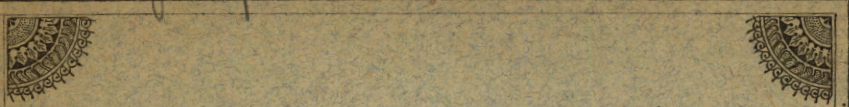


New Jersey, S 6

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1883.



NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM B. GUILD.

1883.



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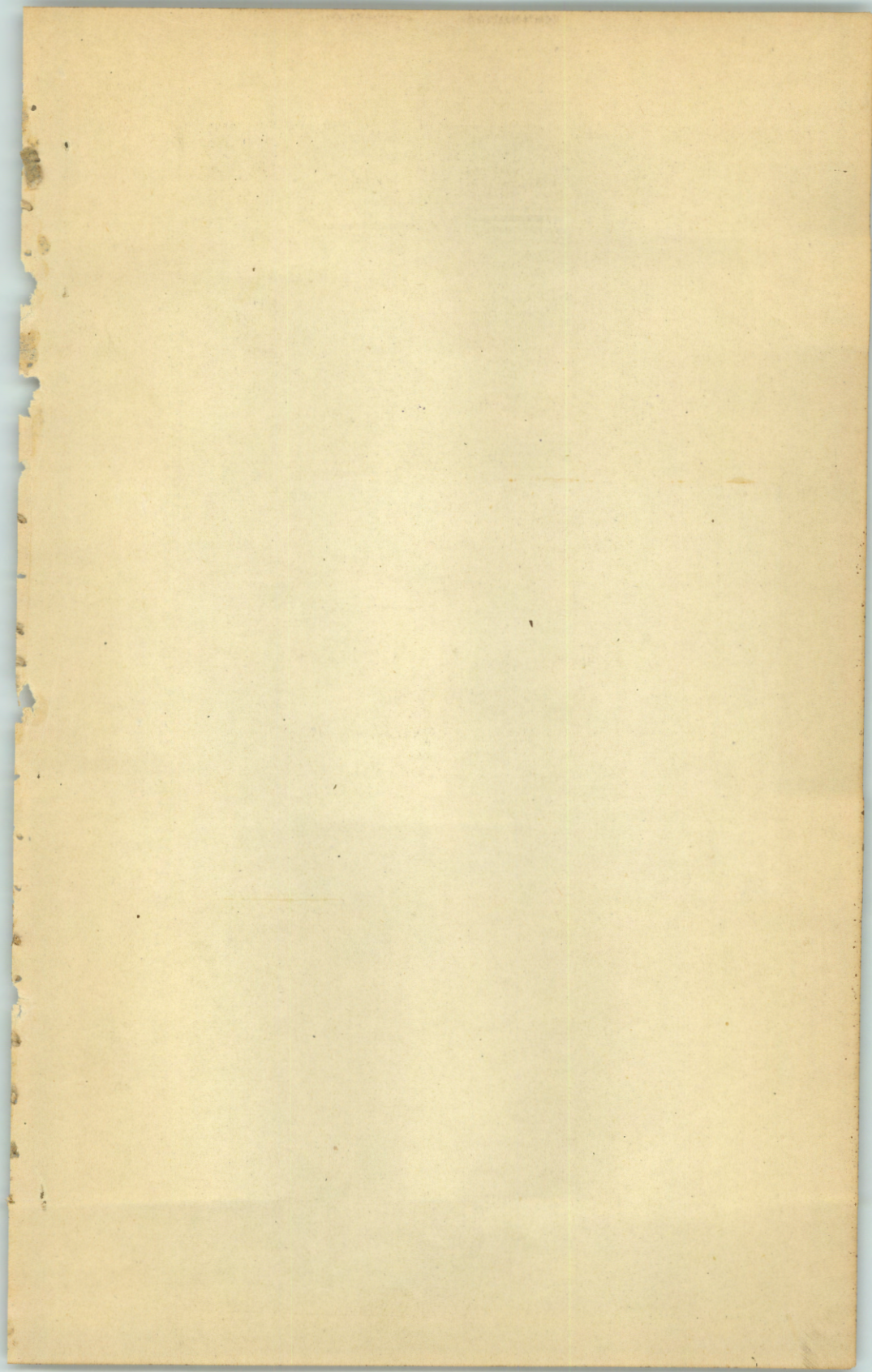
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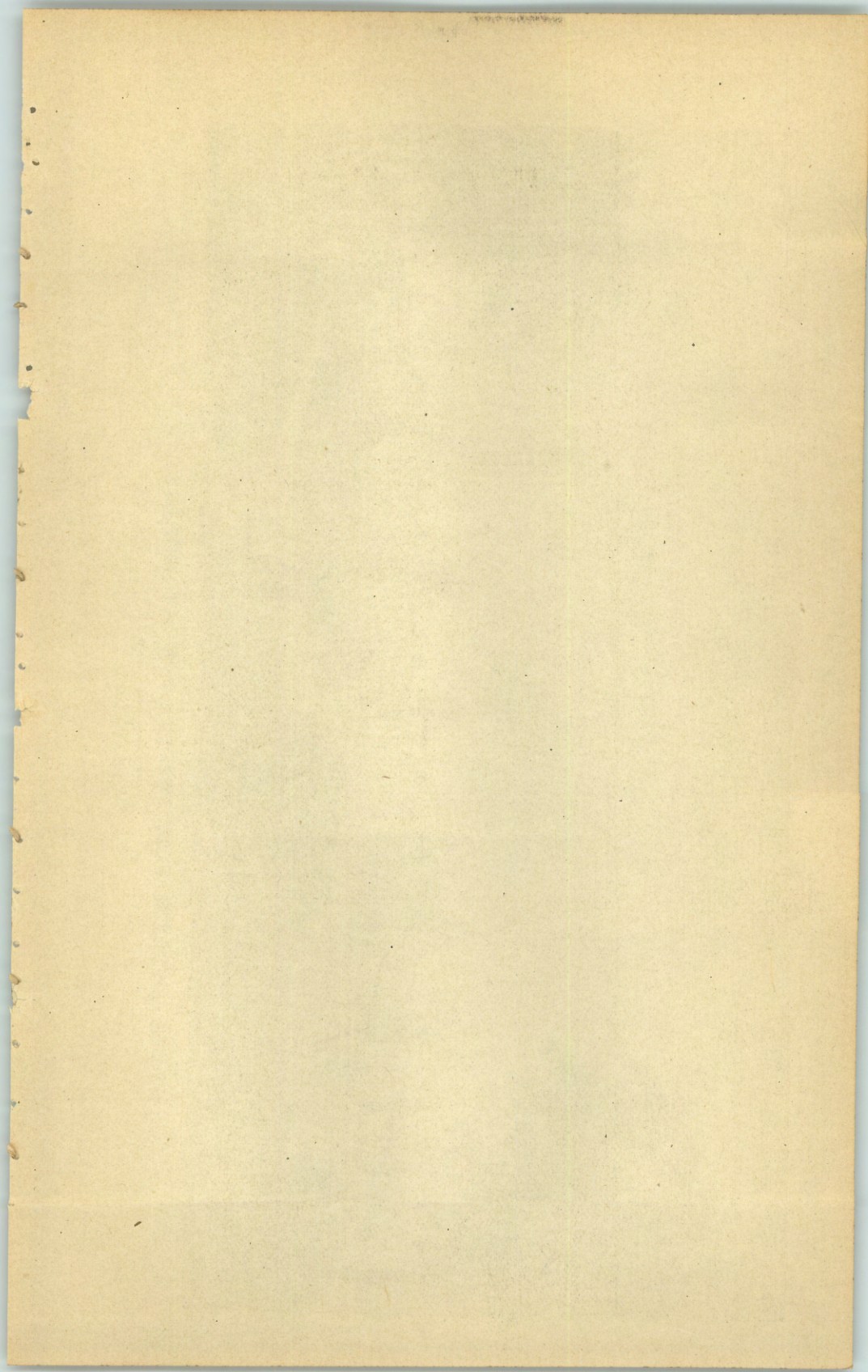
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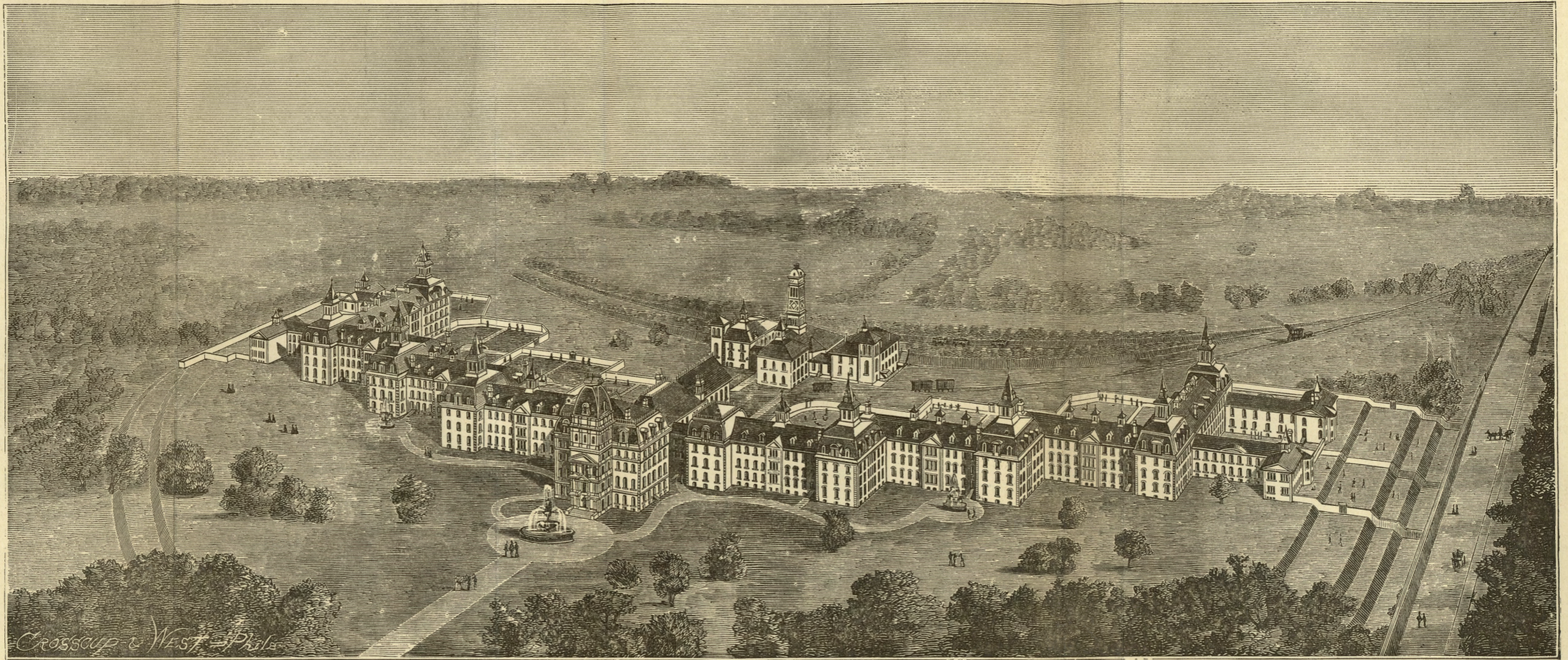


STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)





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



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

New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year Ending October 31st,

1883.

NEWARK, N. J.:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM B. GUILD.

1883.

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New Jersey State Library

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
ATTORNEYS AND OFFICERS

OF THE
STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st

1883

NEWARK: PUBLISHED BY
J. H. BARNES & CO.,

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

BEACH VANDERPOOL,	- - - - -	Newark.
GEORGE A. HALSEY,	- - - - -	Newark.
SAMUEL S. CLARK, M. D.,	- - - - -	Belvidere.
HIRAM C. CLARK,	- - - - -	Newton.
JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.,	- - - - -	Elizabeth.
GARRET ACKERSON, JR.,	- - - - -	Hackensack.
AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER,	- - - - -	Morristown.
JOSIAH MEEKER,	- - - - -	Succasunna.
THEODORE R. VARRICK, M. D.,	- - - - -	Jersey City.
EDWARD T. BELL,	- - - - -	Paterson.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President,	- - - - -	BEACH VANDERPOOL.
Secretary,	- - - - -	HIRAM C. CLARK.
Treasurer,	- - - - -	EUGENE VANDERPOOL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent,	- - - - -	H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D., LL.D.
Assistant Physician,	- - - - -	EDWIN E. SMITH, M. D.
Second Assistant Physician	- - - - -	EDWARD C. BOOTH, M. D.
Steward,	- - - - -	MARTIN B. MONROE.
Matron,	- - - - -	MISS MARY TABOR.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers, in compliance with provisions of the tenth section of the further supplement to the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State," approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, would respectfully submit this, their

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT,

and with it the Annual Reports of the Superintendent, the Steward, and the Treasurer, to which they refer, for a full and itemized statement of whatever pertains to each department.

That as Managers and members of Committees, they have made frequent visits to the Asylum during the past year, and desire to express their satisfaction of the manner in which the Superintendent and his assistants have discharged their duties in promoting the comfort and welfare of the patients, and in maintaining neatness and good order throughout the Institution.

The number in the Asylum on the 31st day of October, 1882, was six hundred and sixty-seven (667), of which three hundred and twenty-one (321) were males, and three hundred and forty-six (346) were females.

There were received during the year, to November 1st, 1883, two hundred and twelve (212) patients, of which one hundred and five (105) were males, and one hundred and seven (107) were females.

There has been under treatment, during the year, eight hundred and seventy-nine (879) patients, of whom four hundred and twenty-six (426) were males, and four hundred and fifty-three (453) were females.

Of these forty (40) were discharged recovered, fifty-five (55) improved, fourteen (14) unimproved and sixty-three (63) have died.

There were remaining in the Asylum, October 31st, 1883, seven hundred and seven (707) patients, of whom three hundred and thirty (330) were men, and three hundred and seventy-seven (377) were women,

Of these, five hundred and fifty-nine (559) were public patients, and one hundred and forty-eight (148) were private patients.

The whole number received from the opening of the Asylum, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1883, was fifteen hundred and seventy-two (1572) patients; of these eight hundred and three (803) were men and seven hundred and sixty-nine (769) were women.

Of these, there have been discharged recovered two hundred and seventeen (217); three hundred (300) improved; fifty-one (51) unimproved, and two hundred and ninety-seven (297) have died.

The health of the patients and others living in the Asylum during the past year has been good, notwithstanding the comparatively large number of deaths which has occurred, principally from chronic diseases.

The annual inventory of the personal property taken by the Steward and two appraisers, as required by law, amounts to one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and ten dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$109,910.39), being an increase of nine thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents (\$9,658.84) over the year 1882.

The Treasurer reports that the receipts from all sources, including the balance of seventeen thousand and seventy dollars and fourteen cents (\$17,070.14), stated in the last report as remaining in his hands November 1st, 1882, amounts to one hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-three cents (\$194,514.93), while the payments for the same period amount to the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and ninety-six cents (\$187,174.96), leaving a balance in his hands on the 31st day of October, 1883, of seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$7,339.97).

Of these receipts fifty-seven thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-three cents (\$57,340.43) were from private patients, and two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-nine cents (\$2,679.49) from convict patients.

The Managers would refer especially to that part of the Superin-

tendent's Annual Report upon the disposal of the waste water and sewage of the Asylum, and believe that the plan devised and which is being carried out by him will perfectly remove all objections which have been made by the citizens of Morris County.

The Managers desire to record valuable donations of H. A. Buttolph, M. D., Superintendent of the Asylum, namely: a tower clock that strikes the hours and half-hours, and which is illuminated at night, and also two libraries, in cases, placed in either side of the house.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BEACH VANDERPOOL,
GEORGE A. HALSEY,
SAMUEL S. CLARK,
HIRAM C. CLARK,
JAMES S. GREEN,
GARRET ACKERSON, JR.,
AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER,
JOSIAH MEEKER,
THEO. R. VARRICK,
EDWARD T. BELL,

Managers.

Dated at the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, New Jersey," November 1st, 1883.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The following is a list of the members of the committee who were appointed by the Board of Directors of the American Society for the Study of the History of the American People, and who have since that time been actively engaged in the study and collection of the materials which are necessary for the preparation of a history of the American people. The names of the members are given in the order in which they were appointed, and the names of those who have since died are given in parentheses.

- BRUCE VAN DERBROEK
- THEODORE A. HARRIS
- CHARLES F. CLARK
- IRVING C. CLARK
- ALBERT S. GIBBS
- GARRETT J. HARRIS
- ALBERT S. WENTWORTH
- JOSEPH MERRILL
- THEO. W. HARRIS
- EDWARD T. BELL

Printed at the Boston Book Co. for the American Society for the Study of the History of the American People, 1901.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN :—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures, from November 1st, 1882, to October 31st, 1883, inclusive :

DR.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1882.....	\$17,070 14
To amount received from the State Treasurer for County Patients.....	\$27,546 42
To amount received from the State Treasurer for Convict Patients.....	2,679 49
To amount received from sundry Counties for the support of County Patients.....	88,800 84
To amount received for the support of Private Patients.....	57,340 43
To amount received for hides, fat, rags, etc.....	6,077 61
	\$177,444 79
	\$194,514 93

CR.

By amount paid Steward's orders.....	\$187,174 96
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	7,339 97
	\$194,514 93

EUGENE VANDERPOOL,
Treasurer.

Dated "State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, New Jersey,"
November 1st, 1883.

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

GEORGE A. HALSEY,
JOSIAH MEEKER.

Treasurer's Report

In the Board of Directors of the State of New York
at Albany, New York

My dear Sir: The Treasurer of the State has the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of the following items of the State and
to certify that they are in accordance with the law.

Balance on hand, January 1st, 1881, \$1,000,000.00
To amount received from the State Treasury, \$2,000,000.00
To amount received from the State Treasury, \$2,000,000.00
To amount received from the State Treasury, \$2,000,000.00
To amount received from the State Treasury, \$2,000,000.00
Total, \$9,000,000.00

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. Dix

JOHN A. DIX
Treasurer

Witness my hand and the seal of the State Treasury at Albany,
this 1st day of January, 1881.

JOHN A. DIX
Treasurer

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers :

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith an abstract of the accounts of the Asylum for the fiscal year ending October 29th, 1883 :

The returns of the farm, garden and dairy, as shown by the appendix, was estimated at \$13,658.84, an increase of \$1,661.74 above the returns of last year.

The annual inventory of personal property of the Asylum was made at the usual time, and amounted to \$109,910.39, an advance of \$9,549.66 above the appraisement of 1882. In the performance of this duty I was assisted by the Hon. John L. Kanouse and Mr. Daniel D. Craig, to whom I am under obligations for the efficient assistance rendered by them.

Very respectfully,

M. B. MONROE,
Steward.

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending October 29th, 1883.

EUGENE VANDERPOOL, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
To balance Oct. 30, 1882.....	\$17,070 14	Amusement.....	\$499 10
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	57,340 43	Books and Stationery.....	482 65
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of County patients.....	83,800 84	Bedding, Linen, etc.....	3,706 32
To amount received from State Treasurer for County patients..	27,546 42	Clothing.....	6,359 27
To amount received from State Treasurer for Convict patients..	2,679 49	Crockery.....	539 08
To amount received for hides, tallow, etc.....	\$4,965 69	Farm and Garden, and Farm Implementations.....	7,875 47
To amount received for sundries, rags, etc.....	477 53	Fixtures.....	4,033 36
To amount received for rents.....	217 00	Flour.....	4,286 65
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	392 50	Feed.....	1,939 81
To amount received for postage.....	24 89	Fruit.....	3,110 55
	6,077 61	Freight.....	2,484 55
		Furniture.....	2,947 62
		Fuel.....	14,263 52
		Funeral Expenses.....	771 90
		Grounds and Grading.....	4,328 20
		Harness, Blankets and Stable Supplies.....	152 50
		Hay and Straw.....	916 04
		Household Goods.....	620 51
		Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs and brushes, razors, strops etc.....	1 760 27
		Insurance.....	445 40
		Improvement of Buildings.....	1,799 00
		Light, including Gas used as fuel in laundry and for cooking.....	2,966 57
		Laundry.....	4,707 65
		Medical Supplies.....	2,469 67
		Newspapers.....	121 60
		Provisions and Groceries.....	61,311 44
		Postage.....	433 00
		Painting.....	1,646 93
		Refunding.....	1,712 22
		Repairs.....	6,839 17
		Smith and Wheelwright.....	740 32
		Stock.....	565 00
		Sewers.....	942 94
		Tools and Supplies, Boiler House and Machine Shop.....	684 66
		Vegetables.....	2,527 62
		Wages.....	36,160 29
		Balance.....	7,324 07
	<u>\$194,514 93</u>		<u>\$194,514 93</u>
Balance.....	\$7,324 07		
Voucher No. 621. Mrs. Louise Suzzainni, not returned for collection.....	115 90		
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Oct. 31, 1883.....	\$7,339 97		

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 Oct. 31st, 1882.....	321	346	667
“ received since, to Nov. 1, 1883.....	105	107	212
“ under treatment during quarter.....	426	453	879
Discharged recovered.....	23	17	40
“ improved.....	30	25	55
“ unimproved.....	7	7	14
Died.....	36	27	63
Discharged and died.....	96	76	172
Remaining Oct. 31, 1883.....	330	377	707
	Public.	Private	Total.
Of this number there are.....	559	148	707
Whole number from Aug. 17, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1883.....	803	769	1572
Discharged recovered.....	122	95	217
“ improved.....	158	142	300
“ unimproved.....	21	30	51
Died.....	172	125	297
Discharged and died.....	473	392	865
Remaining.....	330	377	707
Discharged and remaining.....	803	769	1572

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Sexes	803	769	1572

II.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Ages between 5 and 10	1	1	2
" " 10 and 15	9	2	11
" " 15 and 20	37	32	69
" " 20 and 30	166	16	327
" " 30 and 40	212	23	443
" " 40 and 50	189	14	333
" " 50 and 60	113	115	228
" " 60 and 70	54	55	109
" " 70 and 80	18	24	42
" " 80 and 90	4	4	8
	803	769	1572

III.

DOMESTIC STATE.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Married	358	361	719
Unmarried	374	295	669
Widowers	47	.....	47
Widows .....	.....	102	102
Divorced .....	.....	5	5
Unknown	24	6	30
	803	769	1572

IV.

NATIVITY.

	Men.	Women	Total.
New Jersey.....	301	236	537
New York.....	143	136	279
Pennsylvania.....	19	22	41
Massachusetts.....	9	11	20
Ohio.....	7	4	11
Maine.....	6	1	7
New Hampshire.....	3	3	6
Connecticut.....	7	10	17
Vermont.....	3	1	4
Virginia.....	.....	5	5
Georgia.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	.....	2	2
Maryland.....	1	3	4
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	2	3
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	.....	1
Mississippi.....	.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	.....	1	1
Florida.....	.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	3	2	5
Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Oregon.....	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	.....	1
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	113	143	256
Germany.....	78	92	170
England.....	39	36	75
Wales.....	3	2	5
Scotland.....	9	7	16
Canada.....	3	1	4
Prussia.....	1	2	3
France.....	5	6	11
Holland.....	3	1	4
Sweden.....	4	3	7
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	1	2	3
Nova Scotia.....	2	1	3
West Indies.....	4	1	5
British Honduras.....	1	.....	1
Africa.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	1	3
Portugal.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	21	19	40
	803	769	1572

V.

HOW SENT.

	Private	Indigent	Pauper	Crim.	Con.	Total.
Bergen.....	19	93	4	1	.....	117
Essex.....	97	77	7	2	.....	183
Hudson.....	80	146	5	2	.....	233
Morris.....	37	111	12	11	.....	171
Passaic.....	26	116	5	1	.....	148
Sussex.....	13	45	6	2	.....	66
Union.....	50	185	21	1	.....	257
Warren.....	14	105	2	2	.....	123
Middlesex.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Monmouth.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Camden.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hunterdon.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ocean.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
State.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29
New York.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
Louisiana.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Connecticut.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ohio.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Virginia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Illinois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Honduras.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	581	878	62	22	29	1572

VI.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	252	280	532
More than 1 year.....	137	84	221
More than 2 years.....	86	65	151
“ 3 “.....	51	42	93
“ 4 “.....	35	29	64
“ 5 “.....	42	40	82
“ 6 “.....	25	26	51
“ 7 “.....	26	17	43
“ 8 “.....	23	20	43
“ 9 “.....	12	10	22
“ 10 “.....	20	31	51
“ 11 “.....	8	7	15
“ 12 “.....	11	12	23
“ 13 “.....	9	7	16
“ 14 “.....	3	7	10
“ 15 “.....	8	16	24
“ 16 “.....	5	6	11
“ 17 “.....	8	3	11
“ 18 “.....	2	2	4
“ 19 “.....	2	4	6
“ 20 “.....	9	8	17
“ 21 “.....	1	3	4
“ 22 “.....	1	4	5
“ 23 “.....	2	4	6
“ 24 “.....	1	1	2
“ 25 “.....	3	5	8
“ 27 “.....	2	1	3
“ 28 “.....	2	2	2
“ 30 “.....	2	9	11
“ 31 “.....	1	1	2
“ 33 “.....	1	1	1
“ 34 “.....	1	1	1
“ 35 “.....	2	2	4
“ 36 “.....	1	1	1
“ 40 “.....	1	1	2
“ 45 “.....	1	1	1
Unknown years.....	13	16	29
	803	769	1572

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year Oct. 31, 1882, was six hundred and sixty-seven—three hundred and twenty-one men and three hundred and forty-six women.

The number received since, from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883, inclusive, was two hundred and twelve—one hundred and five men and one hundred and seven women.

The number of cases under treatment during the year was eight hundred and seventy-nine—four hundred and twenty-six men and four hundred and fifty-three women.

There remained at the close of the year seven hundred and seven, of whom three hundred and thirty were men and three hundred and seventy-seven were women.

Of one hundred and seventy-two discharged during the year forty were considered as recovered, fifty-five as improved, fourteen as unimproved, and sixty-three died.

Death occurred in six cases, from apoplexy; in twenty-seven, from general chronic exhaustion; in seven, from consumption; in one, from paralysis; in eight, from general paralysis of the insane; in one, from internal hemorrhage; in two, from disease of the heart; in one from pneumonia; in two, from exhaustion of acute melancholia; in one, from gangrene of one foot, and in seven, from exhaustion of acute mania.

By reference to the statement of deaths it will be perceived that, while the total number is quite large, yet that the causes of death mentioned, indicate that a very large proportion of them resulted from chronic disease, of long standing—twenty-seven of them dying from general chronic exhaustion, while all the remainder but ten (those from pneumonia and melancholia and acute mania), were from forms of disease that were necessarily fatal.

The general health of the inmates of the household, sane and insane, with slight exception, has been very good during the year, as it is at this time.

It should be remembered, in this connection, that while the first and highest office of an institution of this kind is to secure the recovery of the patients to health and reason; yet, that, by the arrangements of the building and its organized method of management, it is adapted to secure the greater comfort and safety of its

inmates, and to relieve families and communities from disturbance, even of danger from the insane, offices scarcely less important than that first named.

It may be added, still further, that the elevation of the building, about six hundred feet above tide-water, with no local causes of disease about or near it, and, with the dry, pure air, of such a region, it is particularly well situated for the residence of persons living in low marshy districts, or for those residing in the confined and impure air of cities.

FORMS OF ADMISSION.

These are given in the appendix to this report and printed blank forms will be furnished for use, on application to the Superintendent of the Asylum.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS OF THE PURPOSE OF FRIENDS.

Insane persons should generally be informed of the decision of friends to place them in the Institution before leaving home for that purpose. Should this, however, be omitted, from motives of expediency of any kind, it is important for the welfare of patients and the success of their treatment after admission; that great care be taken that no false or exaggerated statements be made to them in regard to the nature and objects of the institution, or of the ability of the medical officers to give them certain and speedy relief.

When persons find that in this preliminary stage of the proceedings, they have been treated with frankness and truth by their family, friends and physicians, it is less difficult for the officers and employees of the Asylum to secure and retain their confidence, which is always an important element of success in treatment.

STATE PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The provision here made for the care and cure of the insane is most ample, and is fitting evidence of the humanity and liberality

of the State toward its insane citizens, who are, in an especial sense, from their helpless condition, its own proper wards.

The building will easily accommodate eight hundred patients, with the necessary officers and attendants, and is arranged, architecturally, to admit of the most thorough classification of the inmates.

The facilities of such an establishment, when well organized and in working condition, are immeasurably superior to any that can be supplied by friends or by city or county authorities, and, therefore, should be availed of in behalf of all those who, through loss of reason, are *entitled* to its benefits.

ASYLUM BUILDINGS, &c.

Of these it may be said that, after using them and the various fixtures and machinery for seven years, they are all found to be well adapted for the purposes for which they were intended.

The warming by steam and the ventilation by forced and exhaust power (two fans and twenty-two upright shafts heated by coils of steam pipe) accomplish the work in a very satisfactory manner.

In the mechanical department there are two steam engines, of about seventy-five horse-power each, used week about, in turn, for driving the ventilating fans; the machinery in shops for wood, iron, copper and tin work, the laundry and the bakery, in which aerated or unfermented bread is made for the whole house.

It is believed that this process for making bread is not used in any institution in any State except New Jersey; nor, indeed, in any institution in any other country in the world.

This would appear to be most remarkable, when it is considered that bread made by this process is more wholesome, more cleanly and more economical than that made by any other.

EMPLOYMENT.

A pretty large number of patients, of both sexes, who are in a condition to engage in it, are employed in various ways; the men on the farm, in the garden, and on the grounds; also in the various departments and shops; while the women assist largely in the iron-

ing and sewing rooms, in making and repairing bedding and wearing apparel; but a still larger number of both sexes assist in the work of the several wards and dining-rooms of each department. By thus engaging directly in carrying out the practical details of the establishment, external and internal, a greater degree of interest is excited in their minds, which operates favorably upon their health and mental condition.

OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

Many patients, of both sexes, also, engage in numerous light pursuits, as walking, reading, writing, and various games within the building and on the grounds.

Music, by brass band, by orchestra, musical concerts, instrumental and vocal combined, theatrical representation, tableaux, lectures, dancing parties in the amusement room, in which the sexes engage together under proper supervision, etc., etc.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The chapel services of the Institution, on Sunday, have been regularly maintained, with a single exception, during the past year.

It is conducted by clergymen of different denominations in turn. This arrangement suits members of the audience, as they are the representatives of various religious sects.

The subjects of discourse best adapted to audiences consisting of sane and insane people are those of a cheerful, hopeful and practical character. This service is enlivened by the music of a well-trained choir of male and female voices, accompanied by an organ and cornet.

VISITORS.

Visitors to the Institution are freely admitted on any week day, under such restrictions as are considered necessary for the welfare of the patients.

It should be understood that the main object of allowing general visitors to pass through the building thus freely, is to gain informa-

tion of its arrangements and the adaptation of the system in use, for the proper care of the insane. Hence, it will be considered as quite foreign to our purpose to make a spectacle of the excited and irregular classes of the insane, to gratify the curiosity of pleasure parties seeking amusement only.

CLASSIFICATION.

The proper classification of the inmates of an institution is a matter of primary importance, and can only be accomplished when the building contains the requisite number of subdivisions into separate wards. Careful attention should then be given to changes from ward to ward, on account of varying conditions in the physical and mental states of individuals, including attention to such social distinctions as may be required. Fortunately, this building affords the most ample facilities for this purpose, it being practicable to make eighteen full and twenty partial separations of each sex.

The condition of the patient, as influenced by the form, state and stage of disease, as highly excited, noisy, violent and destructive, cleanly or otherwise, greatly depressed, etc., are circumstances to be considered in arranging the details of classification.

REMOVAL FROM HOME.

In very many cases this is the best, if not the principal thing, to be done to secure the greatest comfort, and the most certain recovery of an individual. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that mental derangement consists essentially in an *unbalanced* state of the faculties of the mind, arising from an excited, depressed or otherwise changed action in the physical part on which the disordered faculties depend for their manifestation.

While the individual remains in contact with persons and in the same place and circumstances with which their attack was associated, they cannot begin to improve, because these operate as morbid stimulants, depressants or irritants to their disturbed faculties. The obvious principle for obtaining relief is to remove them from the influence of the causes that excited or the circumstances that perpetuate their disease. In some cases, this is about all that is

needed to relieve the patient. In others, however, not only change of place and association is required, but also medical treatment and such adapted care and control as can be given in an institution specially designed for their benefit. In most cases such persons more readily submit to the care and treatment offered in an institution and executed by the hands of strangers than if imposed upon them at home, by the members of their own family, whose ability to advise for their relief they question, or whose right to dictate in regard to their movements they do not recognize.

Having these facts in view the friends of such persons should not be unduly anxious about the effect of change made in the situation and surroundings of the individual, but calmly wait in hope for the desired change.

IMPROVEMENT OF SEWAGE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Managers of the Asylum have carefully considered this important subject, and, with the view of obtaining practical suggestions in regard to it, they invited members of the State Board of Health to meet and confer with them at the Asylum, which they have repeatedly done.

At these meetings various plans were discussed, for each, however, there were reasons for and against their adoption. It was finally decided that, in view of all the facts and circumstances requiring attention, that the principle of Broad Surface Irrigation, as recommended by the author of this Report, together with his method for accomplishing it, be tried, as the one best suited to the important objects sought, which were the protection of the streams in the vicinity from pollution, and, the utilization, as far as possible, of sewage matter, solid and liquid, for fertilizing purposes.

In commencing this work, the original filtering beds, of which there were three located at some distance from either extremity of the building, and which had, heretofore, received all the sewage water from the interior of the building, about 150,000 gallons per day, as well as the rain water from its extensive roofs, were converted into and used as settling beds. These were subdivided to make nine in all of each set, averaging from ten to twelve by thirty feet each in area, and from four to five feet deep. Much of the

solid matter that reaches these receptacles, is at first arrested and held in latticed wooden racks about four feet square, placed at the inlet of the water to the first compartment of settling beds, and with the matter that floats upon the surface of the water in the first and second divisions is removed daily by the man in charge of the system, and composted with earth on the banks. It may be stated here that by any other system of disposing of the sewage than this, the use of so much water in the house with the addition of so much rain-water from the roofs, would have been an almost insuperable barrier to success.

In the arrangements in use here, however, in which the downward ventilation of the water-closets, about one hundred and fifty in number, for day and night use, as well as all other inlets for air from baths, sinks, etc., is carried through the waste pipes and sewers, by the exhaust force of the main smoke-stack of the boiler-house, with which the sewers on either side are connected by open mouths at the bottom; the large quantity of water for flushing them freely and often, is of the utmost importance.

By this means the best sanitary condition of the house, with respect to its drainage, is perfectly maintained at all times. Without such system, however, for securing perfect downward ventilation of so many closets, its condition for comfort and health would be vastly changed.

This explanation, though a partial digression from the description of fixtures connected with sewage, I regard as justified by the past, that in some of the plans proposed for improving it, the withdrawal of all the rain-water, and a large reduction in the amount of that in ordinary use, was proposed and considered as essential to success.

The next step in the process of disposing of the sewage and rain-water united after its passage through the several compartments of the settling beds, in succession, is to convey it by gravity, through glazed earthen drain pipes laid under ground, to points where it is to be distributed by means of open gutters, over the surface of the land. These gutters or troughs are made in V form of rough boards ten inches wide and sixteen feet long.

They overlap each other at the ends a few inches, each length is pierced in the angle at the bottom with three holes seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, to be fitted with tapering movable plugs and

supported on upright stakes driven in the ground. They are laid with declining grade to favor the flow of water to suit the surface of the ground over which they are placed. To accomplish the object of scattering the water over the surface of the land by this arrangement, the ground must, of course, fall in two directions, lengthwise with the gutter and sidewise from it, that the water may flow by gravity over surfaces as extensive as possible. The arrangement consists at present of three lines of distributing gutters, one being about four hundred and fifty feet in length, one eight hundred and fifty, and, a third, fourteen hundred.

The water as it passes off through these artificial courses is quite clear, having been deprived of solid matter, to so great an extent, in passing through the settling beds, as to have little tendency to mar the appearance of the surface, or to obstruct or injure the absorbent character of the soil.

It was found, on trial, that the amount of water supplied to the gutters on either side of the house, would, ordinarily, pass out through the holes, in the bottom of the gutters, provided, for its escape, within about one hundred feet. The practice is to allow it to run continuously, either a half or a whole day, as may seem best in different localities, then close the holes with plugs, and compel it to flow through the holes in the next hundred feet and so on to the end of the line, on different days. The plugs are then removed and a return is made to the first hundred feet of the line as before. The time between this suspension and renewal of use, will, of course, depend on the length of the line of gutter surface, and, therefore, vary in those in use here, from four to eight and fourteen days.

By these periods of rest the soil will become comparatively dry and aerated to such a degree, as to admit of the indefinite continuance of the process of absorption and purification of the water. A sufficient amount of land, however, in the right locality, must be made available for use, to meet the changes in the distribution of water, made necessary by changes of seasons, of crops, etc., etc.

It may be here stated, that when the side surfaces are favorable in extent and in the character of the soil, so that the water will rapidly disappear by absorption and evaporation, the best attainable results will be secured and the foul waters, through the action of the earth, the air and the influence of vegetation, will be deprived of bad odor or other offensive quality it may have possessed.

This is, in fact, nature's own process of purifying contaminated water, and when the conditions as to the character and extent of soil over and through which it is allowed or required to pass are carefully complied with, the matter of purity of such water, is fully and finally settled beyond question or reasonable doubt.

The arrangements for the distribution of water on the principle of surface irrigation has now been carried as far the available land surfaces owned by the State will enable us to extend it. It is presumed, however, that such additional adjoining lands to and over which the sewage water can be conveyed by gravity, can be obtained, if required for the purpose.

It is also highly important that a portion of such land should have a *sub soil of gravel*, which would render it available for disposing of sewage water, should an occasion arise for the partial or temporary disuse of the surfaces before mentioned.

It appears only natural to add, in this connection, that the amount of fertilizing material, in liquid form, that may be used on lands, particularly those south of the buildings, is so large and valuable, that the best and most extended arrangements for utilizing it fully, on the score of profitable farm management, as well as to protect the streams from pollution, should be adopted.

In confirmation of opinions given above, I will here quote extracts from statements of an intelligent writer in a Boston paper, the *Weekly Transcript*, which may help to settle some of the vexed questions relating to this subject.

The article is headed "The testimony of existing facts," and states that the City of Boston, before setting out upon the construction of its vast system, now nearly completed, for casting the sewage of the City into the harbor, sent an engineer as commissioner to Europe to examine the systems utilizing city sewage for fertilization. The report was that all such systems were failures or unavailable to Boston.

Monsieur A. Durand-Claye, Chief Engineer of Bridges and Streets of Paris, writes much that is interesting to the citizens of Boston and Massachusetts, relative to the purification and utilization of sewage. He asserts that its employment by irrigation is the only practical solution of the question. The land, which before irrigation, was unproductive having an average rental value of 139f. per hectare, is now worth over 500. The population increased

thirty-four per cent from 1876 to 1881, by the occupation of the land by farmers, coming from other parts of the state, to profit by the fertility of the soil. The sanitary condition is excellent, with no pollution of the well-water in the territory, as oxidation, vegetation and animal life, completely disposes of all matter, and the water leaving the land is purer than that which the citizens of Paris drink.

The frosts of Winter do not interfere with its successful operation, as the water melts the snow and ice so that it finds its way into the ground quite as well as in Summer and without injury to the slumbering vegetation.

A great many chemical experiments were tried before the adoption of this system. They were very expensive and none purified the water although many clarified it. Finally, the experiment on a little field of about three hectares or seven-and-a-third acres, near the City of Berlin resulted so satisfactorily, after a trial of nineteen months, that this plan of disposing of the entire sewage was adopted. There is some odor at the opening of the large sewer, but in the fields there is no smell and the sanitary condition is all that can be desired. There never has been any complaint from the numerous adjacent habitations. The water furnished by the drainage of this territory M. Claye drank and found it absolutely clear and pure. It is impossible to recognize any foulness in it. Vegetables grow luxuriously on the land as well as fruit trees.

In some parts thirteen and one-quarter tons of grass have been cut on two and one-half acres.

The work was begun six years ago.

A description of the system at Breslau corresponds practically to that at Berlin, and is perfectly satisfactory.

M. Claye concludes by stating that, in Germany, it is admitted without question, that municipal healthfulness depends upon three principles: First, the total discharge of water-closets into sewers. Second, the distribution of an abundant supply of water into dwellings and frequent flushing of drains. Third, the purification of sewage by soil and vegetation.

The experience of London in sending the sewage twenty-one miles, and then into the maritime Thames, is mentioned as being deplorable, as the city soon perceived that it resulted in depositing offensive matter, by the action of the tides, along the shore above

and below the outlet. Brighton and Torquay, emptying directly into the sea, have the same trouble, while Edinburgh extends its magnificent sewage farms, where are located beautiful nurseries for the children of the city.

There are in England one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns which have adopted the system of purifying and utilizing sewage by irrigation.

The writer adds, that there are a number of barren islands off Boston harbor available for sewage farms, if, after the completion of the works at Moon Island, it should be deemed better to lighter the sewage off to them than let it flow out into the track of all the travel in the harbor, to form what is called a "sewage section," in the Thames, or be cast on the shores of the the Summer retreats around the harbor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Gratuitous copies of the following papers have been received :

Jerseyman, and True Democratic Banner, Morristown, and Star of the Cape, Cape May ; also, New Jersey Courier, Camden, New Jersey. From Fowler & Wells, New York, one copy of Phrenological Journal; also from various friends of the Institution liberal parcels of monthly periodicals for the use of the patients.

Many daily and weekly, secular, and many weekly religious papers have been taken by the institution, its officers and employes, which have been read and enjoyed by the inmates.

Dr. T. M. Lloyd, Second Assistant Physician, and a highly capable and valued officer, withdrew from his place during the year, to engage in general practice in Brooklyn, N. Y.

He took with him the good will and wishes of the household.

Dr. Edward C. Booth, who had been engaged in hospital and in general private practice, who had also had extensive opportunities for engaging in pathological inquiries during a residence of two years in Europe, was appointed to fill the vacant place.

To the Board of Managers I beg to return my grateful acknowledgements for their manifested interest in and care over the

affairs of the Institution ; also, for courtesies shown to myself and family.

To the other resident officers and employees who have participated with me in the labor and care of the Institution and its inmates, and who have faithfully performed the duties of their stations during the year, I am under much obligation.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

State Asylum for the Insane,
Morristown, N. J., Nov. 1, 1883.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the State of California.

These lands are situated in the County of San Diego.

The proposed acquisition of these lands is being considered for the purpose of establishing a national monument.

APPENDIX TO STEWARD'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

GARDEN—1883.

96	Bushels	spinach, 40c.....	\$38 40
140	"	peas, \$1.....	140 00
81	"	string beans, 50c.....	40 50
875	"	potatoes, 75c.....	656 25
47½	"	cucumbers, \$1.....	47 50
35	"	onions, 90c.....	31 50
516	"	tomatoes, 40c.....	206 40
100	"	Lima beans, 45c.....	45 00
150	"	beets, 70c.....	105 00
100	"	parsnips, 70c.....	70 00
125	"	carrots, 75c.....	93 75
20	"	oyster plants, \$1.....	20 00
40	"	flat turnips, 25c.....	10 00
50	"	Ruta Baga turnips, 35.....	17 50
15	"	horseradish, 75c.....	11 25
273	Bunches	early radishes, 2c.....	5 46
1,455	"	asparagus, 10c.....	145 50
505	"	rhubarb, 22c.....	126 25
500	"	parsley 2c.....	10 00
2,493	Heads	lettuce 2c.....	49 86
4,500	"	cabbage, 4c.....	180 00
8,270	"	celery, 3c.....	248 10
19,270	Ears	corn (sweet), ¼c.....	144 22
500	Bundles	corn stalks, 3c.....	15 00
300	Pumpkins,	3c.....	9 00
55	Egg plants,	5c.....	2 75
1,658	Quarts	strawberries, 10c.....	165 80
1,088	"	currants, 8c.....	87 04
351	"	raspberries, 10c.....	35 10
915	"	blackberries, 10c.....	91 50
118	Baskets	peaches, 75c.....	88 50
8	"	early pears, 70c.....	5 60
20	"	Bartlett pears, 75c.....	15 00
8	"	Seckel pears, \$1.25.....	10 00
6	Bushels	stewing " 50c.....	3 00
47½	"	apples, 50c.....	23 75
6¼	"	grapes, 250 lbs. 8c.....	20 00
3	"	gooseberries, \$1.75.....	5 25
3,294	Muskmelons,	4c.....	131 76
			\$3,151 49

DAIRY AND FARM—1883.

13,712	Gallons milk, 20c.....	\$2,742 40
193½	Dozen eggs, 25c.....	49 33
159	Tons hay, \$15.....	2,385 00
16	“ rye straw, \$10.....	160 00
20	“ oat “ 10.....	200 00
7	“ wheat “ 10.....	70 00
1,200	Bushels corn in the ear, 30c.....	360 00
1,280	“ potatoes, 75c.....	960 00
1,321	“ oats, 40c.....	528 40
160	“ rye, 72c.....	115 20
100	“ wheat, \$1 17.....	117 00
6,475	Bundles corn stalks and fodder, 3c.....	194 25
350	Quinces, 1½c.....	5 25
6	Bushels apples, \$1.....	6 00
36½	“ “ selected, \$1.....	36 50
82	“ “ cider, 30c.....	24 60
8	“ “ crab, \$1.50.....	12 00
6	“ pears, \$1.25.....	7 50
24	Weeks' pasture for 32 cattle.....	344 60
		8,318 08
		\$11,469 52

STOCK—1883.

18	Calves, 2,657 lbs, 6c.....	\$159 42
140	Fowls, 70c.....	98 00
15	Turkeys, 120 lbs. 17c.....	20 40
275	Head swine, estimated value.....	1,627 00
4	Lambs, \$4.50.....	18 00
101	Pigs sold and consumed.....	252 50
	Wool sold.....	14 00
		2,189 32
		\$13,658 84

ACCOUNT OF FRUIT, ETC., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

50	Gallons currant jelly.	9½	Gallons plums.
20	“ currants.	24	“ crab apples.
29½	“ cherries.	80	“ quinces.
21½	“ currant jam.	4	“ quince jelly.
54½	“ blackberries.	12	“ quinces and apples.
737	“ peaches.	1,210	“ tomatoes.
10	“ “ pickled.	84	“ chow-chow.
97	“ pears.		

MATTRESS ROOM REPORT—1883.

ARTICLES MADE.

42	Pieces furniture upholstered.	1,700	Hair pillows made over.
150	Chairs caned.	225	Mattress ticks made.
254	New single hair mattresses.	400	Pillow “ “
10	“ double “	36	Lambrequins “
300	“ hair pillows.	300	Bed protectors.
550	Single hair mattresses made over.	125	Brackets.
15	Double “ “		

SEWING ROOM—1888.

ARTICLES MADE.

435	Dresses.	656	Pillow cases.
204	Petticoats.	1289	Sheets.
544	Chemises.	1500	Towels.
200	Aprons.	102	Counterpanes.
40	Night-gowns.	390	Blankets.
100	Skirts	58	Mattresses.
75	Sacques.	51	Curtains.
294	Undershirts (women's).	18	Lambrequins.
15	Drawers	53	Table-cloths.
57	Pairs stockings, "	168	Napkins.
23	Camisoles.	44	Clothes bags.
335	Shirts (men's)	24	Burial Robes.
337	Undershirts (men's).	54	Bed Ties.
184	Drawers		

NEWBORN BOOKS

Authors' Names

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
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EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OF WARRANT FILED.

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

CLEANLINESS.

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

• CLOTHING FOR MEN.

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

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

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

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

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

JEWELRY, ETC.

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

HISTORY OF CASE.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

BOND, ETC.

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

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

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

*To the Superintendent of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morris-
town, N. J."*

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

Dated —, 18—.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

—————18—.

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

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

*Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to
the Superintendent, Post Office address, Morris Plains, N. J.

FORM OF BOND.

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

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

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

Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Signed and sealed in the presence of —.		

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

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

A. B., Physician.

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

A. B., Judge, etc.

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward or borough must then endorse the above order and certificate as follows: "Approved," and sign his or their names as the Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the [township, ward or borough] of — and county of—.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss.
 ——— County, }

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

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

A. B., Clerk.

