

DOCUMENT No. 69.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

AT TRENTON,

For the Year ending October 30th, 1880.

OFFICERS.

MANAGERS.

Hon. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President.*
Hon. CALEB S. GREEN, Trenton, *Secretary.*

Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D. D., Lawrenceville.
JOHN VOUGHT, M. D., Freehold.
WILLIAM ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.
GARRITT S. CANNON, ESQ., Bordentown.
JOSEPH H. BRUERE, ESQ., Princeton.
Hon. JAMES BISHOP, New Brunswick.
Hon. BENJAMIN F. CARTER, Woodbury.
ISAAC STEPHENS, Trenton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,
JOHN W. WARD, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
JOHN KIRBY, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
CHARLES P. BRITTON, M. D.

STEWARD,
EDMUND WHITE.

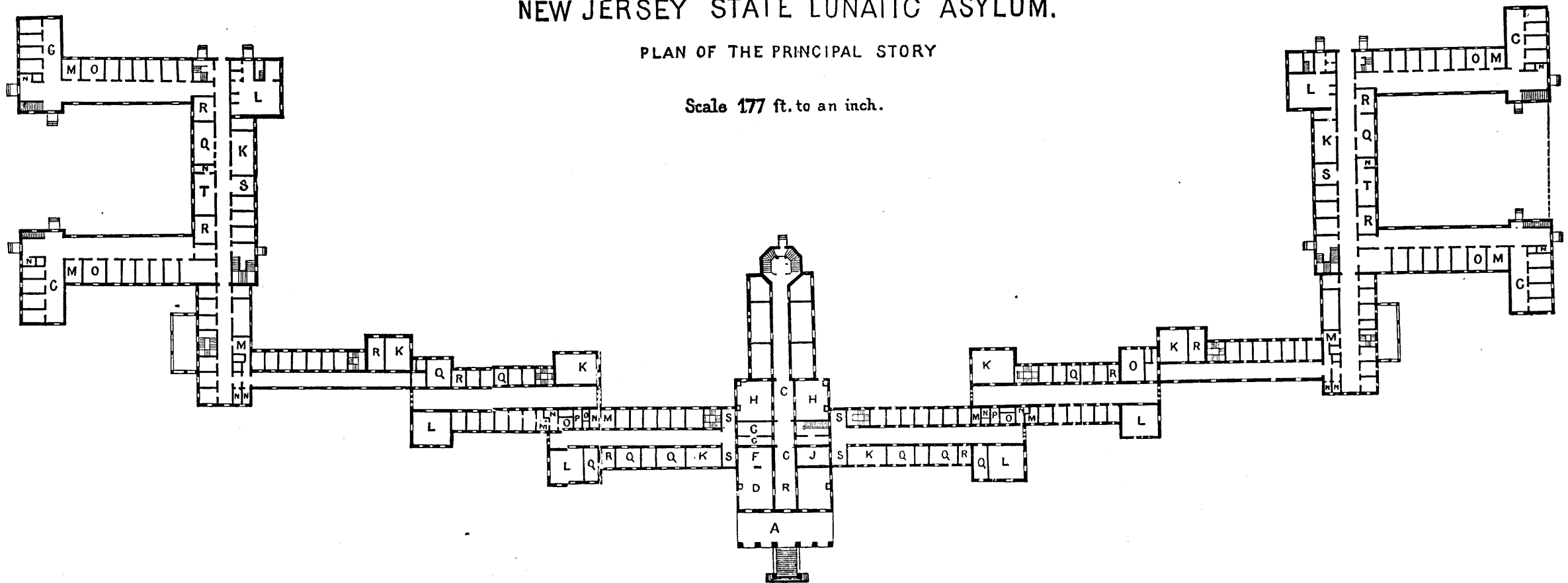
MATRON,
MRS. S. J. CLARK.

TREASURER,
AUSTIN SNIDER, Trenton.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY

Scale 177 ft. to an inch.



MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency George B. McClellan, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

In obedience to the law, which provided for the organization of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, the Board of Managers respectfully submit their Annual Report.

They also present, as a part of their own report, the reports of the Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer of the Asylum, to all of which they invite your attention.

Although no remarkable incidents in connection with the Institution have occurred during the year, yet through the favor of a kind Providence, no epidemic has prevailed, and the general sanitary condition of the establishment has been excellent.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 31st day of October, 1879, was five hundred and six (506), the number received since that time up to the 30th day of October, 1880, was one hundred and sixty-six (166), making an aggregate number of six hundred and seventy-two (672) under treatment during the year. Of these, forty-nine (49) have been discharged, recovered; twenty-six (26), improved; nine (9), unimproved, and thirty-eight have died, leaving in the Institution under treatment October 30th, 1880, five hundred and fifty (550) patients.

Of the number treated, eighty (80) were private patients supported by their friends, and thirty-six (36) convict patients, supported by the State.

The whole number of patients admitted and treated from the opening of the Asylum, in the month of May, 1848, to the 1st day of November, 1880, was five thousand six hundred and sixty-one (5661.) Of this large number, three thousand four hundred and ninety-one (3491) have been returned to their friends, recovered or improved. This single fact shows the value of the Institution, the wisdom of its founders, and the excellence of its management.

Although but four years have elapsed since the removal of two hundred and ninety-two patients to the Morristown Asylum, and in the meantime, many have been removed, as chronic cases, to various county asylums, there are still five hundred and fifty (550) patients

in this Institution. This is fifty (50) more than the number it is calculated to accommodate comfortably.

The neatness and good order which are manifest in all the departments of the Institution are evidence of faithful service and unwearied attention on the part of the Superintendent and his valuable aids. Everything has been done to promote the convenience, comfort and health of the patients.

The Managers cordially invite your Excellency and the members of the Legislature to a careful inspection of the condition and management of the Asylum, satisfied that it will result in a higher estimate of its importance and usefulness as a great remedial and beneficent institution, and an honor to the State of New Jersey.

The annual inventory taken, as required by law, by the Steward and two appraisers appointed by the Board, makes the value of the personal property belonging to the Asylum amount to the sum of one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-three cents (\$109,415.73.) This is an increase over that of last year of seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars (\$7698.)

The Treasurer's account shows that the receipts for the year from all sources, including the balance of thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and two cents (\$13,527.02) from the preceding year, amounted to the sum of one hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents (\$154,521.46.)

The payments for the same period amounted to the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$137,926.75), leaving in the hands of the Treasurer on the 30th day of October, 1880, a balance of sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventy-one cents (\$16,595.71.)

Of the receipts, twenty-six thousand and fifty-one dollars and twenty-one cents (\$26,051.21) were from private patients, and thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents (\$13,486.54) from convict patients.

We beg leave to call special attention to that part of the Superintendent's Report which refers to the *insane convicts*. The law which admits this class of patients to the Asylum was passed to provide a place for a few cases at a time when little notice was taken of it. The number has already grown to thirty-six (36), and promises a steady increase.

To place insane convicts in the same Institution, and in the same apartments with insane patients from the families of our best citizens, is inconsistent with every dictate of propriety. The very proposition excites a feeling of revulsion in every bosom. There is not a legislator but would shrink from such a proposal if it were his own case, or that of a near friend or relative. Think of the children of one of our late Governors (honored as he was while living,) thrown together

in the same section of the Asylum with convicts from the State Prison. A voice from the tomb of the distinguished dead cries out in condemnation of such an arrangement. And the voice of the living re-echoes the sentiment and cries out against the law that requires it.

Who is responsible for this? The Superintendent does the very best he can under the law. The Board of Managers have again and again directed attention to it, and urged a remedy. Governor Parker called the attention of the legislature to it in his message of 1875. Governor Bedle, in equally strong terms, presented the matter in his message of 1877. The Senate passed a bill providing a remedy, but it slumbered in the lap of the committee of the house. The evil continues and increases. Let it be removed. Cannot a wing for Lunacy be provided for insane convicts in connection with the State Prison? This would be the most simple, direct, economical and natural remedy. If this cannot be done, a separate building sufficiently secure and suitable for the purpose should be erected for their accommodation.

Humanity suggests that these insane convicts should be provided for. But no sympathy with human suffering can make it right to require the innocent and greatly afflicted insane of our State to receive, as their daily companions in their sad but well appointed home, men convicted of high crimes, whom the law, in its violated majesty, has consigned to the State Prison.

This problem is one that must be solved sooner or later. Let it be done without delay. In our judgment, the purity of this Institution demands it. Public policy demands it. The ends of justice requires it. The good name of the State calls for it. The legislature that meets the case and provides a proper remedy will receive the grateful acknowledgments of the entire constituency of the State of New Jersey. The case needs only to be clearly stated and fairly understood to meet with a cheerful response and a prompt remedy.

It will be observed, from the report of the Superintendent, that we continue to rent and profitably use, for the benefit of the Asylum, a tract of land adjoining. This has been not only a matter of profit, but has become almost a necessity to the Institution. The products of the dairy alone are of great value in furnishing an abundant supply of pure, fresh milk, so important to the health of the patients. We respectfully ask authority to secure, by purchase, of such an additional number of acres as may be desirable for the permanent good of the Institution. We deem this a matter of much moment, and respectfully urge it upon your attention. Such portion of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer as can be spared, might be used for this purpose without drawing directly on the Treasury of the State.

The improvements at the boiler-house, coal-vaults, laundry, &c., which were unfinished at the time of our last annual report, have

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum :

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following abstract of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 30th, 1880.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Balance in hand November 1st, 1879..... | \$13,527 02 |
| From the State Treasurer for the maintenance of county patients..... | \$21,199 42 |
| From the State Treasurer for the maintenance of insane convicts..... | 13,486 54 |
| | 34,685 96 |
| From the following named counties : | |
| “ Atlantic | \$1,516 44 |
| “ Burlington | 4,226 50 |
| “ Cape May..... | 1,598 12 |
| “ Camden..... | 175 35 |
| “ Cumberland..... | 7,663 74 |
| “ Gloucester | 4,115 66 |
| “ Hunterdon..... | 6,360 24 |
| “ Mercer | 14,874 27 |
| “ Middlesex..... | 12,589 28 |
| “ Monmouth..... | 9,272 02 |
| “ Ocean | 2,038 08 |
| “ Salem | 2,734 46 |
| “ Somerset..... | 6,509 01 |
| | 73,673 17 |
| “ Private patients | 26,051 21 |
| “ Incidental sales..... | 283 14 |
| “ The sale of calves..... | 46 50 |
| “ “ “ hides and tallow..... | 4,223 18 |
| “ “ “ hogs..... | 1,659 77 |
| “ “ “ old iron..... | 47 51 |
| “ “ collection of rents..... | 324 00 |
| | \$154,521 46 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| For the Steward's orders..... | \$137,926 75 |
| Balance to new account, November 1st, 1880..... | 16,594 71 |
| | \$154,521 46 |

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN SNIDER, *Treasurer.*

TRENTON, November 1st, 1880.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts, and find them correctly stated and balanced, according to the above statement.

CALEB S. GREEN,
S. M. HAMILL,
Auditing Committee.

STATEMENT.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Benenolent Fund from July 31st, 1880, to November 1st, 1880, inclusive.

| | | |
|------------|--|----------|
| DR. | RECEIPTS. | |
| July 31st. | To cash balance..... | \$ 84 11 |
| Nov. 1st. | To interest coupons (C. R. R. of N. J., Adt. Bond \$5 M.). | 175 00 |
| | | \$259 11 |

| | | |
|------------|---|----------|
| CR. | DISBURSEMENTS. | |
| Aug. 31st. | By cash paid John W. Ward, Superintendent | \$ 84 11 |
| Nov. 1st. | By balance..... | 175 00 |
| | | \$259 11 |

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers,
AUSTIN SNIDER, *Treasurer.*
Trenton, November 1st, 1880.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum :

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with a requirement of the act under which the Asylum is organized, the following report of its operations for the year ending October 30th, 1880, is respectfully submitted :

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| Patients in the Asylum, October 31st, 1879..... | 276 | 230 | 506 |
| Received since, to November 1st, 1880..... | 84 | 82 | 166 |
| | 360 | 312 | 672 |
| Under treatment during the year | | | |
| Discharged recovered during the year | 18 | 31 | 49 |
| Discharged improved during the year | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| Discharged unimproved during the year | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Died | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| | 57 | 65 | 122 |
| Total discharged and died during the year..... | | | |
| Remaining October 30th, 1880 | 303 | 247 | 550 |
| Whole number of cases received and treated | | | |
| from the opening of the Asylum, May 15th, | | | |
| 1848, to November 1st, 1880 | 2742 | 2919 | 5661 |
| Discharged recovered | 944 | 1063 | 2007 |
| Discharged improved | 663 | 821 | 1484 |
| Discharged unimproved | 100 | 115 | 215 |
| Escaped | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Not insane | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Died | 554 | 487 | 1041 |
| Removed to other institutions | 157 | 176 | 333 |
| | 2439 | 3672 | 5111 |
| Total discharged, died, &c | | | |
| Remaining under care October 30th, 1880..... | 303 | 247 | 550 |

Statement showing the number of patients in the Asylum from each county in the State, October 30th, 1880, and the quota to which each county in the district, set apart for this Institution, is entitled. The quotas are calculated upon the basis of the census of 1875, and the capacity of the Asylum estimated at five hundred.

| Counties. | Number in Asylum. | Quotas. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Atlantic | 11 | 17 |
| Bergen | 5 | 0 |
| Burlington | 32 | 61 |
| Camden | 12 | 61 |
| Cape May | 8 | 9 |
| Cumberland | 48 | 40 |
| Essex | 12 | 0 |
| Gloucester | 26 | 28 |
| Hudson | 17 | 0 |
| Hunterdon | 43 | 43 |
| Mercer | 106 | 57 |
| Middlesex | 72 | 55 |
| Monmouth | 63 | 56 |
| Morris | 3 | 0 |
| Ocean | 17 | 16 |
| Passaic | 2 | 0 |
| Salem | 19 | 26 |
| Somerset | 38 | 31 |
| Union | 10 | 0 |
| Warren | 2 | 0 |
| From other States | 4 | 0 |
| Total in the Asylum | 550 | |

GENERAL RESULTS, &c.

The number of patients under care at the close of last year, was five hundred and six—two hundred and seventy-six men, and two hundred and thirty women. The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1879, to October 31st, 1880, inclusive, was one hundred and sixty-six—eighty-four men, and eighty-two women. The whole number of cases under treatment during the year, was six hundred and seventy-two—three hundred and sixty men, and three hundred and twelve women. Of this number, one hundred and twenty-two have been discharged, as follows: Considered as recovered forty-nine; as improved, twenty-six; as unimproved or stationary, nine; and died, thirty-eight.

At the close of the year, there remained under treatment, five hundred and fifty—three hundred and three men, and two hundred and forty-seven women.

Of this number, four hundred and thirty-four are classed as indigent, thirty-six as State, and eighty as private patients.

The largest number under care at any one time during the year, was five hundred and fifty-eight, and the smallest number, five hundred and one. The daily average was five hundred and thirty-two.

Death resulted, in ten cases, from pulmonary consumption; in six from general (chronic) exhaustion; in four from the exhaustion of acute mania; in four, from general paralysis; in three, from apoplexy; in two, from albuminaria; in two, from epilepsy; in two, from valvular disease of the heart; and in one each, from phlebitis, puerperal mania, typhomania, chronic diarrhœa and cirrhosis of the liver.

Of those who died, two were in the Institution less than one week; four less than two weeks; two less than one month; five between one and three months; six between three and nine months; and nineteen for more than one year. The death rate, in proportion to the whole number under treatment during the year, has been a little more than five and one-half per cent. We have been spared any epidemic of a serious nature, and have had but very little acute physical disease during the year, of any form. Most of the deaths, as will be observed by reference to the above list of causes, have resulted from chronic and lingering diseases. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, that notwithstanding the very unusual prevalence of malarial or intermittent fevers throughout this section of country—the present autumn—not a single case of malarial disease has occurred among the patients in the Institution. Several of the outside employees have suffered more or less, but in no case has any one been attacked who has not been exposed after night-fall.

The ratio of recoveries, in proportion to those admitted during the year, has been a little more than twenty-nine and one-half per cent.

This result is somewhat more favorable than was shown in the last annual report, and doubtless the number restored would have been still greater if individuals could only be convinced of the necessity for early treatment in mental disorders. Many are placed under care annually, who have been sufferers for months and years, without treatment at home or in hospitals, of whose recovery when brought to us, not the faintest hope can be entertained; and many of whom would have been greatly benefited, if not restored to health, had treatment been instituted in the forming stages of the malady, and before structural changes had taken place in the brain.

The following table has been carefully prepared from the records, in order to show the duration of insanity, prior to admission, in those placed under our care during the year:

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Deranged less than one month..... | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| one to three months..... | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| three to six months..... | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| six to nine months..... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| nine months to one year..... | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| one to two years..... | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| two to three years..... | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| three to four years..... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| four to five years..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| five to ten years..... | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| ten to fifteen years..... | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| fifteen to twenty years..... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| twenty to twenty-five years..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| twenty-five to thirty years..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| over thirty years..... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| unknown..... | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| | <u>84</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>166</u> |

The form of derangement in those admitted was as follows:

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Mania, acute..... | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| Mania, chronic..... | 20 | 15 | 35 |
| Mania, recurrent..... | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Mania, puerperal..... | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Dementia, acute..... | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| Dementia, chronic..... | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Dementia, senile..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Melancholia, acute..... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Melancholia, chronic..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| General paralysis..... | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Epilepsy..... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Idiocy..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | <u>84</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>166</u> |

Table showing the ages of those admitted and of those who were discharged as recovered during the year:

| | <i>Admitted.</i> | | | <i>Discharged recovered.</i> | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| From 5 to 10..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 to 20..... | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 to 30..... | 19 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 30 to 40..... | 17 | 19 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 40 to 50..... | 12 | 18 | 30 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| 50 to 60..... | 14 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 60 to 70..... | 8 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 70 to 80..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| over 80..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown..... | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | <u>84</u> | <u>82</u> | <u>166</u> | <u>18</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>49</u> |

The alleged exciting causes of insanity in those admitted were as follows:

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| Ill health..... | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Vicious habits and indulgences..... | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Alcoholism..... | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Sunstroke or prostration by heat..... | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Epilepsy..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Domestic afflictions..... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Injury to head..... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Old age..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Congenital..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Loss of property, financial troubles..... | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Opium habit..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Religious excitement..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Over-study..... | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Exposure, privation, and want..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Domestic troubles..... | 2 | 6 | 8 |

| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Disappointment..... | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Nervous shock..... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Loss of sleep..... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Spiritualism..... | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Puerperal..... | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Change of life..... | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Specific disease, desertion, &..... | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| No cause assigned..... | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 84 | 82 | 166 |

During the year four (4) additional patients have been admitted under authority of the act of the Legislature, approved March 12th, 1869. In accordance with the wishes of your Board, reference is again made to the impropriety of treating this class in an ordinary hospital for the insane. But little more can be said in regard to the subject than has already been stated in former reports, and from which I take the liberty of quoting.

The following table will show the number of admissions, and the counties from which sentenced, since the passage of the act; also the number of escapes and deaths, and the discharges made by order of the Chief Justice, on the ground of recovery, feigning insanity, &c.:

| Counties. | Admissions. | Escaped. | Discharged. | Died |
|------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Bergen | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Burlington | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Camden | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Essex | 12 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| Hudson | 12 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Hunterdon | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Mercer | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Monmouth | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Passaic | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Union | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Warren | 2 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 53 | 7 | 7 | 3 |

Of the thirty-six (36) remaining under care, thirty-four (34) are men and two (2) are women.

Reference has repeatedly been made, and the matter fully discussed in several of the annual reports of your Board to the Governor of the State, to the subject of treating the convict insane in an ordinary hospital. Apart from the manifest impropriety of associating this class

with the "innocent insane," we have no arrangements that are suitable for their safe custody. The Asylum was not originally constructed so as to afford the necessary security against their escape, nor was any provision made in the law of 1869 authorizing their transfer to this institution, for the construction of apartments properly adapted for their detention. Indeed, the latter arrangement would be difficult, if not quite impossible, without introducing many of the objectionable features of a prison—features most undesirable in a structure set apart for the treatment of that class of our fellows afflicted with mental disease, and in no wise intended as a place for the custodial care of that class of persons who have been tried and convicted for the commission of high crimes. In every hospital in the land set apart for the treatment of insanity, efforts are constantly being made, and properly so, to remove more and more, as far as is possible, every feature that keeps before the mind of those afflicted the idea of a building constructed for the detention of convicts.

Humanity demands that these people should be cared for—and properly cared for—and that they should have the benefit of every appliance that modern science has demonstrated to be necessary for their successful treatment and restoration to health. Yet it would seem quite as consistent to send a convict suffering from some bodily disease to the wards of a general hospital for treatment as to send the insane convict to an ordinary asylum for the insane. It is also manifest, for obvious reasons, that a person suffering from insanity should not be confined and treated in the cell of a prison. The only arrangement that would seem to meet all of the requirements necessary for the proper care, treatment and safe custody of the convict insane is the erection of a suitable structure especially adapted for the purpose. Such a building could be erected sufficiently large for present requirements without large outlay; would meet every demand in regard to security, &c.; would remove all incentive upon the part of the convict to feign insanity, in order to secure his removal to the Asylum, from whence he could the more easily effect his escape; and, if erected in the vicinity of the Asylum or Prison, could be under the immediate care and supervision of the physicians of one of these institutions.

In support of this recommendation, I would again quote the opinion of an eminent writer upon insanity, who has given much attention to the subject of the treatment of insane convicts. He says that "the establishment of an institution for the treatment and safe custody of the convict classes has been acknowledged to be a necessity by all alienists. It is impossible to preserve discipline in the prisons, and commingle the insane with the convicts at labor, and clearly it is not right to confine the insane day and night in cells. To send them to an ordinary hospital is a great wrong to the afflicted, as well as a great injustice to society. The idea of treating the convict with the

ordinary insane cannot be justified, either as a matter of expediency or of sympathy with the criminal."

He further adds: "The policy of every State should be the erection of a special institution for deranged convicts, and the exclusion of all classes of criminal insane from the ordinary asylums, and the treatment be secured in separate institutions, or in wards adjoining the prison, and under the immediate care of the prison or other competent physician. Until such is the case, no State is keeping pace with the highest civilization of the age, nor possessing a just classification in her institutions, charitable and conversionary." Some misunderstanding has arisen heretofore in regard to the terms "convict and criminal." The two classes are frequently confounded, and some have thought it was the desire of the Institution to exclude the admission of a class who manifestly should be treated in an ordinary hospital for the insane. The difference between these two classes has been very clearly stated by a former colleague, and which I again take the liberty of quoting. He says: "The criminal insane are persons who, under the influence of delusions, or morbid propensities, the result of cerebral disease, are prompted to the commission of acts which in the sane would be regarded as crimes, and would render them amenable to the laws, but who are not held to responsibility by reason of recognized insanity. Many of this class come from among the most respectable and law-abiding of our citizens, and should not be debarred from the privileges of the insane generally. The class of convict insane are radically different; as a rule, they are persons of bad lives previously, who by their voluntary acts have been adjudged to have forfeited the privileges of society. They have been isolated from their fellow-beings as unworthy associates, and by the decrees of justice been condemned to confinement for a term of years. If it is right to separate this class from society when sane, it is manifestly right that they should be separated from the general class of the insane when laboring under mental disorder, provided always that they receive the care and treatment proper in the progress of civilization and the light of medical science."

We have at present fifty-three more men under care in the Institution than the building was intended to accommodate. This renders the men's department crowded, and in our efforts to place the convicts upon corridors by themselves, the proper classification of those of our patients who are likely to be benefited by treatment is seriously interfered with. The importance of classification in an institution of this kind cannot be over-estimated. By the erection of such a building as above proposed for the convict insane, it would give us the necessary relief, at least for the present, by allowing us the use of corridors and single rooms now necessarily occupied by this class.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal improvements during the year, have been the completion of the boiler-house and coal vaults referred to in the last annual report; an extension to the laundry building; laying out a new pleasure or exercise ground for the use of the womens' wing, and the repainting fence and all of the farm buildings. The boiler-house extension has been completed in accordance with instructions from your Board; the new boilers placed in position, and all of the necessary steam connections made. We have now sufficient boiler capacity to meet all demands for steam for cooking purposes, and for properly warming the buildings. The improvement at the laundry consists in the addition of ten feet to the length of the boiler-room, and raising that section of the building one story, so that the roof is now on a line with the older portion of the structure. This arrangement not only gives the desired space in the boiler-room, but also secures a room fifty by twenty-four feet, to be used as a drying-room for drying clothes in inclement weather.

The new pleasure grounds referred to was made by enclosing about two and one-half acres of the grove at the extremity of the east wing. This has been tastefully laid out in walks, &c.; permanent seats have been located in the shady places, and in addition to the forest trees already within the enclosure, we have planted evergreens and the dogwood, making it an attractive and pleasant place for resort, particularly in the heat of summer. Within the buildings several ceilings have been renewed, floors relaid, and corridors and patients' rooms painted with pleasant tints, and everything done as far as possible to keep the Institution in proper repair.

AMUSEMENTS.

During that portion of the year when out-of-door exercises, games, &c., could not be enjoyed, we have had the regular weekly entertainments in the amusement room of the Institution. As heretofore, these have consisted in the main, of exhibitions with the stereopticon, and of dancing, and the performance of parlor theatricals. Our collections of photographs for the stereopticon now number about fourteen hundred slides, chiefly views of public buildings and natural scenery in America and Europe. The exhibition of the pictures are usually given in the form of travels, each view being accompanied with a descriptive sketch, combining amusement and instruction. These entertainments have been arranged and conducted by Drs. Kirby and Britton, who have given much time and labor to make them a source of pleasure and of benefit to the members of our household. Under this head I would mention that during the year, the first library of about three hundred volumes has

been purchased out of the interest accruing from the Anne Robinson fund. This fund was left by a former attendant in this hospital to be applied, as she expressed it in her will, for the benefit of the patients in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum. Her wishes would best be carried out, in the opinion of your Board, by investing the principal (about four thousand (4000) dollars,) and using the interest arising therefrom for the purchase of new books, and keeping those already bought in proper repair. The books have been placed in a neat case, on one of the patients' corridors, and are accessible to all who may desire to read them.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The whole amount of land under cultivation, including orchards and that portion used for grazing purposes, is about two hundred and thirty-five acres, sixty-five only of which belong to the Asylum. The remainder constitutes the farm adjoining, and is rented annually by order of your Board.

The following table, furnished by the Steward from his records, shows the products of the farm and garden, with the estimated values of the same for the year.

FARM.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 79 tons of hay..... | @\$21 00 | \$1,659 00 |
| 695 bushels of wheat..... | 1 15 | 799 25 |
| 1,958 bushels of corn..... | 50 | 979 00 |
| 960 bushels of oats..... | 45 | 432 00 |
| 1,040 bushels of potatoes..... | 50 | 520 00 |
| 600 bushels of ruta бага turnips..... | 25 | 150 00 |
| 436 bushels of apples..... | 30 | 130 80 |
| 2,501 gallons of cider..... | 10 | 250 00 |
| 6,654 bundles of straw..... | 3 | 199 62 |
| 25 weeks' pasture for 38 cows..... | 50 | 475 00 |
| Rents..... | | 324 00 |
| Total farm..... | | \$5,918 77 |

GARDEN.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 13 bushels of asparagus..... | @\$1 50 | \$19 50 |
| 50 bushels of dwarf beans..... | 1 00 | 50 00 |
| 30 bushels of Lima beans..... | 2 00 | 60 00 |
| 75 bushels of spinach..... | 20 | 15 00 |
| 40 bushels of carrots..... | 40 | 16 00 |
| 40 bushels of cucumbers..... | 50 | 20 00 |
| 10 bushels of okra..... | 50 | 5 00 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 30 bushels of onions..... | @80 | \$24 00 |
| 200 bushels of parsnips..... | 30 | 60 00 |
| 70 bushels of peas..... | 50 | 35 00 |
| 20 bushels of peppers..... | 50 | 10 00 |
| 30 bushels of squashes..... | 50 | 15 00 |
| 420 bushels of tomatoes..... | 25 | 105 00 |
| 100 bushels of globe turnips..... | 25 | 25 00 |
| 150 bushels of flat turnips..... | 20 | 30 00 |
| 200 bushels of ruta бага turnips..... | 25 | 50 00 |
| 18 bushels of grapes..... | \$2 00 | 36 00 |
| 8 bushels of currants..... | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| 250 bushels of beets..... | 30 | 75 00 |
| 12 quarts black currants..... | 10 | 1 20 |
| 22 quarts gooseberries..... | 06 | 1 32 |
| 300 heads broccoli..... | 03 | 9 00 |
| 10,000 heads of cabbage..... | 02½ | 250 00 |
| 500 heads of cauliflower..... | 10 | 50 00 |
| 7,000 heads of celery..... | 05 | 350 00 |
| 6,000 heads of lettuce..... | 02 | 120 00 |
| 10,000 ears of corn..... | 00½ | 50 00 |
| 15 quarts nasturtions..... | 06 | 90 |
| 1,500 bushels parsley..... | 02 | 30 00 |
| 1,500 bunches of radishes..... | 02 | 30 00 |
| 1,500 bunches of rhubarb..... | 03 | 45 00 |

Total garden..... \$1,607 92

Total farm and garden..... \$7,526 69

Expenses have been—

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Rent..... | \$1,500 00 |
| Labor..... | 2,500 00 |
| Seed..... | 191 62 |
| Implements..... | 149 00 |
| Fertilizers..... | 501 00 |
| | <u>4,841 62</u> |
| Balance..... | <u>\$2,685 07</u> |

In the above estimate for wages it should be mentioned that all the work of hauling coal and building material, removing the garbage, &c., from the house, besides keeping the grounds about the Institution in proper order, has been performed by those who were employed as regular farm hands.

DAIRY.

From the dairy we have received an average daily supply of about seventy-six and one-half (76½) gallons of milk.

The following exhibit shows the receipts and expenditures of the dairy for the year:

Receipts as follows:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|
| Milk for November, 1879, | 1,934 | gallons. | |
| “ December, “ | 2,265 | “ | |
| “ January, 1880, | 2,323 | “ | |
| “ February, “ | 2,222 | “ | |
| “ March, “ | 2,300 | “ | |
| “ April, “ | 2,098 | “ | |
| “ May, “ | 2,534 | “ | |
| “ June, “ | 2,515 | “ | |
| “ July, “ | 2,644 | “ | |
| “ August, “ | 2,658 | “ | |
| “ September, “ | 2,252 | “ | |
| “ October, “ | 1,963 | “ | |
| | 27,708 | gallons @ 17c. | \$4,710 36 |
| 3 beeves | | | 189 25 |
| Calves | | | 46 50 |
| Manure | | | 300 00 |
| | | | <u>\$5,246 11</u> |

Expenditures as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Stock purchased | \$263 00 |
| 25 weeks' pasture for 38 cows @ 50c | 475 00 |
| 595 cwt. of corn meal @ \$1 00 | 595 00 |
| 10 cwt. cake meal | 15 85 |
| 444 cwt. of bran @ 90c | 399 60 |
| 68 tons of hay @ \$12 00 | 816 00 |
| 6,069 bundles of stalks @ 3c | 182 07 |
| 200 bushels of ruta бага turnips @ 25c | 50 00 |
| 200 bushels of mangold wurtzel beets @ 25c | 50 00 |
| 2 acres green of corn @ \$40 00 | 80 00 |
| Wages—one man @ \$43 per month | 516 00 |
| “ “ “ 23 “ | 276 00 |
| | <u>\$3,718 52</u> |
| Balance in favor of dairy | \$1,527 59 |

GRIST MILL.

The following statement shows the work done at the grist mill from November 1st, 1879, to October 30th, 1880, inclusive:

Ground for the use of the Institution—

| |
|-------------------------------|
| 131,500 lbs. of flour. |
| 66,645 lbs. of corn meal. |
| 12,025 lbs. of corn and oats. |
| 25,426 lbs. of bran. |

Grist-work for customers—

| |
|-------------------------------|
| 837 bushels of wheat. |
| 102 bushels of rye. |
| 1,074 bushels of corn. |
| 607 bushels of corn and oats. |

The average wholesale price for flour in the market during the year has been \$ per cwt., while the actual cost to the Institution has been \$2.50 per cwt., thus effecting a gain of\$

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Gain on corn meal | |
| Gain on corn and oats | |
| Tolls received | 193 04 |
| 126 tons coal (amount required for pumping) | 567 00 |
| | <u>\$</u> |
| Wages | \$520 00 |
| Insurance | 120 00 |
| Incidentals | 75 00 |
| | <u>715 00</u> |
| Net gain | \$ |

SEWING ROOM.

In addition to the ordinary mending, the Matron reports that the following lists of articles have been made in the sewing-room during the year. Most of this work is the result of patients' labor. As stated in former reports, while there is an actual income or saving to the Institution from this work, it is not so much of a consideration, as that it gives proper and useful employment to many who otherwise would remain listless and inactive upon the corridors. The importance of useful employment, as one of the means of successful treatment, cannot be over-estimated.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Dresses | 300 |
| Skirts | 69 |
| Petticoats | 76 |
| Chemises | 124 |
| Nightdresses | 172 |
| Cotton flannel vests | 58 |
| Drawers, pairs of | 310 |
| Socks, pairs of | 228 |
| Stockings, pairs of | 140 |
| Shirts | 118 |
| Collars | 631 |
| Aprons | 210 |
| Handkerchiefs | 361 |
| Cravats | 167 |
| Tidies | 231 |
| Table cloths and napkins | 30 |
| Towels | 118 |
| Sheets | 1572 |
| Pillow-cases | 515 |
| Curtains | 103 |
| Comfortables | 105 |
| Counterpanes | 83 |
| Blankets | 296 |
| Clothes-bags | 67 |
| Mattresses, single | 87 |
| Mattresses, double | 3 |
| Mattresses, spring | 19 |
| Carpets made | 28 |
| Pillows | 192 |
| Whole number of articles made | 7175 |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, &c.

From each of the resident officers I have had, as heretofore, hearty and efficient aid in conducting the affairs of the various departments of the Institution, and it gives me no little pleasure to publicly express my obligations for and appreciation of the assistance which they have rendered me.

With unusually few exceptions, we have had throughout the year, a corps of intelligent and faithful attendants.

To each one of these, and to the other employees, I desire to express my thanks for the faithful manner in which they have performed the several duties assigned them.

To the various clergymen of Trenton and vicinity, we are under obligations as in the past, for conducting the services in our chapel on the Sabbaths throughout the year.

Our thanks are also due to the editors of the following daily and weekly newspapers, for gratuitous copies, viz.:

Daily State Gazette, Trenton.
 " True American, "
 " Emporium, (2 copies), Trenton.
 Trenton Herald, (2 copies), Trenton.
 New Jersey Staats Journal, German, (2 copies), Trenton.
 Newark Daily Journal, Newark.
 Beobachter am. Passaic, German, Newark.
 Perth Amboy Gazette, Perth Amboy.
 Salem Sunbeam, Salem.
 National Standard, Salem.
 New Jersey Mirror, Mount Holly.
 Mount Holly Herald, "
 Bridgeton Chronicle, Bridgeton.
 West Jersey Patriot, "
 Bound Brook Chronicle, Bound Brook.
 Monmouth Weekly Democrat, Freehold.
 Burlington Gazette, Burlington.
 Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington.
 Hunterdon Republican, Flemington.
 National Democrat, Rahway.
 The Constitution, Woodbury.
 Millville Herald, Millville.
 Mays Landing Record, Mays Landing.
 Middlesex County Democrat, New Brunswick.
 The Fredonian, New Brunswick.
 The Times, "
 Camden Post, Camden.
 Camden Democrat, Camden.
 Somerset Gazette, Somerville.
 Beverly Banner, Beverly.
 Atlantic Times, Atlantic City.
 Vineland Times, Vineland.
 Item, Passaic.
 Swedesboro Times, Swedesboro.
 Hunterdon Independent.
 Journal of Chemistry, Boston, Mass.
 New Remedies, Detroit, Mich.

The following donations are also acknowledged with pleasure:

From Miss D. L. Dix, several volumes for the ward libraries, besides pictures, &c.

From William Wellstood, Esq., New York city, a very handsome collection of steel engravings, (several of them India proofs), for our corridors.

From a friend, Salem, N. J., several volumes of Scribners, and Littells' Living Age, for the ward libraries.

From Rev. John Hall, D.D., Trenton, papers, magazines, &c.

From Messrs. Hollerback and Deiffenbach, manufacturers, New York city, a quantity of framing stuff for pictures.

From James & Kirtland, New York city, a pair of very handsome bronzed ornaments for the wards.

Thanking your Board for the support and assistance given me in my efforts to discharge the duties of the position which I occupy, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,
Trenton, November 1st, 1880.

New Jersey State Library