

Document No. 22.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT OFFICERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital,

AT TRENTON,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1897.



MAIN BUILDING.

MANAGERS.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,	. . . . .	Trenton.
N. NEWLIN STOKES,	. . . . .	Moorestown.
HENRY R. BALDWIN,	. . . . .	New Brunswick.
B. W. ANDREWS,	. . . . .	Woodbury.
JOHN TAYLOR,	. . . . .	Trenton.
JOSEPH RICE,	. . . . .	Trenton.
C. S. HOFFMAN,	. . . . .	Somerville.
JOSEPH F. EDWARDS,	. . . . .	Atlantic City.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. WARD, M.D., Medical Director.
JOHN C. FELTY, M.D., Assistant Physician.
HENRY M. WEEKS, M.D., { Second Assistant Physician
and Pathologist.
WILLIAM F. JONES, M.D., Third Assistant Physician.
PAUL M. CORT, M.D., Fourth Assistant Physician.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM P. HAYES, Warden.
HARVEY H. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

To His Excellency John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey:

Under the provision of chapter 205 of the laws of 1897, entitled "An act creating asylum districts in the state, and providing for the appointment of boards of managers for the state hospitals for the insane at Trenton and Morristown," two asylum districts were created within this State, restoring the management of each State Hospital to a separate Board, as it had been up to the year 1891. The present Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton was organized on June 20th, 1897, and in presenting this annual report of the operation of the State Hospital for the Insane at Trenton, beg to state that it includes the operations of the late Board of Managers of State Hospitals relating to the said asylum from the close of the last fiscal year until the month of June, 1897, and of the present Board from that date to October 31st, 1897. With this year closes the fiftieth year since the founding of this Hospital.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY.

At the time of rendering the last annual report of the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, extensive improvements and additions were in progress and which during the present year have been fully completed and paid for from accumulated earnings. The total amount expended in extension of main building, building of a residence for the Medical Director, a new water-supply, including a stand-pipe of ample capacity, macadamizing all the drives on the grounds, a complete system of drainage and planting of trees and shrubbery was about \$71,000 and was divided up as follows:

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Extension of main building.....	\$22,000
Residence for the Medical Director.....	12,000
New water-supply.....	21,000
Grounds and grading.....	16,000
Total.....	\$71,000

The extension of the main building was mainly for the purpose of securing a new and more commodious chapel and to provide a library-room. The old chapel is now to be used as an amusement-room and the old amusement-room has been fitted up as a library. The first or ground floor of this addition is taken up with offices and reception-rooms, while the basement is finished in one large general storeroom, which was much needed.

It would seem unnecessary to call the attention of Your Excellency to the crowded condition of this institution, as the fact has been previously set forth, save that the responsibility for its proper management has been placed upon this Board, a responsibility they decline to assume without inviting earnest attention to the following statement: Ten hundred and sixty-three patients are crowded into an accommodation for 840. As compared with the record of the year 1896, there is an increase of 63. These facts, coupled with authentic statistics upon the increase of insanity, awake serious thought.

In England, in the year 1862, there were 2.02 lunatics to every 10,000 of population; in 1895 there were 3.15 lunatics to every 10,000 of population. In Scotland, in 1862, there were 2.01 lunatics to every 10,000 of population; in 1895 there were 3.39 to every 10,000 of population. With the normal increase of State population these facts are intensified. Upon a review of the character and condition of the inmates, it was found that nine were idiots, who should not be classed as insane. The statute relating to this subject says "the term lunatic and insane as used in this act includes every species of insanity and extends to all deranged persons and to all of unsound mind, other than *idiots*." Your Board have accordingly notified Boards of Freeholders that such patients must be removed from the Hospital.

The demented, or those of the feeblest intelligence, and the epileptics, constitute a large portion of our patients. Of the latter there are 90—53 men and 37 women. These two classes could easily be placed in a separate building. The demented are not sensitive or alive to the horror of the attacks of the epileptics. And the epileptics, who are

many of them only temporarily insane (viz., just before or after an attack), could find useful and profitable employment in the ward. An infirmary for these classes would relieve the engorgement of the Hospital, and be in the direct line of a more enlightened policy.

It has long been felt that the Hospital should have some proper place of deposit for the bodies of those who die in the institution, and where investigations into diseased processes should be possible. The influence upon patients of pursuing such inquiry in the Hospital is bad. To meet this necessity your Board have had plans and specifications made for a new building, which also contains rooms for bacteriological and scientific analysis. The past decade has developed such immense possibilities in the detection of diseased processes, with the hope of relief and cure not only but also of prophylaxis, that such a step seems imperative. Such action without a corresponding investigator would be useless; we have therefore combined in the appointee to the vacancy of second assistant a man whom we believe possesses the experience of a good practitioner with the acquirements of a skilled pathologist.

In the last annual report made by the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the defective character of the commitment of patients to institutions for the insane, State, county or private, under our present laws, was most forcibly shown, and it was there most truly stated that it was "so defective that it would not be difficult to secure the committal of a sane person if there were strong motives to induce the attempt, and none were interested in the victim's behalf."

Most timely and proper suggestions were made in the said report as to the force and character of a proper commitment of the insane to an institution. The Board of Managers directed an act to be prepared covering the entire subject of the commitment of the insane, and it was on the 10th of March, 1897, introduced into the Senate, favorably reported by the proper committee, but failed to become a law. In this act were embodied the suggestions relative to commitments made in the above-mentioned report, and the various laws upon the statute-book relating to commitment and confinement of insane persons were carefully codified.

We have carefully examined and considered this proposed law and do not hesitate to give to it our hearty approval, and in the interest of justice and humanity, to recommend its enactment by the Legislature of the State.

The first four sections are so important and present so clearly the changes sought to be made in our present procedure, that we have incorporated them in our report, and would earnestly call the attention of Your Excellency thereto. They are as follows:

"1. No person shall be committed to or confined as a patient in any hospital for the insane, public or private, or in any institution or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane in this state, except upon the request in writing of a relative or other person interested in the admission therein of such person, stating the age and place of nativity, if known, his Christian name, surname, place of residence, occupation and degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection between him and the person requesting his admission; nor except upon the certificates of two physicians, under oath, setting forth the insanity of such person; but no person shall be held in confinement in any such hospital for more than fifteen days unless within that time such certificates be approved by a justice of the supreme court, or judge of the circuit court or court of common pleas of the county in which the alleged lunatic resides, and such justice or judge may institute inquiry and take proofs as to any alleged lunacy before approving or disapproving of any such certificate; and such justice or judge may, in his discretion, call a jury in such case to determine the question of lunacy, and he shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; such approval or disapproval shall be so certified by such justice or judge within five days after the presentation of such certificate to him, unless such inquiry cannot be conveniently made and concluded within that time, in which case the said justice or judge shall certify to the medical director of the hospital in which the patient concerning whom the inquiry is made, is confined, that a longer time than five days is necessary to conclude such inquiry, stating how much longer time is required.

"2. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to any hospital for the insane in this state unless the physician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of this state, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession at least five years; no certificate of insanity shall be made except after a personal examination of the party alleged to be insane, and according to forms approved by the managers of

the state hospitals for the insane; and every such certificate shall bear date of no more than ten days prior to the commitment of the person named therein, and it shall contain a thorough description and identification of the alleged lunatic.

"3. It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to a hospital for the insane in this state of which the said physician is either the superintendent, proprietor or officer, or a regular professional attendant, nor in which he is financially interested, nor who is a near relative, either by blood or marriage, nor guardian or trustee of the person named in the certificate; and that the physician's certificate in every case shall state the facts upon which his opinion is founded and any facts that may be obtained concerning hereditary taint, previous attack or serious nervous disorder of the person named in the certificate.

"4. Every medical director of a state hospital for the insane, and every superintendent or other head officer of a private hospital, asylum, institution, home or retreat for the care and treatment of the insane, shall, within three days after the reception of any patient, make or cause to be made a descriptive entry of such case in a book exclusively set apart for that purpose; he shall also make entries from time to time of the mental state, bodily condition and medical treatment of such patient, together with the forms of restraint employed during such times that such patient remains under his care, and in the event of the discharge or death of such patient, the medical director, superintendent, or other head officer aforesaid, shall state in said case-book the circumstances appertaining thereto."

In conclusion we beg to refer Your Excellency to the detailed reports of the Medical Director, Warden and Treasurer, wherein the administration of the Hospital is fully set forth.

The various county and private institutions established for the care of the insane in this hospital district have been visited by members of the Board of Managers in compliance with the act of 1893, and report as follows:

Atlantic County.—The Atlantic County Asylum is located near Pleasantville, about six miles from Atlantic City. The building is of brick and was erected especially for the care of the insane and designed to accommodate about fifty patients. The institution is under the immediate care of Tobias McConnell as resident Superin-

tendent. His wife acts as the Matron. The general appearance of the patients and the corridors upon which they reside showed evidence of careful and intelligent supervision. Patients are comfortably clad, bedding neat and clean, and water-supply abundant and of good quality. Physician visits the institution every third day regularly and whenever he is sent for by the Superintendent. Residence of the physician is about one mile distant and is connected with the asylum by telephone. Since our last visit the authorities have made a very desirable improvement in the arrangements to be used in case of fire. A two-inch water-pipe traverses the entire building, from which are taken six lines of hose, always connected, and distributed in such a manner as to cover the entire structure in case of fire. Everything in and about the building would seem to show a desire on the part of the Superintendent and his wife to provide a comfortable home for the patients committed to their care.

During the year 7 patients (all men) have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman died. There remained under care at the time of our visit, 42—24 men and 18 women.

Burlington County.—The asylum in this county forms part of the county almshouse, and was found by the committee visiting it to be in good condition, clean, well ventilated, and the inmates well cared for by the Superintendent's efficient wife.

There are at present 56 inmates—40 women and 16 men—most of them persons advanced in years, and nearly all cases of dementia. There has been one death during the past year. Dr. John W. Well continues to render medical services whenever required. The State Hospital could be relieved to a great extent of this class of patients if the county authorities would enlarge their quarters or build a county hospital at a moderate cost, which would relieve the State institution, already too full, and save the county a large yearly bill. The matter should be brought to the serious attention of the Board of Freeholders.

Camden County.—This asylum is located about two miles from the town of Blackwood. Charles F. Currie is the resident Superintendent. At the time of the visit of the committee there was no regularly appointed visiting physician. Dr. Henry F. Brannin, who so very ably attended to the duties of physician for several years, had just died and the vacancy caused by his death had not been supplied. The custom is for the physician to reside near the institution and to

visit it daily, and the past year it has had adequate and competent supervision in this regard. The superintendent resides in the building and has the general supervision of the patients, while his wife acts as the Matron of the asylum. The institution, at the time of our visit, was found in excellent condition—walls neatly painted, floors, many of them, carpeted, and the patients apparently properly cared for. The water-supply is abundant and seemed to be of good quality. The whole appearance of the asylum seemed to show intelligent and humane supervision. There is a regular corps of attendants, and the proportion furnished is about one to ten. During the past year a decided improvement has been made in the removal of the laundry from the main or hospital building to a small structure located some distance off. During the year 38 patients have been received, 20 discharged and 15 have died. There remained at the close of the year 156—61 men and 95 women.

Cumberland County.—The asylum is located about two miles distant from the city of Bridgeton. There is a small separate brick building, two stories in height, located immediately adjacent to the almshouse proper, used for the care of the insane. It has only ten rooms for the accommodation of insane patients, and any excess of this number must be cared for in the main building or almshouse proper. Benjamin F. Roray is the Steward, and his wife acts as Matron. There are at present 11 patients in the institution—5 men and 6 women. One was admitted during the year and one died. The institution is visited regularly twice weekly by the County Physician, J. R. C. Thompson, M.D. The rooms are clean, well whitewashed, and furnished with fairly comfortable and abundant bedding, &c. There are no regular attendants employed to look after the insane, but they are waited upon and looked after by the pauper inmates, under the supervision of the Steward and Matron. Water, abundant in quantity, and apparently of good quality, is furnished from ordinary dug wells.

Gloucester County.—This asylum is located about one mile from Clarksboro. It is under the care of George G. Weatherby, Steward, his wife acting as Matron. The place is apparently well supervised, is clean and well ventilated. The same custom obtains here as in a majority of the county institutions, *i. e.*, no regular attendants to look after the insane. They are, however, under the direct supervision of the Steward and Matron. The medical care of the patients is under

the supervision of George C. Laws, M.D., who makes a regular visit to the institution once a week, and oftener if considered necessary. The building set apart for the insane is in two sections—an old part of stone and a new addition of wood. The old portion accommodates 9 patients; the new, 10, making accommodations for 19 in all. Most of the patients, however, are in the main building during the day, and mingle freely with the regular paupers. There are, at present, under care, 7 men and 11 women, 18 in all. During the year, 3 have been admitted, 1 died and 1 removed to the State Hospital.

Salem County.—The asylum is located about two miles from Woodstown, is built of brick, three stories in height, and situated within a few feet of the almshouse proper. The floors of the rooms occupied by patients are covered with zinc, which, as stated in a former report of this institution, very possibly adds to the cleanliness, but does not add materially to the comfort of their occupants. Here, as elsewhere, no attendants are provided, and we were informed that meals are served usually to the patients in their rooms by one of the pauper inmates of the almshouse near by. One bath-room is provided for each sex, but hot water has to be carried from the main building. The building is heated by steam, with radiators in the halls and none in rooms occupied by the patients. There are, at present, 11 patients—5 men and 6 women. Two men and one woman are kept in constant seclusion. None have been admitted during the year, and none discharged or died. The institution is under the supervision of David Dickinson as Steward and his wife as Matron. The physicians are William Carpenter, M.D., of Salem (eight miles distant), and Charles Newton, M.D., of Sharpstown (one and one-half miles distant). Dr. Carpenter visits the institution on Tuesdays and Dr. Newton on Fridays—“usually see the insane at the time of their visits.”

The private institution situated at West Collingswood, and conducted by Miss Jones, was visited. Dr. Wm. B. Jennings, of Haddonfield, is the regular attending physician, and always visits the institution three times weekly, and oftener if necessary. Dr. J. F. Sinclair is the resident physician. There are eight rooms, all of which are large, airy and well ventilated. Water-supply, excellent and abundant, supplied by the Haddonfield water works. Drainage good. Two bath-tubs supplied with hot and cold water. There are at present six patients under care. The building and surroundings are

apparently in excellent condition, and the patients are properly and well cared for.

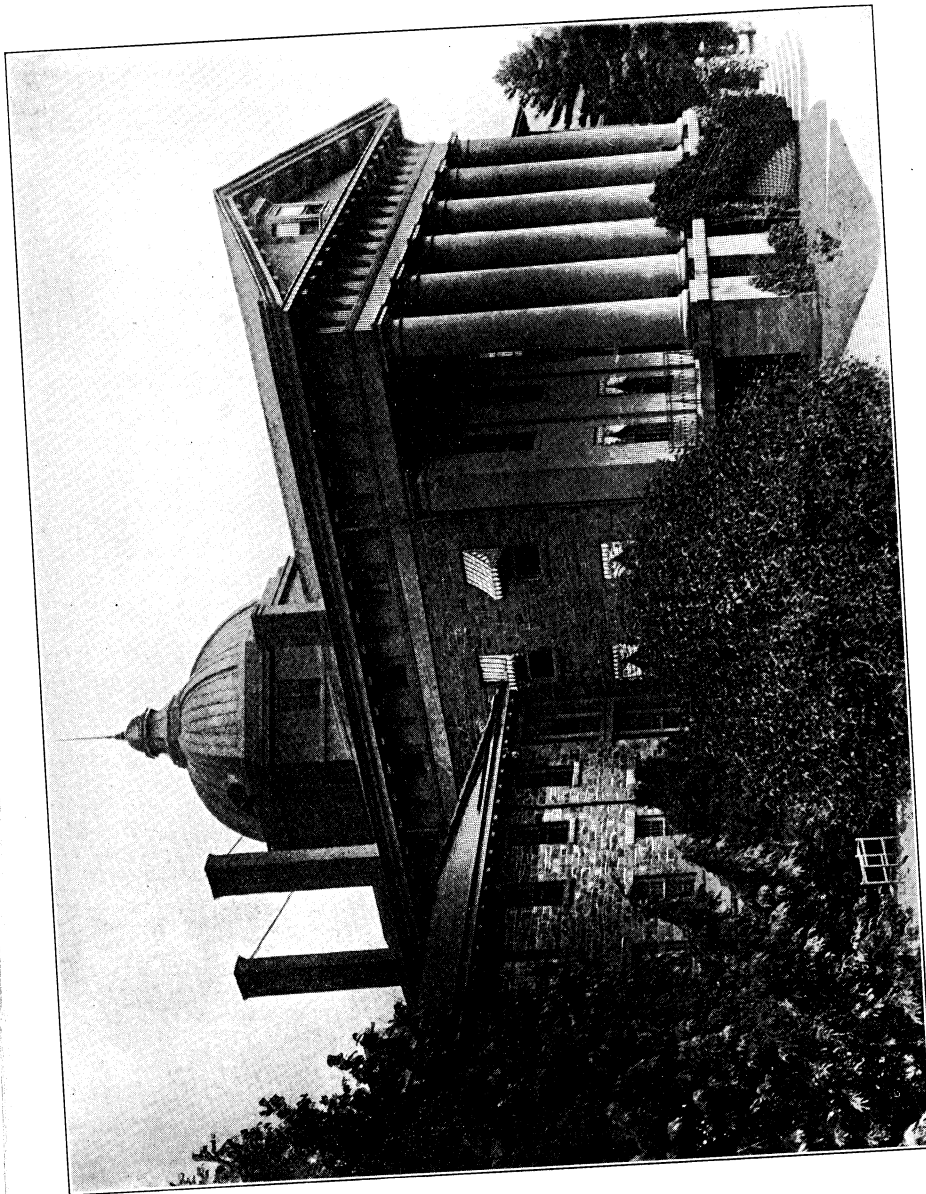
In the main, the insane confined in the county institutions visited, apparently are well cared for, so far as food and general comforts are concerned. But in all except Camden and Atlantic, no provisions are made for supervision or care by attendants, or those in any way qualified to act as nurses for persons deprived of their reason. In all the institutions except in Camden there is no medical supervision, except at intervals, or, as was replied to the question asked by a member of the committee as to the frequency of medical visitations, “they [the physicians] usually see them [the insane patients] when they visit the almshouse.” While it is quite true that a large number of those under care in the county institutions are beyond any hope of restoration to mental health, and perhaps, in most cases, not even any hope can be entertained of any essential improvement, yet they must be regarded as persons afflicted with a most serious malady, and properly should be seen not infrequently, in the hope that their condition may be improved to such an extent as to render their lives more comfortable. Statistics show that persons who have been deranged in mind for years do occasionally recover. While these may possibly be exceptional cases, humanity demands that they should have frequent medical oversight in order to take advantage of any symptom presenting itself that might, under proper care and treatment, lead the clouded mind back to health.

The various counties receive from the State two dollars (\$2) per capita for all patients confined in the county asylums, for their care and treatment. We regret to state that in some cases that came under our observation during our recent visitation, we were impressed with the fact that they were receiving from the State an excess of what it cost the county to maintain the patients. These places are designated as asylums, yet are without organization, without ample medical supervision, without nurses or attendants in any way qualified to care for the insane, and with scarcely any condition or requirement found in an ordinary hospital for the care of those laboring under mental disease. It seems to us that this condition of affairs is unjust to the State, and unjust to those afflicted with a malady that would seem, above all others, to need its fostering care.

The counties of Camden and Atlantic have, at considerable expense,

erected suitable buildings, provided with all the modern appliances and conveniences of a well-constructed and well-arranged hospital, and in these we found the class under care in them well and humanely cared for and fully meeting the demands and intentions of the State in authorizing the several counties to organize hospitals or asylums for the care and treatment of the insane within their borders. We cannot conceive that an almshouse in which the insane and paupers commingle in common, and is entirely without any organization, or any provision made for their special care, does in any manner fulfill the idea especially intended by the State in authorizing the establishment of county asylums.

GARRET D. W. VROOM,
N. NEWLIN STOKES,
HENRY R. BALDWIN,
B. W. ANDREWS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH RICE,
C. S. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH F. EDWARDS.



FRONT ENTRANCE.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—The following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1897, is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand November 1st, 1896.....		\$52,288 24
From the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, loan paid.....	\$10,000 00	
From State Treasurer for county patients.....	46,702 28	
From State Treasurer for convict patients.....	6,000 00	
From State Treasurer for special indigents.....	500 00	
From sundry counties for maintenance of county patients,	144,358 20	
From private patients.....	28,374 05	
From sale of sundries.....	3,929 80	
		<u>239,864 33</u>
		\$292,152 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of Warden.....	252,358 63
Balance on hand October 31st, 1897.....	<u>\$39,793 94</u>

H. H. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, November 1st, 1897.

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,

B. W. ANDREWS,
JOSEPH RICE,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

(19)

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

GENTLEMEN—I submit herewith to you my annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1896.....	\$52,238 24
Cash receipts from all sources.....	239,864 33
	\$292,152 57
Cash payments.....	252,358 63
	\$39,793 94

APPRAISEMENT.

Buildings, grounds, &c., valued at.....	\$740,000 00
Increase of valuation over 1896.....	35,000 00
Personal property, as per inventory.....	142,149 33

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Total resources as per detailed statement shown hereafter.....	\$70,055 78
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Liabilities.

All liabilities, as per statement.....	18,058 64
	\$51,997 14

EXTENSION TO MAIN BUILDING.

The extension to the main building has been completed and furnished, the first floor being used as a storeroom and is a great accommodation, having all the stores in one room instead of as formerly being scattered through the building in a number of small rooms.

This storeroom presents a very business-like appearance, and gives one the impression of a large general store.

The second floor has been furnished as offices; one side of the wide hall being occupied as the Warden's office, the other by the Medical Director. Both offices are furnished with suitable furniture in quartered oak, for the respective needs. The rooms on the medical side are occupied as a private office, a reception-room and the third is being fitted up as a Medical Library, which I trust, will be, in the near future, supplied with books, making a library in keeping with the institution. On the opposite side there is the private office, typewriter and letter-file, and the business office. In the latter there has been placed a new fire-proof safe, 88 inches high, 72 inches wide and 42 inches deep. This is grained in quartered oak to match the furniture, and is a handsome and much-needed addition to the Warden's office.

The third floor has been furnished as a Chapel. The seats are of substantial quartered oak, with a seating capacity of about five hundred people. The windows are of handsome stained glass, and the organ has been retuned; this makes the Chapel complete, a credit to the institution, and is much appreciated by the patients and employes.

The old Chapel will, in future, be the Amusement Hall, and is being furnished with a metal ceiling, and it is expected to have the room ready for entertainments by Thanksgiving Day.

The old Amusement Hall has been transformed into a library-room. The old ceiling is covered with a new steel one, the walls painted and new bookcases built around the room. The tables for this room and the necessary chairs for same will be ready shortly, and it is also desired to have the library ready for use of patients and employes by Thanksgiving.

There is at the present time the interest on a bequest of \$5,000 from Anna Robinson, a late attendant of the Hospital, amounting to \$1,550, available only for books for the library, for the use of the institution, and I would recommend that this amount or a portion of same be expended at the present time for that purpose.

The hall on the second floor being the main entrance, has been relaid with new flooring and finished to correspond with the new addition, and both covered with a neat Brussels carpet, making a hallway over two hundred feet long and running through from the north to the south entrance.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE.

This residence has been completed since the last report and is occupied by Dr. Ward and family. The walks and roads around the building have been filled and covered with gravel. This portion of the grounds, as the trees and shrubbery improve with age, will be one of the most attractive sections of the Hospital.

STAND-PIPE.

The stand-pipe, with a capacity of over five hundred thousand gallons, has been completed, and is available for all the necessary purposes, and in connection therewith, there has been laid over fifteen hundred feet of six-inch water-pipe, with five patent three-way fire-plugs attached, so that in case of fire, there will be at least three streams available at any point of the main building. The water-supply is now in an admirable condition, and with five pumps to supply same, is sufficient for almost any possible emergency.

LAUNDRY.

During the past year the laundry has been enlarged and improved (as recommended in the last annual report) by refitting same with almost all new machinery, including one 100-inch duplex mangle. Four all-metal washing machines, two twenty-six extractors, two ten-rack dry-rooms, a combined collar, cuff and shirt ironer, a starcher, band ironer, shaper, body ironer, blower, set of ceramic tubs and a gas generator. To supply the necessary pressure of steam required for the new mangle, a new boiler, 60 horse-power, and tested to 100 pounds pressure, was found necessary. The cost of the entire improvement, including the necessary change to the building, new shafting, pulleys, belting, &c., was not more than \$6,000.

FARM, GARDEN, ETC.

In connection herewith is given a detailed statement of the products of the farm and garden, also amount of work done in mill, mattress-room and sewing-room, &c.

The dairy is in very good condition, and is improving, as particular attention is paid in selecting cows and feeding of same. During the last summer there has been erected a new silo with a storage capacity of over three hundred and fifty tons of ensilage. This has been filled and will be the means of a great saving in the cost of feeding.

DRAINS.

There has been laid a series of terra-cotta drain-pipes to carry off the surface-water around the bakery, carpenter-shop, boiler-house, machine-shop, carriage-house, stable and the north front of the center. It connects with the center and west kitchens and the conductors on the new extension. There are about twenty-five hundred feet of pipe, which connects with twenty-seven inlets and conductors. Most of the water that will be carried through these drains has been run off over surface gutters.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We are at present grading and improving the grounds at the north entrance to the Hospital. The trees at this point have been thinned and roads laid out and the grounds planted with grass and flowers, and we trust when completed this entrance will be much improved and beautified.

The fences along the old Trenton and Ewing turnpike have all been painted, as has that portion between the garden and the lawn extending from the entrance gate to the main buildings.

The following have also been painted during the past season: Halls Nos. 5, 6 and 8, west side, with the rooms adjoining same; all the tin roofs, with the exception of No. 12, main and sections; the new silo; also the fences around Nos. 6, 9 and 10, west yards, with the pavilion in No. 10.

The walk along the garden to the south front entrance has long been an annoyance on account of the steep grade, it being badly cut out after each heavy rain, and it has been improved by a brick gutter the entire length of same, the path raised and the ground between the carriage road and path filled in, in order to direct the surface-water into the proper inlets.

REQUIREMENTS.

The approximate estimate of money required for the ensuing year is as follows :

For annual inventory.....	\$75 00
For support of insane convicts.....	8,000 00
For support of State indigent patients.....	4,000 00
For salaries of officers.....	12,000 00
For allowance of \$1 per week for each county patient.....	50,000 00

You will notice that these amounts are in excess of those of last year, and in connection therewith I desire to call your attention to the following :

These amounts when appropriated are not available until November 1st, 1898, or a year hence, and therefore, with the rapid increase of patients as shown the past year, it is very probable that the appropriations for the coming year will not be sufficient to meet the actual wants of the institution.

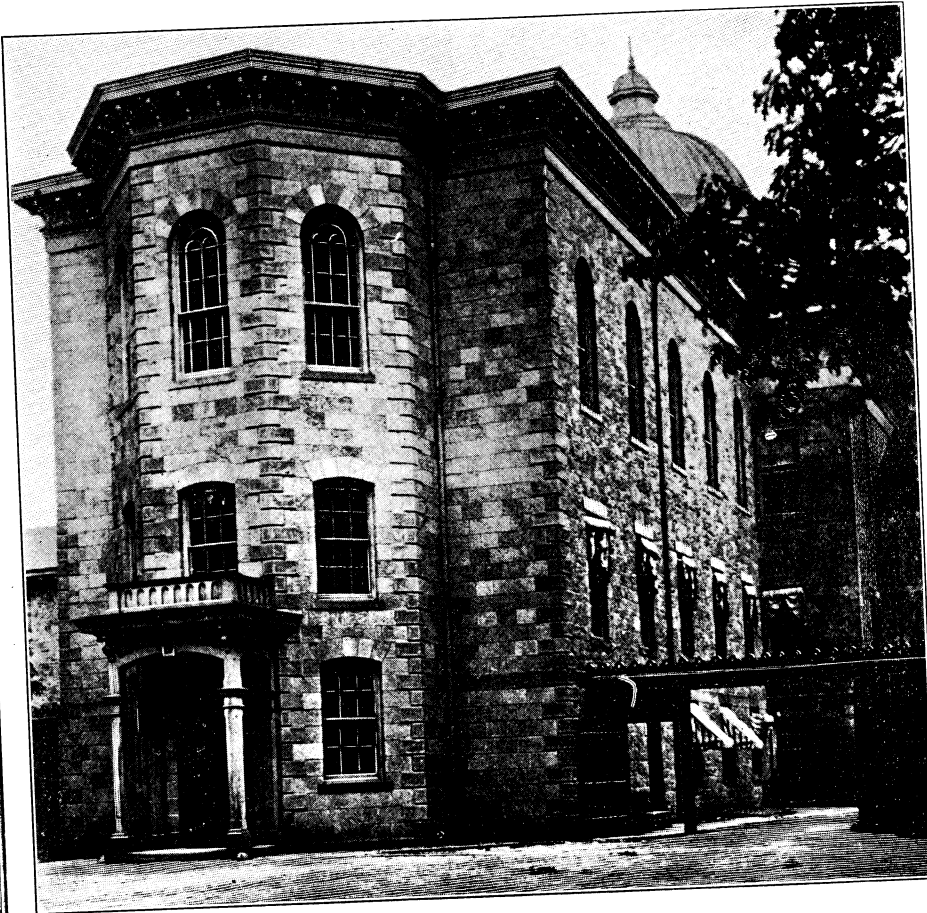
The appropriation of \$1 per week for each county patient for the coming year is \$48,000, while at the present time the number of county patients in the Hospital at \$1 per week will amount to more than the appropriation, without any allowance being made for any increase whatever during the year. There will certainly be a deficiency in this item at the close of the present year.

In like manner there was just one State indigent patient at the beginning of the past year, while at the close of the same the number had increased to seventeen.

This is the result of a recent law, which is and will be taken advantage of, and the number of State patients rapidly increased. The appropriation is \$500, which will not go very far in supporting the present number, without any allowance for the additional number admitted during the coming year. This item will also have a large deficiency to be met at the end of the year, and is the reason for the increased amount asked for.

The appropriation for insane convicts at the present time is exhausted, and the amount about \$1,000 short.

The amount for the coming year will also be insufficient if there is any increase at all in the number, so that to meet the demands upon it, this amount asked for has been increased.



EAST ENTRANCE.

The item of salaries of officers is also increased by the fact that we have an extra Assistant Physician, also a Secretary of the Board of Managers, for whom there is no appropriation available at the present time, and therefore a year's salary will be due before the availability of the next appropriation.

Taking these facts into consideration, it will be necessary for a deficiency appropriation and the amounts increased to the figures mentioned above.

ANNUAL INVENTORY.

The annual inventory, as required by the law, was taken as usual this year, and amounts to \$142,149.33.

Thanks are due to the Hon. William S. Yard and Mr. Horace G. Hough, appraisers, for their services in taking the inventory.

I desire at the present time to express my thanks to the Medical Director and Staff for their kindness and courtesies extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. HAYES,
Warden.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, November 1st, 1896.....		\$52,288 24
State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$46,702 28	
State Treasurer for convict patients.....	6,000 00	
State Treasurer for State patients.....	500 00	
State Hospital, Morris Plains, loan	10,000 00	
Burlington county.....	13,987 27	
Cape May county	3,225 79	
Cumberland county.....	14,714 00	
Gloucester county.....	7,837 65	
Hunterdon county.....	282 42	
Mercer county.....	27,450 72	
Middlesex county.....	31,704 25	
Monmouth county.....	20,570 51	
Ocean county.....	5,789 20	
Passaic county.....	84 88	
Salem county.....	6,796 11	
Somerset county.....	11,915 40	
Private patients.....	28,374 05	
Sundries	3,929 80	
		239,861 33
		\$292,152 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$49 82
Books and stationery.....	632 65
Bedding, linen, &c.....	3,299 97
Clothing.....	7,224 37
Crockery and cutlery.....	961 53
Counsel fees.....	45 00
Farm and garden.....	7,261 74
Fire apparatus.....	440 00
Fixtures.....	1,259 43
Flour	927 82
Feed.....	960 30
Fencing.....	289 51
Fruit.....	5,166 55
Freight.....	338 31
Furniture.....	5,848 85

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

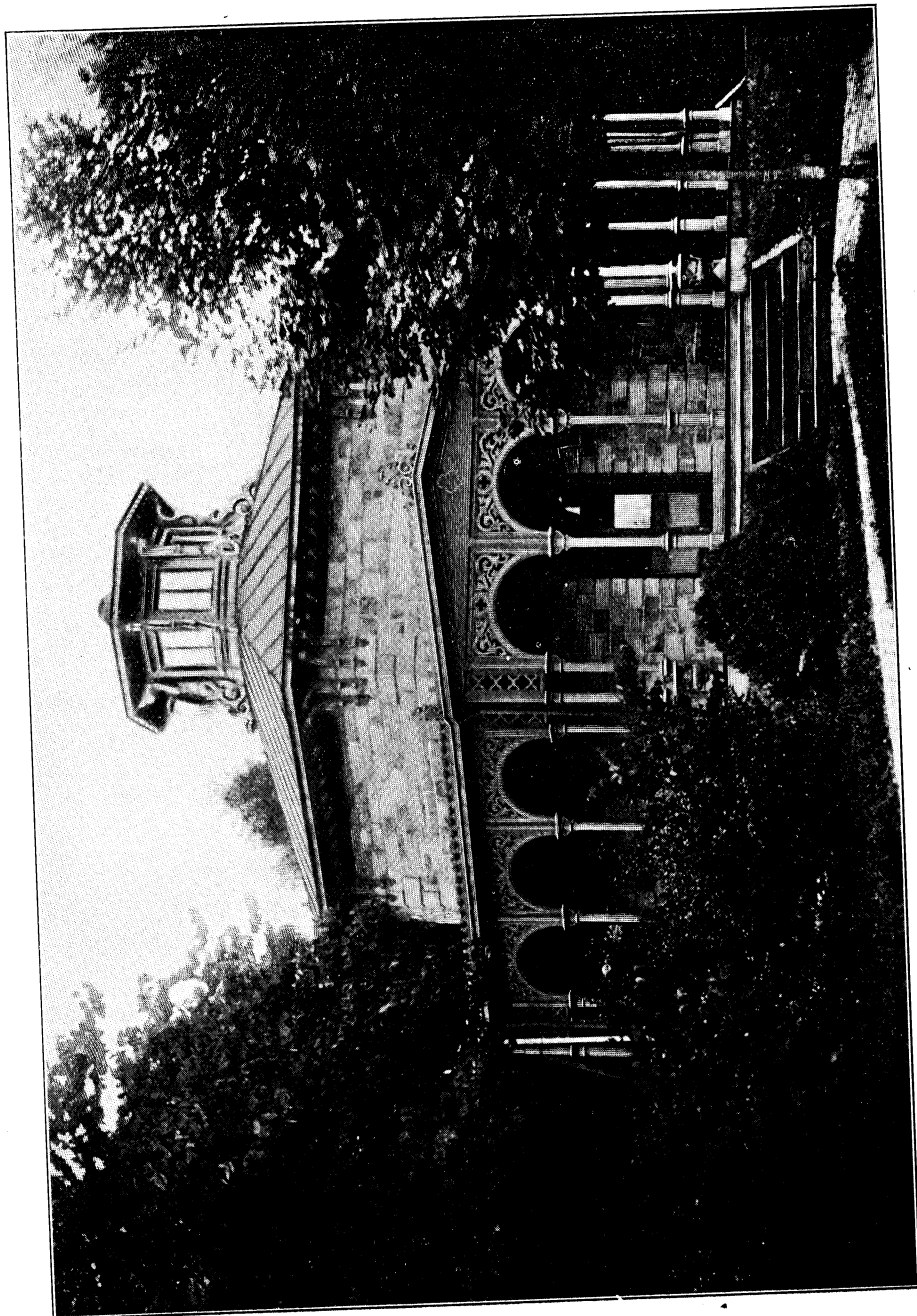
Fuel.....	\$14,853 56
Funeral expenses.....	269 00
Gas and steam-pipe, &c.....	973 76
Grounds and grading.....	7,682 36
Hay and straw.....	786 60
Harness, wagons, &c.....	395 90
Household goods.....	3,371 49
Ice and cold storage.....	749 41
Improvement of buildings.....	5,557 55
Improvement of laundry.....	5,451 14
Insurance.....	2,470 50
Incidentals.....	695 51
Laundry.....	4,997 83
Light.....	3,725 33
Medical supplies.....	3,723 78
New water-supply.....	5,530 44
Newspapers.....	244 18
New buildings.....	18,718 41
Provisions and groceries.....	75,734 52
Postage.....	293 38
Petty current expenses.....	500 00
Refunding.....	561 76
Repairs.....	7,012 45
Smith and wheelwright.....	369 72
Stock.....	3,237 96
Traveling expenses.....	56 80
Tinware and fixtures.....	550 08
Tools and supplies—boiler-house and machine shop.....	1,409 84
Telegrams, telephone rental, &c.....	435 90
Vegetables.....	458 38
Wages.....	43,504 81
Wheat.....	3,330 43
	<u>\$252,358 63</u>
	\$39,793 94

Statement of Resources and Liabilities, October 31st, 1897.

RESOURCES.		\$39,793 94
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	\$1,518 83	
Accounts receivable.....	18,175 05	
Due from Mercer county.....	4,015 00	
Due from State Treasurer for county patients.....	1,664 93	
Due from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	645 83	
Due from State Treasurer for State patients.....	2,751 50	
Due from private patients.....	214 97	
Due from petty expense account.....	1,275 73	
Due from clothing issued.....		30,261 84
		<u>\$70,055 78</u>

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable.....	\$2,987 22
Pay-roll for October 31st, 1897.....	5,262 65
County patients paid beyond.....	4,349 46
Private patients paid beyond.....	2,859 58
Amount of bills rendered counties not yet earned.....	1,338 73
Amount of bills rendered private patients not yet earned..	1,261 00
	<u>\$18,058 64</u>
Balance above liabilities.....	\$51,997 14



MUSEUM.

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DAIRY AND FARM, 1897.

2,095	Bushels potatoes.....@	\$0 75	\$1,571 25	
750	Bushels corn.....	35	262 50	
225	Bushels oats.....	30	67 50	
1,200	Bushels wheat.....	1 00	1,200 00	
3,000	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	90 00	
420	Tons ensilage.....	3 50	1,470 00	
90	Tons hay.....	9 00	810 00	
45	Tons wheat straw.....	8 00	360 00	
9	Tons oat straw.....	8 00	72 00	
161,458	Quarts milk.....	04	6,458 32	
				<u>\$12,361 57</u>

STOCK.

26	Cows slaughtered (14,789 lbs.).....@	\$0 07	\$1,035 23	
21	Calves sold.....		86 58	
	Hogs sold.....		1,969 93	
				<u>3,091 74</u>

GARDEN.

965	Bunches asparagus.....@	\$0 10	96 50	
500	Bunches leek.....	03	15 00	
5,716	Bunches onions.....	02	114 32	
1,145	Bunches parsley.....	05	57 25	
4,459	Bunches radishes.....	02	89 18	
1,022	Bunches rhubarb.....	04	40 88	
75	Bunches sage.....	05	3 75	
75	Bunches sweet marjoram.....	05	3 75	
75	Bunches savory.....	05	3 75	
10	Bushels apples.....	50	5 00	
450	Bushels beets.....	75	337 50	
150	Bushels wax beans.....	60	90 00	
192	Bushels lima beans.....	90	172 80	
120	Bushels carrots.....	50	60 00	
32	Bushels cucumbers.....	80	25 60	
17	Bushels currants.....	3 00	51 00	
21	Bushes's grapes.....	1 50	31 50	
5	Bushels gooseberries.....	2 75	13 75	

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

40	Bushels kale.....@	\$0 45	\$18 00	
175	Bushels peas.....	70	122 50	
50	Bushels oyster-plant.....	1 30	65 00	
375	Bushels parsnips.....	60	225 00	
250	Bushels onions.....	85	212 50	
9	Bushels okra.....	2 00	18 00	
40	Bushels peppers.....	50	20 00	
12	Bushels onion sets.....	1 50	18 00	
131	Bushels spinach.....	50	90 50	
8	Bushels squash.....	45	3 60	
225	Bushels turnips.....	50	112 50	
175	Bushels rutabaga turnips.....	45	78 75	
20	Bushels green tomatoes.....	75	15 00	
512	Bushels tomatoes.....	70	358 40	
15,665	Ears sweet corn.....	01	156 65	
16,596	Heads cabbage.....	04	663 84	
513	Heads cauliflower.....	10	51 30	
17,000	Heads celery.....	03	510 00	
5,962	Heads lettuce.....	02	119 24	
410	Pounds horseradish.....	08	32 80	
700	Bundles cornstalks.....	03	21 00	
44	Pumpkins.....	08	3 52	
20	Quarts nasturtiums.....	12	2 40	
40	Bushels egg-plants.....	60	24 00	
			<u>\$4,154 03</u>	
			<u>\$19,607 34</u>	

WORK DONE AT THE MILL.

Flour ground.....	198,010 pounds.
Corn meal ground.....	100,688 pounds.
Cracked corn.....	50,000 pounds.
Wheat bran.....	62,331 pounds.
Hog feed.....	30,502 pounds.

FRUITS CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Apple jelly.....	174 quarts.
Blackberry jam.....	696 quarts.
Currant jelly.....	125 quarts.
Currant jam.....	220 quarts.
Cherries (canned).....	84 quarts.
Grape jelly.....	108 quarts.
Gooseberry jam.....	158 quarts.
Peaches (canned).....	4,628 quarts.
Peach butter.....	928 quarts.
Peach jam.....	616 quarts.
Peach marmalade.....	778 quarts.
Plums (canned).....	393 quarts.
Pears (canned).....	2,152 quarts.
Pineapple (canned).....	40 quarts.
Quince jelly.....	218 quarts.
Strawberries (canned).....	320 quarts.
Tomatoes.....	800 gallons.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM.

Single mattresses made, new.....	55
Single mattresses made over.....	372
Three-quarter mattresses made, new.....	21
Three-quarter mattresses made over.....	18
Double mattresses made, new.....	10
Double mattresses made over.....	6
Single mattress ticks made, new.....	398
Single mattress ticks made over.....	72
Three-quarter mattress ticks made, new.....	28
Three-quarter mattress ticks made over.....	11
Double mattress ticks made, new.....	12
Double mattress ticks made over.....	4
Hair pillows made, new.....	175
Hair pillows made over.....	890
Feather pillows made, new.....	55
Feather pillows made over.....	70
Pillow ticks made, new.....	645
Pillow ticks made over.....	55
Sofa pillows made, new.....	5
Sofa pillows made over.....	8
Chair cushions made, new.....	33
Chair cushions re-covered.....	20
Pieces of furniture upholstered.....	45
Large hall carpets made, new.....	10
Large hall carpets made over.....	2
Large hall carpets repaired.....	12
Alcove carpets made over.....	2
Room carpets made over.....	43
Room carpets made, new.....	40
Room carpets repaired.....	130
Carpets taken up.....	310
Carpets laid.....	345
Rooms laid with new matting.....	2
Rooms laid with old matting.....	12
Art squares.....	18
Rugs made.....	68
Yards carpet hemmed.....	383
Awnings repaired.....	5
Awnings made, new.....	3
Awnings hung.....	16
Window shades made, new.....	93
Window shades repaired.....	80
Feather bolsters made over.....	4
Feather bolsters made, new.....	10
Lace curtains hung.....	80

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

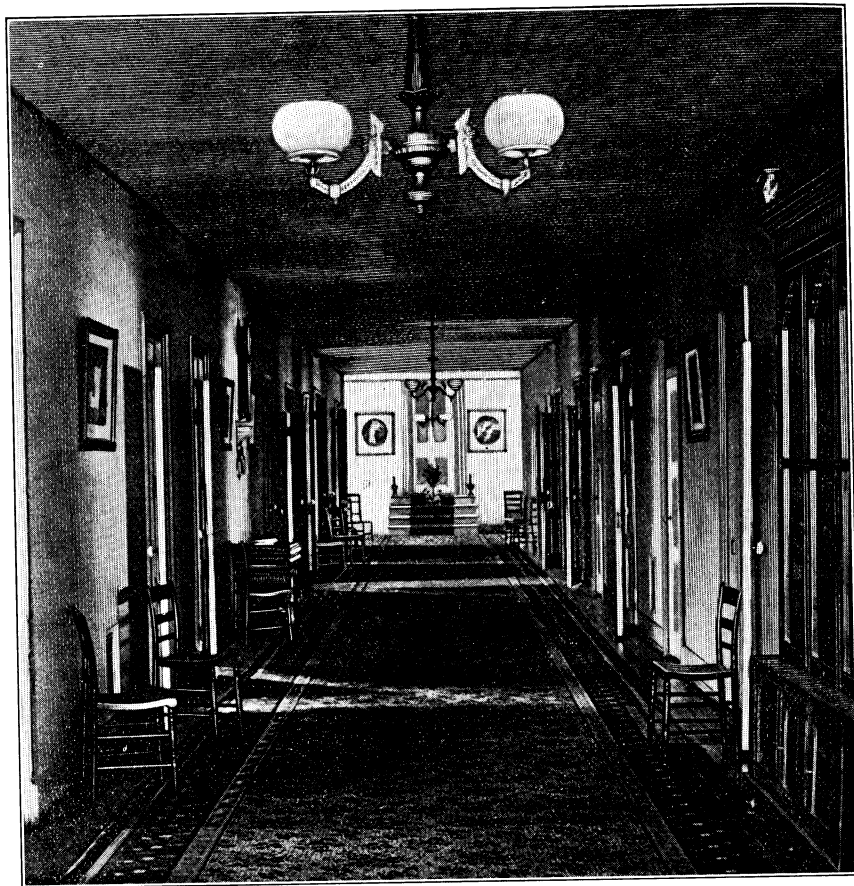
Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, new.....	180
Yards of oilcloth and linoleum laid, old.....	146
Stools covered	86

REPORT FROM SEWING-ROOM.

Petticoats	235
Pillow-slips	1,974
Comfortables.....	110
Ladies' aprons	941
Chemise.....	414
Bed pads.....	276
Sheets.....	1,129
Gents' undervests.....	202
Ladies' undervests	283
Pairs of stockings.....	3
Gents' shirts.....	1,109
Ladies' drawers.....	159
Window curtains.....	244
Burial drawers	42
Camisoles	67
Towels	3,475
Pairs of wristlets	24
Holdes.....	120
Dresses	654
Pairs of bakers' gloves.....	52
Clothes bags.....	23
Pairs of suspenders	103
Gents' vests.....	1
Pairs of pants.....	3
Calico sacques.....	37
Hemmed counterpanes.....	182
Burial robes	27
Burial chemise.....	27
Burial skirts.....	27
Curtain bands.....	532
Hemmed napkins.....	68
Dress skirts	4
Table cloths.....	125
Men's drawers	278
Men's aprons.....	293
Bed ties.....	31
Bolster cases	144
Hemmed blankets.....	289
Dress waists	10
Oilcloth collars.....	36
Bed ticks.....	3
Trimmed hats	7
Linen muffs.....	37

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Attendants' caps	118
Jelly bags	13
Bibs.....	378
Coats	3
Bunk ticks.....	30
Dark cambric curtains.....	36
Burial ties	38
Feeding robe.....	1
Basket covers.....	18
Mangle cover.....	1
Ladies' nightgowns	5
Linen wristlets.....	24



PATIENTS' CORRIDOR.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton :

GENTLEMEN—The following report of the operations of the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the year ending October 31st, 1897, is respectfully submitted :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, October 31st, 1896.....	506	494	1,000
Received since, to November 1st, 1897.....	137	101	238
Under treatment during the year.....	643	595	1,238
Discharged recovered during the year.....	41	30	71
Discharged improved during the year.....	15	5	20
Discharged unimproved during the year.....	3	2	5
Escaped.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	37	33	70
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year.....	97	70	167
Remaining October 31st, 1897.....	546	525	1,071
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the institution, May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1897.....	4,563	4,497	9,060
Discharged recovered.....	1,507	1,579	3,086
Discharged improved.....	875	1,004	1,879
Discharged unimproved.....	164	168	332
Escaped.....	22	5	27
Not insane.....	19	10	29
Died.....	1,195	980	2,175
Removed to other institutions.....	235	226	461
Total discharged, died, &c.....	4,017	3,972	7,989
Remaining October 31st, 1897.....	546	525	1,071

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND HOW COMMITTED.

COUNTIES.	INDIGENT.			PRIVATE.			STATE.			Criminal—Men.	Convict—Men.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.					
Atlantic.....	4		4											
Burlington.....	17	11	28	14	10	24	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Camden.....	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5			
Cape May.....	2	1	3	2	1	3								
Cumberland.....	17	13	30	12	13	25	1	1			3	1		
Essex.....	1		1				1	1						
Gloucester.....	4	8	12	4	5	9				3	3			
Hudson.....	1	1	2				1	1	2					
Hunterdon.....	3	5	8	1	3	4	2	2	4					
Mercer.....	33	24	57	26	19	45	6	5	11	1	1			
Middlesex.....	21	11	32	17	11	28	3		3					
Monmouth.....	16	6	22	11	4	15	2	1	3	2	1	3		
Ocean.....	3	4	7	3	4	7								
Salem.....	4		4	3	5	8	1		1					
Somerset.....	5	7	12	4	5	9	1	2	3					
Union.....	1		1				1		1					
Warren.....	1		1				1		1					
Total.....	137	101	238	98	80	178	21	12	23	10	9	19	5	3

ADMITTED DURING THE MONTH OF	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1896.....	10	7	17
December.....	5	8	13
January, 1897.....	13	8	21
February.....	8	6	14
March.....	16	6	22
April.....	12	6	18
May.....	12	9	21
June.....	14	10	24
July.....	11	9	20
August.....	15	13	28
September.....	8	11	19
October.....	13	8	21
Total.....	137	101	238

PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL, OCTOBER 31ST, 1897, AND COUNTIES FROM WHENCE SENT.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Atlantic.....	6	3	9
Bergen.....	2		2
Burlington.....	54	45	99
Camden.....	10	9	19
Cape May.....	12	9	21
Cumberland.....	49	51	100
Essex.....	2	3	5
Gloucester.....	22	30	52
Hudson.....	4	1	5
Hunterdon.....	3	6	9
Mercer.....	127	118	245
Middlesex.....	102	91	193
Monmouth.....	55	81	136
Morris.....		1	1
Ocean.....	16	18	34
Salem.....	17	20	37
Somerset.....	40	33	73
Union.....	2	1	3
New York.....		1	1
Pennsylvania.....		1	1
New Jersey.....	23	3	26
Total.....	546	525	1,071

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients at the close of the last fiscal year was 1,000—506 men and 494 women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1896, to October 31st, 1897, inclusive, was 238—137 men and 101 women. The whole number of cases under care during the year was 1,238—643 men and 595 women. Of this number, 167 (97 men and 70 women) have been discharged as follows: Recovered, 71; improved, 21; unimproved or stationary, 5; escaped, 1, and 70 (37 men and 33 women) have died. At the close of the year there remained under care 1,071 patients—546 men and 525 women. This is an actual increase of 71 over the number under care at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1896. Of the total number under care at the close of the year, 926 are classed as indigent and are supported in the institution principally by the counties from whence sent; 98 are private and are supported by rela-

tives or friends; 21 (12 men and 9 women) are supported entirely by the State, committed under the act of 1895, and 26 (23 men and 3 women) also supported wholly by the State and committed under the act of 1869. Of this latter class, 4 are from Burlington, 4 from Camden, 2 from Gloucester, 6 from Mercer, 5 from Middlesex, 4 from Monmouth and 1 from Salem county. The largest number under care at any one time was 1,071 and the smallest number 995, with a daily average throughout the year of about 1,034. Death occurred in 70 cases—37 men and 33 women. The death-rate in proportion to the whole number under care was a little more than five per centum. This is the lowest percentage during any one year in the last decade. The number of recoveries during the year was 71 (41 men and 30 women), or about twenty-five per centum of the total number of admissions.

The general health of the household has been good during the entire year and remains so at the present time. But very little acute sickness has occurred and none of a serious nature.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pulmonary consumption.....	6	8	14
General paresis.....	6		6
Paralysis.....	2	4	6
Apoplexy.....	3	1	4
Epilepsy.....	6	7	13
Typhomania.....	2	4	6
General (chronic) exhaustion.....	3	2	5
Old age.....	2	4	6
Bright's disease.....	3		3
Valvular disease of the heart.....		1	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	1		1
Uræmic convulsions.....		2	2
Pneumonia.....	1		1
Paralysis of lower bowel.....	1		1
Senile gangrene.....	1		1
Total.....	37	33	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	2	One to two weeks.....	4	3	7
Twenty to twenty-five.....		1	1	Two weeks to one month.....	2	1	3
Twenty-five to thirty.....	1	2	3	One to three months.....	2	3	5
Thirty to thirty-five.....	3	2	5	Three to six months.....	2	2	4
Thirty-five to forty.....	3	3	6	Six to nine months.....	3	4	7
Forty to forty-five.....	2	1	3	Nine months to one year.....	1	2	3
Forty-five to fifty.....	3	2	5	One to two years.....	4	2	6
Fifty to fifty-five.....	2	1	3	Two to three years.....	2	2	4
Fifty-five to sixty.....	2	4	6	Three to four years.....	4	3	7
Sixty to sixty-five.....	2	3	5	Four to five years.....	3	1	4
Sixty-five to seventy.....	4	3	7	Five to ten years.....	7	2	9
Seventy to seventy-five.....	5	2	7	Ten to fifteen years.....	2	0	2
Seventy-five to eighty.....	4	4	8	Fifteen to twenty years.....		1	1
Eighty to eighty-five.....	2	3	5	Over twenty years.....	1	1	2
Over eighty-five.....	3	1	4				
Total.....	37	33	70	Total.....	37	33	70

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

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.	LENGTH OF TIME IN THE HOSPITAL.			
				Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under ten years.....		1	1	Less than three months.....	10	5	15
From ten to twenty.....	2	2	4	Three to six months.....	14	8	22
twenty to thirty.....	9	5	14	Six to nine months.....	6	4	10
thirty to forty.....	14	10	24	Nine months to one year.....	4	4	8
forty to fifty.....	10	8	18	One to two years.....	5	6	11
fifty to sixty.....	6	3	9	Two to three years.....	1	1	2
sixty to seventy.....		1	1	Three to four years.....	1	2	3
				Four to five years.....			
Total.....	41	30	71	Total.....	41	30	71

AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED AND DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO THE HOSPITAL

AGES ADMITTED.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under ten years.....	4	3	7
Ten to twenty.....	12	7	19
Twenty to twenty five.....	14	9	23
Twenty five to thirty.....	18	15	33
Thirty to thirty-five.....	16	10	26
Thirty-five to forty.....	10	7	17
Forty to forty-five.....	14	12	26
Forty-five to fifty.....	7	6	13
Fifty to fifty five.....	10	3	13
Fifty-five to sixty.....	8	8	16
Sixty to sixty-five.....	5	4	9
Sixty-five to seventy.....	6	4	10
Seventy to seventy five.....	9	6	15
Seventy five to eighty.....	2	3	5
Over eighty years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	2	3	5
Total.....	137	101	238

FORM OF DERANGEMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	14	10	24
Mania, chronic.....	20	16	36
Mania, recurrent.....	6	3	9
Mania, puerperal.....	9	7	16
Dementia, acute.....	19	12	31
Dementia, chronic.....	5	4	9
Dementia, senile.....	10	12	22
Melancholia, acute.....	15	16	31
Melancholia, chronic.....	6	4	10
Paranoia.....	9	1	10
General paresis.....	10	5	15
Epilepsy.....	6	5	11
Congenital.....	8	.....	8
Alcoholism.....	.....	1	1
Opium habit.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	137	101	238

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
General ill-health.....	14	20	34
Domestic affliction.....	3	6	9
Domestic troubles.....	5	8	13
Loss of property, business troubles, &c.....	10	3	13
Overwork and anxiety, loss of sleep.....	8	2	10
Puerperal state.....	.....	5	5
Old age.....	5	4	9
Epilepsy.....	10	5	15
"La Grippe".....	4	3	7
Intemperance in the use of alcohol.....	9	1	10
Sunstroke and heat exhaustion.....	5	.....	5
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	11	3	14
Specific disease.....	9	1	10
Injury to head.....	7	5	12
Congenital.....	6	5	11
Disappointed affections.....	2	6	8
Menopause.....	.....	7	7
Opium habit.....	1	1	2
Excessive use of tobacco, cigarette smoking.....	6	.....	6
Want of employment, privation, &c.....	8	5	13
Spiritualism.....	1	.....	1
Injury to spine.....	1	.....	1
Murder of daughter.....	.....	1	1
Unknown or unascertained.....	12	10	22
Total.....	137	101	238

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	75	58	133
New York.....	8	3	11
Pennsylvania.....	8	2	10
Virginia.....	3	1	4
Delaware.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	9	5	14
Ireland.....	9	10	19
England.....	3	5	8
Scotland.....	.....	2	2
Poland.....	2	1	3
Austria.....	1	1	2
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Norway.....	.....	2	3
Russia.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	4	.....	4
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	8	6	14
Total.....	137	101	238

HEREDITY.

In sixty-six cases (40 men and 26 women) of those admitted during the year, there was acknowledged hereditary predisposition to insanity. In twenty-eight cases (16 men and 12 women) the hereditary taint was in the paternal, in thirty-three (23 men and 10 women) in the maternal, and in five (1 man and 4 women) in both the maternal and paternal lines. In one hundred and thirty-six cases (75 men and 61 women) hereditary predisposition was denied as existing, and in thirty-six cases (22 men and 14 women) the history of the family of the patient was unknown or could not be ascertained.

SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

In twenty-one cases (13 men and 8 women) there existed a decided suicidal tendency, and in thirty cases (12 men and 18 women) suicide was threatened but no actual attempt was made at self-injury.

HOMICIDAL TENDENCY.

In sixteen cases (13 men and 3 women) there existed a decided homicidal tendency, and in twenty-two cases (15 men and 7 women) homicide was threatened.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL, ETC.

In thirty-two cases (31 men and 1 woman) there was acknowledged intemperance in the use of alcohol, and in two cases (1 man and 1 woman) the opium habit existed.

INTEMPERANCE IN PARENTS.

In twenty-two cases (12 men and 10 women) the father of the patient was intemperate in the use of alcohol. In one case (man) the mother was intemperate, and in two cases (both men) both the father and the mother were addicted to the excessive use of alcohol.

CIVIL CONDITION.

One hundred and three cases (65 men and 38 women) were married, and ninety-three cases (57 men and 36 women) were single. Ten were widowers, twenty-four were widows, three (men) were divorced, and in five cases (2 men and 3 women) the civil condition was unknown.

NUMBER OF ADMISSION.

Of the total number admitted during the year (238), all were first admissions to the Hospital except fourteen (9 men and 5 women). Of these re-admissions, four (2 men and 2 women) were previously admitted during the current year.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

I would again respectfully call the attention of your Board to the greatly-crowded condition of the Hospital. We close the year with ten hundred and seventy-one patients actually under care, with proper

accommodations for only eight hundred, being an excess of nearly three hundred beyond the estimated capacity of the institution. The number sent to us is steadily increasing and an urgent necessity exists for additional provision for their care. The evils and dangers of overcrowding have been fully discussed in former annual reports and need not be presented at this time. In order that the members of the Legislature may have a better realization of the steady increase in our numbers, I have compiled the following table from our records of the number of annual admissions and the number actually under care in the institution at the close of each fiscal year for the past ten years, viz., from 1888 to 1897, inclusive. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the establishment of several county institutions, thereby affording us at times some little temporary relief, we have steadily gained during the decade from 707, the number under care at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1888, to 1,071, the number at present in the institution :

ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING	Men.	Women.	Total.	UNDER CARE AT CLOSE OF EACH YEAR.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.
October 31st, 1888.....	107	91	198	352	355	707
October 31st, 1889.....	89	97	186	385	376	761
October 31st, 1890.....	90	87	177	391	387	778
October 31st, 1891.....	117	85	202	391	396	787
October 31st, 1892.....	116	120	236	412	408	820
October 31st, 1893.....	111	90	201	421	457	878
October 31st, 1894.....	115	107	222	442	463	905
October 31st, 1895.....	158	93	251	458	472	930
October 31st, 1896.....	129	122	251	522	479	1,001
October 31st, 1897.....	137	101	238	546	525	1,071

The average annual admission during the decade has been a little more than two hundred and sixteen, and the average annual increase in our numbers for the same period has been nearly thirty-seven. How the State can best and most economically make provision for the support and proper care of the steadily-increasing numbers of this most afflicted class has been fully discussed in former annual reports.

INFIRMARY.

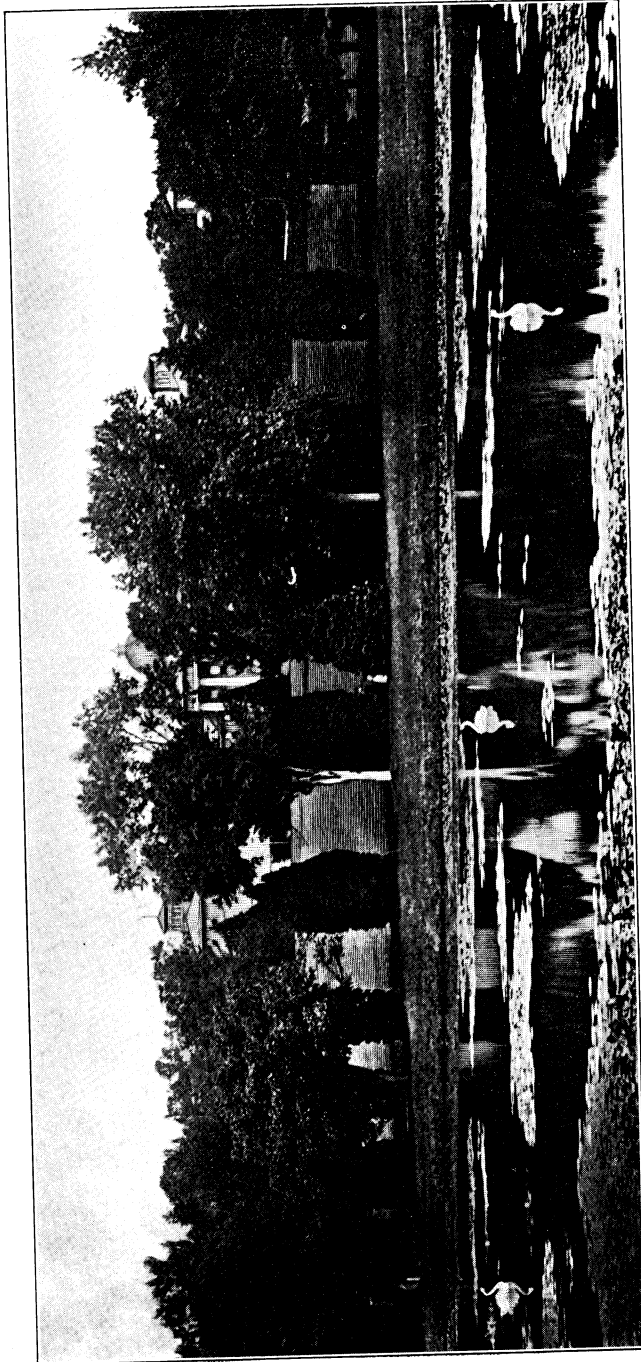
One plan suggested as one of the most desirable as well as one of the most economical ways of solving the problem is the erection of a building for the special care of the aged, infirm and paralytic. An urgent necessity exists for such a structure. We have under care an unusually large number—the accumulation of years—of this class, and the erection of an infirmary adapted in its construction to meet their special needs would not only secure for them very much better care and supervision than it is possible to give them under the present system of forced classification, compelled as we are, on account of our overcrowded condition, to associate them with our recent, acute and excited cases, but also would obtain decided relief at a comparatively small outlay on the part of the State. Under our present arrangement, meals are served to the members of our household in large associate dining-rooms instead of in separate dining-rooms located on the corridors occupied by the patients, as formerly was the case. These dining-rooms being located at the extremities of the building makes it very difficult, and in not a few cases quite impossible, for the feeble and paralyzed to reach them, and hence the service of food to this class is always attended with much difficulty and very unsatisfactory. In a majority of these cases the food must be carried frequently to the most remote 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. As has been already recommended in former reports, I would respectfully suggest the erection of an infirmary to accommodate not more than two hundred and fifty—one hundred and twenty-five of each sex—the building to be constructed of brick of a suitable color to harmonize with the present surrounding structures, which are of Trenton sandstone. If built of brick it could be erected at a much less original cost to the State and could be completed and ready for occupancy much more speedily than if constructed of stone.

CONVICT INSANE.

It will be noticed by reference to the table of statistics at the commencement of this report that one patient is recorded as having escaped during the year. The case was one that was sent to us from the State

Prison, to which institution he had been sentenced to serve a term of thirty years for the crime of murder committed in Cumberland county in this State. He was found by the prison authorities to be insane and was sent to the Hospital under the provisions of the act approved March 12th, 1869. He was brought to the institution in January of the present year and escaped on the night of May 6th. When admitted he was in a semi demented state and was the most loathsome case of specific disease ever brought to the Hospital. Soon after admission he improved somewhat in physical health and was given the privilege of exercising in the inclosed yards about the institution. His history showing him to be an unusually dangerous man to be at large, he was never under any circumstances allowed to be out of the building except in the company of an attendant, and extraordinary care was taken at all times to insure his safe custody. He was possessed of that sharp, shrewd cunning so common in his class and was ever on the alert to find some means of effecting his escape. This he accomplished, as already stated, on the night of May 6th, by picking the lock on the inner guard and then forcing off the iron window guard, using a portion of his bedstead as a lever. As soon as we learned of his escape search was at once made for him and the authorities of Cumberland county promptly notified by telegraph. Nothing has been heard of him since his escape. Since he left us it has been learned that the murder in Cumberland county is probably not the first one committed by him, and also that he has heretofore escaped from two institutions in the West, one of them an asylum for the insane in the State of Illinois. I have given the history of this case more in detail in order to emphasize the correctness of statements made in our former annual reports as to the custodial care of the convict class. I dislike to thrust this subject upon your attention so frequently, but the cause of justice to the public and of humanity to the innocent insane is my excuse for doing so. This man is at large, and through no fault of the officers or employes of this Hospital, and, judging from his past history, we may reasonably expect, in course of time, to learn of another high crime committed by him—possibly murder. Quoting from former reports, "The State Hospitals were not constructed to afford the necessary security against the escape of this class, nor was any provision made in the law of 1869 authorizing their transfer from the prison to the State institutions for the insane. It is contrary to every feeling of humanity to convert a hospital for the care and

treatment of the innocent insane into a prison for the custodial care of convicts. It is true that these people, when insane, should be properly cared for and that they should have the benefit of every appliance for their proper treatment and restoration to health; but assuredly this should be done in a separate building specially constructed for their safe custody. As stated in the last annual report, the argument formerly used by those who opposed a separate structure, that there was not a sufficient number of this class to warrant the State in making separate provision for them, no longer holds good. There are at present under care in the two State Hospitals nearly one hundred convict insane, and the number is steadily increasing. It is manifestly impossible, owing to the location, &c., of the present prison, to make the necessary provision therein for the proper care of this class. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the only arrangement that would seem to meet all the requirements necessary for the custodial care and proper treatment of the convict insane is the erection of a suitable structure specially adapted for the purpose. This would meet every demand in regard to security, &c., would remove all incentive on the part of a convict to feign insanity in order to secure his removal to the State Hospital, from whence he could the more easily effect his escape, and, if erected in the vicinity of one of the Hospitals, could be under the immediate care and supervision of the Medical Staff of the institution. Several States have already adopted the plan of making separate provision for the care of their convict insane, notably Illinois, Michigan and New York, and the result has been, in each case, satisfactory, successful and economical. The following table shows the number of this class—and the counties in which sentenced—that have been sent to this Hospital under the act of 1869, also the number of escapes and deaths, and the discharges ordered by the Chief Justice on the ground of feigning insanity, recovery, &c.



BUILDINGS AND LAKE.

COUNTIES.	Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged.	Died.	Removed to Morris Plains.	Remaining.
Atlantic.....	1		1			
Bergen.....	2				2	
Burlington.....	6		2			4
Camden.....	8	1	2	1		4
Cape May.....	1			1		
Cumberland.....	1	1				
Gloucester.....	2					2
Essex.....	15	4	2	3	6	
Hudson.....	12		1		11	
Hunterdon.....	2		1	1		
Mercer.....	8			2		6
Middlesex.....	6		1			5
Monmouth.....	6		1	1		4
Passaic.....	2		1	1		
Salem.....	1					1
Somerset.....	1			1		
Union.....	13	2	1	2	8	
Warren.....	2			1	1	
Total.....	89	8	13	14	28	26

EPILEPTICS.

There are at present under care in this institution eighty-eight of the epileptic class (52 men and 36 women). Reference is made to former reports as to the duty of the State in making proper provision for the treatment and care of those afflicted with this serious and most pitiable malady. The system of colonization for their care so very successfully adopted at Bielefeld in Germany and elsewhere, has met with equal success in our own country in the States of Ohio and New York. The plan cannot be regarded any longer as a mere experiment. The colony at Gallipolis, in the State of Ohio, has been in operation since 1893, and over eight hundred patients cared for with very much better results than can possibly be attained in our State institutions under existing arrangements and at a decided reduction in the cost of care and maintenance.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The building now in course of erection, to be used as a laboratory for microscopical and pathological work, will be completed in the near future, and will be a valuable addition to the Hospital. The need of a suitable place for the prosecution of such work has long been felt. We hope to have the building properly equipped and ready for work early in the new year.

COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS.

I would earnestly call the attention of your Board to the great necessity that exists for some change in our laws in regard to the commitment of the insane. There is at present no uniformity as to the methods of commitment in the several counties. The law of 1895, providing that the authorities in any county in which a person may be found insane, and who has no legal residence in that county, may be sent to the State Hospitals at the expense of the county wherein he is found to have a settlement, and without the approval of a Chosen Freeholder of said county, seems to be variously interpreted by the authorities committing persons to the Hospital.

Patients of the indigent class are now sent to the Hospital with or without the approval of a Chosen Freeholder, according to the interpretation placed upon the law of 1895 by the judge issuing the commitment papers. The law evidently was intended to apply only to those cases in which the patient was made chargeable to another county than the one from whence sent to the Hospital, and not to repeal the old law requiring the approval of a Chosen Freeholder in the case of indigent patients sent from the county in which he has a legal settlement. Under the present statutes, no less than six different forms of commitment to the Hospitals are recognized, as follows: One for private patients, one for the ordinary indigent insane chargeable to the county from whence sent, one for the indigent insane made chargeable to another county than the one from whence sent, one for the indigent insane who have no legal settlement in the State, and made chargeable wholly to the State, one for the criminal insane and one for the convict class. In no State of the Union are the laws in regard to the commitment of an individual alleged to be insane so

defective in their requirements for commital or so various in form as they are in our own State.

The recommendations suggested and urged by your Board in your last annual report to the Governor of the State, if adopted, would rectify what is now a manifest wrong. Their adoption would not only result in more uniformity in commitments, but also prove a valuable safeguard against sending improper cases to the institution.

CHANGES, ETC.

An unusual number of changes have occurred in the Medical Staff of the institution during the fiscal year just closed. The position of Assistant Physician, rendered vacant in February last by the death of Dr. Kirby, was filled by the promotion of Dr. John C. Felty, who for several years had held the office of Second Assistant Physician. The position rendered vacant by the promotion of Dr. Felty was filled by your Board after a competitive examination, by the appointment of Henry M. Weeks, M.D., who, in addition to the duties devolving upon him as the Second Assistant, was also appointed as Special Pathologist and Bacteriologist to the institution. Dr. Weeks is a native of this State, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in the spring of 1873, and has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery in the city of Trenton for the past seventeen years, and at the time of his appointment held the position of Gynecologist to the Mercer Hospital. He comes to us highly recommended as to professional ability and skill as a pathologist. The vacancy existing for so long a period in the position of Fourth Assistant was filled by your Board in June last by the appointment of Paul L. Cort, M.D. Dr. Cort was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pa, in the spring of 1895. Soon after his graduation he was appointed upon competitive examination as the Resident Physician to the Mercer Hospital, in Trenton, which position he acceptably held for a period of nineteen months. He entered upon his duties in this institution June 15th last, and by his faithful and intelligent performance of the duties assigned him, has fully demonstrated his fitness for the place.

I cannot close this report of the operations of the Medical Department of the institution for the year without making special reference to our great loss in the death of Dr. Kirby, who for a period of

nearly twenty-one years was so closely connected with me in conducting the affairs of this Hospital.

John Kirby, M.D., was born near Swedesboro, in Gloucester county, in this State, September 13th, 1826, and died after an illness of only a few hours of angina pectoris on the morning of February 27th, 1897. He was in the seventy-first year of his age at the time of his death. His early life was spent on the ancestral farm, near Swedesboro, assisting in the work of the farm, attending school, &c. Later on he was engaged as a clerk in the village store for a short period, and then as a school teacher.

He felt, however, that there was a broader field of usefulness for him than could be realized in these occupations, and finally determined to study for the medical profession. He commenced his studies about 1848, selecting for his preceptor Dr. Charles Garrison, one of the most eminent and skillful practitioners in that section of the State. In the autumn of 1850, he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated April 3d, 1852. Soon after his graduation, he located for the practice of his profession in the city of Salem in this State, and remained there in active and successful practice for the period of nearly a quarter of a century. His practice was a large and unusually arduous one, requiring of him long rides and much work at night, but from his high sense of duty he at no time was known to shrink from the demands made upon him. As remarked by a gentleman in whose family he had been the family physician for a number of years, as the Doctor was about leaving Salem to accept the position in this Hospital, "I with many others shall greatly miss Dr. Kirby; he was always ready to respond to the call of the suffering and was faithful and sympathetic in his ministrations to the sick." This was the life history of the man. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this institution in March, 1876, he was appointed to the position of Assistant Physician by the unanimous vote of the Board and entered upon his duties April 1st of that year. Had his life been spared to us one month longer he would have been in the service of the Hospital twenty-one consecutive years. Upon coming to the institution he was assigned to the medical care of the women's department, to which, by his extended experience in general practice and his character as a man, he was unusually well adapted. He was always faithful in the performance of duty, was one of the most careful and methodical of

men, of a sympathetic nature and gentle disposition, but also conscientious in his ideas of discipline. He was much attached to the patients assigned to his care, and they in turn were much attached to him. In his death the institution suffered the loss of a most valued officer, the Medical Staff a helpful, reliable and ever-willing consultant and myself a long-time personal friend.

In closing this report, I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of your Board for their continued kindness and confidence and for the support given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of the position in which you have placed me.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

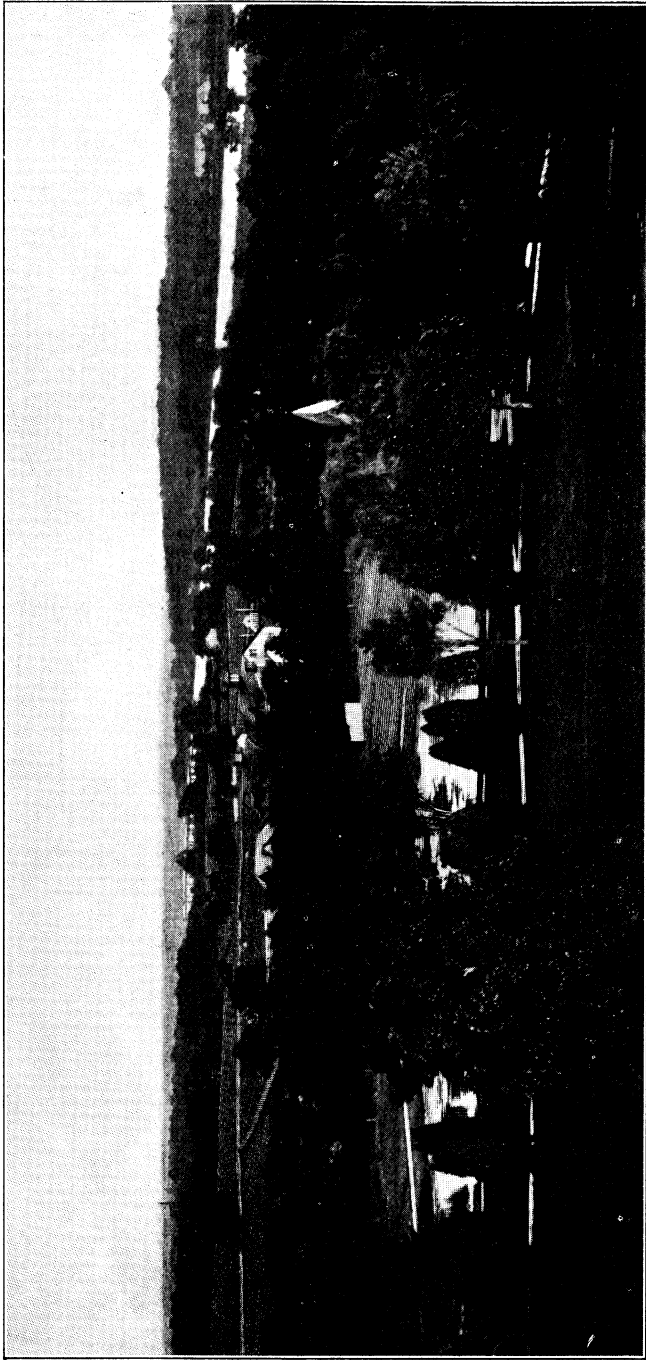
New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, November 1st, 1897.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are especially due to the editors of the following daily and weekly newspapers for gratuitous copies for the use of our household throughout the year. The home paper is always one of the most welcome of visitors to our corridors.

Daily State Gazette	Trenton.
Daily True American	Trenton.
Trenton Times	Trenton.
New Jersey Staats Journal.....	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.
Derajat Advertiser	Flemington.
Home Visitor.....	Flemington.
The Constitution.....	Woodbury.

Liberal Press.....	Woodbury.
Unionist-Gazette	Somerville.
Somerset Democrat.....	Somerville.
Beverly Banner.....	Beverly.
Ocean County Democrat.....	Toms River.
Temperance Gazette.....	Camden.
Dover Index.....	Dover.
Iron Era.....	Dover.
Morris County Chronicle.....	Morristown.
Herald and Times.....	Atco.
The Westfield Leader.....	Westfield.
Hopewell Herald.....	Hopewell.
Beobachter (German).....	Egg Harbor.
The Advance (two copies).....	Jamesburg.
Glassboro Enterprise.....	Glassboro.
Times and Journal.....	Lakewood.
Tuckerton Beacon.....	Tuckerton.
The Press.....	Riverside.
Warren Republican.....	Hackettstown.
Freie Presse (German).....	Elizabeth.
Warren Tidings.....	Phillipsburg.
Hunterdon Independent.....	Frenchtown.
Grange Sontagsblatt (German).....	Orange.
Volksfreund (German).....	Paterson.
Morrisville Journal.....	Morrisville, Pa.
Messiah's Herald.....	Boston, Mass.



EXERCISE GROUNDS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

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

CLEANLINESS.

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

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong 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 drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

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

JEWELRY, ETC.

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

HISTORY OF CASE.

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

BOND, ETC.

7. 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 bond, and, if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS

TO THE STATE HOSPITALS OF NEW JERSEY.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

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

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

The rates range from five dollars (\$5) to twenty-five dollars (\$25) per week, which includes medical attention, board, room and washing. No private patients are admitted for less than five dollars (\$5) per week. No patient not a resident of New Jersey will be admitted.

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

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

INDIGENT PATIENTS.

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

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

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

The visiting hours are between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on all days except Sundays. No visiting on Sundays except in case of serious illness.

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

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

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

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

FORMS OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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

Given under my hand at.....in the county and State aforesaid, this.....day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

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

A. B., Judge, &c.

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

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

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

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

A. B., Clerk.

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

The undersigned, of the township of.....in the county of..... is desirous of placing in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of.....a resident of the township of.....in the county of..... who is aged.....years, and has been deranged about.....is a native of.....in the State of.....and is.....of the undersigned.

Dated.....189...

*FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

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

We.....of the township of.....in the county of.....andof the township of.....in the county of.....being duly sworn, on our oaths do say that we have examined into the state of health and mental condition of.....of the township of.....in the county of.....and that.....is, in our opinion, insane, and a proper subject to be sent to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

..... M.D.
..... M.D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....A. D. 189...

* Two certificates are necessary.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we.....of the township of.....in the county of.....are held and firmly bound untoTreasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and his successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our hands, and dated this.....day of.....189...

Whereas,.....of the township of.....in the county of.....a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton ; now, therefore,

The condition of the obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week of the board of said lunatic, so long as.....shall continue a boarder in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Warden of the Hospital, and shall remove.....from the Hospital whenever the room occupied by.....shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Medical Director to be received into said Hospital ; and if.....should be removed at the request of relatives or anyone authorized to make such removal, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless.....should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damagesmay do to the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of death, such payment 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 the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void—otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

..... [L. S.]
..... [L. S.]