic, with cerebral hemorrhage.....				1			1
Chronic, with dysentery.....				1			1
Chronic, with gastro-enteritis.....			1				1
Chronic, with pernicious anemia.....				1			1
Chronic, with phthisis.....			2	1			3
Dementia—							
Epileptic, with entero-colitis.....					1		1
Epileptic, with hypostatic pneumonia.....					1		1
Epileptic, with pulmonary oedema.....					1		1
Epileptic, with pachymeningitis.....					1		1
Epileptic, with phthisis.....						1	1
Organic, with cerebral hemorrhage.....					1		1
Organic, with cerebral tumor.....					1		1
Organic, with convulsions.....					1		1
Organic, with exhaustion.....						2	2
Organic, with gastric hemorrhage.....					1		1
Organic, with heat prostration.....						1	1
Paretic, with acute bronchitis.....					1		1
Paretic, with exhaustion.....					6	3	9
Senile, with acute gastritis.....						1	1
Senile, with acute gastro-enteritis.....					2		2
Senile, with Bright's disease.....					1	1	2
Senile, with carcinoma of breast.....						1	1

TABLE XXII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	MANIA.		MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Senile, with cerebral hemorrhage.....						1	1
Senile, with chronic cystitis.....					1		1
Senile, with entero-colitis.....					1		1
Senile, with exhaustion.....						4	4
Senile, with hemiplegia.....					1		1
Senile, with heat prostration.....						5	5
Senile, with organic heart disease.....						3	3
Senile, with phthisis.....					1	1	2
Senile, with pneumonia.....						1	1
Senile, with pulmonary thrombosis.....					2	2	4
Terminal, with Bright's disease.....						1	1
Terminal, with cerebral hemorrhage.....						1	1
Terminal, with dysentery.....						2	2
Terminal, with entero-colitis.....						2	2
Terminal, with exhaustion.....							
Terminal, with hemorrhagica purpura.....						1	1
Terminal, with organic heart disease.....					1	1	2
Terminal, with osteo-myelitis.....					1	2	3
Terminal, with phthisis.....						2	2
Terminal, with pneumonia.....					1		1
Terminal, with tubercular enteritis.....						1	1
Insane neuroses, hysteria, with shock.....						1	1
Imbecility, with ataxic paraplegia.....					1		1
Paranoia, with Bright's disease.....					1		1
Paranoia, with tubercular enteritis.....					1		1
Choreic insanity, with exhaustion.....							
Total.....	12	8	5	11	32	42	110

TABLE XXIII.

SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE OF POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

YEARS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
October 31st, 1876.....	159	183	342
October 31st, 1877.....	216	229	445
October 31st, 1878.....	227	253	480
October 31st, 1879.....	248	279	527
October 31st, 1880.....	277	309	586
October 31st, 1881.....	310	331	641
October 31st, 1882.....	321	346	667
October 31st, 1883.....	330	377	707
October 31st, 1884.....	371	374	745
October 31st, 1885.....	415	414	829
October 31st, 1886.....	415	441	856
October 31st, 1887.....	434	439	873
October 31st, 1888.....	463	441	904
October 31st, 1889.....	427	430	*857
October 31st, 1890.....	450	436	886
October 31st, 1891.....	455	443	898
October 31st, 1892.....	471	478	949
October 31st, 1893.....	509	500	1,009
October 31st, 1894.....	520	530	1,050
October 31st, 1895.....	541	575	1,116
October 31st, 1896.....	538	550	†1,088

* One hundred patients transferred to Essex County Hospital.

† Eighty-five patients transferred to Hudson County Asylum.

RESUME.

By reviewing Table I. you will find that the year preceding the one covered by this report closed with 1,116 patients—540 men and 575 women. Of this number, 131 were private patients, and 985 public patients. The admissions during the year just closed number 280, which is with one exception the largest number admitted any year since the opening of the Hospital.

The numbers admitted each year since the opening of the Hospital are as follows: First Hospital year (1876) there were admitted 346; 290 of these were transferred directly from the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. Second Hospital year there were admitted 180; third, 149; fourth, 164; fifth, 160; sixth, 187; seventh, 174; eighth, 212; ninth, 210; tenth, 278; eleventh, 199; twelfth, 208; thirteenth, 238; fourteenth, 218; fifteenth, 213; sixteenth, 219; seventeenth, 253;

eighteenth, 251; nineteenth, 239; twentieth, 244; twenty-first, 280; making a total of 4,622.

It will be seen by an examination of the admissions since the opening of the Hospital that the only year in which there were more patients admitted than during the one just closed was the first year, and this was due to the fact that 290 were admitted directly from the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

The admissions since the opening of the Hospital have averaged more than 200 per year. And since the rate of recovery in hospitals which admit all classes of insanity sent by the courts and from private sources ranges from 20 to 30 per cent., the reason for the steady increase in the Hospital population is at once apparent.

Of the 280 admissions, 147 were males and 133 females, 65 were private patients and 215 public patients, 94 were of foreign birth, 122 were born in New Jersey and 64 in other parts of the United States. Two hundred and twenty-six were residents of New Jersey, and 4 were from the State of New York.

During the months of March and April our census sheets show a daily average of 1,148 patients, the daily average of the year, 1,116, which is the exact number recorded on our books at the close of the preceding year.

Twenty-two per cent. of those admitted had been previously attacked by mental disease, and as in the year preceding two were suffering from the sixth attack.

A careful examination of those admitted exhibits the following complications, as recorded in Table XIII. of this report: Anæmia, 25; atrophic rhinitis, 1; balanitis, 1; blind in one eye, 2; Bright's disease, 8; cataract, 2; carcinoma of breast, 2; chorea, 1; Colle's fracture, 1; diabetes mellitus, 1; entero-colitis, 1; eczema, 1; epilepsy, 14; hemiplegia, 5; hemorrhoids, 3; hernia, 4; homicidal tendencies, 30; lacerated perinæum, 2; organic heart disease, 60; partial deafness, 2; phthisis, 11; rheumatism, 3; spinal curvature, 1; syphilis, 5; suicidal tendencies, 43; uterine or ovarian disease, 4; varicose veins, 4; without complications, 116.

In connection with a review of this table, it may be well to add that our autopsy work discloses the fact that few patients have died in this institution who have not been afflicted with serious bodily disease of some form, and a large majority suffered from chronic diseases.

Last year's report of the Resident Pathologist showed the prevalence of kidney disease, and this year the autopsies and microscopical work gives additional testimony along this line.

The number of patients discharged during the year is 193—96 men and 97 women; 67 are recorded as recoveries; 30 were discharged as improved, and the remaining 96 as unimproved. The majority of the large number discharged as unimproved may be accounted for by the fact that the Hudson county authorities removed on May 14th, 1896, eighty-five patients (42 men and 43 women), to the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum. The remaining number discharged as unimproved were taken by friends and relatives upon bond, the bond in each case being filed in the Hospital, showing that the persons removing unimproved patients made themselves responsible for their care and comfort.

The percentage of recoveries calculated upon the number of admissions was 24 per cent., and the deaths were nearly 8 per cent. of those under treatment during the year.

Of those who died during the year, thirty-two were over 70 years of age, and the average age at death was 54 years.

Table XXI. records the mental disease of those who died during the year as follows: Acute mania, 5; acute delirious mania, 5; chronic mania, 8; epileptic mania, 1; toxic mania (diabetic), 1; acute melancholia, 7; chronic melancholia, 9; epileptic dementia, 5; organic dementia, 7; paretic dementia, 10; senile dementia, 27; terminal dementia, 20; choreic insanity, 1; insane neuroses (hysteria), 1; imbecility, 1; paranoia, 2.

HOSPITAL CROWDED.

While our Hospital year closed with a population less than in the preceding year, our daily average was 26 more. The removals to Hudson County Asylum, as previously mentioned, cut down the closing number for the year. It has been to us a most perplexing problem from day to day to determine where to place newly-admitted patients, and the crowding of extra beds into rooms and dormitories already full has been a source of numerous complaints, and resulted in many disturbances among our patients; but with the new building now being constructed promising us relief, we have labored to make the best disposition of the problem possible under the unfavorable conditions.

The slight increase in our death-rate I believe is largely due to the effects of overcrowded sleeping-rooms. These conditions would most likely not seriously affect strong and healthy people, but upon persons whose nervous systems are already shattered and who are suffering from various bodily ailments, overcrowding shows a marked and serious effect; and it is more apparent during inclement weather, when all the patients are kept within doors, and we are unable to flush out the corridors and sleeping-rooms with pure air.

NEW LAVATORIES.

The new lavatories and toilet-rooms, which were referred to in the last annual report as being under process of construction, are very satisfactory additions to the sanitary welfare of the house. The plumbing is modern in principle and neat in appearance, and has given most gratifying results.

The new porcelain bath-tubs placed in the adjoining rooms to the lavatories receive their water-supply from pipes coming in from the bottom of the tubs, and there are no fixtures on the inside or around the tubs against which restless or troublesome patients can easily bruise or harm themselves. The tubs are placed near the center of the rooms, so that attendants in looking after bathing may be around on any side of the patient and render proper assistance and support. In the old bath-rooms the tubs were against the wall; and there were spigots projecting into the interior of the tubs which were both a source of annoyance and danger. The floors of the bath-rooms and toilet-rooms are of asphalt graded to an outlet so that they may be flushed out with water and thoroughly scrubbed when necessary.

NEW WALKS.

The new walks laid in front of the main building are of much importance to us from a remedial standpoint; I therefore venture to make mention of them. The 1,000 feet on either side of the center drive, which has already been laid, enables us to give exercise to our male and female patients, and at the same time to have a dividing line to keep the two sexes apart. These walks are neat in appearance, are made of fine material, and easily kept clean, thus enabling us to give exercise, even in muddy weather, to our patients. They will

fill a long-needed want of the institution, and it is greatly to be hoped that they may be extended at least three times their present length.

TRAINING-SCHOOL.

So gratifying have been the results of our training-school work that I feel it next to impossible to speak in terms too commendatory of it. It has very noticeably improved the grade of our attendants, or nurses. Faithful and apt attendants have been made better ones; those with a poor conception of their duties and the possibilities of their positions, have been made to realize the importance of their posts and the true dignity of the work in which they are engaged. The very dull and inapt ones have left under the pressure, and their places have been filled by others who are anxious to learn more of their calling, and to do their full duty toward the sick; in fact, this department of our work has seemed to take on new life and become imbued with new energies. Ignorance, clumsiness and confusion are being supplanted by intelligence, efficiency, and orderly work to such a marked degree that it is noticeable to the casual observer.

The successful prosecution of the training-school work very much increases the labors of the medical staff, but the improvement of the service is a tenfold return for it.

After the close of the second course of lectures an examination was held of both the Junior and Senior Classes. The Juniors were examined for promotion to the Senior Class, and the Seniors were given their final examination. Forty-two Seniors presented themselves for examination. The examination was a written one, and the requirement for graduation was seventy-five per cent. general average. Twelve male and seventeen female candidates passed a successful examination. Four men and nine women failed to obtain seventy-five per cent. general average. Thirty-nine Juniors presented themselves for examination. Of this number, twelve men and fourteen women passed a successful examination, receiving seventy per cent. or more general average, and were promoted to the Senior Class. Thirteen failed to receive the percentage required for advancement, and of these thirteen, five men and three women, making a total of eight, failed to obtain fifty per cent. general average, and, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, their services were discontinued.

The graduating exercises, or commencement, were held in the amusement hall on Tuesday, July 21st, with the following programme:

Music.....	Hospital Orchestra.
Invocation.	
Music.....	Hospital Orchestra.
Report of Year's Work.....	Dr. B. D. Evans.
Address.....	Rev. J. M. Buckley, LL.D.
Music.....	Hospital Orchestra.
Essay.....	Miss Mary R. Keegan.
Presentation of Diplomas.....	John C. Eisele, Esq.
Presentation of Prizes.....	Rev. J. M. Buckley, LL.D.
Music.....	Hospital Orchestra.
Benediction.	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were three cases of measles in the Hospital during the year. All of the persons attacked were attendants (one male and two females). These cases were placed in as thorough isolation as possible, and every means adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. Whether due to our precautionary methods, or the fact that this is a disease principally of childhood, and though very highly infectious and contagious, one which persons in adult life and advanced age are not very susceptible to, is a question.

There were two patients in the male department of the Hospital attacked by typhoid fever. As in the case of the measles, we adopted precautionary methods to prevent its spread, and no other cases developed. I am unable to account for the development of these two cases. I call the attention of the Board to this matter, more particularly because it impresses me with the demand for a cottage for infectious and contagious diseases. Should small-pox, a malignant form of scarlet fever, or cholera break out in the house, it would be a very difficult matter to prevent its spread throughout the entire building.

CONVICTS AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

In the seventeenth annual report of the Medical Department of this Hospital I recommended the construction of a building for the criminal insane. I wish again to present this matter, with a brief statement of the reasons justifying the demand for a place especially

set apart for this class of the State's wards. The cells of a prison are not fit places in which to keep persons who are suffering from mental disease, nor should the insane be subjected to prison discipline; but to place convicts and criminals in our State Hospitals, and thus force our patients to associate with them, works an easily-apparent injustice. Convicts are, as a rule, disorganizers among other patients; they are adepts in manufacturing keys and concocting means of escape; and having been educated in the various forms of crime they indulge in many petty criminalities upon our wards which have serious influence over other patients. They are at times daring and dangerous, and it requires constant vigilance to prevent the occurrence of homicides at their hands. The construction of the ordinary hospital for the insane is not such as to give a guarantee against the escape of criminals and the consequent danger to society. They are a daily menace to the best hospital interests, and a source of humiliation to patients whose lives have been free from crime, and who, while sufficiently of unsound mind to be placed in an institution for treatment, have not lost their gentlemanly instincts or their pride in selecting associates untainted by criminal or prison life. Numerous complaints have been made to me by patients in this Hospital, and by their friends and relatives upon this score. I can only reply to these complaints that the reception of convicts is not optional with the officers of the Hospital, but a matter of law; that I prevent the intermingling of criminals with the patients in general as far as practicable, but to totally prevent their coming in contact with them is not possible.

The year closed with 51 convicts in this Hospital, and 24 at the State Hospital at Trenton, making a total of 75. The prison authorities have informed me that there are a number in the State Prison who are undoubtedly of unsound mind and should be transferred to a hospital. It takes no stretch of the imagination to comprehend the disorganizing and embarrassing influence of 75 convicts divided between the two State Hospitals. Added to this number there are 12 criminals in this Hospital, which would make a total of criminals of 87. This is a number sufficient to warrant special provision being made for their maintenance in a building exclusively set apart for them. A number of the States have made provision for their criminal insane so as to separate them from their other insane patients upon whom the stigma of crime does not rest. Among these are Illinois, Michigan and New York.

EPILEPTICS.

The Hospital year closed with 78 epileptics in this institution and 82 in the State Hospital at Trenton, making a total of 160 epileptics confined in the two Hospitals. I indorse fully the position taken by Dr. John W. Ward, the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, relative to the epileptic insane being kept in our State Hospitals along with the ordinary forms of insanity. It is decidedly prejudicial to the interests and comforts of the epileptics as well as to a large percentage of patients afflicted with other forms of mental perversion. A large part of the epileptics confined in hospitals for the insane enjoy periods varying from a few days to four or six months in which they do not have epileptic seizures. In the intervals between their seizures their minds are fairly clear; they are in a condition to appreciate fully their surroundings and the relations that they bear to their fellow-patients. The excitement incident to maniacal outbursts of other patients tends to bring on their epileptic attacks. Numerous other conditions unavoidable in a hospital for the insane have the same influence or effect upon them. On the other hand, as so tersely and clearly stated by Dr. Ward, the epileptic during his paroxysms has a very depressing and painful effect upon many of our other patients. Epileptics, as a rule, are great churchgoers, and are fond of attending all the amusements, and on such occasions frequently have their seizures, or fits, and these tend to excite and seriously disturb other patients in attendance. So different is the mental condition of one epileptic from that of another that it would work a great injustice to them to group them together in a particular ward; their tastes differ and their deportment differs as well as their mental habits; some are cleanly while others are the opposite; some are neat in appearance, while others are untidy; some show much intellectual force in the interval between their paroxysms, and others are dull and demented. The greater part of them are mild in disposition, and easily controlled, while others are vicious and homicidal. It is clear that it is not practicable to group them in one ward so as not to have them mingle with other patients with unfavorable results to both. Besides it is not practicable to have amusements and church services especially set apart for the epileptics in the Hospital. It will, therefore, be plainly seen that they must be scattered about through the house according to their condition, and both they and the other patients abide by the consequences of this association.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Pathological Laboratory has been conducted under the very competent control of Dr. Thos. P. Prout, the Resident Pathologist. His report, which is appended, sets forth some of the important and interesting work done during the year. In this department the work has grown in interest rather than lessened, and tends to confirm us more thoroughly in the belief that a pathological laboratory is one of the necessary adjuncts to a well-equipped hospital for the insane.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements, both outdoor and indoor, have been as extensive as our means and facilities would permit. Recognizing fully the advantageous influence of this form of diversion for the diseased mind, I have endeavored to interest as many patients as possible, and so divert their minds from thoughts of a painful and depressive character.

The results obtained from this department of our work have been very gratifying.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, ETC.

Religious services were held regularly in the chapel of the Hospital on Sabbath afternoons. The hour for beginning the service is 3 P. M. The chapel is usually filled to its capacity; the audiences are well behaved and attentive, and the greater part of them are appreciative. The religious worship was regularly conducted by the following clergymen:

Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman, Presbyterian, Morristown.
Rev. Father Egan, Roman Catholic, Morris Plains.
Rev. Dr. S. Z. Batten, Baptist, Morristown.
Rev. Wm. Fryling, Presbyterian, Morris Plains.
Rev. George P. Eckman, Methodist, Morristown.

When any of the clergymen above mentioned were unable to attend, substitutes were available in Rev. J. M. Freeman, D.D., Rev. J. B. Beaumont, and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

No changes have taken place on the medical staff during the year. During a leave of absence of two months, granted to Dr. P. S. Mallon, third assistant physician, his position was acceptably filled by Dr. Joseph Henschel, of New York City.

I am pleased to record the uniform interest manifested by the entire medical staff in the work of the Hospital, and to acknowledge their faithful co-operation in the prosecution of all phases of the medical work done. I also take pleasure in recording that the medical and business departments have worked together for the common good of the Hospital harmoniously, and that an interchange of courtesies has made the work move on smoothly and agreeably.

Respectfully submitted,

B. D. EVANS, M.D.,

Medical Director.

The New Jersey State Hospital,
Morris Plains, October 31st, 1896.

DONATIONS.

The following is a list of donations made to the Hospital during the year:

November 16th, 1895, Mrs. Wm. Shelton, Morristown, a package of magazines.

December 9th, 1895, Mrs. G. E. Kissell, Morristown, a package of magazines.

February 12th, 1896, Rev. Father Egan, Morris Plains, a package of magazines.

April 8th, 1896, Mr. J. S. Stearns, Madison, a package of periodicals.

April 17th, 1896, Mrs. F. J. Emmerich, Hoboken, a package of periodicals.

May 5th, 1896, Mrs. Frank Bloodgood, Morris Plains, a package of magazines.

September 16th, 1896, Mrs. Roscoe Lyons, Mrs. Byron Sherman and Mrs. G. E. Kissell, Morristown, a package of magazines.

October 10th, 1896, Morristown Club, a large number of magazines and periodicals.

The following papers have been regularly received and are much appreciated by our patients as well as the officers and employees of the Hospital:

The Reporter.....	West Hoboken.
The Observer.....	West Hoboken.
The Jersey News.....	Jersey City.
The Jersey City Democrat.....	Jersey City.
The Evening Journal.....	Jersey City.
The New Jersey Staats Zeitung.....	Jersey City.
Hudson County Journal.....	Hoboken.
The Kearny Record.....	Harrison.
The Evening News.....	Hoboken.
The Bayonne Budget.....	Bayonne.
The Kearny Observer.....	{ Kearny and Arlington.
Hudson County Review.....	Town of Union.
The Hunterdon County Democrat.....	Flemington.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
The Clinton Democrat.....	Clinton.
The Lambertville Record.....	Lambertville.
The Newark Sunday Call.....	Newark.
Town Talk.....	Newark.
New Jersey Trade Review.....	Newark.
New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung.....	Newark.
Newark Evening News.....	Newark.
South Orange Bulletin.....	South Orange.
Newark Tribune.....	Newark.
Newark Pioneer.....	Newark.
East Orange Gazette.....	East Orange.
The Bloomfield Record.....	Bloomfield.
The Bloomfield Citizen.....	Bloomfield.
The Newark Item.....	Newark.
The Orange Journal.....	Orange.
Orange Sonntagsblatt.....	Orange.
The Short Hills Item.....	Short Hills.
Star of the Cape.....	Cape May City.
The Advance.....	Jamesburg.
The Middlesex Democrat.....	Perth Amboy.
Southwestern Presbyterian.....	New Orleans, La.
Paterson Volks Freund.....	Paterson.
Paterson Labor Standard.....	Paterson.
De Telegraaf.....	Paterson.
Passaic County Journal.....	Paterson.
Paterson Evening News.....	Paterson.
The Item.....	Passaic.
Passaic Daily News.....	Passaic.
Passaic City Record.....	Passaic.
The Union County Standard.....	Westfield.
Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
The Cranford Chronicle.....	Cranford.
The Constitutionalist.....	Plainfield.

The Daily Press.....	Plainfield.
The Summit Herald.....	Summit.
The Summit Record.....	Summit.
Elizabeth Daily Journal.....	Elizabeth.
Union County Record.....	Elizabeth.
Freie Presse.....	Elizabeth.
Central News-Herald.....	Elizabeth.
The Union Democrat.....	Rahway.
The Jersey Advocate.....	Rahway.
The Hackensack Republican.....	Hackensack.
The Bergen County Democrat.....	Hackensack.
The Bergen County Index.....	Hackensack.
The Englewood Times.....	Englewood.
Bergen County Herald.....	Rutherford.
Carlstadt Freie Presse.....	Carlstadt.
Hunterdon Republican.....	Flemington.
Democrat-Advertiser.....	Flemington.
Hunterdon Gazette.....	High Bridge.
The Weekly Avalanche.....	Glen Gardner.
The Milford Leader.....	Milford.
The Freetown Star.....	Frenchtown.
The Morris County Chronicle.....	Morristown.
The True Democratic Banner.....	Morristown.
The Evening Express.....	Morristown.
The Jerseyman.....	Morristown.
The Iron Era.....	Dover.
The Dover Index.....	Dover.
The Madison Eagle.....	Madison.
The Rockaway Record.....	Rockaway.
The Boonton Weekly Bulletin.....	Boonton.
The New Jersey Herald.....	Newton.
Sussex County Democrat.....	Newton.
The Post.....	Phillipsburg.
The Warren Republican.....	Hackettstown.
The Warren Tidings.....	Washington.
The Warren Journal.....	Belvidere.
The Washington Star.....	Washington.
Warren Democrat.....	Phillipsburg.
The Morning Call.....	Paterson.
The Paterson Daily Guardian.....	Paterson.
Paterson Daily Press.....	Paterson.
Trenton Sunday News.....	Trenton.
Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.

The total number of autopsies during the year was twenty-one. The principal facts to report in the autopsies are presented in the tables which follow. The several diseases were as follows:

Disease	Number
Heart disease	10
Lung disease	5
Stomach disease	3
Intestine disease	2
Brain disease	1
Other	1

The average age of the patients was 54.3 years, and the average duration of illness was 17.3 years. Only three of the cases were of less than one year's duration.

REPORT IN PATHOLOGY

To the Medical Director:

The total number of autopsies during the year was twenty-one. The principal facts to report in the autopsies are presented in the tables which follow. The several diseases were as follows:

Disease	Number
Heart disease	10
Lung disease	5
Stomach disease	3
Intestine disease	2
Brain disease	1
Other	1

REPORT OF Thomas P. Prout, M.D., Resident Pathologist.

The average age of the patients was 54.3 years, and the average duration of illness was 17.3 years. Only three of the cases were of less than one year's duration.

REPORT IN PATHOLOGY.

To the Medical Director:

The total number of autopsies during the year was twenty-one. The principal facts in regard to the autopsies are presented in the tables which follow. The mental diseases were as follows:

Dementia, epileptic.....	1
Dementia, organic.....	1
Dementia, parietic.....	3
Dementia, terminal.....	4
Imbecility, epileptic.....	1
Mania, acute.....	1
Mania, acute delirious.....	1
Mania, chronic.....	3
Mania, periodic.....	1
Mania, toxic (diabetic).....	1
Melancholia, chronic.....	3
Paranoia	1

Eleven of the cases were males and 10 were females. The average age was 42.2 years, and the average duration of mental disease was about 7½ years. Only three of the cases were of less than one year's duration.

TABLE I.

Number.	Sex.	Age.	Mental Disease.	Duration.	Anatomical Diagnosis.
205	F.	26	Dementia, parietic....	2 years.....	Chronic meningo-encephalitis. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Fatty degeneration of liver. Ovarian cystomata.
206	M.	58	Dementia, epileptic..	13 years.....	Internal pachymeningitis (hemorrhagic). Chronic diffuse nephritis.
207	F.	40	Dementia, parietic....	9 months..	Hypostatic pneumonia. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
208	F.	35	Dementia, terminal..	9 years.....	Lobular pneumonia. Pleurisy with effusion. Chronic diffuse nephritis. Chronic endocarditis.
209	F.	50	Mania, chronic.....	14 years.....	Pulmonary oedema. Fatty degeneration of liver. Chronic endocarditis. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
210	F.	34	Mania, acute delirious	15 days.....	Chronic pleuritis. Fatty degeneration of liver. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
211	M.	32	Dementia, terminal..	5 years.....	Chronic meningo-encephalitis. Chronic endocarditis. Chronic pleuritis. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
212	M.	36	Dementia, terminal..	4 years.....	Chronic meningo-encephalitis. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Tubercular peritonitis. Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.
213	F.	72	Mania, chronic.....	3 years.....	Intraventricular cerebral hemorrhage. Pulmonary congestion. Passive congestion of the liver. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
214	M.	54	Dementia, parietic....	2 years ..	Chronic meningo-encephalitis. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
215	M.	42	Mania, chronic.....	9 years.....	Chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
216	M.	28	Melancholia, chronic.....	4½ years....	Acute pulmonary tuberculosis. Tubercular pleuritis.
217	M.	70	Mania, periodic.....	7 years.....	Fatty degeneration of liver. Chronic pyelonephritis. Adenoma of prostate. Chronic cystitis.
218	F.	42	Dementia, terminal..	24 years.....	Cerebral embolism. Fatty degeneration of liver. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
219	M.	68	Dementia, organic...	2 years.....	Cerebral gummata. Hepatic interstitial cirrhosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Capillary gastric hemorrhage.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Sex.	Age.	Mental Disease.	Duration.	Anatomical Diagnosis.
220	F.	59	Melancholia, chronic with hypochondriasis	11 years.....	Chronic interstitial splenitis. Acute pachymeningitis hemorrhagica. Fatty degeneration of liver.
221	F.	22	Imbecility, epileptic.	22 years.....	Fatty infiltration of heart. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
222	F.	35	Melancholia, chronic with hysteria.....	3½ years....	Fatty infiltration of heart.
223	M.	49	Paranoia.....	10 years.....	Cardiac hypertrophy. Lobar pneumonia. Chronic diffuse nephritis.
224	M.	25	Mania, acute.....	5 months..	Chronic ulcerative gastritis. Chronic endocarditis. Hypostatic pneumonia.
225	M.	16	Mania, toxic (diabetic)	5 years.....	Chronic interstitial pancreatitis.

It will be noted that the total number of cases presenting a gross kidney lesion was fourteen, or 66.6 per cent. This is a little above the percentage for last year, which was 62.2 per cent. Syphilis, epilepsy, the menopause, the opium habit, masturbation and diabetes each figured as a cause of insanity in one case, while a history of heredity was known to exist in three cases, worry was the assigned cause in three other cases, and in eight the cause was unknown.

If we analyze the above table by ages we find that three of the cases were over sixty years of age, and of these, two presented a gross kidney lesion. Leaving these three entirely out of account we have eighteen cases, twelve of which presented a gross kidney lesion. Our percentage, therefore (66.6 per cent.), remains unchanged. In forming an opinion of the relative frequency of kidney lesions in insanity, it seems proper to deduct those over sixty years of age on account of the extreme frequency of the occurrence of gross kidney lesions in the aged.

The following presents in tabulated form the relative frequency of kidney lesions by ages :

AGE.	No.	Showing Gross Kidney Lesion.	Without Gross Kidney Lesion.	Per cent. Showing Gross Kidney Lesion.
Below 20.....	1	0	1	00.0
20 to 30.....	4	1	3	25.0
30 to 40.....	5	4	1	80.0
40 to 50.....	4	4	0	100.0
50 to 60.....	4	3	1	75.0
60 and over.....	3	2	1	66.6
Total.....	21	14	7	66.6

One is impressed with the relative frequency of the occurrence of gross kidney lesions in the insane after the thirtieth year, and as was shown in my report of one year ago, I believe the relative frequency of kidney lesions in the insane between the thirtieth and sixtieth year is considerably above the relative frequency of kidney lesions in individuals of the same age as seen post mortem in our general hospitals.

If I were considering the microscopical appearances in some of the cases not presenting a gross kidney lesion, I should be obliged to add three more to the total number. In these instances the kidneys showed disease sufficiently marked microscopically to have considerably interfered with the normal function of those organs.

The percentages in the two sexes were as follows :

Males, total number eleven.

Showing gross kidney lesion, seven, or 63.6 per cent.

Females, total number ten.

Showing gross kidney lesion, seven, or 70 per cent.

We find that this agrees with last year's report in that the percentage is a little higher in the females than in the males ; it is, however, probable that this is more apparent than real.

The following table presents a summary of the relative frequency of kidney lesions as shown by the autopsies for three years past :

AGE.	No.	Showing Gross Kidney Lesion.	Without Gross Kidney Lesion.	Per cent. Showing Gross Kidney Lesion.
Below 30.....	14	6	8	42.8
30 to 40.....	13	8	5	61.5
40 to 50.....	23	18	5	78.2
50 to 60.....	18	11	7	61.1
60 and over.....	21	17	4	80.9
Total.....	89	60	29	67.2

By comparing total percentage with that of one year ago we find that it remains practically the same notwithstanding the addition of 21 autopsies, the percentages for the two years being respectively 67.6 and 67.2.

Deducting from the total number the 14 cases under 30 years of age, and comparing these figures with 194 autopsies in persons over 30 in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, we have the following :

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, 194 cases—Presenting gross kidney lesion, 48.4 per cent.

State Hospital, Morris Plains, N. J., 75 cases—Presenting gross kidney lesion, 72 per cent.

The following table presents in tabulated form the weight in grammes of both kidneys and two or three principal facts in regard to the gross appearance of the kidneys in each autopsy :

TABLE II.

Number.	Weight of Kidneys.		Kidney Lesion.
	Right.	Left.	
	Grammes.	Grammes.	
205	99	97	No gross kidney lesion.
206	78	83	{ Small size. Surface roughened. Capsule adherent.
207	94	92	{ Striations poorly defined. Consistence increased.
208	102	103	{ Small size. Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined.
209	152	128	{ Capsule adherent. Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined. Consistence increased.
210	158	152	{ Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined.
211	139	105	{ Cortex thin. Surface roughened. Striations poorly defined.
212	126	148	{ Capsule adherent. Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined. Substance of increased consistence.
213	128	125	{ Substance of increased consistence. Striations poorly defined.
214	124	119	{ Surface roughened. Capsule adherent. Cortex thin. Consistence increased. Cysts.
215	136	171	{ Cortex thin. Substance of increased consistence. Striations poorly defined.
216	137	150	{ Surface roughened. Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined.
217	200	205	{ Normal appearance.
218	70	57	{ Capsule adherent. Cortex thin. Striations poorly defined.
219	165	195	{ Cortex obliterated. Substance of increased consistence.
220	201	200	{ Cortex slightly thinned. Otherwise normal.
221	83	80	{ Large size. Substance flabby.
222	133	153	{ Very small. Cortex slightly thinned.
223	56	51	{ Normal appearance.
224	89	100	{ Small size. Surface roughened. Cortex almost obliterated and striations poorly defined. Substance of greatly increased consistence.
225	110	109	{ Lobulated, otherwise normal.
			{ Cortex slightly thinned. Substance of increased consistence.

It will be noted that the kidneys were considerably under size as regards weight in about 60 per cent. of the autopsies. Three of the autopsies, Nos. 205, 207, 214, were cases of general paralysis, and two showed a well-marked kidney lesion. These, together with the five cases recorded in last year's report, make a total of eight cases, in seven of which a gross kidney lesion was presented, or 87 per cent. As pointed out in last year's report, we believe the occurrence of these kidney lesions in general paralysis is of special significance on account

of the resemblance that the vascular lesions bear microscopically to those commonly found in the vessels of the cortex in this disease. It is quite probable that the two are identical, and this being the case the kidney lesion follows as a result of the diseased condition of the vessels initiated by the toxic cause of general paralysis, whatever that may be. It is a matter of singular coincidence that the nature of the vascular lesion and the general appearance presented by the kidneys microscopically were in every instance practically the same, indicating that the cause producing the lesion, whatever it may have been, was the same in every instance.

SPLEEN.

I have been somewhat interested in noting the weight of the spleen in our autopsies and the proportion it bears to the body weight, and have therefore prepared the following table in order that this might be more clearly presented :

TABLE III.

Autopsy Number.	Weight of Spleen—Grammes.	Proportion to Body Weight.
205	110	1 to 433.
206	145	1 to 438.
207	59	1 to 654.
208	96	1 to 591.
209	205	1 to 476.
210	157	1 to 274.
211	137	1 to 397.
212	168	1 to 270.
213	129	1 to 387.
214	170	1 to 307.
215	125	1 to 363.
216	408	1 to 133.
217	205	1 to 276.
218	82	1 to 692.
219	370	1 to 215.
220	68	1 to 868.
221	56	1 to 648.
222	47	1 to 917.
223	96	1 to 520.
224	80	1 to 709.
225	60	1 to 484.

The interesting point in the above table is the relative smallness of the spleen. In fifteen of the autopsies (71 per cent.) the spleen was unusually small. That is, its proportion to body weight was

very low, the body weight bearing a proportion to the spleen of above 1 to 350. The average weight of the spleen in proportion to body weight in these fifteen autopsies was 1 to 571, and for all of the autopsies 1 to 478.

If we consider a proportion of 1 of spleen to 250 of body weight as abnormally large, we have two cases presenting abnormally large spleens and a total of eighteen autopsies in which the spleen was abnormal as regards size.

The great importance of the spleen to the blood makes these facts of considerable significance.

BRAIN AND MEMBRANES.

The following table presents some of the principal facts in regard to the brain and membranes.

TABLE IV.

Number.	Sex.	Weight of Brain—Grammes.	Condition of Pia Mater.	Condition of Brain Substance.
205	F.	970	Edematous and opaque.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Substance of diminished consistence.
206	M.	1,393	Congested and edematous.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Cortex thin. Substance of diminished consistence and congested.
207	F.	1,056	{ Thickened, edematous, opaque and adherent.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Cortex thin. Substance of increased consistence.
208	F.	1,020	{ Slightly thickened. Hemorrhagic membrane between pia and arachnoid..	Cortex thin in the frontal region.
209	F.	1,203	Congested, adherent, opaque..	{ Convolutions atrophied. Substance of diminished consistence and congested. Vessels atheromatous.
210	F.	1,111	Edematous.....	{ Convolutions slightly atrophied. Ventricular surfaces adherent to each other.

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Sex.	Weight of Brain—Grammes.	Condition of Pia Mater.	Condition of Brain Substance.
211	M.	1,303	{ Edematous, opaque, thickened, adherent.....	{ Cortex thin. Convolutions atrophied. Consistence diminished. Ventricles dilated. Cerebro-spinal fluid in excess.
212	M.	1,366	{ Edematous, opaque and slightly adherent.....	{ Cortex thin. Convolutions atrophied. Substance of diminished consistence.
213	F.	1,373	Normal.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Substance of diminished consistence. Vessels atheromatous. Hemorrhage in brain substance.
214	M.	1,340	Edematous.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Substance of diminished consistence.
215	M.	1,323	Edematous.....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Cortex thin. Substance of diminished consistence and anæmic. Vessels atheromatous.
216	M.	1,494	Edematous and congested....	{ Convolutions atrophied. Cortex thin. Substance of diminished consistence and anæmic.
217	M.	1,343	Normal	Convolutions atrophied.
218	F.	1,300	Normal	{ Convolutions atrophied. Cortex thin. Vessels atheromatous. Localized softening.
219	M.	1,480	Adherent.....	{ Convolutions coarse and flattened. Substance of diminished consistence. Vessels atheromatous.
220	F.	977	Normal.....	{ Substance of diminished consistence and anæmic.
221	F.	1,177	Normal.....	{ Convolutions coarse. No atrophy.
222	F.	1,270	Opaque.....	Normal.
223	M.	.....	Not examined.	
224	M.	1,420	Congested and adherent	Normal.
225	M.	1,230	Congested and edematous.....	{ Convolutions coarse. Substance congested.

It will be noted that the weight of the brain in most instances is considerably below the normal average. This obtains in six of the ten males examined, and seven of the ten females. If we place the normal average of the female brain at 1,247 grammes, we get an average weight for the females in the above autopsies of 1,145.7 grammes, or about 100 grammes below the normal. In the same manner, placing the normal average of the male brain at 1,403 grammes, and computing the average of the ten males in the above table, we have an average weight of 1,369 grammes, or about 34 grammes below the normal.

In five instances only, the pia mater was in such a condition that it could properly be called normal, and in all except three of the autopsies the brain substance presented a more or less decided change. The convolutions showed more or less atrophy in thirteen out of twenty cases examined. In one of these the atrophy was but slight, in the others, however, it was marked, and in most instances the atrophy was more noticeable in the frontal region of the brain than in any other portion.

In five instances the vessels at the base showed well-marked atheroma. This lesion occurred in the cases of well-advanced age only. There was a general diminution of consistence of the brain substance in eleven of the cases examined.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital 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 woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

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

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better and when

they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

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

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., 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 Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

7. The price of board, including washing and attendance, for all who are supported at public charge, is three dollars (\$3) per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price varies from five dollars (\$5) upward, 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.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

TO THE STATE HOSPITALS OF NEW JERSEY.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The admission of a private or pay patient requires the certificates of two physicians, whose signatures must be sworn to before a Notary Public or other proper officer of the law; one written request for admission signed by a near relative or the guardian of the patient, which need not be sworn to; a bond signed by two responsible property owners, one of which (preferably both) must be a resident of, and own property in, the State of New Jersey. It is not necessary that the bond be sworn to, the signatures may be simply witnessed.

Thirteen (13) weeks' board and medical attention must be paid for at the time of the admission of the patient, and quarterly, in advance, thereafter. These requirements must be met before the patient can be admitted.

The rates range from five dollars (\$5) to fifty dollars (\$50) per week, which includes medical attention, board, room and washing. No private patients are admitted for less than five dollars (\$5) per week. No patient not a resident of New Jersey will be admitted for less than ten dollars (\$10) per week.

All the necessary blanks for the admission of private patients will be promptly forwarded upon application to the Medical Director.

When practicable, a visit to the institution and a personal interview with its officers previous to completing arrangements is advised.

INDIGENT PATIENTS.

For the admission of indigent patients application must be made to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the indigent insane person resides.

The Prosecutor of the Pleas or the Chosen Freeholder of the township may be consulted for further details.

The court officers will furnish all necessary papers for the commitment of the indigent insane.

The visiting hours are between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on all days except Sundays. No visiting on Sundays.

All the above regulations have been established by statute and the Board of Managers, and cannot be changed by local officers.

Communications and inquiries relative to patients, if directed to the Medical Director, will receive prompt attention.

The forms of requests, bonds, certificates, etc., are appended.

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORMS 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.....in said county of.....and that I am of the opinion thatis insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

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

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

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF REQUEST.

The undersigned, of the.....of.....in the county of.....is desirous of placing in the "New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, 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 the New Jersey State Hospital.

.....

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 "New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J.;" now therefore,

*Two certificates are necessary.

We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally bind ourselves to.....Treasurer of said Hospital, 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 Hospital, 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 Hospital; and to remove.....from the Hospital 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 Hospital, 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 of.....

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