
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Resident Officers

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON,

For the Year ending October 31st,

1895.

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(21)

New Jersey State Library

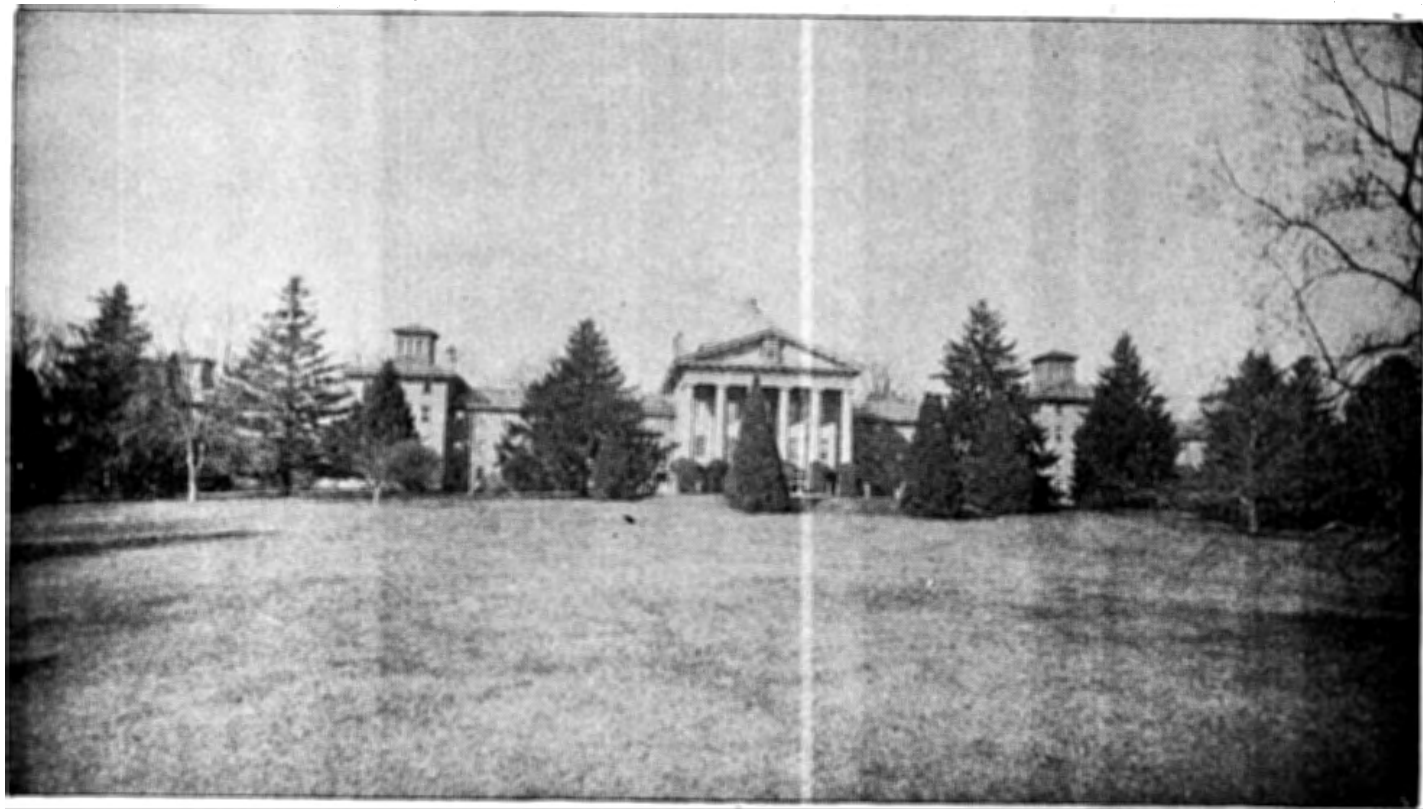
RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D.,	Medical Director.
JOHN KIRBY, M.D.,	Assistant Physician.
JOHN C FELTY, M.D.,	Second Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D.,	Third Assistant Physician
— — — — —	Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

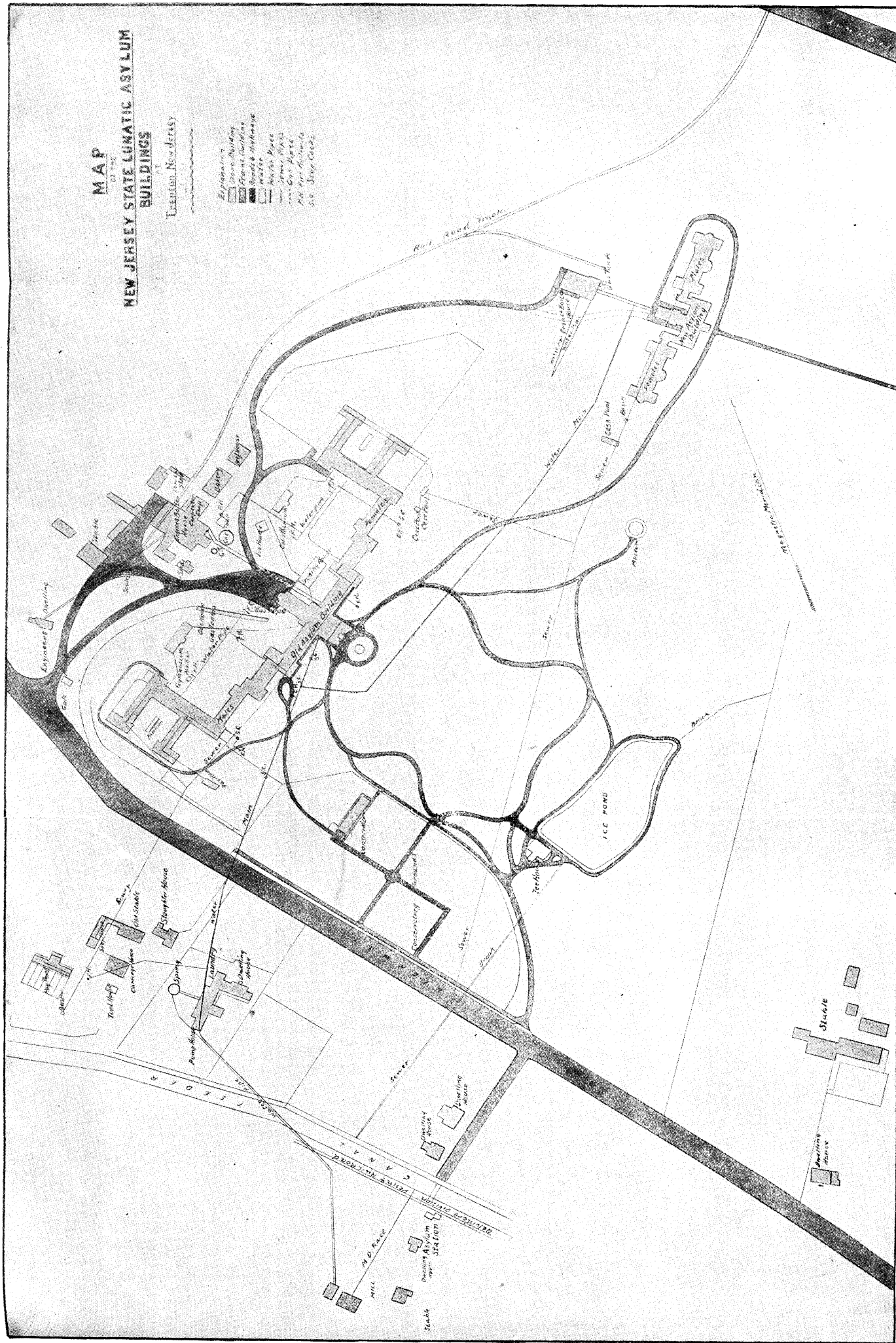
WILLIAM H. EARLEY,	Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON,	Treasurer.



MAIN BUILDING.

MAP
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM
BUILDINGS
Lanston, New Jersey

- Explanation
- Stone Building
 - Frame Building
 - Road & Highway
 - Water
 - Water Pipe
 - Gas Pipe
 - Electric Light
 - Fire Alarm
 - Street Car



GENERAL PLAN—GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospitals:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, ending October 31st, 1895, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1894.....	\$23,030 79	
Warden's orders outstanding November 1st, 1894.....	735 11	
		\$23,765 90

From State Treasurer—

For maintenance of county patients	\$49,533 99	
For maintenance of insane convicts.....	8,330 05	
		57,864 04

From the following named counties—

Atlantic.....	\$5,641 95	
Burlington	10,037 77	
Camden.....	18 86	
Cape May.....	1,759 60	
Cumberland	14,403 26	
Gloucester.....	7,494 12	
Mercer.....	39,736 16	
Middlesex	27,269 71	
Monmouth.....	20,987 71	
Ocean.....	5,405 49	
Salem.....	5,580 87	
Somerset	11,527 82	
		149,863 32

From other sources—

Private patients.....	\$27,848 93	
Sale of fat and tallow	1,323 48	
Sale of hogs.....	1,333 46	
Sale of cows and calves.....	51 00	
Sale of incidentals	273 77	
Interest from Mercer county.....	397 09	
		31,227 73

\$262,720 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warden's orders paid.....	\$197,667 66	
	<u>\$65,053 33</u>	
Warden's orders outstanding.....	5,119 47	
	<u>\$59,933 86</u>	
Balance on hand October 31st, 1895.....		
Unpaid—		
Mercer county, quarter ending August 15th, 1895.....	\$8,478 38	
Mercer county, quarter ending November 15th, 1895.....	8,582 69	
New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains (loan).....	10,000 00	27,061 07
		<u>\$86,994 93</u>

HARVEY H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, October 31st, 1895.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and find them correctly stated and balanced according to the foregoing statement.

GEORE RICHARDS,
G. D. W. VROOM,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospitals:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report, showing appraised valuation of real and personal property; an abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year; products of farm, garden and dairy, improvements made and work performed in this department; also recommendations as to improvements which, in my judgment, will be necessary in the near future.

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$685,000 00.
Personal property	133,964 99
	<u>\$818,964 99.</u>
Valuation of personal property over last year.....	8,595 03.

FINANCIAL.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1894.....	23,030 79
Receipts.....	238 955 09.
	<u>\$261,985 88</u>
Disbursements	202,052 02.
	<u>\$59,933 86.</u>
Cash Balance in hands of Treasurer	36,903 07.
Cash balance over last year	
Bills have been paid promptly during the year, one county only (Mercer county) being in arrears at present.	

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Total resources, including balance on hand, amount due from State Hospital at Morris Plains, Mercer county and State Treasurer...	\$93,853 55.
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LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, monthly pay-roll and maintenance paid beyond...	16,418 86.
Resources above liabilities	<u>\$77,434 69.</u>

IMPROVEMENTS.

Mill.

The machinery was thoroughly overhauled and put in good working order. This improvement, much needed, is of great benefit both as to quality and quantity of work done and of labor saved.

Laundry.

Engine, pumps and boilers were repaired, and are now in first-class condition.

Main Boiler-House.

The engine was overhauled and repaired, a new exhaust pipe put in, also a new Worthington feed pump, securing a supply against danger by accident or break down. Two new blast blowers were placed in here, one for forcing air to ironing-room, and the other for ventilation of main building.

Sheds, Kitchens and Refrigerators.

A new extension has been added to east and west kitchen, each containing a large refrigerator, giving increased facilities for cooking and other work connected therewith. The kitchen attached to the new building, referred to in my last report, has been completed, and a new refrigerator built, both proving highly satisfactory.

Summer Pavilion.

A pavilion, 16x45 ft., has been erected in the park yard, to be used as a protection for a number of the women patients in very warm or stormy weather, which has proved to be of great convenience for this purpose.

Greenhouse.

Two new greenhouses have been erected, adjoining the old, with a floor space of nine thousand, one hundred and fifty (9,150) feet, thus adding increased accommodations for the production of flowers and plants in more abundance and greater variety.

Spring.

An enclosure with latticed sides and wooden roof, covered with tin, has been placed over the spring, thereby protecting the water from falling leaves and dust.

House Improvement.

Four halls, two on each side, have had metallic ceilings put on. The intention is, as outlined in my last report, to continue this work until all the ceilings are of this class.

Fire Protection.

The fire hose throughout the building was carefully examined, and wherever found defective was replaced by new. Five hundred (500) feet of new hose was purchased for this purpose. This, together with forty-four (44) Babcock fire-extinguishers and a fire company organized from the employees, drilled weekly, gives ample protection against fire.

Steam, Water and Gas Pipes.

The whole system was thoroughly overhauled and repairs made wherever necessary. Owing partly to increased demands made on the heating system by the extreme cold weather of last winter, a weakening of the pipes was caused in many places. These have all been renewed and new pipes laid. The gas and water pipes have also been treated in like manner. The service now, it is hoped, will fulfill all requirements.

Painting.

All the wards on the men's side of the new building, the new pavilion, roof and lattice work over the spring, the greenhouses and the new metallic ceilings have all been painted, pure Atlantic lead and oil being used for this purpose, and, in most cases, three coats given. In addition, forty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty (48,140) square feet of tin roof have been painted with the best metallic paint.

General Repairs.

The main building, dwelling-houses and workshops, inside and out, have received such repairs as was found necessary. All the outside-woodwork of the main building is now being painted.

Farm, Garden and Dairy.

Our farm products were unusually good. The garden and dairy suffered from long-continued drought during the latter part of the season, but an average fair crop from the garden was obtained.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Water Supply.

As it was necessary to enlarge our water supply, the service of a competent engineer was obtained, and after a general survey of the grounds, it was decided to bore one or more artesian wells. A contract therefore was made with an experienced well-driver to bore an eight-inch well. After reaching a depth of two hundred and sixty (260) feet a flow of sixty (60) gallons per minute was obtained. The water being of an excellent quality, soft and free from traces of lime or iron, gave encouragement for the boring of another, which is now under way.

In addition to these, I would respectfully recommend the boring of one or two more of these wells. I would also recommend the erecting of a standpipe of sufficient capacity to hold not less than one-million (1,000,000) gallons of water.

Walks and Drives.

I would respectfully recommend that the walks and drives through the grounds be repaired.

Telephone.

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of a good system of telephone communication between the offices, wards and outside buildings.

Extension to Administration Building.

The erection of an extension from seventy-five (75) to one hundred (100) feet in length, three (3) stories in height, of stone to correspond with the present building, for the purpose of giving increased room, as follows:

The first floor to be used for the purpose of store-rooms, those now in use being located in different parts of the building, causing much inconvenience thereby.

The second floor to be used for offices, the Medical Director's and Warden's offices being small, unpleasantly located (directly over kitchen), and, in summer, very uncomfortable on account of extreme heat.

The entire third floor would be occupied as a chapel, that at present used being made into an amusement room, while the present small and uncomfortable amusement room would be fitted up as a library and reading-room. The additional room obtained by the erection of this extension, beside that outlined above, would give, on the first floor, extra sleeping accommodation for employes, which is much needed, and, on the second floor, very convenient reception-rooms.

Laundry.

The facilities for laundry work being inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, I would recommend the replacing of the old and worn out machines and appliances by new, at a probable cost of about forty-two hundred (\$4,200) dollars.

REQUIREMENTS.

The estimated needs of the institution for the ensuing year are as follows:

For salaries of resident officers.....	\$10,500.
For support of insane convicts.....	7,000.
For allowance, \$1 per week for each county patient.....	48,000.

To the Medical Director and the Assistant Physicians, I wish to express my thanks for continued courtesy and co-operation.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. EARLEY,

Warden.

New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1st., 1895.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospitals:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the year ending October 31st, 1895, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$23,080 79
Amount received from State Treasurer for county patients,	\$49,533 99	
Amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients,	8,330 05	
Amount received from Atlantic coun'y.....	5,641 95	
Amount received from Burlington county.....	10,037 77	
Amount received from Camden coun'y.....	18 86	
Amount received from Cape May county.....	1,759 60	
Amount received from Cumberland county.....	14,403 26	
Amount received from Gloucester county.....	7,494 12	
Amount received from Mercer county	39,736 16	
Amount received from Middlesex county.....	27,269 71	
Amount received from Monmouth county.....	20,987 71	
Amount received from Ocean county.....	5,405 40	
Amount received from Salem county.....	5,580 87	
Amount received from Somerset county	11,527 82	
Amount received from private patients.....	27,848 93	
Amount received from sundries.....	3,378 80	
		238,955 02
		\$261,985 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements	\$482 24
Books and stationery	543 08
Bedding, linen &c.....	2,724 89
Clothing	9,541 78
Crockery and cutlery	630 35
Farm and garden	6,070 68
For new water-supply.....	905 00
Flour	133 50
Feed	2,154 32
Fencing.....	67 00
Fruit.....	4,185 96
Freight.....	250 13

Furniture.....	\$1,876 50
Fuel	13,532 55
Funeral expenses.....	308 00
Fire apparatus.....	183 15
Gas and steam pipes, &c.....	995 98
Grounds and grading.....	427 97
Hay and straw.....	477 21
Harness, wagons, &c.....	326 73
Household goods.....	3,220 86
Improvement of buildings.....	8,901 20
Insurance.....	160 00
Incidentals.....	1,054 42
Laundry.....	4,680 73
Light.....	3,231 31
Medical supplies.....	3,952 75
Manufacturing ice and cold storage.....	541 79
Newspapers.....	251 23
Provisions and groceries.....	66,746 77
Postage.....	229 78
Petty current expenses.....	200 00
Refunding	963 57
Repairs.....	8,361 23
Smith and wheelwright.....	522 73
Stock.....	2,676 16
Traveling expenses.....	170 40
Tinware and fixtures	336 90
Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine shop.....	1,208 67
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	281 54
Vegetables	351 85
Wages.....	44,545 03
Wheat.....	3,646 08
	<u>\$202,052 02</u>
Balance in hands of Treasurer November 1st, 1895...	\$59,933 86

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, November 1st, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$59,933 86
Due from Mercer county.....	\$17,061 07
Due from State Treasurer for county patients.....	3,915 62
Due from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	464 74
Due from State Hospital, Morris Plains.....	10,000 00
Due from private patients as per bills rendered.....	1,351 00
Due from petty expense account.....	88 16
Due from clothing issued.....	1,039 10
	<u>\$33,919 69</u>
	\$93,853 55

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable.....	\$2,411 73
Pay-roll for month of October, 1895.....	4,200 00
County patients paid beyond October 31st, 1895.....	7,872 68
Private patients paid beyond October 31st, 1895.....	1,934 45
	<u>\$16,418 86</u>
Balance above liabilities.....	\$77,434 69

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

3,100	Bushels potatoes	@	\$0 35	\$1,085 00
1,600	Bushels corn		56	896 00
750	Bushels oats ..		40	300 00
750	Bushels wheat ..		70	525 00
200	Bushels turnips.....		30	60 00
15	Bushels rye.....		56	8 40
8,000	Bundles cornstalks.....		3	240 00
3	Acres fodder-corn.....		40 00	120 00
80	Tons hay.....		12 00	960 00
20	Tons wheat straw		9 00	180 00
15	Tons oat straw		10 00	150 00
1	Ton rye straw.....			12 00
99,390	Quarts milk		5	4,969 50
26	Weeks' pasture for 50 head of stock			650 00
				\$10,155 90

STOCK.

7	Cows slaughtered, 3,420 lbs.....	@	\$0 07	\$239 40
	Calves sold.....			51 00
	Hogs sold.....			1,333 46
				\$1,623 86

GARDEN.

1,729	Bunches radishes	@	\$0 02	\$34 58
1,062	Bunches parsley ..		2	21 24
1,092	Bunches onions		2½	27 30
879	Bunches asparagus		10	87 90
738	Bunches rhubarb.....		5	36 90
75	Bunches sweet marjorum.....		5	3 75
60	Bunches sage.....		5	3 00
75	Bunches summer savory.....		5	3 75
306	Bunches leeks		5	15 30
13	Bushels carrots.....		50	6 50
65	Bushels onions		65	42 25
337	Bushels parsnips		75	252 75
329	Bushels turnips.....		35	115 15
219	Bushels beets.....		65	142 35
10	Bushels carrots.....		50	5 00

21 Bushels oyster-plants	@	\$0 90	\$18 90
30 Bushels cucumbers.....		75	22 50
10 Bushels spinach		50	5 00
150 Bushels peas.....		75	112 50
266 Bushels beans.....		75	199 50
677 Bushels tomatoes		50	338 50
7 Bushels peppers.....		65	4 55
3 Bushels okra.....		2 00	6 00
57 Bushels mushmelons.....		75	42 75
6,148 Heads early cabbage.....		4	245 92
4,519 Heads lettuce.....		2	90 38
229 Heads cauliflower.....		10	22 90
16,237 Ears sweet corn, per hundred.....		75	121 78
51 Egg-plants.....		4	2 04
300 Pounds horse radish.....		6	18 00
17 Bushels currants.....		2 00	34 00
2½ Bushels gooseberries.		2 00	5 00
23 Bushels grapes		2 00	46 00
700 Bundles cornstalks.....		3	21 00
10,000 Heads celery.....		4	400 00
2,000 Late cabbage (heads).....		3	60 00
2 Bushels pumpkins.....		40	80
			<hr/> \$2,615 74
			\$14,395 50

WORK DONE IN MILL.

Amount of flour and feed for the year from November 1st, 1894, to November 1st,

1895—	
Flour.....	240,835 pounds.
Cornmeal for feed.	50,900 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	42,300 pounds.
Bran.	36,856 pounds.
Hog feed, cornmeal.....	8,500 pounds.
Hog feed, bran	1,785 pounds.
White feed.....	10,710 pounds.

FRUITS, CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	110 pounds.
Currant jelly	215 pounds.
Grape jelly.....	22 pounds.
Peach jelly.....	137 pounds.
Blackberry jam.....	465 pounds.
Currant jam.....	204 pounds.
Gooseberry jam.....	165 pounds.
Peach jam.....	948 pounds.
Peach butter.....	222 gallons.
Peach marmalade.....	100 pounds.
Blackberries	177 quarts.

Peaches.....	1,911 gallons.
Pears	878 quarts.
Quinces.....	20 quarts.
Pineapple.....	22 quarts.
Strawberries	383 quarts.
Tomatoes	985 gallons.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Single mattresses made, new.....	55
Single mattresses made over	340
Three-quarter mattresses made, new.....	6
Three-quarter mattresses made over.	5
Double mattresses made, new.	4
Double mattresses made over.....	5
Single mattress ticks made, new.....	385
Single mattress ticks made over	65
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new	8
Three-quarter mattress ticks made over	5
Double mattress ticks made, new	7
Double mattress ticks made over	2
Hair pillows made, new.....	165
Hair pillows made over	381
Feather pillows made, new.	87
Feather pillows made over.....	171
Pillow ticks made, new.....	573
Pillow ticks made over.	155
Sofa pillows made, new	6
Sofa pillows made over	7
Chair cushions made, new.....	33
Chair cushions recovered	21
Pieces of furniture upholstered	26
Large hall carpets made, new	5
Large hall carpets made over.	6
Large hall carpets repaired.	4
Alcove carpets made over.	3
Room carpets made, new	76
Room carpets made over.	42
Room carpets repaired	126
Carpets taken up.	279
Carpets laid.....	310
Rooms laid with new matting.	4
Rooms laid with old matting.	11
Art squares	5
Rugs made.....	87
Yards of carpet hemmed.....	365
Awnings repaired.....	7
Awnings hung.....	16

Window shades made, new.....	78
Window shades repaired.....	67
Feather bolsters made, new.....	6
Feather bolsters made over	3
Lace curtains hung	85
Yards of oil-cloth and linoleum laid, new.....	170
Yards of oil-cloth and linoleum laid, old	115
Stools covered.....	58
Total number of pieces.....	4,440

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM, TAILOR SHOP AND
DRESSMAKER.

Petticoats.....	321
Pillow-slips.....	1,280
Comfortables	51
Ladies' aprons	633
Chemises.....	335
Bed-pads	184
Sheets	929
Gents' undervests.....	198
Ladies' undervests.....	368
Pairs stockings.....	39
Gents' shirts.....	822
Ladies' drawers.....	61
Window curtains.....	67
Burial drawers.....	72
Camisoles.....	31
Towels	1,770
Pairs wristlets.....	3
Holders.....	132
Dresses	648
Pairs bakers' gloves.....	32
Clothes' bags	27
Pairs suspenders.....	46
Gents' vests.....	2
Pairs pants.....	6
Basques	18
Calico sacques.....	21
Hemmed counterpanes.....	82
Burial robes.....	38
Burial chemises.....	35
Burial skirts.....	22
Curtain bands.....	140
Hemmed napkins.....	96
Dress skirts.....	6
Table cloths.....	22
Gents' drawers.....	581

Men's aprons.....	175
Bed ties.....	24
Bolster cases.....	12
Hemmed blankets.....	60
Dress waists.....	18
Oil-cloth collars.....	6
Bed ticks.....	18
Trimmed hats.....	54
Linen muffs.....	18
Attendants' caps.....	155
Jelly bags.....	7
Bibbs.....	157
Barbers' aprons.....	18
Coats	6
Bunk ticks.....	18
Dark cambric curtains	38
Burial ties.....	40
Total number of pieces.....	9,042

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REPORT OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

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MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospitals:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the requirement of an act of the Legislature, the following report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the year ending October 31st, 1895, is respectfully submitted:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in Hospital, October 31st, 1894.....	458	472	930
Received since, to November 1st, 1895.....	158	93	251
Under treatment during the year.....	616	565	1,181
Discharged recovered during the year.....	32	36	68
Discharged improved during the year.....	17	16	33
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	4	3	7
Escaped.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	39	31	70
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year.....	94	86	180
Remaining October 31st, 1895.....	522	479	1,001
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1895.....	4,297	4,274	8,571
Discharged recovered.....	1,427	1,517	2,944
Discharged improved.....	840	989	1,829
Discharged unimproved.....	155	161	316
Discharged on writs, &c.....	2	1	3
Escaped.....	20	5	25
Not insane.....	18	9	27
Died.....	1,095	906	2,001
Removed to other institutions.....	218	207	425
Total discharged, died, &c.....	3,775	3,795	7,570
Remaining October 31st, 1895.....	522	479	1,001

TABLE SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic.....	5	3	8
Burlington.....	19	7	26
Camden.....	4	3	7
Cape May.....	4	.....	4
Cumberland.....	20	8	28
Essex.....	.....	1	1
Gloucester.....	8	5	13
Hudson.....	1	.....	1
Hunterdon.....	.....	2	2
Mercer.....	29	21	50
Middlesex.....	26	13	39
Monmouth.....	15	19	34
Ocean.....	4	4	8
Salem.....	10	4	14
Somerset.....	9	1	10
Union.....	3	.....	3
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1
New York.....	1	1	2
Total.....	158	93	251

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL

From each county in the State October 31st, 1895, and the quota to which each county in this Hospital District is entitled.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER IN HOSPITAL.			Quota.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Atlantic.....	19	19	38	32
Bergen.....	1	.....	1	.....
Burlington.....	43	39	82	83
Camden.....	7	6	13	108
Cape May.....	8	3	11	16
Cumberland.....	48	42	90	60
Essex.....	1	3	4	.....
Gloucester.....	25	23	48	39
Hudson.....	4	1	5	.....
Hunterdon.....	.....	5	5	.....
Mercer.....	109	105	214	96
Middlesex.....	93	82	175	80
Monmouth.....	59	79	138	88
Ocean.....	18	17	35	22
Salem.....	25	17	42	37
Somerset.....	43	30	73	39
Union.....	2	1	3	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1	.....
New York.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	1	.....
State patients.....	17	4	21	.....
Total.....	522	479	1,001	700

GENERAL RE

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was 930—458 men and 472 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1894, to October 31st, 1895, inclusive, was 251—158 men and 93 women. Whole number of cases under care during the year was 1,181—616 men and 565 women. This is an increase of 54 over the number under care during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1894. Of this number, 180 (94 men and 86 women) have been discharged, as follows: Considered as recovered, 68; as improved, 33; as unimproved or stationary, 7; 1 escaped, 1 was discharged as not insane and 70 have died. At the close of the year there remained under care 1,001 (522 men and 479 women), an increase of 71 over the whole number under care at the close of the fiscal year immediately preceding.

Of the number under care at the present time, 891 are classed as indigent and are supported by the counties from whence sent; 89 are private and supported wholly by friends, and 21 (17 men and 4 women) are supported directly by the State. Of those supported by the State, 3 are from Burlington, 2 from Camden, 2 from Gloucester, 5 from Mercer, 5 from Middlesex, 2 from Monmouth and 2 from Salem county.

The largest number under care at any one time during the year was 1,003, and the smallest number 929. The daily average was 963.

The general health of the household during the year has been unusually good, but very little acute sickness of a serious character has occurred, and most of the deaths have resulted from chronic and lingering diseases.

Death occurred in seventy cases—39 men and 31 women. The death-rate in proportion to the whole number under care was a little less than 6 per centum.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption	7	6	13
General paralysis.....	8	.....	8
Apoplexy	4	2	6
Paralysis:	3	2	5
Progressive locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1	1	2
Cancer of the face	1	.....	1
Cancer of the stomach.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Old age.....	4	1	5
Chronic diarrhoea.....	.....	2	2
General (chronic) exhaustion.....	.....	4	4
Bright's disease of the kidneys.....	.....	1	1
Angina pectoris.....	1	.....	1
Typhomania.....	4	3	7
Epilepsy	1	4	5
Uraemic convulsions.....	.....	2	2
Suicide	1	.....	1
Blood-poisoning.....	.....	1	1
"La Grippe"	1	.....	1
Total	39	31	70

AGES OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR AND THE LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.	LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under twenty.....	.....	1	1	Less than one week.....	2	4	6
Twenty to twenty-five.....	2	2	4	One to two weeks.....	1	1	2
Twenty-five to thirty.....	1	4	5	Two weeks to one month ..	2	3	5
Thirty to thirty-five.....	3	3	6	One to three months.....	7	3	10
Thirty-five to forty	2	2	4	Three to six months.....	4	3	7
Forty to forty-five.....	3	.....	3	Six to nine months.....	2	.....	2
Forty-five to fifty.....	5	4	9	Nine months to one year.....	1	1	2
Fifty to fifty-five	2	3	5	One to two years.....	9	4	13
Fifty-five to sixty.....	3	2	5	Two to three years.....	3	1	4
Sixty to sixty-five	2	.....	2	Three to four years.....	2	.....	2
Sixty-five to seventy	3	4	7	Four to five years.....	.....	3	3
Seventy to seventy-five.....	6	4	10	Five to ten years	2	4	6
Seventy-five to eighty.....	2	2	4	Ten to fifteen years.....	2	2	4
Over eighty	5	.....	5	Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
				Twenty to thirty years.....	1	1	2
				Over thirty years.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	39	31	70	Total.....	39	31	70

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED AND OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20.....	9	2	11	2	1	3
20 to 30.....	27	11	38	7	6	13
30 to 40.....	39	20	59	12	5	17
40 to 50.....	20	23	43	7	11	18
50 to 60.....	20	14	34	2	9	11
60 to 70.....	14	12	26	1	4	5
70 to 80.....	19	9	28	1	.....	1
Over 80.....	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	158	93	251	32	36	68

LENGTH OF TIME UNDER CARE IN THE HOSPITAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than three months.....	7	7	14
From three to six months.....	12	8	20
From six to nine months.....	4	6	10
From nine months to one year.....	4	4	8
From one year to two years.....	3	5	8
From two to three years.....	1	1	2
From three to four years.....	.....	2	2
From four to five years.....	.....	1	1
Over five years.....	1	2	3
Total.....	32	36	68

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Deranged less than one week.....	4	3	7
One week to one month.....	15	6	21
One to three months.....	24	17	41
Three to six months.....	21	10	31
Six to nine months.....	14	7	21
Nine months to one year.....	9	1	10
One to two years.....	17	10	27
Two to three years.....	12	8	20
Three to four years.....	9	5	14
Four to five years.....	3	7	10
Five to ten years.....	11	8	20
Ten to fifteen years.....	5	4	9
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	2	6
Over twenty.....	2		2
Unknown.....	7	5	12
Total.....	158	93	251

FORM OF DERANGEMENT IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	19	11	30
Mania, chronic.....	30	16	46
Mania, recurrent.....	6	7	13
Mania, puerperal.....		1	1
Dementia, acute.....	6	8	14
Dementia, chronic.....	24	10	34
Dementia, senile.....	10	7	17
Melancholia, acute.....	10	14	24
Melancholia, chronic.....	20	11	31
General paralysis.....	10		10
Epilepsy.....	11	5	16
Imbecility.....	3		3
Alcoholism.....	8	2	10
Opium habit.....		1	1
Not insane.....	1		1
Total.....	158	93	251

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Domestic affliction.....			
Domestic troubles.....	2	6	8
Loss of property, business troubles, &c.....	4	6	10
Overwork and anxiety, loss of sleep.....	17	5	22
Puerperal state.....	9	5	14
Old age.....		3	3
Epilepsy.....	10	7	17
"La Grippe".....	11	5	16
General ill-health.....	5	3	8
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	12	19	31
Sunstroke and heat exhaustion.....	20	2	22
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	6		6
Injury to the head.....	10		10
Congenital.....	9		9
Fright.....	3		3
Disappointed affections.....	1	1	2
Menopause.....	1	2	3
Jealousy.....		5	5
Opium habit.....		1	1
Excessive use of tobacco, cigarette smoking.....		2	2
Unknown.....	4		4
Total.....	34	21	55
	158	93	251

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	96	55	151
Connecticut.....	3	2	5
Illinois.....	1	.....	1
Maine.....	1	.....	1
Maryland.....	1	.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	1	2
Michigan.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2
New York.....	6	5	11
Pennsylvania.....	7	8	15
Virginia.....	2	.....	2
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	2	.....	2
Denmark.....	1	.....	1
England.....	3	3	6
France.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	9	8	17
Hungary.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	15	6	21
Italy.....	2	.....	2
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	2	1	3
Wales.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	158	93	251

HEREDITY.

In sixty cases (32 men and 28 women) of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In twenty-nine cases (18 men and 11 women) the hereditary taint was in the parental, and in twenty-eight cases (12 men and 16 women) in the maternal line, and in three cases (2 men and 1 woman) in both the paternal and maternal lines. In one hundred and twelve cases—70 men and 42 women) hereditary predisposition was denied to exist, and in seventy-nine cases (56 men and 23 women) the history of the patient was not known or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twelve cases (5 men and 7 women) there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in twenty-five cases (15 men and 10 women) suicide was threatened.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In fifteen cases (11 men and 4 women) there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in twenty-five cases (19 men and 6 women) homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE.

In fifty-four cases (48 men and 6 women) there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in two cases (women) in the use of opium.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In thirty-three cases (25 men and 8 women) the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol.

CIVIL CONDITION.

One hundred and two cases (60 men and 42 women) were married and one hundred and two cases (71 men and 31 women) were single. Twenty-two were widowers, nineteen widows one (woman) was divorced and of five (men) the civil condition was unknown.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.

Of the total number admitted during the year, 251, (158 men and 93 women) all were first admissions to this Hospital except twelve (7 men and 5 women.)

The attention of your Board is respectfully called to the greatly crowded condition of this Hospital. It will be observed by reference to the tables at the commencement of this report that we close the fiscal year with over one thousand patients under care in the institution, which is an excess of more than two hundred beyond the esti-

mated capacity for the proper treatment of those committed to our charge.

The past year it has been a serious daily problem how properly to provide for the rapidly-increasing numbers. All attempt at proper classification, based, as it should be, upon the mental condition or state of the individual, has long since had to be abandoned, and the only rule that at present governs us in making our classification is based chiefly on the general habits and tranquility of the patient. Such a system does and can only result in injury, often permanent, to those who have been committed to our care. Not a few who, under more favorable circumstances and conditions, would probably be restored to health, or at least be greatly improved and their existence rendered more comfortable, become chronic and incurable, a burden, often, to themselves and to all who are compelled to care for them. Fifty per cent. of the irritability, complaining and fault finding in institutions of this character arises chiefly from overcrowding and consequent improper classification. In justice to ourselves, however, I should state that it is impossible for us to do otherwise than we are doing so long as the existing state of things obtains.

During the decade that has just closed there have been admitted to this Hospital two thousand and forty (2,040) patients, or an annual average of two hundred and four (204). It is but proper to mention that notwithstanding numerous applications have been made by non-residents of the State for admission during the time specified, but a very few have been admitted who were not actual citizens and residents of the State and in the main were from the eleven southern counties assigned to this Hospital district. The few admitted were temporarily sojourning in the State at the time of seeking admission and urgent necessity existed for prompt care and treatment.

The average annual increase in the number under care during the decade has been a little more than thirty-five. If it is the policy of the State to continue to make provision for the care of its insane as in the past, this number will increase annually rather than diminish. During the decade immediately preceding the one just closed the average annual increase was a little less than twenty-five (25.)

By reference to the tables in the several annual reports showing the form of mental derangement in those admitted, it will be seen that a very large number were chronic and incurable, and hence necessarily add to the permanent population of the institution. How

the State can best and most economically make provision for the support and treatment of this afflicted class has been frequently discussed in former reports. The erection of a structure to simply make provision for the present excess of numbers does not properly meet the requirements of the case. Before such a building could now be completed and made available for use we should have material sufficient to more than fill it, and your Board would at once be compelled by necessity to ask that something more be done to make further provision for the care of our insane. To meet the present and prospective needs of the State it has been suggested to erect a large building, similar in size and appointment to the present main building, but experience has abundantly demonstrated that smaller buildings are much better adapted for the proper care and successful treatment of the insane. The plan of erecting small buildings to accommodate from twenty-five to fifty patients each has also been proposed and has been popular with theorists during the past few years, and the experiment made in a few instances, but the plan for a State institution to which large numbers are sent is open to serious objections. It is not convenient for general administration and supervision; it is difficult to properly supply food unless a kitchen is attached to each building (not a desirable feature), or if a central dining-room is provided it is difficult of access to many patients during the stormy and inclement weather of winter; it is also almost impossible to make certain changes rendered necessary at times (often at night) in order to maintain proper classification, and is much more expensive in construction without any adequate gain to the State to warrant the great additional outlay necessary to carry out the plan successfully. It has also been suggested that additional accommodation could be provided by adding wings to the "New Building." This plan, however, is not practicable on account of the want of facilities in the dining-rooms, kitchen, etc., to meet the requirements in providing for the additional numbers. In the "New Building" the patients all take their meals in associate dining-rooms. If additional wings are erected the present dining-rooms would not be sufficiently large to accommodate the additional number that would have to be fed in them. We have had practical experience in this matter in the main building. While it is true that these dining-rooms are convenient to most members of our household, they are very inconvenient for the sick and for the demented class of our patients. The proper service

of food to this class by this arrangement is very unsatisfactory and attended with much difficulty, requiring as it does that the food must be carried frequently to the most distant parts of the institution from the central dining-rooms either by convalescent patients (always to be avoided when possible) or by an increased force of nurses and attendants.

I would suggest as the best and most economical plan the erection of two buildings to accommodate not more than two hundred each, one building for each sex, and in addition the erection of an infirmary to accommodate not more than one hundred and fifty (75 of each sex) for the special care of the aged, infirm and paralytic, and thus not only relieve the main building greatly by the removal of this class, but also secure for them much better care and supervision than is possible now to give under the present arrangement of associating them with the acute and curable cases. I would suggest that these buildings be constructed of brick of suitable color to harmonize with the present structures, which are of Trenton sandstone. If built of brick they could be erected at less cost to the State, and could be furnished ready for occupation much more speedily than if built of stone.

In the infirmary also, as suggested in a former report, arrangements could be made at small additional expense for microscopical and pathological research. The need of a suitable place for prosecuting this subject, and the importance of the work, has long been felt. With the proper appliances in the hands of a skillful special pathologist (who also would have the medical care of the infirmary), with a suitable place to pursue his investigations, it is reasonable to hope that important results may be obtained and additional knowledge acquired of the pathology of diseases of the brain.

It is confidently believed that the results obtained from such work, along with the much better accommodations and care that would thus be secured for our aged and infirm patients, would amply compensate for the outlay rendered necessary in order to erect and furnish such a building. By the erection of two such buildings with the infirmary as suggested ample provision for the proper care of this most afflicted class of our fellows would be provided for for several years to come.

During the past year a movement has been inaugurated to seek from the State aid in making some different provision for the care of the epileptic class than it now obtains in our State institutions. That

this should be done would scarcely seem to admit of argument. It is difficult, indeed almost impossible, to properly care for this class in an ordinary hospital for the insane, and especially is this true of our overcrowded State Hospitals. Their peculiar malady requires that they should have almost constant supervision, both by day and night. The effect of an epileptic seizure on the other insane, especially on convalescent cases, is often painful and depressing. The isolation of the epileptic class by colonization such as has been done in some European countries is wise, just and humane, and our State, with its well-merited reputation for generosity in making provision for the care of its afflicted and dependent classes, could engage in no better work. During the fiscal year just closed 16 (11 men and 5 women) of this class have been admitted to the wards of this Hospital. This number, added to the number already in the institution, makes in all now under our care 86 (48 men and 38 women) epileptics, demanding for the sake of humanity a supervision and care which it is impossible to give them in our present crowded State institutions for the insane.

No changes have occurred in the medical staff during the past year. It gives me much pleasure to thus publicly express my appreciation of and thanks for the cordial and efficient support the staff has rendered me in conducting the affairs of the medical department.

To the Warden also I desire to express my thanks for courtesies extended to this department and to myself personally.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, November 1st, 1895.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Madam Jessie Robertson, of Trenton, assisted by her class of pupils, gave concert, vocal and instrumental.

Mr. John W. Stokes and friends, a dramatic performance. These entertainments were highly appreciated by the members of our household.

Mrs. Edward T. Green, Miss Anna Dayton, Miss Anna Hall, Mrs. F. S. MacNeeley and Mrs. Wallace Hill, for sundry parcels of

worsted for fancy work, magazines, pamphlets and other periodicals to the institution.

The editors of the following dailies and weeklies sent gratuitously copies of their journals throughout the year :

Daily State Gazette.....	Trenton.
Daily True American.....	Trenton.
Mercer County News.....	Trenton.
Trenton Times	Trenton.
Salem Sunbeam.....	Salem.
National Standard.....	Salem.
South Jerseyman.....	Salem.
New Jersey Mirror.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Herald.....	Mount Holly.
Mount Holly Despatch.....	Mount Holly.
Monmouth Democrat.....	Freehold.
Monmouth Inquirer.....	Freehold.
West Jersey Patriot.....	Bridgeton.
Bridgeton Chronicle.....	Bridgeton.
Elmer Times.....	Elmer.
Bound Brook Chronicle.....	Bound Brook.
Burlington Gazette.....	Burlington.
New Jersey Enterprise	Burlington.
Hunterdon County Democrat..	Flemington.
Democrat Advertiser	Flemington.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
Rahway Advocate.....	Rahway.
The Constitution	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Hudson County Democrat.....	Hoboken.
Hudson County Journal (German).....	Hoboken.
Orange Sonntagsblatt (German).....	Orange.
Asbury Park Journal.....	Asbury Park.
Temperance Gazette.....	Camden.
South Jersey Times.....	Vineland.
Bote den Neun Kirche	Vineland.
Keyport Enterprise.....	Keyport.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Iron Era.....	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle.....	Morrisstown.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
Freie Presse.....	Elizabeth.
The Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
Atlantic Democrat-Times	Atlantic City.
Mays Landing Record.....	Mays Landing.

Hopewell Herald	Hopewell.
Metuchen Inquirer.....	Metuchen.
Beobachter (German)	Egg Harbor.
Central New Jersey Times	Plainfield.
Plainfield News.....	Plainfield.
The Advance.....	Plainfield.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Jamesburg.
Times and Journal.....	Glassboro.
Warren Republican.....	Lakewood.
Warren Tidings.....	Hackettstown.
Sand Burr.....	Washington.
Sunday Standard.....	Riverside.
	Newark.

Few persons are called upon more frequently for contributions for charitable purposes than are the editors of our newspapers, and that they respond generously the foregoing list of journals will testify. They would in part, however, be repaid if they could know how welcome is the home paper as well as all good reading to the many members of our household.

Document No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Hospitals of New Jersey

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1895.

MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE RICHARDS, Dover.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHARLES E. GREEN, Trenton.

JAMES M. BUCKLEY, Morristown.

ROMEO F. CHABERT, Hoboken.

PATRICK FARRELLY, Morristown.

HENRY S. LITTLE, Trenton.

GEORGE B. JENKINSON, Newark.

G. D. W. VROOM, Trenton.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES H. GREEN, Morristown.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey :

The Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, in compliance with the requirements of the law, respectfully submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1895, being the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and the Twentieth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

This institution, under the administration of John W. Ward as Medical Director, and William H. Earley as Warden, has maintained its high reputation. This has been done under various difficulties, detailed at length in the report of the Medical Director. Obstructive as they are, we do not think them exaggerated in any respect. The suggestions for enlarging and improving the accommodations for patients will receive the careful consideration of the Managers during the ensuing year.

This institution has been in existence for so long a period as to reflect much light on several questions. The numbers of the sexes are almost equal, there being a difference of but twenty-three in forty-seven and one-half years—the total being 8,571, of which 4,297 were males and 4,274 females. Two thousand, nine hundred and forty-four have recovered ; but of these there were 90 more women than men.

Of the whole number brought to the Hospital for treatment, 18 men and 9 women were found to be not insane. This though a small number suggests the need of great care in concluding that a person is insane. One in four have died without recovering their reason. It is worthy of note that three during the past year who have been under care in the Hospital for more than five years have recovered.

In view of the fact that the last Legislature, with the approval of your Excellency, appointed a commission to consider the subject of epilepsy and the proper care of the unfortunate subjects of this distressing malady, the increase by admission of 16 of this class to this Hospital alone during the past year, bringing the number to 86, justifies the strong words of the Medical Director in setting forth the evil effects both upon the insane and the epileptic of attempting to treat them in the same institution.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS.

In the first report which the present Board had the honor to lay before your Excellency, the crowded condition of the Hospital at Morris Plains was brought to your notice, and was by you presented to the Legislature, which investigated the subject, giving the Managers the opportunity of presenting in detail the grounds upon which it asked for speedy relief.

It is well known that the buildings of this institution cost the State of New Jersey a vast sum of money, but the result of that expenditure is the most magnificent system of edifices in the possession of any commonwealth in the United States. Competent testimony confirms our opinion that taking into the account, location, surroundings, climate, the plan and character of the structures, and the materials of which they are composed, the property of the State at Morris Plains is not equaled by any investment for the relief, the security, and the comfort of the insane in the world.

It is not, however, generally, though it is widely, known that a change has taken place in the view of the most eminent experts of the most desirable method of construction for institutions of this class. From the single building there was a reaction to what is styled the "Cottage System," promoted chiefly by reports of the extraordinary success of such a system at Gheel in Belgium. But from that extreme a reaction has already begun, which renders it probable that the final method will comprise a central building and a series of separate houses accommodating from fifty to one hundred, instead of the immense edifices of the past, resembling more a prison than a hospital, or small cottages containing not more than ten.

It is a gratification to the Board of Managers that the great outlay at Morris Plains was not made until much progress in the

direction of a union of hygiene, comfort and security had been attained. These structures will compare favorably with the best hotels, and surpass in almost every respect the dormitories of richly-endowed colleges and universities.

Several peculiarities especially impress the intelligent visitor who, whether from other countries or from other States of the Union, gazes for the first time upon this monument of the liberality of New Jersey. The height of ceilings; the light furnished to each room, there being practically none into which the direct rays of the sun do not shine during some portion of every day; the arrangements for ventilation by windows, the adjustment of sashes and panes of glass to stronger frames, so that there is a correspondence which renders as inoffensive as possible the provisions for security; the width of corridors and the lighting and ventilation of halls; the noble chapel, more churchly than many ecclesiastical edifices on which large sums have been expended; and the admirable location, light and ventilation of the reading and social rooms attached to every ward.

For a thousand years, if kept in perfect repair, this structure would not need change to make it agreeable to students or to occupants of a hotel of the best class. The sense of restraint, however, can never be made pleasant to minds, a painful peculiarity of whose malady is, that they are ever inclined to regard themselves as sane and their guardians as persecutors.

At the present time there are 326 more patients in the institution at Morris Plains than it was constructed to accommodate. On this account there has not been a day during the past year that all connected with the management have not been in fear of some calamity, the direct consequence of this crowded state. Each night the halls have been encumbered with 82 cots. Though the utmost care has been taken to place and remove them noiselessly night and morning, and to preserve quiet upon the wards, it is easy to see that when all that can be has been done, a most disagreeable and dangerous situation exists.

Health is impaired by the consumption of the life-giving qualities of the air by a larger number than, in the winter season, could be provided for by such ventilation as is compatible with freedom from pernicious draughts. The danger of epidemics, the increasing intensity of causes of disturbances, the impossibility of keeping a proper watch upon turbulent or treacherous patients, the difficulty of treating

physical illness efficiently, and of preventing escapes, suicides or homicides, the extra work entailed upon attendants, the lack of accommodations for a sufficient number of them, the confiscation of sitting-rooms for sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms, the difficulty of serving food, leave at last a condition which, as a whole, obstructs, and in many cases defeats, the purpose of this expenditure.

There is no suitable place in this institution where a necessary surgical operation can be performed; no place to which the physically sick, whatever the nature of their malady, can be taken; no place where anything can be done, however private it should be, without attracting attention and creating excitement upon the wards.

These were the considerations urged upon the Legislature at its last session. They were weighty then, and while they are no more true now, the necessity for relief is greater, as there are 66 more patients in the Asylum to-day than at that time. Convinced of the necessity for action, the Legislature appropriated a sum of money to be applied, as far as the amount allowed would suffice, to the carrying out of a plan, an outline of which was submitted.

The Managers have thought it desirable to submit to your Excellency a brief statement of what is intended, and an explanation of the means by which it is proposed to accomplish it.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the present buildings that, while not in harmony with the cottage system, yet, unlike ancient edifices on the prison plan, they will always remain well adapted to the most sensitive and to the convalescent patients. Therefore, in the opinion of the Board, it would have been unwise to erect additional buildings for such patients on these grounds. Were the number of inmates of the present building reduced to that for which accommodations were originally intended, an admirable system of classification could be immediately adopted. It is, we think, impossible to conceive a more perfect gradation and progression, from those slightly insane, whose habits and traits allow of much refined social intercourse, who can be trusted with books, appreciate pictures and music and receive visitors, to such as require constant surveillance and frequent restraint, than would be practicable in this institution were all classification not made impossible by the 326 persons who, besides having no room themselves, also, make it impossible that the 800 should have adequate room and care.

Accordingly, the Managers have thought best to adopt a plan, which, in other institutions with ancient central buildings, they would not think advisable. They decided to erect a building to which the class known as demented patients should be removed, of which there are, at the lowest calculation, 500 now in the institution. These can derive no advantage from single rooms; a hundred of them could be as well taken care of in a dormitory as any smaller number by two attendants, and they would be as happy in large day-rooms as in private apartments. Most of them would be neither happy nor miserable, having lost the capacity for the former, and for the latter in any situation not accompanied by intolerable physical pain.

It was deemed advisable also to provide, in the newer building, rooms for certain purposes which experience has shown to be necessary to the highest efficacy of the present structure which already has a population as numerous as that of some cities, and increasing at the rate of more than 60 per annum.

After this preliminary statement, we subjoin a description of the building in process of construction.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Site.

The site is on the rising ground directly to the rear of and about 1,000 feet distant from, and seventy-five feet higher than the site of the old building.

This was thought best adapted for the purpose, partly because the distance from and elevation above the old building were sufficient to avoid any obstruction of view, sunshine and air, and partly because the contour of the ground was such that the structure closely fitted so that less excavating and grading would be necessary.

The finished grade will show a gradual descent from the building on the front and two sides, while on the rear is a level plateau large enough to accommodate the power-house and railroad switch.

Size.

The building will have a frontage of 530 feet, and total depth of about 300 feet.

Material.

It was thought best to construct the new exterior of brick, or of stone similar to that used in the old building, sufficient of which can be obtained from a newly-opened quarry not over 200 feet distant from the building site.

This stone is of a pleasing light gray color, hard, but easily worked, and which wears well, as is proved by the condition of the old buildings erected in 1873, the masonry of which appears to be in as good condition as when newly laid.

The roof will be covered with slate and tin, with galvanized cornices, etc., all in general conformity with the corresponding parts of the old building, and made as fire-safe as possible.

The interior walls will be of brick, and the exterior stone walls will be lined with brick on the inside, with a clear space of eight inches between the stone and the brick, which space will be utilized for heating and ventilating flues.

The floor beams will be of steel, with brick arches between, and leveled up with concrete to the requisite height to receive the floors.

The floors will be chiefly wood, the exceptions being in the lavatories, water-closets, bath-rooms, kitchens and cellars, where either cement or asphalt top-finish will be used, as may be best adapted to the purpose.

Where wood floors are laid, they will be in direct contact with the concrete below in order to avoid an air space, and thus be as safe against fire as the nature of the material will permit.

The plastering will be applied directly on the brick of walls and ceilings without the use of any wood furring or lathing.

The stairs will all be of iron and slate, and all stairways for the use of patients will be inclosed in brick walls and made absolutely fire-proof, being free from any woodwork whatever.

Plan.

The plan includes four groups of buildings:

First.—A center structure devoted to administration and culinary purposes, containing the apartments of the physicians, dining-rooms, kitchen, etc.

Second and Third.—Two wings; one to the right for the housing of male patients, and one to the left for the housing of female patients. These wings contain dormitory and day-rooms and lavatories.

Fourth.—A corridor running parallel to the front of the building, from one side wing to the other, and intersecting the central structure between the physician's residence and the dining-rooms, thus connecting all parts.

In the above grouping, the second and third groups, consisting of the two wings for males and females, can each be again subdivided into quarters for those who are in health and for the sick, the two infirmaries being each complete in itself with stairs, lavatories and all other accessories.

The center structure is two stories high (with the exception of the physicians' apartments) and contains on the first story, a dining-room, 52x126 ft., lighted the whole length of each side, and having an eight-feet high partition through the center to separate the sexes, and two entrances, one connecting with the corridor on the female side, and the other with the corridor on the male side. It will comfortably seat 560 patients, which is the largest number estimated to be at any one time sufficiently in health to attend.

Back of the dining-room is a serving-room and pantry, 13x52 ft., and back of that the main kitchen, 30x52 ft., with a small kitchen for special diet, and a distributing-room, and the employes' entrance hall still further to the rear.

In the basement of the center structure will be the store and refrigerating rooms, all within easy access from the rear basement door, and with elevator or dumb-waiter connection to the distributing-room on first story.

On the second story of the center structure is a recreation hall, 52x126 ft., immediately over the dining-room, and running up to the roof rafters in order to gain extra height.

Over the pantry is space to erect a stage for exhibition purposes, and on each side of the stage is a small dressing-room. At the other end is a gallery for spectators or musicians.

Over the kitchens, etc., are placed twelve bed-rooms for the kitchen employes, with separate stairs to the rear entrance hall on the first story. These quarters are just at the rear of the recreation hall, and separated from it by a solid brick fire wall without openings of any kind.

The physician's residence which forms the extreme front end of this

center structure will be three stories high, and contain his private offices and complete living quarters for his family or assistants. It will be connected at the rear with the main corridor by means of a short corridor at the sides of which will be located the drug supply room and physicians' general lavatories.

The two wings for the housing of patients are entirely similar in arrangement, size and construction. Each wing is three stories high.

The first story will contain two day-rooms, 44x95 ft., and 44x107 ft., respectively, with a hall, 25x34 ft., between the two. From this hall are reached the stairways, four in number, in each wing, and each flight occupying a space of 12x18 ft., with brick walls on all sides as already mentioned. Two flights run to the second story only, and the other two continue up to the third story.

From each hall is also reached the piazza, 13x60 ft., which can be inclosed with glass in winter.

The two upper stories have each two dormitories the same size respectively as the day-rooms below, with the hall and stairways between the two, the arrangement being identical with that of the first story.

Each of the three stories are provided with ample lavatories, small recreation-rooms, and small bed-rooms, shoe-rooms, clothes-rooms, dust and clothes-shutes.

In the basement under these two wings are provided spaces to be utilized for bowling-alleys, billiard-rooms, smoking and sewing-rooms, lavatories and shower-baths.

The ceilings in all these parts of the basement are twelve feet high, and the lighting, heating and ventilating arrangements will be fully equal to the other stories.

To the front of these two wings, and connecting directly with the main corridors, as well as with the respective wings, will be located the infirmary wards, four stories high above the basement and about 41x58 ft.

The basements will contain autopsy and mortuary-rooms.

The first, second and third stories each contain an infirmary-room, 22x30 ft., and four single rooms, bath and lavatories.

The top stories are to be fitted up with laboratory, specimen-rooms and appliances for microscopical and other scientific research. All stories from basement to top in both infirmary wings are connected

by private staircase and by elevator, the car of which is to be of sufficient size to accommodate a stretcher with attendant.

The main corridor connecting the different groups of buildings is 180 feet long and three stories high. It is subdivided into three parts, the two ends, 10x80 ft., being used in connection with the two wings, male and female, and the center part, 20x30 ft., containing the main public stairs.

On the rear side of this corridor, in each wing, are located single bed-rooms for the attendants, and on the other side are located, on the first story, parlors for attendants, both male and female, with lavatories adjoining, also reception rooms for visitors, and on the other stories are located apartments for head nurses, etc.

Power-House.

The necessary power-house will be built at the rear of the main building, in which will be located all boilers and machinery for the cooking, lighting, heating and elevator service of the entire building.

Adjoining the boiler-rooms will be the coal and ash bin with railroad track overhead, so that coal can be delivered and ashes removed without unnecessary labor.

Proposals for the construction of the foundations of the above building were advertised for in June, 1895, in answer to which some twenty-five bids were received.

On July 22d a contract was signed with the Probst Construction Company, of New York, for the excavating and erection of cellar walls, up to the level with the first tier of beams, at a cost of \$30,341, which was the lowest bid received. Work began at once and was pushed as much as possible, being practically completed by October 31st, 1895, the date set by the terms of the contract.

The walls are of good split stone, well slushed with mortar and spawl and made solid, cemented smooth on the outside below grade and then covered with a heavy coating of tar to keep out the moisture.

Above grade the exterior is faced with random ashlar similar in character to the face of the old building. The inside is lined with brick set out eight inches from the stone, and tied to the same at intervals. The footings are four feet wide and twelve inches thick of

broken stone concrete, well rammed and settled in the trenches, and all work is of excellent quality throughout.

In the foregoing plans, solidity, permanence and utility have been most carefully considered; the best counsel has been secured, the most recently-constructed institutions visited by the Managers, and economy in construction has at all times been kept steadily in view. The foundations have now been laid, the work having been carefully watched in the interest of the institution and the State by competent persons, some employed, others giving their time for the purpose, because interested in the institution and its object.

In justice to ourselves and those committed to our care, we cannot refrain from urging upon your Excellency the importance of as rapid progress as possible. It is not in harmony with public policy to contract debt. We can proceed only so fast and far as the appropriations will admit.

It is at the present time impossible to see how we can pass through another year without refusing to admit patients. Yet as it will require fully eighteen months to complete the building, we can but pledge ourselves to increased attention to the duties imposed upon us, in the hope that no serious calamity will cast a deeper shadow over the Hospital and its population than must always rest upon it, lighted up though it be by the recovery of many, the improvement of others, and the certainty that those who neither recover nor improve are less harmful there to themselves, their friends, and the communities whence they come than they could otherwise be.

By careful management, many improvements are being made in the property of the State, both at Trenton and at Morris Plains. These are detailed in the reports of the Wardens.

The Training School for Attendants, as will be seen by the report of the Medical Director, has given satisfaction.

By an act approved May 17th, 1894, it is made the duty of the Board of Managers to visit each County Lunatic Asylum in the State at least once in each year, to inspect such institutions and their management, and to make, in their annual report, such recommendations as they deem necessary, concerning such local institutions.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

Hudson.

The Hudson County Asylum, under charge of Dr. G. W. King, Medical Superintendent, was visited October 14th, 1895. The number of patients at that time was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	150	213	363
Colored.....	2		2
	<hr/> 152	<hr/> 213	<hr/> 365

The Asylum, which has been several years in building, is about finished, and, according to the statement of the Medical Director, will soon be occupied. When this shall take place, the grounds for criticism, which have existed for many years, growing out of inadequate accommodations and the want of nearly every facility furnished by modern civilization for the treatment and custody of the insane, will be removed.

Gloucester.

The Gloucester County Almshouse and Insane Asylum is located near Clarksboro. The insane are here kept part in the Almshouse proper, and part in the stone building specially devoted to the purpose, and situated perhaps 100 feet from the main building. Mr. George G. Weatherby is Superintendent, and Mrs. Weatherby, Matron. The Visiting Physician is Dr. George C. Laws, of Paulsboro.

The stone building is heated by a large stove; the main building by a hot-air furnace. Water is pumped into a reservoir and distributed through the main house. It is said to be abundant and of excellent quality. The drainage seems to be good. An air of cleanliness and comfort pervades the house, and the premises seem to be in good condition. The general health is reported good. Of the patients three are epileptics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White.....	4	7	11
Colored.....	1		1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 12

Camden.

The Camden County Insane Asylum is situated two miles from the town of Blackwood. It is a plain brick building, four stories in height, standing entirely apart from the Alms-House proper, and has accommodations for about 150 patients. At the time of our visit, the 28th of October last, there were 143 patients:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White.....	54	66	120
Colored.....	8	15	23
	<u>62</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>143</u>

Mr. Charles F. Currie is Superintendent, and Mrs. Currie, Matron. Dr. Henry E. Branin, of Blackwood, is the Medical Director. The general health of the patients was reported good. There is an abundant supply of good water obtained from South Timber creek, whence it can be pumped at the rate of 500 gallons per minute to a stand-pipe of 60,000 gallons. The whole apparatus is reported to be in excellent condition and working well. The Superintendent reports that he has never known the stream from which the water-supply is taken to be seriously affected by drought. The building itself is exposed to sun some time during the day. It is heated by steam and believed to be well ventilated. Cleanliness reigns everywhere, and intelligent supervision is manifest on every hand.

Cumberland.

In the Cumberland County Alms-House and Insane Asylum a small brick building, two stories high, and detached from the Alms-House, is used for the insane. When there are more insane than can be housed in this building, they are cared for in the Alms-House. This institution is two miles from Bridgeton. The building is heated by a hot-air furnace, and is clean. Water for drinking is taken from a well, and is reported wholesome. The general health of patients is good.

Mr. William Ogden is Steward; Mrs. Ogden, Matron. Dr. John R. Thompson is the Attending Physician.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	1	4	5
Colored.....	1	1	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Burlington.

At the Burlington County Alms-House and Insane Asylum, the building occupied by the insane immediately adjoins, or is a continuation of the Alms-House proper, which is located near New Lisbon. It is a plain brick structure, two stories in height.

Mr. Theodore B. Gaskill is Steward, and has long been in charge of the institution. Mrs. Gaskill is Matron. Dr. Webb is the Visiting Physician.

Water is pumped from the north branch of the Rancocas creek into a reservoir having a capacity of 60,000 gallons, and thence distributed through the building. It is reported to be of excellent quality, and the supply abundant for all purposes. Oil lamps are used for lighting; the heating is by hot-air furnaces in the cellar. The rooms are neat, clean and comfortable; evidences of good care appear everywhere.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White ..	14	37	51
Colored.....		3	3
	<u>14</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>54</u>

Essex.

The Essex County Asylum for the Insane, under the charge of Dr. Livingstone S. Hinckley, Superintendent, reports 674 inmates, tabulated as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private patients.....	14	33	47
Colored	1	12	13
Indigent (exclusive of above).....	252	362	614
	<u>267</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>674</u>

The indigent patients include 5 males and 8 females, who are committed under the old ten-day commitment law, called "Temporary Custody Cases."

Our visit to this institution leads us simply to reaffirm the judgment expressed to your Excellency in our report for 1894, which was as follows: Its condition and management, so far as the same could be examined by the Managers, made a most favorable impression upon them. System, order and neatness were everywhere apparent.

Salem.

At the Salem County Alms-House and Insane Asylum the pauper insane are kept mainly at the Alms-House, located about two miles from Woodstown. Mr. David Dickinson is Superintendent, Mrs. Dickinson, Matron. Dr. Charles Newton, of Sharpstown, is the Attending Physician. The Asylum proper is of brick, three stories high, connected with the Alms-House proper by a frame-covered passage-way. It seems to be in good condition. It has a bath-room and closets, and is heated by steam. The water obtained from a well and also from a spring is abundant and good. Of the 11 patients now there 6 are in the building specially built for the insane, and 5 in the Alms-House. The general health is good.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	2	6	8
Colored.....	2	1	3
	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

Passaic.

The Passaic County Insane Asylum, visited October 23d, 1895, is under the charge of Mr. John J. Donnelly, Superintendent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients	19	19	38

The Freeholders of the County pay the city of Paterson \$3,000 a year for their maintenance, which sum is less than the amount they receive from the State. The institution is in charge of a Superintendent, who has no assistant other than a general utility man, and one female nurse who has charge of all the feeble-minded female patients.

In this institution the children of the poor, some of them the children of the inmates, live in common with the insane and county patients, except when in their dormitories.

There is no resident House Physician. In our judgment, it is not conducive to the interests of the insane or the pauper poor that they live together, nor is it a proper place for children to be reared. It is unnecessary for us to give reasons for the conclusion on the statement of the facts evident to every reasonable person that such a condition of things is not as it should be. We, therefore, recommend that all

Counties receiving State aid for the care of the insane should be compelled to have a building especially erected for them, and that a Resident Physician should be in charge of the same.

Where this cannot be done, it should be compulsory upon the authorities of the County to send the feeble-minded or insane patients to one of the State Hospitals where they can be properly cared for and treated.

Private Asylums.

By an act passed by the last Legislature, and approved by your Excellency, a duty, which we feared would prove too onerous when added to the already heavy duties imposed upon the Board of Managers, was devolved upon us. The title of the act is, "An act to regulate and control private insane asylums, retreats and institutions for care or treatment of persons of unsound mind;" and the sections imposing special duties upon the Board of Managers are the following:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person, association or corporation shall establish or keep an asylum, retreat or institution for the care, custody or treatment of the insane, or persons of unsound mind, for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the board of managers of the State hospitals (State or county asylums excepted).
* * *

"2. And be it enacted, * * * and it shall not be lawful for 'the board of managers of the State hospitals' to grant any such license without having first caused an examination by one of its number of the premises proposed to be licensed, and upon being satisfied by such examination that they are as described and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purpose for which they are designed to be used, shall grant such license.

"3. And be it enacted, That 'the board of managers of the State hospitals' may make proper rules for the management and conduct of all private institutions to which such license may be granted, and shall have the power to revoke any such license upon being satisfied after investigation and hearing of the licensee that such rules have been violated.

"4. And be it enacted, That said 'the board of managers of the State hospitals' shall cause every such licensed institution to be visited by at least one of its number at least once in every year, and shall be entitled to receive twenty-five dollars each year from each institution so licensed, which sum shall be used to defray the expenses attendant upon examination and visitation of such licensed institution."

In order to ascertain the number and location of such institutions, the Secretary of the Board was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of every County Medical Society in the State, and when the responses were received but two private institutions receiving insane patients were reported, one in Morristown and one in Plainfield. These were visited by a committee of this Board, and on thorough examination were found suitable in location, facilities, methods of management and reputation to receive the license for which—when apprised of the requirements of the law—they applied.

In conclusion, the Board of Managers would respectfully refer your Excellency to the Annual Reports of the Medical Directors, Wardens and other officers which, having been closely examined by the appropriate committees, are believed to represent the present state and needs of these vast institutions and their many hundreds of afflicted inmates.

GEORGE RICHARDS,
CHARLES E. GREEN,
ROMEO F. CHABERT, M.D.,
H. S. LITTLE,
GARRET D. W. VROOM,
JAMES M. BUCKLEY,
PATRICK FARRELLY,
GEORGE W. JENKINSON,
Board of Managers.