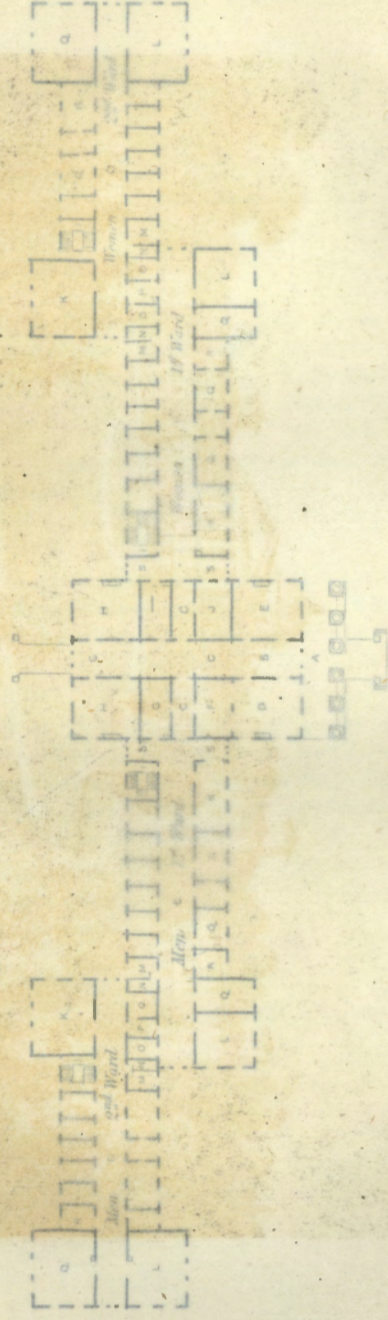


Drawn and Engr'd by J. T. Swan. From a Daguerrotype by J. S. Mason.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.



PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TRENTON, N. J.

ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS
REFERENCES TO PLAN

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Hall of Centre and Wings. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Managers' Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Dispensary. G. Medical Store. H. Receiving Parlor for Patients. I. Sick Room. J. Assistant Physician's Room. K. Dining Room. L. Parlor of Ward. M. Bath Room. N. Water Closet. O. Clothes Room. P. Passage between 1st and 2d Wings. Q. Associated Donor's Room. R. Assistant's Room. S. Space for Light and Air. T. Rank Room (Single Bed Rooms for Patients). U. Pool and Stable. V. Bomb Water. W. Chimney. X. The Centre Building is four stories high. The first, being the 2d and 3d Apartments, Kitchen and Store Room. The second, the Public Office, Parlor, &c. The third, the Superintendent's Private Room and the Chapel. The fourth, Bed Room. The Tanks for supplying water occupy the House.

The Wings are three stories high, and are similarly arranged, except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms. The first story of the extended wings is divided, and appropriated first for the accommodation of the most excited and violent classes of each sex.

Where the first and extended wings overlap, they are carried up a story higher, forming a small department for convalescents, or those desiring more private apartments.

ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TRENTON,
FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLIII.

TRENTON:
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE

1854.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

HON. JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy, *President*.
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.
LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., Lawrence.
REV. E. F. COOLEY, Trenton.
CHARLES RIDGWAY, M. D., Jacksonville.
JOSEPH FITHIAN, M. D., Woodbury.
JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., Princeton.
HENRY A. FORD, Esq., Morristown.
ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,
H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
M. E. WINCHELL, M. D.

STEWARD,
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,
MISS MARY TABER.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

Hon. James Parker, Perth Amboy, President.
 Thomas J. Striker, Esq., Trenton, Secretary.
 Lewis W. H. Phillips, Esq., Lawrenceville.
 Rev. E. E. Cooley, Trenton.
 Charles Ridgway, M. D., Jacksonville.
 Joseph Pittman, M. D., Woodbury.
 James S. Green, Esq., Princeton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

The physician of the last year, Dr. H. A. Bittolphe, M. D., has been continued with, and the duties of the superintendent have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Managers.
 The experience of the last year has greatly strengthened the opinion heretofore expressed, and particularly urged in the last yearly report, of the necessity of enlarged accommodations to enable the superintendent to use the means best calculated to promote the comfort and accomplish the cure of the diseased persons confided to his care.

There are now two hundred and five patients in the asylum. The estimated number of insane, at the time of the erection of the asylum, was but half the number considered insane in the

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,
 Governor of the State of New Jersey.

THE MANAGERS of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in making their seventh annual report, beg leave to state that the affairs of the Institution under their supervision, have been, during the past year, conducted as heretofore, in manner the most advantageous to the comfort and welfare of the unfortunate persons committed to their care.

The injunction of the law, requiring the visitation and inspection of the Institution by the Managers, has been regularly complied with; and the patients have received all the care and attention which the crowded state of the asylum enabled the Superintendent to impart.

The duties of the Superintendent and his assistant have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Managers.

The experience of the last year has greatly strengthened the opinion heretofore expressed, and particularly urged in the last yearly report, of the necessity of enlarged accommodations to enable the superintendent to use the means best calculated to promote the comfort and accomplish the cure of the diseased persons confided to his care.

There are now two hundred and five patients in the asylum. The estimated number of insane, at the time of the erection of the asylum, was but half the number considered insane in the

last census statistics; while, with the rapid increase of population in the State, it is reasonable to suppose that the number of insane has increased proportionally.

The proposed separation and classification of the patients, according to the state and stage of their disorder, is required to effect a cure, and to prevent the quiet and convalescent from being injured, by the presence of the noisy and turbulent.

From these considerations and the reasons and arguments mentioned in their report of 1852, the managers are fully convinced *that the proper management of the Institution, and the efficiency of the means of comfort and cure of the afflicted class of persons for whose benefit it was established, necessarily requires the additional buildings for their accommodation.* And should the work of completing the building be longer delayed, a resort *must be had* to the discharge of chronic and incurable cases among the classes supported at the *public charge*, or of those supported at *private expense*. If of the *former*, then one of the main designs of the institution, that of a public charity, will be defeated; and if persons of the *latter* or paying class, are discharged, or refused admittance for want of room, the income will be so materially diminished that a greatly increased annual appropriation will be required from the State treasury. Also, the character of the institution as a curative establishment, will be lowered. Besides, a large number of citizens of the State requiring its relief, will be disappointed.

It would, therefore, appear that motives alike of economy, humanity and necessity, dictate the enlargement proposed.

In accordance with the act of the last legislature, Messrs. Sloan and Stewart, architects, of Philadelphia, have been employed to give plans and estimates of the cost of the buildings required, and which are herewith presented for examination.

In regard to the *arrangement* of the plan, it may be remarked that it is believed to contain most, or all of the improvements suggested by modern experience, for the proper separation of the excited and irregular classes, from the quiet

and orderly; also to secure the greatest amount of personal comfort to them, consistent with the nature and degree of their malady.

The total cost of the two wings, as per estimate, made several months since, is twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, and for warming the building with hot water, and for supplying all other fixtures and furniture, twelve thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars. These estimates were made before the late rise in building materials, labor, furniture, &c.

Should the increased price of materials and labor, &c., continue, a further amount will probably be required ultimately to complete the establishment.

If the subject of additional wings to the building be favorably regarded by the legislature, it is respectfully suggested that as early attention to the business as it may deem expedient would be desirable, in order that such measures may be adopted, as will secure the erection of the wings, and the completion of such portion of them in the ensuing summer, as will accommodate the most noisy and turbulent patients. Great inconvenience is at present experienced from having to associate so many of this class with those less excited and more orderly.

The necessity of the additional wings arises from the increased number of excited persons, and not from receiving persons who are not residents of the state. The whole number of such persons received from the organization of the Asylum to the present time, has been but eighteen, and many of *these* were *natives* of the state.

No appropriation was made by the last legislature to be applied by the managers to any purpose relating to the Asylum, nor have the managers, during the year, incurred any liabilities on account of the establishment.

The appropriation of the ordinary estimated expenses of the institution, with the proceeds of the farm and garden, has, by the judicious and prudent management of the steward, been

found sufficient to meet all demands, notwithstanding the increased price of almost all the necessary articles of living.

The managers respectfully ask for the usual appropriation for the support of county patients; also, for supplying two water tanks in the Asylum, for painting the fences and buildings, and for necessary repairs, viz:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| For county patients, | - | - | - | \$5,600 |
| For tanks, - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| For painting and repairs, - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 7,600 |

The annual inventory has been taken, which, with the Superintendent and treasurer's reports, are herewith submitted to your excellency.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| JAMES PARKER, | JOSEPH FITHIAN, |
| ELI F. COOLEY, | ALEXANDER WURTS, |
| L. W. R. PHILLIPS, | CHARLES RIDGWAY, |
| JAMES S. GREEN, | THOS. J. STRYKER. |

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year commencing December the twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and ending December the twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

*An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending
December 26, 1853.*

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance in the treasurer's hands, | \$39.40 |
| Received from State of New Jersey, | 5,070.00 |
| Revenue account from Asylum, | 27,736.11 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$32,845.51 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Paid Caleb Sager, Steward's account, amounting, as per statement annexed, to | \$32,836.13 |
| Balance in treasurer's hands, | 9.38 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$32,845.51 |

The following is the Steward's Account, showing in detail the different receipts and mode of expenditures for the above amounts.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Balance in the hands of treasurer, | \$39.40 |
| Amount appropriated by the legislature to make up deficiency in board, | 5,070.00 |
| Amount received from provision, | 56.59 |
| " " " traveling expense, | 73.22 |
| " " " stock, | 52.34 |
| " " " farm and garden, | 4.00 |
| " " " funeral expense, | 300.41 |
| " " " dress maker, | 26.12 |
| " " " incidental, | 16.56 |
| " " " fixture, | 8.85 |
| " " " postage, | 60.06 |
| " " " damage, | 156.30 |
| " " for board of private patients, | 9,515.65 |
| " " " clothing " " | 652.95 |
| " " " board of county patients, | 14,684.53 |
| " " " clothing " " | 2,128.52 |
| | <u>\$32,845.51</u> |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| To amount paid for provision, | \$9,169.15 |
| " " stock, | 285.00 |
| " " refunding, | 111.94 |
| " " farm and garden, | 757.81 |
| " " fuel, | 2,216.53 |
| " " light, | 209.44 |
| " " petty current expense, | 450.00 |
| " " smith and wheelwright, | 339.13 |
| " " funeral expense, | 253.00 |
| " " dress maker, | 45.00 |
| " " straw, | 189.55 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| To amount paid for laundry, | 269.73 |
| " " freight, | 60.18 |
| " " harness, | 30.12 |
| " " newspaper, | 29.00 |
| " " amusement, | 44.00 |
| " " medical, | 80.22 |
| " " books and stationery, | 65.08 |
| " " fruit, | 173.88 |
| " " flour, | 1,924.31 |
| " " feed, | 880.89 |
| " " incidental, | 316.29 |
| " " grounds and grading, | 479.27 |
| " " repairs, | 993.76 |
| " " furniture, | 976.52 |
| " " wages, | 7,279.56 |
| " " fixture, | 597.59 |
| " " grocery, | 2,213.71 |
| " " postage, | 108.10 |
| " " clothing, | 2,207.37 |
| | <u>\$32,836.13</u> |
| Balance in the treasurer's hands, | 9.38 |
| | <u>\$32,845.51</u> |

All which is respectfully submitted by

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 26, 1853.

We certify that the above statement has been examined by the subscribers, and the several amounts paid compared with the vouchers, and that the same are correctly stated and balanced.

JAMES S. GREEN,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the superintendent submits his annual report.

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| Patients in the Asylum, January 1st, 1853, | 91 | 91 | 182 |
| Received since, to January 1st, 1854, | 56 | 63 | 119 |
| Under treatment during the year, | 147 | 154 | 301 |
| Discharged recovered during the year, | 27 | 26 | 53 |
| " improved " " " | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| " unimproved or stationary, | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Died, | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| | 49 | 47 | 96 |
| Remaining January 1st, 1854, | 98 | 107 | 205 |
| Whole number received from the opening of the Asylum, May 15th, 1848, to January 1st, 1854, | 320 | 314 | 634 |
| Of this number there have been discharged, recovered, | 108 | 106 | 214 |
| Discharged, improved, | 71 | 54 | 125 |
| " unimproved and stationary, | 7 | 12 | 19 |
| Died, | 36 | 35 | 71 |
| Total discharged, | 222 | 207 | 429 |
| Remaining, January 1st, 1854, | 98 | 107 | 205 |
| Total discharged and remaining, | 320 | 314 | 634 |

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients received and treated during the past year was three hundred and one, of whom fifty-three were discharged recovered, twenty-two improved, four unimproved or stationary, and seventeen died.

Of those discharged improved, probably several would have fully recovered, had they remained longer in the institution.

Death occurred in four instances from general exhaustion, in three from consumption, in three from epilepsy, four from apoplexy, one from congestion of the brain, one from congestion of the lungs, and one from chronic diarrhœa.

A remarkable exemption from all acute and epidemic disease was enjoyed, as will be evident from the causes of death stated.

The whole number of patients received and treated in the institution, from its opening, May 15th, 1848, to Dec. 31st, 1853, inclusive, is six hundred and thirty-four, of whom three hundred and twenty were men, and three hundred and fourteen were women. Of this number, three hundred and thirty-nine were discharged recovered or improved, showing a very gratifying degree of success in treatment, and which should establish in the minds of all candid enquirers, the great utility of the institution to the public at large, and to the insane in particular. But the nature and extent of its usefulness cannot be fully realized and appreciated without taking into view the fact, that in affording relief to this number of the insane, tranquility has taken the place of wasting anxiety, and joy and gladness that of gloom and sorrow, in the minds of a still larger number of relatives and friends, who have looked to its appliances as the best, if not the only available means of relief, under the visitation of this worst of human maladies. In this view of the case, who can regret the munificence of the state in thus providing for the most afflicted class of her citizens; or who will fail to desire, and even to urge, that an institution, productive in its infancy of such desirable results, should not, by

the continued and increasing interest of the government and people of the state, be rendered, in its extent and appointments, all that the most enlightened experience would suggest, to render it perfect for the object contemplated by its founders and friends. In this connection it appears proper that I should again call the attention of the managers, and through them, of the legislature, to the urgent necessity that exists for the completion of the building, by the additions required to make it conform, in extent, to the wants of the insane of the state, and to perfect its facilities for the separation and classification of its inmates.

Of the entire number of persons received and treated in the Asylum from its opening, only eighteen were residents of other states or countries; though probably treble this number of applicants have been refused admission for the want of proper room for their accommodation. The residence of those admitted from abroad were as follows: five from the state of New York, eight from Pennsylvania, two from Washington, D. C., one from Florida, and two from the island of St. Thomas, W. I.

It may be mentioned, also, that of the small number of this class of admissions, a portion had peculiar claims on the hospitality of the state and institution, from their being natives of the former, or having near friends residing therein, who urgently desired their admission.

The subject of the classification of the insane, in institutions devoted to their care and cure, is so important, that, for the purpose of enlightening public sentiment in regard to it, and establishing it as one of the strong grounds for carrying out the original design of additional wings to the present structure, I quote observations in regard to it, by Dr. Bell, the distinguished superintendent of the McLean asylum, at Somerville, near Boston, Massachusetts.

In one of the reports of that institution, he says, "It will readily be conceived that to place a wild and frantic maniac in an apartment with a refined and timid individual, whose sole deviation is one false or delusive idea, or to permit a demented epileptic, lost to all sense of decency and propriety, to sit at

table with one whose intellect is perhaps unchanged, but whose effective sentiments alone are disordered, would be alike inconsistent with the happiness or recovery of the party capable of suffering.

These are extreme and palpable cases, but others are no less important. There is a nice adaptation of intellects, of feelings, of social position, of cultivation of mind and manners to be arranged in consociation, forming a great and oftentimes difficult problem to be solved every day within an asylum, and with a correct and judicious determination of which, the welfare of each individual is more or less closely connected. Nor is it merely in such a classification that injury may be avoided. Experience shows that the very highest curative advantages are effected by the mutual action and attrition of disordered minds upon each other. Emulation, forbearance, self-respect, benevolence, diversion of disordered ideas into new and natural channels, are all capable of being secured by a proper association of different individuals.

To accomplish this classification, proper architectural arrangements are requisite. In fact appropriate edifices constitute an apparatus almost as indispensable for the treatment of insanity, as any mechanical contrivances in the practice of surgery.

The principle of these architectural provisions, is that of embracing the power to separate the number of inmates into as many divisions as are most useful, and constitute each division into a separate class or family; to secure from injury with as little wound to the self-respect as practicable; to allow a constant inspection without annoyance; and to furnish what is necessary to health and comfort in heat, ventilation, and cheerfulness of prospect."

During the past year, considerable progress has been made in the work of improving the grounds, and preparing them for the use of patients when taking exercise in the open air.

The farm and garden have been very productive, and contributed valuable aid in furnishing the needful supplies of milk, vegetables, etc., for the consumption of the household.

In these various departments of labor, many of the patients have cheerfully joined, with the two-fold advantage of increasing the facilities of the institution for doing good to others, while they directly and positively promoted their own comfort or recovery, or both. Here, as elsewhere, industry promotes both happiness and health. Indeed, it is often quite apparent in the treatment of persons affected with mental disorder, founded as it always is on disorder of the brain and nervous system, that exercise of the muscular system is the only condition on which health of body and mind is attainable. — Too often, however, this single chance of restoration or improvement is lost, through the limited means of institutions to give, or the unwillingness of patients to take, the exercise required for their relief.

In the course of another year, we hope to have improvements in the grounds about the building so far finished, that much greater freedom may be enjoyed, especially by female patients, than has hitherto been practicable.

Among the means for amusing patients, we anticipate great benefit from the free use of the museum and reading room, now in course of erection, and for which the liberal donation was made by Stewart F. Randolph, Esq., of New York. This structure is built of stone, in the octagon form; is thirty-two feet in diameter, surrounded by a portico eight feet in width and lighted from the top. The interior will be finished in one room with octagon sides and ceiling, fitted with cases for containing curious and interesting objects, furnished with tables for books, pamphlets, papers, games, etc., etc., and all of which articles, or the means for procuring them, will be gratefully accepted from benevolent individuals who may desire to contribute in this way, to the comfort and cure of those here residing.

By reference to the treasurer's report, it will be perceived that the receipts of the institution for the year, including the appropriation from the state treasury, have been equal to the expenditures, notwithstanding the great advance in the price of provisions and many other articles consumed.

The number of pauper and indigent patients in the asylum at this time, supported at the public charge, is one hundred and forty-three. Taking this as the average number of these classes for the coming year, it may be assumed that a sum at least equal to that which has been appropriated from the state treasury in aid of the several counties, amounting to \$5,600, will be required to defray the current expenses of the institution.

The fixtures recently procured for supplying the building with water, consisting of a steam engine and one of Cary's rotary pumps, have proved entirely satisfactory for that purpose. Owing, however, to the deficiency in size of the tanks in the building for containing water for one day's consumption, the machinery requires to be started twice or thrice, and is, therefore worked to considerable disadvantage in an economical point of view. With the additional tank room required, these fixtures would be among the most perfect of their kind of any now in use.

Having dwelt at considerable length in my last annual report, on the nature of insanity, its various forms, causes, means of prevention and general principles of treatment, I omit all reference to subjects of this kind in the present, and limit my remarks to such business topics as the experience of the past, and the anticipated wants of the present year suggest.

The attention of all persons interested in the welfare of the insane is especially called to the series of propositions to be found at the end of this report, relative to the construction and organization of hospitals for their care and cure, which have had the unanimous approval of the members of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," and by them recommended for publication in the annual reports of the various institutions, with a view to their being generally understood and adopted.

The general design and details of plan prepared by order of the legislature for the proposed extension of this building, are as nearly conformed to the principles set forth in the propositions on construction, as the circumstances of our building would permit, and it is believed these additions would render the insti-

tution in its architectural arrangements, one of the most perfect of its class.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To many of the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, we are under renewed obligations for their kindness in often conducting the religious services of the chapel on Sunday, during the year.

The following list of papers have been regularly and gratuitously received by the institution for the use of the patients, and for which our thanks are tendered to the proprietors or persons sending them.

Democratic Banner, Morristown, N. J.
Times, New Brunswick, N. J.
West Jerseyman, Camden, N. J.
West Jersey Pioneer, Bridgeton, N. J.
Gazette, Burlington, N. J.
Herald, Mount Holly, N. J.
Mirror, Mount Holly, N. J.
Whig, Somerville, N. J.
Reformer, Trenton, N. J.
Village Record, Hightstown, N. J.
Commercial Advertiser, New York, (half price.)
Home Journal, N. Y., from T. J. Stryker, Esq.
Republican Standard, Bridgeport, Conn., H. Elliott, Esq.

From Stuart F. Randolph, Esq., of New York, we have received a large collection of sea-shells to be used in furnishing the museum; also for the same object, interesting Mexican, Indian, and other specimens, from Benjamin F. and Charles C. Yard, of Trenton.

From Fish & Green twenty dollars for furnishing Museum; and from T. W. Dufrene, of Philadelphia, articles for museum and for embellishing grounds.

From Miss D. L. Dix we have continued to receive such wisely adapted aid and sympathy as our peculiar circumstances required, and which only her large experience, enlightened

judgment, and ever active benevolence could suggest and render effective.

CONCLUSION.

To the Board of Managers I am under increasing obligation for their considerate kindness to myself, and for their interest in and efforts in behalf of the institution.

From the resident officers associated with me in carrying out the benevolent designs of the State, and from others in subordinate stations, I have received that uniform co-operation which is so essential to the successful working of the system of means here employed.

Dr. Elliott, my assistant for upwards of five years, and who has discharged the duties of his station in a very intelligent and faithful manner, resigned his place at the close of the year, to engage in general practice; and Martin E. Winchell, M. D., was appointed his successor in office. I have confidence that the latter will prove both able and willing to discharge the duties of the station in accordance with the expectation which his previous character and professional standing have inspired.

Relying upon the enlightened counsel of the board of managers, the fostering care of the State government, and the blessing of an ever watchful Providence, for the continued and increasing prosperity of the institution, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Trenton, January 2, 1854.

Report on the construction of Hospitals for the Insane, made by Standing Committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at its meeting in Philadelphia, May 21st, 1851.

At the meeting held at Boston, June 18th, 1850, the standing committee on the construction of hospitals for the insane, was instructed to report to the next meeting a series of propositions relative to the structure and arrangements of American institutions for the insane that would embody the well ascertained views of the body in reference to many points in regard to which there was no difference of opinion. The twenty-six now reported are of that character, entire unanimity in reference to them was expressed, and they are important as embodying the views of those who have a practical knowledge of the subject. Many other points might have been introduced, but from a conviction that some diversity of sentiment still existed in reference to them. (*American Journal of Insanity*.)

1. Every hospital for the insane should be in the country, not within less than two miles of a large town, and easily accessible at all seasons.

2. No hospital for the insane, however limited its capacity, should have less than fifty acres of land, devoted to gardens and pleasure grounds for its patients. At least one hundred acres should be possessed by every state hospital, or other institution for two hundred patients, to which number these propositions apply, unless otherwise mentioned.

3. Means should be provided to raise ten thousand gallons of water, daily, to reservoirs that will supply the highest parts of the building.

4. No hospital for the insane should be built without the plan having been first submitted to some physician or physicians who have had charge of a similar establishment, or are practically acquainted with all the details of their arrangements, and received his or their full approbation.

5. The highest number that can with propriety be treated

in one building is two hundred and fifty, while two hundred is a preferable maximum.

6. All such buildings should be constructed of stone or brick, have slate or metallic roofs, and, as far as possible, be made secure from accidents by fire.

7. Every hospital, having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex,—making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.

8. Each ward should have in it a parlor, a corridor, single lodging rooms for patients, an associated dormitory, communicating with a chamber for two attendants, a clothes room, a bath room, a water closet, a dining room, a dumb waiter, and a speaking tube leading to the kitchen or other central part of the building.

9. No apartments should ever be provided for the confinement of patients, or as their lodging rooms, that are not entirely above ground.

10. No class of rooms should ever be constructed without some kind of window in each, communicating directly with the external atmosphere.

11. No chamber for the use of a single patient should ever be less than eight by ten feet, nor should the ceiling of any story occupied by patients be less than twelve feet in height.

12. The floors of patients' apartments should always be of wood.

13. The stairways should always be of iron, stone, or other indestructible material, ample in size and number, and easy of access, to afford convenient egress in case of accident from fire.

14. A large hospital should consist of a main central building with wings.

15. The main central building should contain the offices, receiving rooms for company, and apartments entirely private, for the superintending physician and family, in case that officer resides in the hospital building.

16. The wings should be so arranged, that if rooms are placed on both sides of a corridor, the corridors should be fur-

nished at both ends with moveable glazed sashes for the free admission of both light and air.

17. The lighting should be by gas, on account of its convenience, cleanliness, safety and economy.

18. The apartments for washing clothing, &c., should be detached from the hospital building.

19. The draining should be under ground, and all the inlets to the sewers should be properly secured to prevent offensive emanations.

20. All hospitals should be warmed by passing an abundance of pure fresh air from the external atmosphere, over pipes or plates containing steam under low pressure, or hot water, the temperature of which does not exceed 212 degrees F., and placed in the basement or cellar of the building to be heated.

21. A complete system of forced ventilation, in connection with the heating is indispensable to give purity to the air of a hospital for the insane, and no expense that is required to effect this object thoroughly, can be deemed either misplaced or injudicious.

22. The boilers for generating steam for warming the building should be in a detached structure, connected with which may be the engine for pumping water, driving the washing apparatus, and other machinery.

23. All water closets should as far as possible be made of indestructible materials, be simple in their arrangements; and have a strong downward ventilation connected with them.

24. The floors of bath rooms, water closets, and basement stores, should as far as possible be made of materials that will not absorb moisture.

25. The wards for the most excited class should be constructed with rooms on but one side of a corridor, not less than ten feet wide, the external windows of which should be large, and have pleasant views from them.

26. Wherever practicable the pleasure grounds of a hospital for the insane should be surrounded by a substantial wall so placed as not to be unpleasantly visible from the building.

Report "On the Organization of Hospitals for the Insane," made by the Standing Committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at its meeting in Baltimore, May 10th, 1853.

The "Propositions relative to the construction of hospitals," having met with so universal an approval from all connected with or interested in the subject, and a want seeming to the association still to remain unsatisfied, a committee was appointed at the meeting held in New York, last year, to draw up a series of propositions that should in like manner embody the well ascertained views of its members in reference to the "Organization of Hospitals for the Insane," in regard to which there was no difference of opinion. As is stated in our report of the meeting at Baltimore, postea, "each proposition was taken up in detail and minutely and fairly discussed before it was finally accepted." As now laid before our readers, the "propositions" may be received as the authorized exponents of the views of the above association "on the organization of hospitals for the insane." (*American Journal of Insanity.*)

1. The general controlling power should be vested in a board of trustees or managers, if of a State institution, selected in such a manner as will be likely most effectually to protect it from all influences connected with political measures or political changes; if of a private corporation, by those properly authorized to vote.

2. The board of trustees should not exceed twelve in number, and be composed of individuals possessing the public confidence, distinguished for liberality, intelligence, and active benevolence; above all political influence, and able and willing faithfully to attend to the duties of their station. Their tenure of office should be so arranged that where changes are deemed desirable, the terms of not more than one-third of the whole number should expire in one year.

3. The board of trustees should appoint the physician, and on his nomination, and not otherwise, the assistant physician,

steward and matron. They should, as a board, or by committee, visit and examine every part of the institution, at frequent stated intervals, not less than semi-monthly, and at such other times as they may deem expedient, and exercise so careful a supervision over the expenditures and general operations of the hospitals, as to give to the community a proper degree of confidence in the correctness of its management.

4. The physician should be the superintendent and chief executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well educated physician, he should possess the mental, physical and social qualities to fit him for the post. He should serve during good behaviour, reside on, or very near the premises, and his compensation should be so liberal as to enable him to devote his whole time and energies to the welfare of the hospital. He should nominate to the board suitable persons to act as assistant physician, steward and matron; he should have the entire control of the medical, moral and dietetic treatment of the patients, the unreserved power of appointment and discharge of all persons engaged in their care, and should exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

5. The assistant physician, or assistant physicians, where more than one are required, should be graduates of medicine, of such character and qualifications as to be able to represent and to perform the ordinary duties of the physician during his absence.

6. The steward, under the direction of the superintending physician and by his order, should make all purchases for the institution, keep the accounts, make engagements with, pay and discharge those employed about the establishment; have a supervision of the farm, garden and grounds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

7. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, should have a general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the house, and under the same direction, do what she can to promote the comfort and restoration of the patients.

8. In institutions containing more than 200 patients, a sec-

ond assistant physician and apothecary should be employed, to the latter of whom, other duties, in the male wards, may be conveniently assigned.

9. If a chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, he should be selected by the superintendent, and like all others engaged in the care of the patients, should be entirely under his direction.

10. In every hospital for the insane, there should be one supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

11. In no institution should the number of persons in immediate attendance on the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

12. The fullest authority should be given to the superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an institution, and to secure this an efficient night-watch should always be provided.

13. The situation and circumstances of different institutions may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions, but in every hospital, at least all those that have been referred to are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages that may be hoped for from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the insane.

14. All persons employed in the care of the insane should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition, be educated, and in all respects trust worthy, and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description.

and assistant physician and apothecary should be employed, to the latter of whom other duties, in the male ward, may be assigned. The chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, and should be selected by the superintendent, and like all others engaged in the care of the patients, should be entirely under his direction.

10. In every hospital for the insane, there should be one supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

11. In no institution should the number of persons in inmate attendance on the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

12. The fullest authority should be given to the superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an institution, and to secure this an efficient watch should always be provided.

13. The situation and circumstances of different institutions may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions, but in every hospital, at least all those that have been referred to are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages that may be hoped for from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the insane.

14. All persons employed in the care of the insane should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition, be educated, and in all respects trust worthy, and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.*

PRIVATE PATIENTS,

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the asylum, when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters 19, 20, 21, and 22, of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal, when discharged.

The price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is \$2; for those supported by friends, \$3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

*Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the superintendent.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," and "bond for support," &c., are as follows:

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, of the township of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the state lunatic asylum, at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of —, a resident of the township of —, in the county of —, who is aged — years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession, or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of —, in the state of —, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated —, 185 .

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A. B., physician, of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the township of —, in the county of —, and that he is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the state lunatic asylum.

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 185 .

[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, are held and firmly

bound unto — —, treasurer of the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 185 .

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, at Trenton: Now therefore the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligors shall pay to the said treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove — from the asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if — should be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligors shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should be sooner cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages, — may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death: such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September, and December in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of,

FORM OF ORDER, &c. FOR JUDGES.

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 in behalf of C. D., a resident of the 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 he has not sufficient estate or means 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 fifty—

A. B.

— 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 said county of —, and that I am of opinion he is insane.

A. B., Physician.

Sworn and subscribed before me this — day of — A. D. 185 .

A. B., JUDGE, &c.

Endorse on certificate—"Approved"—A. B., and C. D., chosen freeholders of the township of —, and county of —.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
— county. }

I, A. B., clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of —, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of said county,

in the case of —, and also of the certificate of Dr. —, thereto appended, as filed in my office, that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A. B. and C. D., whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval are members of the board of chosen freeholders of said township in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at —, this — day of —, A. D. 185 .

[L.S.]

A. B., Clerk.

INDIGENT PERSONS,

Or those possessing but little property, and not paupers, are admitted to the asylum, and supported at the expense of the counties from which they are sent for three years, if not sooner cured, agreeably to section twenty-one of "Act to organize the asylum," and section five of supplementary act, which are as follows :

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county where he resides; and said judges shall call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at their discretion, shall decide the case as to his insanity and indigence; and if the said judges unite in a certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him to be insane, and his estate insufficient to support him and his family (or if he has no family himself) under the visitation of insanity, on their certificate, authenticated by the county clerk under the seal of the court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years: the said judges in such case shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of

witnesses or jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, with a report of their proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians, shall be sufficient, if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty-first section of the said act, to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall be sufficient, if made to one such judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to discharge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

Persons in indigent circumstances, who have been supported in the asylum by their friends for six months, may be continued therein at the public expense for one year, agreeably to the provisions of section twenty-second, as follows:

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when an insane person, in indigent circumstances, shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefitted by remaining in the institution, the chosen freeholders of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there a year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum; and they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the superintendent.

PAUPER PATIENTS,

Are admitted on the order of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, as directed in section twenty of act, and sections second, third, fifth, and sixth, of supplement, which are as follows:

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any pauper may be insane, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor in the township wherein he resides to make application in his behalf, to any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county; and said judge shall call two respectable physicians, and fully investigate the facts of the case: and if satisfied, after such examination, that the disease is of such a nature as may be cured, he shall issue an order to such overseer, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the lunatic asylum, where he shall be kept and supported at the expense of the county in which is his residence, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the judge, in such case, shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, and a report of the proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, who shall report the facts to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge to whom application shall be made on behalf of any insane pauper shall be satisfied, upon the examination of the case made in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, that such insane pauper cannot be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the poorhouse of the township or county upon which he is chargeable, with comfort, and without danger or prejudice to himself or others, the said judge shall order the said pauper to be removed to the lunatic asylum, to be kept and supported

in the manner and for the time in the said twentieth section mentioned.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the board of chosen freeholders of the county upon which any insane person may be chargeable shall, at any regular or special meeting, request that such patient be continued at the lunatic asylum for a period of time beyond the three years mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, the said patient shall be kept and supported at the asylum for such period of time, at the expense of the said county, to be raised and paid in the manner prescribed by the said act; *provided*, that the said board of chosen freeholders may at any time revoke the said request; and further, that such patient may be discharged or sent back to the overseers of the poor, or the poorhouse of the township or county whence he came, in the manner and for the reasons mentioned in the thirty-sixth section of the said act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenth-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians, shall be sufficient if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty-first section of the said act, to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall be sufficient, if made to one such judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to discharge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in all such cases as are provided for in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, a certificate from the clerk of the county, under his official seal, that such order has been issued, as is mentioned in said section, shall be sent with the pauper, and filed by the superintendent of the asylum.

The attention of all township and county officers is requested to the provision of section twenty-six of act, as follows:

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That all town and county offi-

cers, sending a patient to the asylum, shall, before sending him see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.

CRIMINAL PATIENTS,

Or those acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity, and those under indictment, &c., may be sent to the asylum, agreeably to the provisions of sections twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth of act, and section seventh of supplement, which are as follows:

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted*, That when a person shall have escaped indictment, or have been acquitted of a criminal charge upon trial, on the ground of insanity, upon the plea pleaded of insanity or otherwise, the court, being certified by the jury, or otherwise, of the fact, shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and if it does, shall order him in safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum; the county from which he is sent shall defray all his expenses while there, and of sending him back, if returned; but the county may recover the amount so paid from his own estate, if he has any, or from any relative, township, city, or county that would have been bound to provide for and maintain him elsewhere.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if any person in confinement under indictment (or under sentence of imprisonment), or for want of bail for good behavior, or for keeping the peace or appearing as a witness, or in consequence of any summary conviction, or by order of any justice, or under any other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge of the Circuit Court of the county where he is confined shall institute a careful investigation, call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, invite the prosecutor of the pleas to aid in the examination, and, if he shall deem it necessary, shall call a jury, and for that purpose is fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; and if it be satis-

factorily proved that he is insane, said judge may discharge him from imprisonment, and order his safe custody and removal to the asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind; and then, if the said judge shall have so directed, the superintendent shall inform the said judge and the county clerk and the prosecutor of the pleas thereof, whereupon he shall be remanded to prison, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or otherwise discharged; the provisions of the last preceding section, requiring the county to defray the expenses of a patient sent to the asylum, shall be equally applicable to similar expenses arising under this section and the one next following.

SEC. 29. *And be it enacted*, That persons charged with misdemeanors, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, may be kept in custody, and sent to the asylum, in the same way as persons charged with crimes.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the words "under sentence of imprisonment," in the twenty-eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 23d, relating to the admission of insane prisoners from the state prison, is repealed.

SUPPLEMENT OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO, RELATIVE TO THE APPROVAL OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF TOWNSHIPS, IN THE CASE OF PAUPER AND INDIGENT INSANE.

SEC. 1. *BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That when an investigation of a case of lunacy shall be made by one judge and one physician, pursuant to the fifth section of the supplement to the act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum," approved March the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, they shall present their certificate and proceedings to the two chosen freeholders of the township in which the lunatic is found, who shall examine the same; and if satisfied that the said lunatic has a legal settlement in their

county, as defined by the act entitled "An Act for the settlement and relief of the poor," approved April the tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and is entitled to the relief afforded by the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, shall endorse the word "approved," upon said certificate and proceedings, and shall sign their official names thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That said certificate and proceedings, endorsed as aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the county, and authenticated by him, as provided by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the chosen freeholders of said county to provide for the expenses of the support of said lunatic, and to pay the amount thereof, as soon as practicable, to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if said chosen freeholders shall not approve of sending such lunatics to the asylum at the expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate and proceedings the words "not approved," and shall sign their official names thereto, and the same shall then be filed with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders; and said lunatic shall not be admitted to the asylum at the expense of the county.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if there be by law but one chosen freeholder in any township, or if one of two chosen freeholders be dead or incapable of acting by reason of sickness or otherwise, the same duties herein before required to be performed by two chosen freeholders, may be, and are hereby required to be performed by one chosen freeholder, and his acts in the premises shall have the same validity as the acts of two.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 20th, 1852.

COUNTIES LIABLE FOR SUPPORT OF POOR AND INDIGENT.

So much of the act organizing the asylum as authorizes the counties or the treasurer of the asylum to recover from townships or cities the expenses of maintaining patients sent to the asylum, by virtue of the order of any judge or court, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.

INDEX.

| | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| Managers' Report, - - - - - | 5 |
| Treasurer's Report, - - - - - | 9 |
| Superintendent's Report, - - - - - | 12 |
| Propositions relative to the construction of asylums for the insane, - | 20 |
| Propositions relative to the organization of asylums for the insane, - | 23 |
| APPENDIX. | |
| Admission of patients, - - - - - | 27 |
| Private patients, admission, forms and terms of, - - - - - | 28 |
| Form of order, &c., for judges in case of "indigent" and "pauper" insane, - - - - - | 30 |
| Indigent insane, law for sending to the asylum, - - - - - | 31 |
| Pauper insane, law for sending to the asylum, - - - - - | 33 |
| Criminal insane, law for sending to the asylum, - - - - - | 35 |
| Supplement to law relating to the approval of chosen freeholders of townships, - - - - - | 36 |
| Counties liable for the support of poor, - - - - - | 38 |