

Document No. 5.

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

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1877.

New Jersey State Library

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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.

REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Halls of Centre and Wards. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Manager's Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Steward's Office. G. Medical Stores. H. Reception Parlors for Patients. I. Stairs. J. Assistant Physician's Rooms. K. Dining Rooms. L. Parlors of Wards. M. Bath Rooms. N. Water Closets. O. Clothes Rooms. P. Passage between 1st and 2d Wards. Q. Associated Dormitories. R. Attendant's Rooms. S. Spaces for Light and Air. Blank Rooms (Single Bed Rooms for Patients.) O. V. Open Veranda for Exercise.

☐ Foul Air Shafts. ☐ Dumb Waiters. ☐ Chimneys.

The CENTRE BUILDING is four stories high. The first, being the Steward's Apartments, Kitchens and Store-Rooms. The second, the Public Offices, Parlors, &c. The third, the Superintendent's Private Rooms and the Chapel. The fourth, Bed Rooms. The Tanks for supplying water occupy the Dome.

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms.



MANAGERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum respectfully present their thirty-first annual report.

Full statistical information concerning the operations of the institution for the year may be found in the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer.

There are now in the Asylum thirty insane convicts. Attention is invited to the views of the Superintendent, expressed in his report, in relation to this class of patients. In the judgment of the Board, his protest against the retention of insane convicts in the Asylum is none too earnest.

In 1875 the Board recommended that provision be made by law for "the treatment of this class of cases in some suitable place separate from the other insane of the State."

The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the State Prison in the same year favored the provision of suitable accommodation within the prison grounds for their custody and care.

The Board of Inspectors of the State Prison used the following language in their report to the Legislature: "The attention of the Legislature is called to the propriety of fitting up an apartment in the prison for the treatment of insane prisoners, which would cost the State less than under the present arrangement of sending them to the State Asylum."

The Prison Physician also expressed similar views. We quote from his report in 1875: "Several convicts were sent to the Asylum during the year, in accordance with the act allowing such disposition to be made of them. To my mind there have always been valid objections to such disposition of the criminal insane. In the Asylum they are not and cannot be classified, but must of necessity occupy the same wards with those who, in their sane moments, would not associate with criminals, and who, when insane, should not be compelled to do so. Expense of maintenance at the Asylum is four times greater than at the Prison.

"Treatment could be as well administered at the Prison as at the Asylum. Of twenty-four insane convicts sent to the Asylum since the passage of the act under which they are sent thither,

only one has ever been returned to the Prison, and he was necessarily sent a second time to the Asylum, after which he escaped."

In the same year his Excellency Governor Parker, in his annual message to the Legislature, referred to the subject as follows: "Under the present law prisoners supposed to be insane are sent to the Lunatic Asylum for treatment. The construction of the Asylum does not furnish accommodations to separate them from other patients, and thus opportunity is given them to escape. This fact is an incentive to some to feign insanity in order to get outside the prison walls. A part of the prison buildings should be prepared for the reception of convicts who become insane, where they may be treated under the superintendence of the physician in charge. An additional reason for a change in this regard, is the fact that the friends of the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum complain that they are subjected to the contact of criminals. I think that there is justice in the complaint, and that a remedy should be applied."

Your Excellency, also, in your last annual message to the Legislature recommended that provision be made in connection with the enlargement of the State Prison for the care of insane convicts, adding that "Such a course will be more economical than the existing practice of sending them to the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, as well as more in accordance with the sentence of the law, and a natural sense of fairness to the innocent inmates of the Asylum and their friends."

Notwithstanding this concurrence of views regarding the disposition of insane convicts on the part of the State officers, who have given public expression of their opinion on the subject, the law still remains unchanged, and the association of the guiltless with the convict insane is still enforced. The partially insane, or monomaniacs, are themselves in some cases keenly sensitive on the subject, regarding such enforced association as a personal degradation. This feeling must naturally be shared by the relatives and friends of those classes of the insane for whose benefit the institution was originally designed. It has been the aim of those who have been entrusted with the management of the Asylum to avoid, as far as possible, even the appearance of prison-like arrangement, and such a course accords with the practice of those most experienced and successful in the treatment of the insane, but the effect of such a policy is that the institution is without the means adequate for the safe custody of those sent from the Prison, as shown by the number of escapes that our officers have been compelled to record. It seems clear that insane convicts must be treated for their malady in a building especially adapted to their character, and the question arises whether that shall be done within the prison grounds or whether a prison shall be erected in connection with the Asylum. To

such a question, we believe but one answer will be given by the humane people of the State, and that that answer will be in accordance with the views now and heretofore expressed by our Board, and also by your Excellency in your last annual message to the Legislature.

By the aid of the farm and garden, the dairy, slaughter house, and grist mill, an abundant supply of vegetables, milk, meat and flour, all of the very best quality, has been provided at moderate cost, contributing, as we believe, to the maintenance of the general good health of the household, and effecting savings that have enabled extensive repairs to be made and valuable additions to the means of supplying amusement and pleasure to the patients.

In pursuance of a desire to awaken the dormant faculties of the afflicted ones for whom the State has provided a home in the institution under our management, it has been our endeavor to present to their view objects of beauty and interest. This it was easier to do on the grounds surrounding the Asylum than in the interior of the building. The natural beauties of the site have in years past been heightened by judicious planting of trees, the laying out of attractive walks, inviting the patients to healthful exercise, the formation of an artificial lake and fountain, and the construction of necessary buildings with such regard to taste, as to produce in combination effects that even many of the insane would admire and enjoy; but the beneficial influence of such agencies is lessened during the winter season, and recourse must then be had to other attractions, and these should be, and have been in our institution, of a varied character. We have, however, lacked an abundant supply of flowers, and, perhaps, among natural objects none contribute more highly to the gratification of the insane. The erection of a greenhouse during the past year will enable the want to be hereafter liberally supplied at all seasons, and, we doubt not, with results beyond all comparison with the moderate outlay due to its construction.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum has been made by the Steward and two appraisers, as required by law. The appraisal amounts to ninety-six thousand, three hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-six cents (\$96,353.86), being a decrease since last year of four hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-four cents (\$495.64).

It is with great thankfulness that the Board is able to report that the institution is in excellent condition in its various departments. All has been done for the comfort, improvement or cure of the inmates that could be accomplished by the provision of every physical need, the exercise of all the moral means within the control of the officers and the kind nursing of faithful attendants under the direction and constant supervision of the Superintendent and his assistants. An important aid to the proper

discharge of their arduous duties has been the possession of ample space for the comfortable accommodation of the patients.

The Board have great pleasure in stating that the Superintendent has displayed marked administrative ability and energy, and that he has been ably seconded by the efficient services of the other officers.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
GARRIT S. CANNON,
JAMES B. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM ELMER,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
CHARLES HEWITT,
CALEB S. GREEN,
JOHN VOUGHT,

Managers.

November 14th, 1877.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

*The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Account with Austin Snider,
Treasurer, from October 31, 1876, to October 31, 1877.*

DR.		CR.	
AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.		Balance from last year	\$7,045 77
Amusements	\$275 90	Received since for board and clothing of private patients	26,571 88
Books and Stationery	268 20	Received since for board and clothing of county patients..	93,517 20
Building	2,434 94	Received since for board and clothing of insane convicts..	11,821 21
Clothing	5,571 44	Received since for hides and tallow	3,408 31
Farm and Garden	2,489 18	Received since for funeral ex- penses	438 03
Freight	136 85	Received since for postage.....	62 00
Feed	2,088 26	Received since for rents.....	324 00
Fixtures	2,386 90	Received since for calves.....	62 50
Fuel	9,881 51	Received since for hogs.....	1,377 32
Furniture	4,885 21	Received since for paper, rags, tea lead, &c.....	297 34
Funeral expenses.....	542 03		
Fruit	1,902 82		
Groceries	9,511 59		
Harness	204 31		
Incidental	2,205 98		
Insurance.....	294 97		
Laundry	2,129 10		
Light	2,529 44		
Lumber	2,460 98		
Medical	1,673 74		
Newspaper.....	264 95		
Petty current expenses.....	767 44		
Postage.....	261 10		
Provision	34,723 90		
Repairs	9,071 39		
Refunding.....	433 79		
Straw	404 00		
Smith and wheelwright.....	1,025 87		
Stock.....	697 70		
Wages.....	38,355 16		
Wheat	4,571 57		
	\$144,450 22		
Balance	475 34		\$144,925 56
	\$144,925 56	1877.	
		October 31.—Balance.....	\$475 34

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.
EDMUND WHITE,
Steward.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum :

GENTLEMEN:—The following abstract of the Treasurer's accounts for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1877, is respectfully submitted :

DR.

To balance in hand November 1st, 1876,	\$7,045 77
To revenue received from the following named sources, viz.:	
The State Treasurer for maintenance of county patients,	\$18,745 84
The State Treasurer for maintenance of insane convicts,	11,821 21
	30,567 05
Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem and Somerset counties,	73,713 37
Warren county for maintenance of one patient,	208 00
Essex county to balance account of 1876,	678 18
Union county to balance account of 1876,	555 28
Private patients and incidental sales,	32,157 91
	\$144,925 56

CR.

By the Steward's orders, paid,	\$144,450 22
Balance,	475 34
	\$144,925 56

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
AUSTIN SNIDER,
Treasurer.

TRENTON, October 31st, 1877.

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.

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 31, 1877, is respectfully submitted :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 31, 1876, .	251	221	472
Received since to November 1, 1877, .	92	89	181
	343	310	653
Under treatment during the year, .	343	310	653
Discharged recovered during the year, .	35	26	61
Discharged improved during the year, .	14	16	30
Discharged unimproved during the year, .	4	1	5
Escaped,	2	1	3
Not insane	0	1	1
Died,	19	24	43
	74	69	143
Total discharged, and died during the year, .	74	69	143
Remaining October 31, 1877,	269	241	510
	269	241	510
Of this number there are,	269	241	510
	269	241	510
	State.	County.	Private.
	30	392	88
	30	392	88
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 1, 1877,	2,508	2,710	5,218
Discharged recovered,	886	983	1,869
Discharged improved,	626	790	1,416
Discharged unimproved,	88	104	192
Escaped,	15	4	19
Not insane,	5	2	7
Died,	480	433	913
Removed to State Asylum for Insane,	139	153	292
	2,239	2,469	4,708
Total discharged, died, &c.,	2,239	2,469	4,708
Remaining October 31, 1877,	269	241	510
	2,508	2,710	5,218
Total discharged and remaining,	2,508	2,710	5,218

GENERAL RESULTS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year, was four hundred and seventy-two; two hundred and fifty-one men, and two hundred and twenty-one women. The number received since, viz.: from November 1, 1876, to October 31, 1877, inclusive, was one hundred and eighty-one; ninety-two men, and eighty-nine women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the year was six hundred and fifty-three; three hundred and forty-three men, and three hundred and ten women. Of this number one hundred and forty-three have been discharged as follows: considered as recovered, sixty-one; as improved, thirty; as unimproved or stationary, five; escaped, three; not insane, one; and died forty-three. At the close of the year, there remained under treatment five hundred and ten; two hundred and sixty-nine men, and two hundred and forty-one women.

The largest number under care at any one time during the year, was five hundred and fourteen, and the smallest number four hundred and sixty-five.

Death resulted in nineteen cases from pulmonary consumption; in seven from exhaustion of acute mania; in four from apoplexy; in four from general (chronic) exhaustion; in two from valvular disease of the heart; in three from epilepsy; and in one each, from cirrhosis of the liver, rubeola, cardiac dropsy, and general paralysis. While the mortality would seem to be large, it will be seen by reference to the causes of death, that it has chiefly been the result of lingering and chronic disease. The average length of time that those who have died have been under care in the Asylum, was nearly two years. Seven persons have been brought to the institution during the year far advanced in consumption or other chronic disease who did not live a week after admission.

Death has occurred in no case from any acute disease, except in those resulting from exhaustion following high maniacal excitement and one case of measles. The latter occurred in a child aged about fifteen years, who was brought to the Asylum on one of the coldest days of the winter, with the eruption characteristic of the disease well out upon the surface. In consequence of exposure to the cold in such a condition, pulmonary complications followed and death resulted upon the tenth day after her admission to the hospital.

The general health of the household has been good throughout the year, and continues to be so at the present time. We have had an entire immunity from epidemic diseases or serious accident of any nature whatever. The number of cases discharged as recovered during the year, while showing a larger percentage, when the number under treatment is considered,

than during the preceding year, is not so gratifying as we had hoped. This is but the natural result however, to be expected from a house filled with chronic cases, and the neglect upon the part of individuals in not placing their friends under treatment in the early stages of the malady. Year after year in the reports of this and other institutions, the attention of the public has been called to the very great importance of early treatment in insanity. In this institution of the one hundred and eighty-one who have been admitted during the past year seventy-two were deranged for a period longer than one year prior to their admission. It is also a noticeable and important fact that of the sixty-one discharged as recovered, thirty-three or more than one-half of the whole number had been deranged for a period of less than five months prior to being placed under treatment in the Asylum. As has been stated in previous reports, the neglect of placing those afflicted with this serious disease under treatment in its forming stages does not seem to arise so much from an aversion for placing them under care in the Asylum, as from mistaken views in regard to the malady itself. The gravity of the disorder does not seem to be understood and realized. Because of the absence of physical pain, and perhaps having but slight, if any constitutional disturbance, the patient is not regarded as sick, and his condition excites no anxiety upon the part of friends. He may pass sleepless nights, suffer from loss of appetite and depression of spirits, become apathetic in regard to social and business relations, or even be possessed with strange delusions, and yet he is not considered as deranged in mind because he "comprehends what is said to him," &c. When after weeks and months have elapsed, he perhaps gives expression to some strange hallucination or becomes noisy, violent, or destructive, or manifests, a decided homicidal or suicidal tendency, he is considered as deranged in mind and is brought to the hospital for treatment. Valuable time is thus frequently lost, the malady passes into the chronic stage, structural changes occur in the brain, and too often the patient becomes hopelessly insane.

The three patients (two men and one woman) referred to in the table of statistics at the commencement of this report as having escaped during the year, belonged to the convict class, or to that class brought here under the act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1869. This act authorized the officers of the State Prison to transfer to the care of this Asylum all convicts who were at that time, or who might subsequently become, insane. In accordance with this act, forty-one insane convicts (thirty-eight men and three women) have been placed under our care. Of this number, two have died, two have been returned to the Prison (one as recovered and one as not insane), seven have escaped, and thirty yet remain under care in this institution, viz.: twenty-eight men and two women. These persons had

been sent to the State Prison as a penalty for the commission of crimes of greater or less magnitude, from the various counties of the State, as follows:

Bergen county.....	2
Burlington county.....	2
Camden county.....	3
Essex county.....	9
Hudson county.....	7
Hunterdon county.....	2
Mercer county.....	2
Monmouth county.....	1
Passaic county.....	1
Union county.....	11
Warren county.....	1
Total.....	41

The form of mental disease in those brought us was as follows: Acute mania, two; chronic mania, twelve; recurrent mania, three; melancholia, one; epileptic, two; dementia, twenty; and feigned insanity, one. It is a somewhat singular fact that of the whole number of cases brought from the Prison since 1869, only two were cases of acute mania. Nearly all had passed into the chronic stage of the malady, thus showing the utter hopelessness of benefiting them by treatment in an institution of this character. It would seem a proper time to call the attention of your Board, and through you the attention of the Legislature of the State, to the necessity and importance of providing some more suitable place for the custodial care and treatment of this class than the Asylum. No argument would seem necessary to show the great impropriety and moral wrong of mingling this class of persons with ordinary patients.

While "the dictates of humanity demand upon the part of the State the provision of proper means for the merciful care and skillful treatment of this class," yet it would seem quite as consistent to send a convict suffering from bodily disease to the wards of a general hospital for treatment, as to send the insane convict to this institution. A large majority of this class belong to those who have led lives of vice and crime, and their insanity is very frequently the direct result of such a life of dissipation, &c. As has been very truthfully remarked, "every proper sensibility revolts at the idea of placing such hardened criminals, as most of the insane from the convict class are, with what, for convenience, may be called the innocent insane, which embraces in our public institutions many people of the highest character and most refined sensibilities." Again, apart from the fact that they are unfit associates for those with whom we are sometimes com-

pelled to place them, the welfare of society demands that they should be cared for in a structure where they can be retained with more security than in the ordinary hospital for the insane. This institution was not originally constructed so as 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 Asylum, 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. The only arrangement that would seem to meet all of the requirements necessary for the proper care and treatment of the convict insane, is the erection of a suitable structure, especially adapted for the purpose within the prison enclosure. 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 more easily effect his escape, and also could be under the immediate care and supervision of the visiting physician to the prison. Substantially this idea was embodied in the resolutions which were adopted by the Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, upon the proper provision for the care and treatment of deranged convicts, and which I take the liberty to quote :

“Resolved, That neither the cells of penitentiaries or jails, nor the wards of ordinary hospitals for the insane, are proper places for the custody and treatment of this class of the insane.”

“Resolved, That when the number of this class in any State is sufficient to justify such a course, these cases should be placed in a hospital specially provided for the purpose, and until this can be done they should be treated in a hospital connected with some prison, and not in the wards of an ordinary hospital for the insane.”

In support of this view I may also quote the opinion of one of the most eminent and experienced writers upon insanity, and one who has given much attention to the very subject under discussion. He says that, “The establishment of an institution for the treatment and safe custody of the criminal 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 and an injus-

tice 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 that, "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 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 correctionary."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year, in addition to the ordinary work required to keep the institution in proper repair, we have made several desirable and important improvements. Principal among these may be mentioned the erection of a greenhouse, a new vault for holding the machinery used for the manufacture of gas for lighting the institution, the remodeling the amusement room, and the placing of a new roof of tin over the sections and a portion of the main building at the extremity of the west wing.

We have also commenced the erection of a gymnasium, for the use of the male patients. This will be a stone structure, eighty feet long by twenty feet wide, and one story in height. It is constructed upon the same general plan as the calistheneum already in use by the female patients. The building will be completed at an early date and, it is hoped, will assist very materially in relieving the monotony of Asylum life, especially during that portion of the year when out-of-door exercises and games cannot be enjoyed.

Nowhere are ornamental plants and flowers a source of greater pleasure and interest than upon the corridors and in the parlors of an institution of this character. To supply these a greenhouse has been erected. It is a plain though neat structure, and has been placed in the garden at a short distance from the main building, so as to be easily accessible. It is one hundred feet long by seventy-five feet wide, the back of stone, and the roof, front and either end of double thick glass. All the rain falling upon the building is carried to a large reservoir placed beneath the floor within the structure, from which an abundant supply of soft water for the plants may at all times be conveniently obtained. The flowers are arranged upon two stages each thirty-five feet long, extending lengthwise through the building. In the centre is a fountain, surrounded by a basin ten feet in diameter, in which have been placed the Egyptian lotus, calladiums, callas and other aquatic plants. In the rear of the building, and immediately communicating with it, a small house has been

built to be used for potting plants, and propagating cuttings, as well as for keeping the tools, materials, &c., necessary for the proper carrying on of the work. The whole structure can be easily and economically heated at a uniform temperature by steam brought directly from the main building. Through the kindness of friends, and particularly the very industrious propagation of plants by our gardener, the house has already been respectably filled, and with but very little cost to the institution. As its contents become more and more rare and valuable, it is hoped that it will become a point of attraction and interest, while the flowers and plants carried into the different wards will be a constant source of gratification and pleasure to our people. The construction of a new vault for holding the machinery used in the manufacture of gas for lighting the institution was thought necessary by your board, in order to secure greater safety from accident, &c. The old vault was situated immediately adjoining the chapel building, and near the main kitchen. Because of the highly inflammable character of the material (gasoline) used in making the gas, this was a source of constant anxiety on account of danger from fire. The new vault has been constructed at a distance sufficiently remote from the main building to insure against all danger from this source. It is constructed of stone, is twenty-two feet long, eighteen feet wide and twelve feet high, and is entirely beneath the surface of the ground. Also, in accordance with instructions from your Board, a new roof of one cross best charcoal tin has been placed upon the bakery and upon both of the sections and a portion of the main building at the extremity of the west wing. These roofs substitute those of gravel and plastic slate formerly used, and which it was found necessary to remove on account of their being a source of constant expense in keeping them in proper repair. There is now a continuous roof of tin or slate over the entire institution.

Within the building in addition to painting several of the corridors with pleasant tints, replastering ceilings, &c., we have remodeled six of the clothes rooms in the older portion of the institution. Neatly arranged shelves have been substituted for the drawers formerly used, and access to the rooms is now gained directly from the halls instead of from the passageways connecting the corridors as heretofore.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the fall, winter and spring months the past year, we have had the usual weekly entertainments in the amusement room of the institution. These consisted in the main of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and exhibitions of the stereopticon with an oxy-calcium light. With the latter, we now have a collection of over five hundred fine

photographic pictures giving accurate views of the prominent public buildings and natural scenery of nearly every quarter of the globe. The exhibition of these pictures is usually accompanied with a short descriptive sketch of each, thus affording both instruction and amusement. No one unacquainted with life in an institution of this character, can form a proper estimate of the great value and importance of these entertainments. Besides breaking up the monotony of the long winter evenings upon the halls, they seem to call the mind of the individual from his own troubles, and not unfrequently act an important part towards the restoration of his mental health. During the year the amusement room has been entirely remodeled. The stage has been raised, and a proscenium extending to the walls on either side added, thus giving to it greater apparent depth and size. Three new scenes, painted by Mr. S. Rush Weaver, of Trenton, have been placed in position. These represent a drawing room, rustic kitchen and street scene, and have wings and borders to correspond. The front of the stage is further ornamented by a handsome drop curtain, immediately over which and in the centre has been painted in bold relief the coat-of-arms of the State. The whole arrangement has a pleasing effect, and it is hoped will add greatly to our means for providing entertainments for the pleasure of our household.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The 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 our own, and was rented by order of your Board in April last. The following table furnished by the Steward from the records of the institution, shows the products of the farm with the estimated values of the same for the year:

122 tons of hay,	@ \$16 50,	\$2,013 00
500 bushels of wheat,	" 1 50,	750 00
1,700 bushels of shelled corn,	" 56,	952 00
850 bushels of oats,	" 35,	297 50
410 bushels of potatoes (early),	" 50,	205 00
1,520 bushels of potatoes,	" 40,	608 00
7,374 bundles of stalks,	" 03,	221 22
3 acres green corn,	" 50 00,	150 00
24 weeks' pasture for 40 cows,	" 70,	672 00
460 bushels of ruta бага turnips,	" 25,	100 00
300 bushels of ruta бага turnips,	" 50,	150 00
40 bushels mangold wurtzel beets,	" 25,	10 00
1,000 red cabbages,	" 04,	40 00

6,000 cabbages,	@	011½,	\$90 00
300 bushels of beets,	"	50,	150 00
40 bushels of carrots,	"	75,	30 00
150 bushels of flat turnips,	"	25,	37 50
125 bushels of peas,	"	50,	62 50
22 bushels of peppers,	"	50,	11 00
8,000 ears of corn,	"	12 per doz.,	80 00
50 bushels of apples,	"	60,	30 00
70 gallons of cider,	"	15,	10 50
Received for rents,			108 00

\$6,778 22

The expenses have been—

For rent of farm from April 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878,	\$1,500 00
Fertilizers, seed, &c.,	1,000 00
Labor, farm and garden,	2,556 00

\$5,056 00

Balance, 1,722 22

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 building, beside keeping the grounds about the institution in proper order, has been performed by those employed as regular farm hands. From the garden, near the building, in addition to the above, we have been furnished through the summer with an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, and have preserved for winter use 3,000 cabbages, 200 bushels of parsnips, 10 bushels of oyster plants and 6,000 heads of celery.

DAIRY.

From the dairy we have received an average daily supply of about seventy-three gallons of milk.

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

. Receipts as follows :—

Manure,				\$400 00
6 beef cows,				332 78
Calves,				47 36
Milk for November, 1876,	1,979	gallons,	@ 20c.,	395 80
" December,	2,080	"	"	416 00
" January, 1877,	2,059	"	"	411 80
" February,	1,932	"	"	386 40
" March,	2,097	"	"	419 40
" April,	1,981	"	"	396 20

Milk for May,	1877,	2,362 gallons, @ 18c.,	. \$425 16
“ June,	“	2,712 “ “ .	488 16
“ July,	“	2,258 “ “ .	406 44
“ August,	“	2,505 “ “ .	450 90
“ September,	“	2,479 “ “ .	446 22
“ October,	“	2,315 “ “ .	416 70
		<hr/>	
		26,759	<hr/> \$5,839 32

Expenditures as follows:

Five milch cows,	. . . . .	\$393 00
Pasture for 40 cows, 24 weeks @ 70c. per week,	. . . . .	672 00
Corn and oats ground, 565 cwt. @ \$1.20,	. . . . .	678 00
Bran, 296 cwt. @ 90c.,	. . . . .	266 40
Bran bought,	. . . . .	217 45
7,374 bundles of corn stalks,	. . . . .	221 22
3 acres green corn @ \$50,	. . . . .	150 00
Wages, two men at \$45 and \$40 per month,	. . . . .	1,020 00
70 tons hay @ \$16.50,	. . . . .	1,155 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,773 07

Balance in favor of dairy, , . . . , \$1,066 25

GRIST MILL.

The grist mill has been in successful operation, with but little interruption throughout the year. The following statement will show the result of its operations from November 1, 1876, to October 31, 1877, inclusive:

Ground for the use of the institution—

135,400 lbs. of flour.
72,622 lbs. of corn and oats.
48,755 lbs. of bran.
20,007 lbs. of corn meal.

Grist work for customers—

2,274 bushels of wheat,
321 bushels of rye.
2,441 bushels of corn.
1,760 bushels of corn and oats.

The average price of flour during the year has been \$4.10 per cwt., while the actual cost to the institution has been but \$3.00, thus effecting a gain of \$1,489 40
Add to this 48,755 lbs. bran, ship stuff, &c., @ 1c., 487 55

Makes total gain on wheat ground	. . . . .	\$1,976 95
Gain on 1,126 cwt. of feed @ 20c.,	. . . . .	225 00
Tolls received,	. . . . .	597 30

126 tons coal (amount required for pumping)	\$504 00
	<u>\$3,303 25</u>
Wages,	\$742 00
Incidentals,	100 00
	<u>842 00</u>
Balance,	\$2,461 25

We have been regularly supplied with meat from the slaughter house during the year. The total number of animals slaughtered has been as follows: Steers, 203; cows, 6; sheep, 205; lambs, 367; calves, 14. The average cost of beef furnished has been eight and one-half cents per pound, dressed weight.

By reference to the Steward's statement of accounts, it will be found that there remained at the close of the year a balance in favor of the Treasurer of four hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-five cents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, &C.

I take sincere pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services and intelligent aid of the resident officers who have been associated with me in the care and direction of the Asylum.

Throughout the year we have had, with very few exceptions, a corps of intelligent and faithful attendants. To them, and to the other employees who have assisted in carrying on the work of the institution, I desire to express my thanks for the fidelity manifested in the performance of 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 through the year.

Our thanks are also due to the editors of the following daily and weekly newspapers, for gratuitous copies, viz: Daily State Gazette, Daily True American, Daily Emporium, Trenton Herald, New Jersey Staats Journal and Mercer County News, Trenton; Passaic Herald, Passaic city; Salem Sunbeam and National Standard, Salem; Mount Holly Herald, Mount Holly; Newark Weekly Courier and Newark Daily Journal, Newark; Middlesex County Democrat and Perth Amboy Gazette, Perth Amboy; Monmouth Weekly Democrat, Freehold; Burlington Gazette, Burlington; Family Casket, White House Station; Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington; Millville Herald, Millville; National Democrat, Rahway; Somerville Messenger, Somerville; Frenchtown Press, Frenchtown; Bridgeton Chronicle and West Jersey Pioneer, Bridgeton.

We also gratefully acknowledge the following donations to the

institution: from Mr. W. Wellstood, New York City, fourteen handsome steel engravings for our wards. Several of these are India proofs and copies after Landseer, Rosa Bonheur and other celebrated artists. From Mr. D. T. Pratt, Philadelphia, twenty-two volumes for patients' library, also a collection of magazines, &c.; from Joseph H. Thompson, M. D., Salem, three volumes of the American Agriculturist: from Mrs. Ogden Wilkinson, Trenton, a lot of books, magazines, &c.; from Mr. Isadore B. Berg, New York City, a fine collection of artificial flowers; from a Friend, Salem, four volumes of Scribner's Monthly and two volumes "Good Words;" from Thackara, Buck & Co., Philadelphia, a handsome chandelier for the amusement room, and from H. A. Buttolph, M. D., Morristown, a steam oven for cooking meats, &c. In regard to the latter I would state that it does the work required of it thoroughly and economically and could be used by us with decided advantage to the institution.

We also very gratefully acknowledge contributions of valuable plants and flowers for our greenhouse from the following persons: from Mrs. F. S. McNeeley, Miss Merrick, A. G. Richey, Esq., Quarter Master General Lewis Perrine, Dr. C. P. Britton, Mr. G. A. Mangold and Mr. Wainwright, Trenton, N. J.; from Mrs. M. Nippens, Mount Holly; Mr. J. H. Boozer, Lambertville, and to Mahlon Moon, Morrisville, Pa., for several bushels of cut flowers for our wards.

From Miss D. L. Dix, we have received several tokens of her regard for the institution and of her sincere interest in those committed to our care.

In closing this review of the operations of the Asylum for the year, I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the members of your Board, for your confidence and sympathy, and for the assistance rendered me in carrying on the work of this great charity, with the direction of which you are entrusted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. WARD.

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,
Trenton, November 1, 1877.

New Jersey State Library



ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

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

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum:

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

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

Dated —, 18—.

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

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed, A. B.

Dated —, 18—.

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

FORM OF BOND.

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

Sealed with our seal, and dated this — day of —, 18—.

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton; Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent, to be received into said Asylum; and if — should be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligator shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of the Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such 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 same becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of —

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of —, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the township 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 creditable witnesses, to wit: [state their names] and having examined them, and fully examined the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that — has not sufficient estate or means to support — under said visitation.

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.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

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

A. B., *Judge, etc.*

Endorse on certificate "Approved."—A. B., Chosen Freeholder of the township of —, and county of —.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
— County. }

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