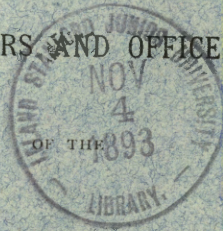


# TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS



# STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

AT

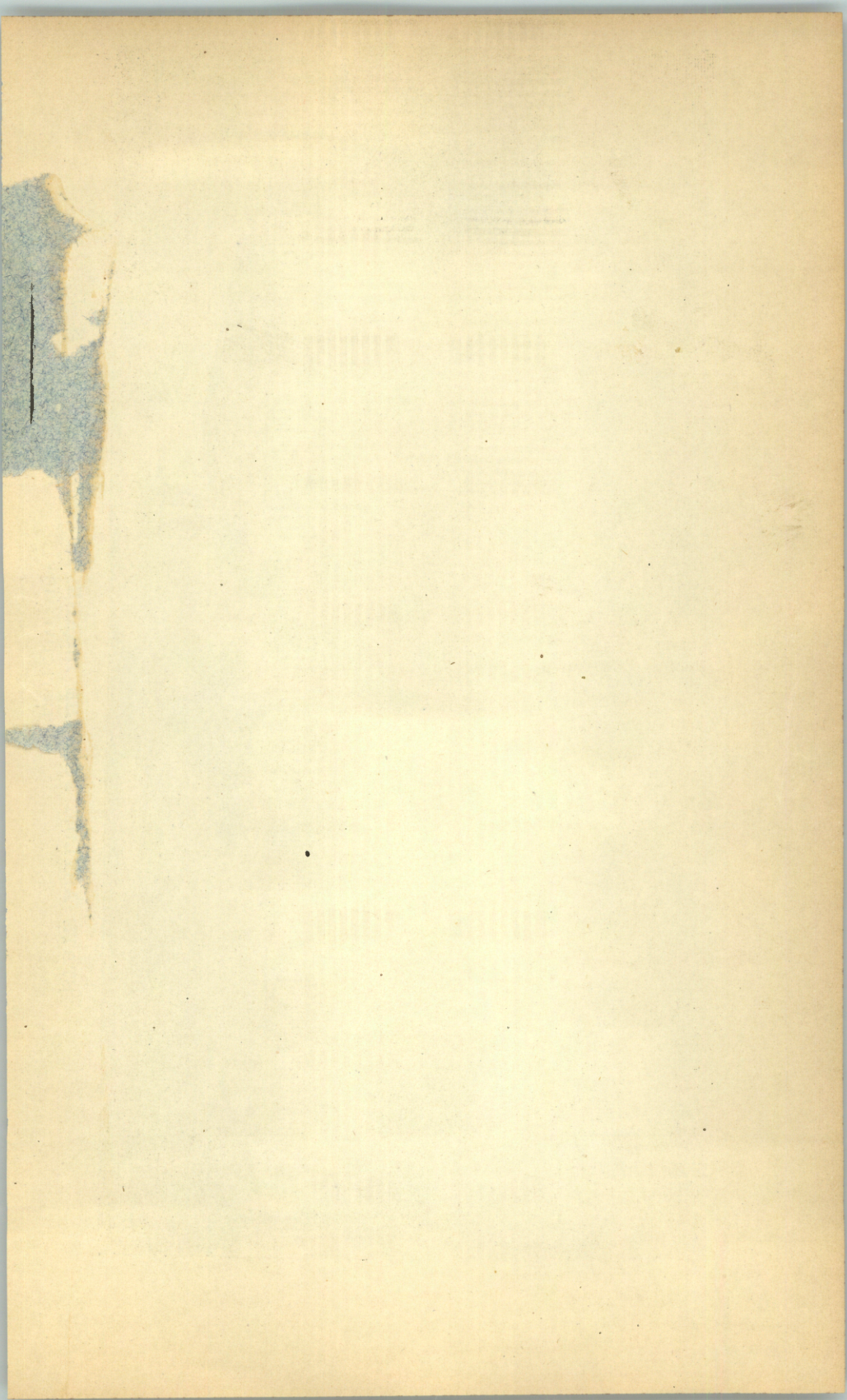
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

*For the Year Ending October 31st,*

1885.

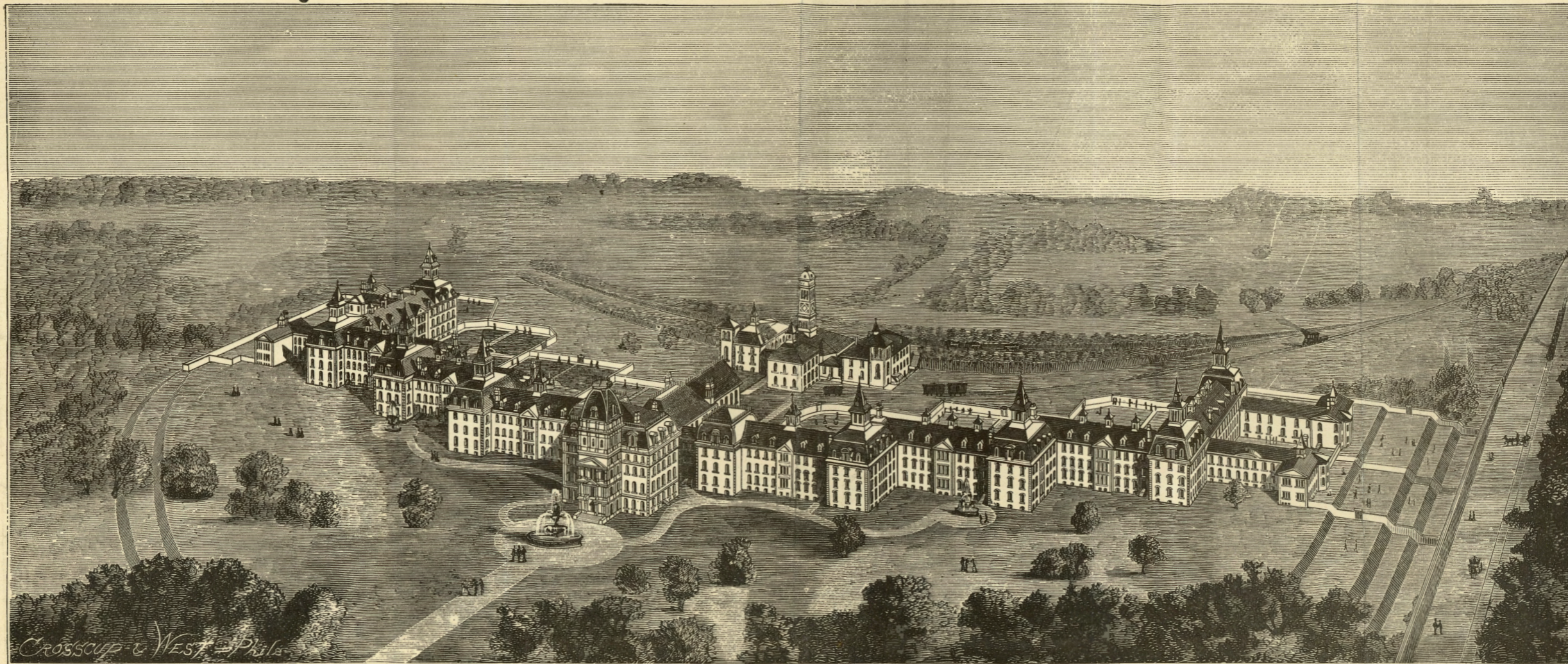
**New Jersey State Library**

TRENTON, N. J. :  
JOHN L. MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.  
1885.

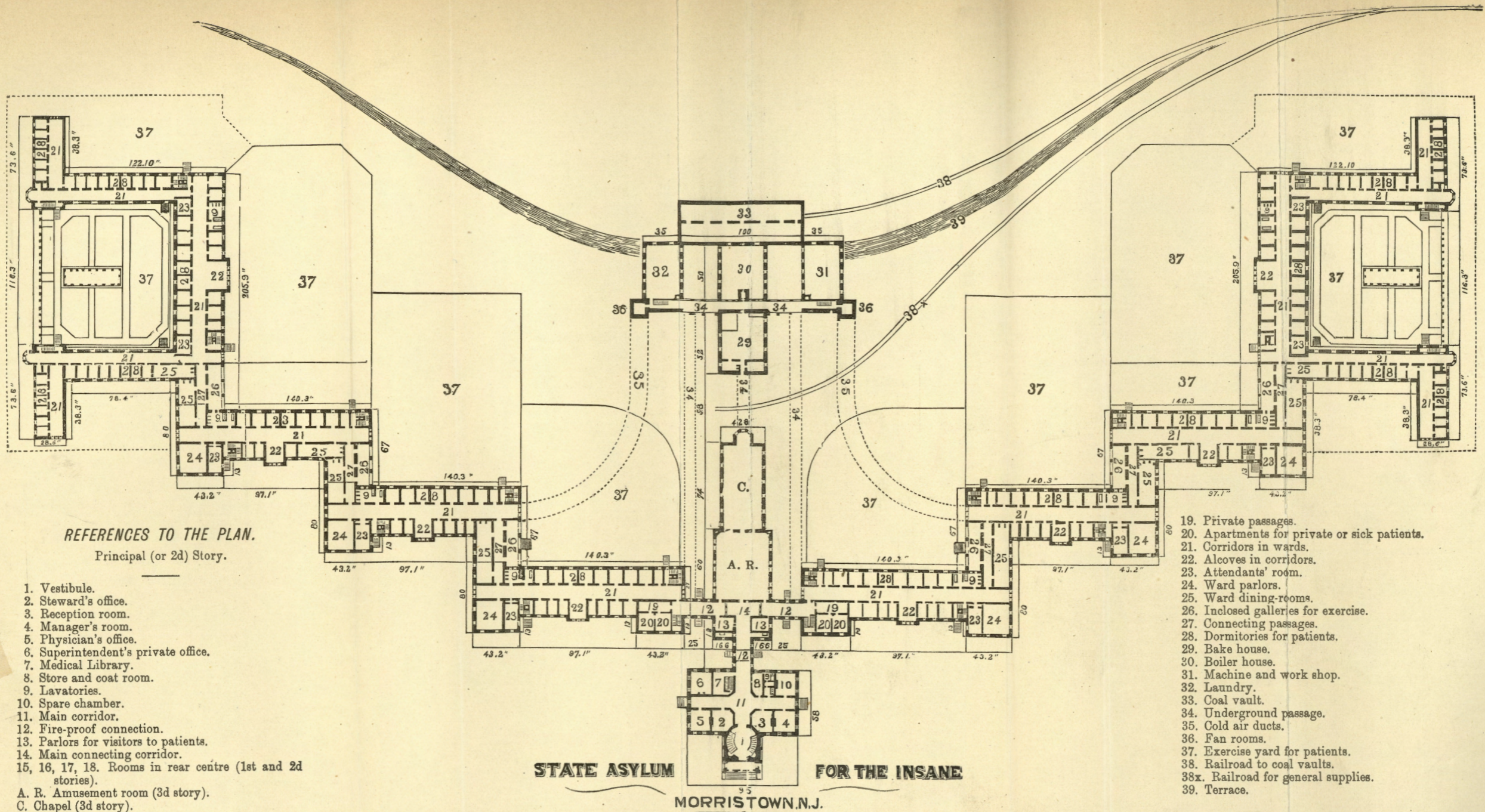




STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)



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



**REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.**

Principal (or 2d) Story.

1. Vestibule.
2. Steward's office.
3. Reception room.
4. Manager's room.
5. Physician's office.
6. Superintendent's private office.
7. Medical Library.
8. Store and coat room.
9. Lavatories.
10. Spare chamber.
11. Main corridor.
12. Fire-proof connection.
13. Parlors for visitors to patients.
14. Main connecting corridor.
- 15, 16, 17, 18. Rooms in rear centre (1st and 2d stories).
- A. R. Amusement room (3d story).
- C. Chapel (3d story).

19. Private passages.
20. Apartments for private or sick patients.
21. Corridors in wards.
22. Alcoves in corridors.
23. Attendants' room.
24. Ward parlors.
25. Ward dining-rooms.
26. Inclosed galleries for exercise.
27. Connecting passages.
28. Dormitories for patients.
29. Bake house.
30. Boiler house.
31. Machine and work shop.
32. Laundry.
33. Coal vault.
34. Underground passage.
35. Cold air ducts.
36. Fan rooms.
37. Exercise yard for patients.
38. Railroad to coal vaults.
- 38x. Railroad for general supplies.
39. Terrace.

**STATE ASYLUM**

**FOR THE INSANE**

**MORRISTOWN, N.J.**

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

*For the Year Ending October 31st,*

1885.

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TRENTON, N. J.:  
JOHN L. MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.  
1885.

**New Jersey State Library**

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

STATE SYSTEM FOR THE INSURE

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For the Year Ending October 31st

1885

Printed by J. H. ...

New Jersey State Library

# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

## MANAGERS.

GEORGE A. HALSEY, . . . . .	Newark.
SAMUEL S. CLARK, M.D., . . . . .	Belvidere.
HIRAM C. CLARK, . . . . .	Newton.
JAMES S. GREEN, M.D., . . . . .	Elizabeth.
JOSIAH MEEKER, . . . . .	Succasunna.
THEODORE R. VARICK, M.D., . . . . .	Jersey City.
EDWARD T. BELL, . . . . .	Paterson.
HUGH C. HENDRY, M.D., . . . . .	Newark.
WILLIAM S. BANTA, . . . . .	Hackensack.
JOHN W. JACKSON, M.D., . . . . .	Rockaway.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President, . . . . .	GEORGE A. HALSEY.
Vice President, . . . . .	SAMUEL S. CLARK, M.D.
Secretary, . . . . .	HIRAM C. CLARK.
Treasurer, . . . . .	EUGENE VANDERPOEL.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EDWIN E. SMITH, . . . . .	Medical Director.
EDWARD C. BOOTH, . . . . .	Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, . . . . .	Second Assistant Physician.
C. P. WERTENBAKER, . . . . .	Third Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM MABON, . . . . .	Fourth Assistant Physician.
MARTIN B. MONROE, . . . . .	Warden.
MARY TABER, . . . . .	Matron.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

MEMBERS

George A. Warren	Newark
Samuel S. Clark, M.D.	Belvidere
Hiram C. Clark	Newark
James S. Green, M.D.	Elizabeth
John M. Clark	Southampton
Theodore R. Varney, M.D.	Jersey City
Edmund T. Bell	Paterson
John T. Hersey, M.D.	Newark
William S. Davis	Harrison
John W. Jackson, M.D.	Belvidere

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

George A. Warren	President
Samuel S. Clark, M.D.	Vice President
Hiram C. Clark	Secretary
Robert Varney	Treasurer

ASSISTANT MANAGERS

Medical Director	George A. Warren
Assistant Physician	Richard C. Brown
Second Assistant Physician	William L. Ross
Third Assistant Physician	C. J. Westlake
Fourth Assistant Physician	William M. Clark
Nurse	Mary R. Moore
Matron	Mary Taylor

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

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

### TENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

and with it the annual reports of the Medical Director, the Warden and the Treasurer, to which they refer for a full and itemized statement of whatever pertains to each department.

The number in the Asylum on the 31st day of October, 1884, was seven hundred and forty-five (745) patients, of whom three hundred and seventy-one (371) were males, and three hundred and seventy-four (374) were females.

There were received during the year to November 1st, 1885, two hundred and seventy-eight (278) patients, of whom one hundred and fifty-six (156) were males, and one hundred and twenty-two (122) were females.

There have been under treatment, during the year, including those absent on probation and by elopement, one thousand and twenty-three (1,023) patients, of whom five hundred and twenty-seven (527) were males, and four hundred and ninety-six (496) were females. Of these, forty-two (42) were discharged recovered, twenty-two (22) much improved, thirty-four (34) improved, thirty-two (32) unimproved, and fifty-six (56) have died. There have been discharged as inebriates, six (6); as opium habitues, two (2).

There were remaining in the Asylum, October 31st, 1885, eight hundred and twenty-six (826) patients, of which number there were four hundred and twelve (412) males, and four hundred and fourteen

(414) were females. Of these, six hundred and seventy-three (673) were public patients, and one hundred and fifty-three (153) were private patients.

The whole number received from the opening of the Asylum, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1885, was two thousand and sixty (2,060); of these, ten hundred and eighty-five (1,085) were men, and nine hundred and seventy-five (975) were women.

Of these, there have been discharged recovered, two hundred and ninety-six (296); improved, four hundred and twenty-four (424); unimproved, ninety-three (93), and four hundred and ten (410) have died.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, taken by the Warden and two appraisers, as required by law, amounts to one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$116,932.25), being an increase of five thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents (\$5,721.25) over the year 1884.

The Treasurer reports that the receipts from all sources, including the balance of ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents (\$10,287.81) on hand November 1st, 1884, amounts to two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-six cents (\$224,577.26), while the payments for the same period amount to the sum of two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-six cents (\$203,771.96), leaving a balance in his hands on the thirty-first day of October, 1885, of twenty thousand eight hundred and five dollars and thirty-one cents (\$20,805.31).

Of these receipts, eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-three cents (\$11,225.93) were from convict patients, and sixty-four thousand three hundred and ten dollars and nineteen cents (\$64,310.19) were from private patients.

The Managers have consented to the proposition of the Managers of the State Asylum at Trenton, to reapportion the insane of the counties of this State, thereby adding to the list of this Asylum the county of Hunterdon.

On the twenty-eighth of March, 1885, sixty-two patients belonging to Hunterdon county were transferred from the State Asylum at Trenton to this Asylum.

The Managers, after an experience of nearly a year, have the satis-

faction to report that the radical change in the organization of the institution, proposed in their last annual report, has proved a complete success, and has resulted in the better care and comfort of the patients and the more economical business management of the Asylum.

The Managers, in accordance with the supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State,'" approved April 7th, 1885, have elected Dr. Edwin E. Smith, Medical Director; Dr. Edward C. Booth, Assistant Physician; Second Assistant Physician, Dr. Wm. L. Russell; Third Assistant Physician, Dr. C. P. Wertebaker; Fourth Assistant Physician, Dr. Wm. Mabon, and Martin B. Monroe, Warden. The office of Assistant Physician has been filled after competitive examination. During the months of July, August and September a fever of a low type appeared in the north side of the Asylum—with one exception. An investigation to ascertain the cause of this fever made it probable that the open, unprotected mouth of the main north sewer was so located as to receive the emanations from the open cesspools in the neighborhood, and that the continuous draft of the smokestack in the rear of the center building was not sufficient to prevent the inflow of the foul air through the untrapped closets at the extreme ends of the building.

The plan for the disposal of the sewage by broad surface irrigation, as described in annual report of 1883 by the late Superintendent, and adopted by this Board at his suggestion, proving a failure, and giving rise to complaints from the neighboring property owners, the Managers requested the advice and assistance of the State Board of Health, to solve the question of the proper and effectual sewerage for the Asylum so as to prevent the possibility of the pollution of neighboring streams and the infection of the buildings by sewer gas.

To this end the Board have employed Prof. Charles McMillan, Civil Engineer of the College of New Jersey, to take charge of the work, and it is now in progress under the advice and approval of the State Board of Health.

For a full presentation of this subject reference is made to the reports of the State Board of Health and Prof. Charles McMillan, which are appended to this annual report.

The Managers of this Asylum have been twice presented by the grand jury of the county of Morris, because the system of sewerage polluted the waters of running streams in the neighborhood, and thus

endangered the health of persons living near said streams, and therefore that this Board are maintaining a public nuisance. The Board had hoped that the method adopted in 1883 would have remedied the evil, but it has proved ineffectual.

The plan recommended by the State Board of Health and Prof. McMillan (already commenced) will involve a large expenditure of money, for which the pecuniary aid of the State is requested.

The Managers, while desirous to obey the laws and avoid all cause of complaint, having received the Asylum from the hands of the State in its present incomplete and imperfect condition of sewerage and ventilation, are powerless to do what the grand juries of the county of Morris demand unless the State come to their assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE A. HALSEY,  
SAMUEL S. CLARK,  
HIRAM C. CLARK,  
JAMES S. GREEN,  
JOSIAH MEEKER,  
THEO. R. VARICK,  
EDWARD T. BELL,  
WILLIAM S. BANTA,  
HUGH C. HENDRY,  
JOHN W. JACKSON,

*Managers.*

Dated at the State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, New Jersey, November 19th, 1885.

## REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

*To the Committee of the Managers of the Morris Plains Asylum :*

After the statement of our views made to your Board of Managers, and the reasons given therefor on Thursday, September 3d, 1885, an outline of which we have placed on file subject to your reference, it is not necessary that we do anything more in this communication than to outline alterations which, in our judgment, should be made, and to indicate the mode of their execution.

As to the interior of the buildings, we believe that the present manner of discharge of storm-water into the sewers should be discontinued. It can either be turned directly into the streams or a part of it be retained in cisterns for house use; or if, in the opinion of any expert whom your Board of Managers may designate, in addition to the one hundred and fifty thousand gallons passing through the sewers each day there should be occasional additional flush from the ends of the main sewers, some of the storm-water can be stored for this purpose.

Every water-closet, or other pipe connecting with the house sewer system, should be trapped. We believe that preference should be given to water-closets of a carefully selected hopper washout pattern. The putting in of vent pipes to prevent all syphonage, the having of all soil-pipes open above the roof and air-shafts to the sewers where they leave the building, with outside traps just beyond, are, in general, to be recommended. But as the use, location and number of these have a bearing upon the action of the present exhaust system of sewer ventilation, it will be necessary, by accurate calculation, to ascertain the area, angles and directions of the net-work of sewer-pipes and connections, the actual power of draught at various points, and how far it is possible to use the heat of the smoke-stack and the fans or blowers, &c.

We advise that the whole inside arrangement of the sewer system be put into the hands of a Mechanical Sanitary Engineer chosen by

you ; he to oversee the work, but the plan to be submitted to the joint committee of your Board of Managers and the Board of Health for suggestions and approval before work is begun.

Grease traps of the best construction should be placed where the Sanitary Engineer shall determine the same to be necessary.

Next, as to

#### THE OUTSIDE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

We do not approve of the present system, and believe that no efficient modification thereof can be devised.

We have no doubt that by either of the three plans of (a) chemical precipitation and compression, or (b) flush tank and sub-soil distribution, or (c) surface irrigation over drained and cultivated land, the sewage could be satisfactorily disposed of so as either to leave no effluent to go into any stream or to leave only such as would have the purity of common rain-water percolating through good cultivated land, but for this institution we advise the flush tank and sub-soil distribution system.

The choice of position and plant thereof, with probable cost, should be furnished by an expert chosen by your Board of Managers, the same being submitted for suggestion and approval to the joint committee of your Board of Managers and this Board. The person chosen by you should have superintendence of the work and be responsible for the satisfactory disposal of the sewage by the system devised. The general method of tillage should also be determined upon, as it has important relation to the effective disposal.

While the house system, and the outside plant for the disposal of the sewage, might be under one superintendent, yet, as the questions involved are quite different, the work would probably be facilitated by a separate oversight ; most of the work could be best done under the management of Mr. Monroe, and as directed by the engineer chosen.

EZRA M. HUNT,  
ALBERT R. LEEDS,  
EZRA A. OSBORN.

Trenton, September 19th, 1885.

## DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

AT THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT MORRIS PLAINS, NEW JERSEY.

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BY CHARLES M'MILLAN, CIVIL ENGINEER.

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PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8th, 1885.

*The Honorable Board of Managers of the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your wishes I have examined the grounds of the Asylum with a view to proposing a satisfactory place and method for the permanent disposal of the sewage of the institution, and of suggesting temporary expedients of which you might safely avail yourselves while you are considering and awaiting the execution of a final plan of operations; and now have the honor to present my report.

It is quite well understood, I believe, by your Board that every scheme for the purification of sewage is, to say the least, greatly complicated by the admission of storm-water into the sewers. In the case of the Morris Plains Asylum there would result more than an increase of complexity in the problem; the admission of storm-water into the sewers would, in my opinion, entirely frustrate any systematic attempt to purify the effluents. The utter exclusion of the rain-water from the sewers is, therefore, a necessary preliminary to the successful solution of your sewage question.

The flushings of the "dead ends" of the sewers can be accomplished with much greater regularity and efficiency than by the present method, through periodic discharges of clean water from small flushing tanks holding about one hundred gallons each, and operating once in twenty-four hours or oftener, as experience may dictate.

The elimination of storm-water from the problem reduces the question simply to the best mode of dealing with a flow of sewage which is practically uniform from day to day, and which equals in

amount the average daily consumption of water in your buildings. Mr. Monroe, the Warden of the Asylum, estimates the latter, from repeated rough gaugings, to be at the utmost one hundred and fifty thousand United States gallons.

This amount of sewage is quite within your control, and, I am happy to add, can be efficiently dealt with on your own grounds.

The volume of flow, however, is excessive, and indicates a great waste of water on the premises. Later on, if you desire it, I hope to be able to indicate some means for reducing this waste. But for the present, in view of the natural anxiety with which you regard the existing arrangements for the disposal of the sewage, I have felt it necessary to concentrate all my attention on the endeavor to demonstrate to you, at the earliest possible moment, where and how the present flow of sewage, excessive though it be, can be satisfactorily and permanently dealt with.

The use of grounds for sewage treatment in the vicinity of public buildings is, to say the least, in bad taste. Moreover, on sanitary grounds, it is desirable, on the principle of erring on the safe side, to interfere between buildings and sewage filters, or purifiers, as wide an interval of perfectly pure air as circumstances will permit. And, very naturally, this interval should increase with the volume of sewage dealt with.

For such reasons, but mainly owing to topographical peculiarities of the Asylum grounds, and to the fact that the foreground of the institution is to all intents and purposes a public park, I have decided to recommend that either the so-called gravel field or the sloping field above it, as you may prefer, be set aside permanently for sewage filtration.

Two general schemes for dealing with the sewage of the Asylum are presented for your consideration, either of which, if properly executed, will, in my opinion, furnish a satisfactory solution of this question.

In both schemes it is proposed to convey the sewage through water-tight pipes, and by the cheapest practicable routes, to the sewage fields, where the liquid, after being screened, will be distributed, by means of suitable appliances, underneath the soil and cleansed by downward filtration. The laying of small pipes, technically known as "absorption tile," for effecting the distribution of the sewage renders this method costly in comparison with the system of "wide

irrigation" as usually applied in this country. It must be remembered, however, that the latter is suitable only for areas which are far enough removed from public gaze, from buildings, and from lines of travel, to screen effectually the offensiveness of its operation, and that it is therefore inapplicable, or, rather, unsuitable for any of your fields.

The method of disposing of the sewage which I suggest is usually a satisfactory one in every respect. It admits of being applied even to lawns without materially interfering with their ordinary uses, and can no more be spoken of as a tentative measure, either from a sanitary or an engineering point of view. It has been for years in operation on a large scale in several places in the Eastern States, and the fact that it is still in favor indicates its value as an efficient and thoroughly decent mode of disposing of sewage.

It is proposed to tap the main sewers on either side of the building at or about the points where the present sewers pass under the foot of each terrace. From these points the sewage will be conveyed by separate lines of six-inch glazed sewer pipe along the northern and southern slopes of the grounds to a junction situated near the intersection of the new avenue and the old boundary, whence it will flow through a single line of pipe to the settling tanks.

These pipes should be provided at distances, averaging three hundred feet, with brick manholes whereby the sewers can be examined and cleaned and proper ventilation secured.

The preceding features are common to both schemes or plans. Those in which they differ may be described as follows:

Plan No. 1, as I will designate it, contemplates the use of the sloping field lying immediately below the old boundary as a filtering area. Parts of the adjoining slope now occupied as a corn field may also be needed for the same purpose.

The two settling tanks and the flush tank must be located above these slopes, that is, somewhere near the junction previously mentioned. From the flushing tank, pipes called "carriers" will convey the daily charge (one hundred and fifty thousand gallons) to the different sections of absorption tile buried beneath the surface of the field, where the liquid will be absorbed in a very short time after its delivery. The remainder of the twenty-four hours will be occupied in filtering and cleansing the liquid and in renewing the ground-air which will have been displaced by the charge of sewage.

The sewage field of Plan No. 1 will need to be underdrained to the depth of five feet by means of agricultural pipe drains spaced about twenty feet apart. The directions of these drains will be up and down the slope and, therefore, nearly at right angles to the lines of absorption tile, which will deviate but little from the contour of the surface. There will thus be provided, at the very least estimate, a depth of four and a quarter feet of filtering material between the charge and the underdrains, and there will be an average of only three-quarters of a gallon of crude sewage delivered to one cubic yard of filter-bed every twenty-four hours.

Plan No. 1 will cost about \$31,000.

Plan No. 2 contemplates the employment of the gravel field for the purification of sewage. This field, though not fit for such uses in its present condition, can be converted into an excellent filter-bed by ploughing in and covering it with denser material.

The field will be required to be underdrained, but not at all in the proportion needed for the sewage field of Plan No. 1. Nor will the object, or purpose, of the sub-drains be the same. The sub-drains in the gravel field will very probably discharge little or no water, and will serve principally as air ducts for oxidizing the filter-bed above them, while in the other field the primary object of the drains is the speedy removal of the underground water, although the drains will also act as air ducts.

In executing this plan a pipe must be laid from the junction of the sewers to the settling and flushing tanks, which, in this case, should be located in the lower part of the sewage field of Plan No. 1.

The execution of Plan No. 2 will cost about \$28,000.

My estimates are merely approximations, and the distances and areas, with one exception, have been estimated from your property maps, yet I have no reason for supposing that, with careful management, my estimates will be exceeded.

As a temporary expedient for the immediate future I would suggest that the rain-water pipes be cut off from the sewers, and that the six-inch pipes, which I have proposed in the foregoing plans, be laid to the junction and extended in one pipe far enough beyond that point to enable Mr. Monroe to distribute and control the sewage on the sewage field of Plan No. 1. The Toq lot may also be utilized similarly, if the flow of the sewage over it is carefully regulated. To that

end, a branch and stop valve should be attached to the six-inch sewer pipe where the latter crosses the lot.

For temporary purposes no sewage or settling tanks will be needed. The cost of the temporary arrangement will not exceed \$3,000.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES McMILLAN.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INSANE

and a branch and stop valve should be attached to the air main  
pipe where the latter crosses the line.  
For temporary purposes, no sewage or refuse tank will be needed.  
The cost of the temporary arrangement will not exceed \$2,000.

Yours very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES M. MILLER

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

—◆—

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

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1884, to October 31st, 1885, inclusive :

DR.		
Balance on hand November 1st, 1884 .....		\$10,287 81
To amount received from the State Treasurer for county patients.....	\$30,404 41	
To amount received from the State Treasurer for convict patients.....	11,225 93	
To amount received from sundry counties for the support of county patients.....	104,510 29	
To amount received for the support of private patients....	64,310 19	
To amount received for hides, fat, rags, &c.....	3,838 63	
		214,289 45
		\$224,577 26
CR.		
By amount paid Warden's orders.....	\$203,771 96	
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	20,805 30	
		\$224,577 26

EUGENE VANDERPOEL,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J., November 2d, 1885.

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

EDWARD T. BELL,  
JOHN W. JACKSON,  
JOSIAH MEEKER.



## WARDEN'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers :*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with my official duty I have the honor to submit this, the tenth annual report of the financial and business management of this institution for the fiscal year closing October 31st, 1885, with suggestions as to its needs for the next ensuing year.

The amendment to the organic law of the Asylum, adopted during the last session of the Legislature, having increased the responsibilities of this department, and added to the duties of the office of Warden, to which I was appointed, I desire to state that I have endeavored to carry out the provisions of the law, and to discharge the several duties assigned to me according to my best judgment, and in a manner to deserve your approval, and, while it is to be expected that some confusion might arise in arranging the details necessary for so radical a change in the re-organization of a large institution, the practical application and working of the law has demonstrated, in its results, an improvement or advancement which is most satisfactory.

### FINANCIAL.

The average number of patients during the year was calculated at seven hundred and ninety.

The number in the institution at this date, eight hundred and twenty-six.

The revenue of the past year, including a balance of \$10,277.36 carried from 1884, amounts to \$224,566.81. The addition of sixty-two patients, belonging to the county of Hunterdon, and transferred from the Trenton Asylum, March 28th, increased the income, also adding to the disbursements, which amount to \$203,828.31, leaving an unexpended balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$20,738.50.

The amount of subsistence and fuel in store was \$14,108.20.

Accounts due, \$27,173.84, against which we have liabilities amounting to \$22,986.01.

The prosperous condition of the finances of the institution, notwithstanding considerable expenditures from the current income for many improvements upon the grounds and buildings made during the past year, is most gratifying, and it gives me pleasure to state that if appropriations are made by the Legislature at its next session, sufficient to cover the estimated cost of the proposed sewage disposal and for outbuildings, that some reduction might now be safely made in the price of board of public patients.

#### FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

The season has not been unfavorable to an average fair return from these departments, although some of the crops, while promising good in the early season, were injured by the extended drought, yet the general results are equal to our expectations. We have a larger store of potatoes and other vegetables for Winter consumption than has been raised any year since the opening of the Asylum, a liberal use of fertilizers contributing considerably to this result.

The returns from the farm, garden and dairy in products and stock are presented in full in the appendix, and are valued at \$14,628.23. The total expenditures for all purposes, including hay and feed purchased for all stock, was \$11,056.76.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Work upon the central avenue was resumed in the early Spring, with the voluntary labor of a number of patients, under charge of attendants, and continued up to the present date. Great progress has been made toward the completion and opening of this road, and with but small cost to the institution, the principal item of which being for implements. The changes of the grade, and of the line terminating at the Pierson bridge, having been fixed early in the season, enabled me to advance the work from that point with greater expedition; and I had hoped, if the season proved favorable, to have opened the road for general use this year.

In pursuance with your instructions, and in order that the improved system of sewage disposal, adopted by your committee, may

be carried forward and advanced as rapidly as possible during the present year, I have proceeded with the work of disconnecting the storm-water conduits from the sewer, and have to report that the disposition of the storm-water from the roofs of the south wing of the building is now provided for by a separate system of pipes, which discharge beyond the terrace and into the streams on that side. In the progress of the work it was discovered that a line of pipe had been laid during the construction of the building which was intended to conduct the water from the roofs of the fourth wing and one of the sections, but by some oversight the outlet of this pipe had been buried under a road (located a few years ago) and an accumulation of ashes and debris. None of the employes had any knowledge of its existence. There was no way for the water to escape except as it was filtered through the ground or backed up in the pipe and found its way to the surface. Probably this may account for the presence of water in the air-ducts of that wing of the building at certain seasons, and which regularly appeared after storms. The work of disconnecting the pipes on the north side will now be commenced and carried on as far as the season will permit. The question of increasing the water supply for the institution having been brought to your attention in January last, and the fact that the lower reservoir, which is supplied by several springs and the Pierson brook, with a storage capacity of four hundred thousand gallons, could not be utilized to full advantage, as the six-inch main pipe terminated into a four-inch, at a considerable distance from the building, thereby increasing the friction and obstructing an easy flow of the water to the upper floors of the building, I was therefore directed to remove the four-inch pipe and replace it with one of six-inch diameter, which was accomplished early in the season with entirely satisfactory results.

Later, during the month of July, it was noticed that the supply from the springs above the larger reservoir were decreasing, and in order to keep a sufficient quantity in storage, to guard against the accident of fire, pumping from the ice pond was resorted to, as in previous years had been done. The quality of the water from the ice pond being questioned it was suggested to the committee that this might be remedied by obtaining the supply for the pump direct from the stream above the pond, which was approved, and a six-inch pipe was laid, terminating about one thousand feet up the stream, at a point beyond the danger of pollution from any of the outbuildings upon the

premises. From this source we can now obtain an abundant supply at all seasons, also a greatly improved quality of water.

The renewal of the flooring of the basements of the building having become a necessity, after consultation with the committee it was decided that this improvement should be gradually advanced and the material for replacing the floors should be of a more durable character than wood, capable of enduring the severe wear of the food and other cars used to convey articles and materials from the shops and laundry.

A beginning has been made in the corridor, in rear of the boiler house, by covering all the steam pipes under the floor with iron plates specially designed for that purpose.

The present system of sewerage of the Asylum, and of its disposal by surface irrigation, having been objected to on the ground that it was dangerous to public health, and also that the discharge from the settling beds, after passing through the troughs, finally reached the streams, thereby causing their pollution and endangering the health of persons living in the neighborhood, has been fully considered by the Board, and several less objectionable methods now in successful operation having been examined by the committee to whom this subject was referred, resulted in the employment of Professor Charles McMillan, of Princeton, a competent sanitary engineer, to prepare and submit plans, subject to the approval of the State Board of Health.

In the execution of this work a force of laborers have been employed and are now engaged on the work of excavating the ditch to receive the sewer pipe, to be extended to the fields in front of the building.

Following is the presentment of the Board of Managers, made by the Grand Jury of Morris county upon complaints made to them at their last session.

The Grand Jury returned into court on Wednesday evening with thirty-nine bills of indictment, and the following

#### PRESENTMENT.

The grand inquest for the State of New Jersey, and for the body of the county of Morris present, that it has come to their knowledge that the system of sewerage now in use at the Morris Plains Asylum for the Insane is dangerous to public health and therefore a public

nuisance. It appears that those having control and management of the institution in question have been presented to this court by a former Grand Jury because the system of sewerage then in use polluted the waters of running streams in the neighborhood, and thus endangered the health of persons living near and adjacent to said streams. This action appears to have resulted in an effort to abate the nuisance, and the Legislature of this State was appealed to for funds sufficient to carry into effect measures that would remedy the evil. With the money thus obtained (which was scarcely one-third of the amount necessarily required to effectuate a complete and perfect system of sewerage) the present method was adopted and completed. The Grand Jury are firmly of opinion that the system now in use is as bad if not worse than the one formerly complained of. Since its adoption many cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the Asylum and several deaths have ensued, and the opinion seems to be well founded that this unfortunate and dangerous condition of affairs is directly attributable to the pernicious system in force. In addition to this, brooks in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum must, from the nature of the case, become more or less polluted by the sewerage matter from that institution.

The Grand Jury would present a bill of indictment at this time did they not believe that an honest effort was being made by the Commissioners and Managers to abate the nuisance by the speedy adoption of a new system.

FRED'K A. CANFIELD,  
*Foreman.*

As frequent complaints had been made of the imperfect ventilation of the water-closets in certain localities of the building, particularly in the center, which is occupied by the resident officers and their families, and used also as offices in which to transact the general business of the institution by the Medical Staff and Warden, the committee concluded, after carefully investigating the matter, that the system of exhaust ventilation as thus relied upon was unreliable in its operations, and that it was necessary, in order to correct the evil, that the present arrangements should be abandoned, and that another and more approved method substituted.

This work was placed in charge of Messrs. E. Dunn & Brother, of Newark, N. J., who estimate the cost at about \$1,500.

The work of changing these fixtures will be completed in about two weeks. Two Buffalo exhaust wheels, of sufficient capacity to remedy the defects of ventilation in the wings of the main building, were fitted in the smokestack, and the effect of their working has fully proved their usefulness and value.

As no special rooms had been heretofore provided for the use of the Medical Staff in which they could conduct autopsies, two were located, properly arranged and fitted with slate floors and the necessary fixtures, in the basement under the third wing, on each side of the main building, for both the male and female departments.

The amount of expenditures for these several improvements are included and stated in the abstract of accounts following.

The annual inventory of personal property of the Asylum was made as required by the statute, and amounted to \$116,932.25, an increase of \$5,721.25 above the appraisalment of 1884. The Hon. John L. Kanouse and Mr. D. D. Craig, having been appointed again, assisted me in this work, which was this year conducted with more than usual care and correctness, the classification of which will be found in the tables following.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In addition to the liberal distribution throughout the wards for patients of periodicals, weekly and daily papers supplied at the expense of the institution, gratuitous copies of the following papers have been received: True Democratic Banner and Jerseyman, of Morristown; Star of the Cape, Cape May; Warren Republican, Hunterdon Independent, Dover Index, Middlesex County Democrat, Metuchen Enquirer, Hudson County Journal; New Jersey Courier, Toms River; Camden Courier.

To the Hon. W. J. Sewell we are indebted for a complete set of the Tenth Census of the United States and the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with Section 4 of the Act approved April 7th, 1885, the following is submitted as an approximate estimate of the amount of funds required from the State Treasurer, including salaries and for

other purposes, for the next ensuing fiscal year, beginning on the first day of November, 1885, averaging the present number in the house to be maintained and estimating the present number of public patients without increase for that period.

The total amount required for the support and maintenance of the institution is \$204,000.00. The amount required from the State Treasurer, in addition to that received from private patients and from the several counties, including salaries of resident officers, is as follows :

Salaries of resident officers.....	\$9,400 00
For support of convict patients .....	11,225 93
Allowance of \$1 per week for the support of each county patient, the average number of which was 644.....	33,488 00
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	\$54,113 93

All of which is now provided for by law.

The further amount required for the purpose of carrying out the proposed system of sewage disposal, and for other needed improvements, for which special appropriation will be required from the State, is \$39,222.09, made up as follows :

Improvement of sewerage.....	\$30,000 00
Farm barn .....	10,000 00
Piggery.....	1,200 00
Disconnecting the storm-water pipes.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,200 00
Less balance in hands of Commissioners.....	2,777 91
	<hr/>
	\$39,222 09

No definite plan has yet been decided upon for re-arranging the ventilation of the water-closets throughout the Asylum, and for trapping the pipes and fixtures connecting with the same, as suggested in the report of the State Board of Health. An estimate of the amount of money required to make this change cannot be correctly made at this date, but the importance and necessity of prompt action for the relief of the institution from the danger which now threatens the health of its inmates seems to be generally understood.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the confidence and kindly support with which the Board of Managers have favored me, and with a sincere desire to merit a continuance of your approbation, this report is respectfully submitted.

M. B. MONROE,  
Warden.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVENTORY.

Subsistence and fuel.....	\$14,108 20
Housefurnishing.....	71,387 48
Farm and garden implements and stock.....	9,489 99
Clothing, hardware, &c.....	5,312 94
Shop tools and miscellaneous.....	16,633 64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$116,932 25</b>

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J., November 1st, 1885.

for support of mental patients  
 of the State of New Jersey  
 for the year ending on the 31st day of December 1885  
 a report of which was filed

Making a total of

All of which is now provided for by law.

The further amount required for the purpose of carrying on the  
 proposed system of sewage disposal, and for other needed improve-  
 ments, for which special appropriation will be required from the State  
 is \$23,322.00, made up as follows:

Equipment of sewage  
 plant and  
 connecting the storm-water pipe

Two basins in hands of contractors

No definite plan has yet been decided upon for re-arranging the  
 ventilation of the ward-rooms throughout the Asylum and for re-  
 placing the pipes and fixtures connecting with the same as suggested in  
 the report of the State Board of Health. An estimate of the amount  
 of money required to make this change cannot be exactly made at  
 this date, but the importance and necessity of prompt action for the  
 relief of the institution from the danger which now threatens the health  
 of its inmates seems to be generally understood.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the generous  
 and kindly support which the Board of Managers have favored  
 me and with a sincere desire to merit a continuance of your approbation  
 and, this report is respectfully submitted.

M. B. BOZORC  
 Director

MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 27

Abstract of Accounts for the year ending October 26th, 1885.

EUGENE VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.

DR.		CR.	
To balance Oct. 27th, 1884.....	\$10,277 36	Amusement.....	\$709 48
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	64,310 19	Books and stationery.....	628 84
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	104,510 29	Bedding, linen, &c.....	7,203 21
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients....	30,404 41	Clothing.....	7,345 57
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients.....	11,225 93	Crockery and cutlery.....	863 46
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c.....	\$2,684 14	Counsel fees.....	58 00
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	763 15	Farm and garden.....	7,812 80
To amount received for rents.....	60 00	Fixtures.....	1,101 31
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	315 50	Flour.....	4,810 92
To amount received for postage.....	15 84	Feed.....	2,781 87
	3,888 68	Fruit.....	1,981 61
		Freight.....	3,359 72
		Furniture.....	5,458 40
		Fuel.....	15,020 47
		Funeral expenses.....	634 71
		Grounds and grading.....	3,181 37
		Gas and steam pipe and fittings....	1,036 97
		Harness, blankets and stable supplies.....	310 88
		Hay and straw.....	412 09
		Household goods.....	614 81
		Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs and brushes, razors, strops, &c.....	1,473 26
		Insurance.....	1,190 00
		Improvement of buildings.....	2,646 06
		Improvement of ventilation, &c....	270 45
		Increase of water supply.....	1,213 08
		Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and cooking.....	3,375 62
		Laundry.....	4,227 06
		Medical supplies.....	1,951 56
		Medical library.....	56 40
		Newspapers.....	363 39
		Organ in Chapel.....	500 00
		Provisions and groceries.....	63,105 30
		Postage.....	250 00
		Petty current expenses.....	500 00
		Printing.....	3,684 29
		Refunding.....	1,710 79
		Repairs.....	7,025 83
		Smith and wheelwright.....	679 14
		Stock.....	25 00
		Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine.....	662 14
		Traveling expenses.....	541 01
		Tinware and fixtures.....	1,099 15
		Vegetables.....	1,813 74
		Wages.....	40,189 10
		Balance.....	20,788 50
	<u>\$224,566 81</u>		<u>\$224,566 81</u>
Balance.....	\$20,738 50		
Orders not presented for collection, No. 316.....	9 89		
Orders not presented for collection, No. 885.....	19 61		
Orders not presented for collection, No. 894.....	37 30		
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Oct. 31st, 1885.....	\$20,805 30		



## APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

*Garden, 1885.*

2,107 bunches asparagus.....@	\$0 08	\$168 56
1,019 bunches rhubarb.....	05	50 95
3,619 bunches radishes.....	02	72 38
592 bunches parsley.....	02	11 84
50 bunches sage.....	03	1 50
50 bunches thyme.....	03	1 50
50 bunches savory.....	03	1 50
10½ bushels horseradish.....	80	8 40
89½ bushels spinach.....	40	35 80
268 bushels carrots.....	50	134 00
30 bushels oyster plants.....	1 00	30 00
658 bushels turnips, yellow stone.....	35	230 30
90 bushels turnips, flat.....	25	22 50
175 bushels turnips, ruta бага.....	35	61 25
274 bushels beets.....	65	178 10
195½ bushels peas.....	1 00	195 50
225½ bushels string beans.....	50	112 75
154½ bushels lima beans.....	45	69 52
785½ bushels tomatoes.....	45	423 48
188½ bushels onions.....	75	141 38
842 bushels potatoes.....	50	421 00
27 bushels sweet potatoes.....	65	17 55
142 bushels cucumbers.....	1 00	142 00
38½ bushels cucumbers, early.....	1 00	38 50
12 bushels squash.....	50	6 00
420 bushels squash, Boston marrow.....	50	210 00
250 bushels parsnips.....	70	175 00
10,383 heads lettuce.....	02	207 66
13,500 heads celery.....	03	405 00
7,015 heads cabbage.....	06	420 90
114 heads cauliflower.....	05	5 70
33,318 ears corn, sweet.....	00½	249 88
156 egg plants.....	06	9 36
1,319 pumpkins.....	04	52 76
4,722 musk melons.....	05	236 10
40 water melons.....	30	12 00
930 peppers.....	01	9 30
1,090 bundles corn stalks.....	03	32 70
80 bushels grapes, 2,800 pounds.....	01	112 00
67½ bushels apples.....	50	33 75
43 baskets pears, stewing.....	40	17 20
17 baskets pears, early.....	75	12 75
26 baskets pears, Bartlett.....	75	19 50
2 baskets pears, Flemish beauty.....	50	1 00
24 baskets pears, Lawrence.....	50	12 00
40 baskets pears, Seckel.....	75	30 00
1,355 quarts strawberries.....	10	135 50
472 quarts currants.....	08	37 76
40 quarts gooseberries.....	06	2 40
12 quarts blackberries.....	10	1 20
657 quarts raspberries.....	10	65 70
		\$5,083 38

*Dairy and Farm.*

12,953½ gallons milk.....@	\$0 20	\$2,590 70	
401½ dozen eggs.....	25	100 31	
2,660 bundles corn fodder.....	03	79 80	
115 loads hay, 98 tons.....	15 00	1,470 00	
50 tons straw.....	10 00	500 00	
2,681 bushels corn in the ear.....	25	670 25	
1,874 bushels potatoes.....	50	937 00	
234 bushels potatoes, small.....	50	117 00	
684 bushels oats.....	40	273 60	
42 bushels rye.....	70	29 40	
175 bushels wheat.....	90	157 50	
6,435 bundles corn-stalks.....	03	193 05	
1,000 quinces.....	02	20 00	
16 loads pumpkins.....	2 50	40 00	
32 bushels apples, selected.....	75	24 00	
53 bushels apples, cider.....	50	26 50	
17 bushels apples, crab.....	1 25	21 25	
14½ bushels pears.....	50	7 25	
24 weeks' pasture for 41 head stock.....	.....	492 00	
			7,749 61

*Stock.*

30 calves, 4,485 pounds.....@	\$0 08½	\$291 52	
282 fowls.....	50	141 00	
1 turkey.....	2 00	2 00	
10 ducks.....	65	6 50	
241 head swine, estimated value.....	.....	974 00	
8 lambs.....	4 50	36 00	
155 pigs sold.....	.....	315 50	
Wool sold.....	.....	28 72	
			1,795 24
			\$14,628 23

## ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, ETC., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Tomatoes.....	1,517 gallons.
Peaches.....	162 gallons.
Pears.....	257 gallons.
Quinces.....	171 gallons.
Pine apples.....	10 gallons.
Crab apples.....	10 gallons.
Currants.....	6 gallons.
Quince jelly.....	52 gallons.
Crab apple jelly.....	43 gallons.
Currant jelly.....	6½ gallons.

## MATTRESS-ROOM REPORT, 1885—ARTICLES MADE.

New single hair mattresses.....	175
New double hair mattresses.....	4
Single hair mattresses made over.....	203
Double hair mattresses made over.....	9

MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. 31

New hair pillows.....	202
New hair bolsters.....	6
Hair pillows made over.....	890
Mattress ticks, single.....	113
Mattress ticks, double.....	5
Pillow ticks.....	221
Bed protectors.....	265
Bed protectors repaired.....	206
Pieces furniture upholstered.....	32
Settees caned.....	3
Chairs caned.....	91
Window shades.....	161
Hall carpets, large.....	8
Parlor carpets.....	3
Alcove carpets.....	3
Room carpets.....	89
Carpets repaired.....	102
Carpets bound, yards.....	228
Brussels border, hemmed, yards.....	175
Lambrequins.....	4
Large awnings.....	3
Large hassocks.....	3
Chair cushions.....	10
Ottomans.....	6

SEWING-ROOM, 1885—ARTICLES MADE.

Dresses.....	663
Petticoats.....	334
Chemises.....	712
Aprons.....	350
Night gowns.....	60
Skirts.....	81
Sacques.....	108
Undershirts (women's).....	320
Pairs drawers (women's).....	22
Camisoles.....	12
Shirts.....	478
Sheets.....	1,330
Pillow cases.....	1,441
Towels.....	834
Counterpanes.....	187
Blankets.....	1,046
Mattresses.....	25
Curtains.....	75
Lambrequins.....	24
Table cloths.....	72
Clothes bags.....	35
Napkins.....	148
Burial robes.....	24
Drawers (men's).....	219
Undershirts (men's).....	220

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. MONROE,

*Warden.*

State Asylum for the Insane,  
Morris Plains, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1885.

**New Jersey State Library**

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Respectfully submitted,

M. R. MOZBOR

Director

State Library for the Issues

State Library, N. J., Oct. 31, 1955

New Jersey State Library

## MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Managers:*

In accordance with the organic law of the institution, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following annual report:

TABLE I.  
SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1885.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum November 1st, 1884.....	365	371	736	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation November 1st, 1884.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement November 1st, 1884.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>371</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>Cases Admitted—</b>						
First admissions.....	141	109	250	.....	.....	.....
Not first admissions.....	14	13	27	.....	.....	.....
Admitted as an inebriate.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total cases admitted during the year....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>156</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Total cases under care during the year, including those absent on probation and by elopement .....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>527</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1,023</b>
<b>Cases discharged.....</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>138</b>	.....	.....	.....
Cases recovered.....	25	17	42	.....	.....	.....
Cases much improved.....	8	14	22	.....	.....	.....
Cases improved.....	21	13	34	.....	.....	.....
Cases unimproved.....	15	17	32	.....	.....	.....
Cases discharged as inebriates.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Cases discharged as opium habitués.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	37	19	56	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total cases discharged and died during the year.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>112</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>194</b>
Absent by elopement October 31st, 1885.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Remaining in the Asylum October 31st, 1885...	412	414	826	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>415</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>829</b>
<b>Average number resident during the year.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	<b>393.6</b>	<b>396.4</b>	<b>790</b>

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (including deaths).			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884.									
November .....	10	4	14	15	13	28	361.7	362.7	724.4
December.....	12	6	18	5	3	8	362.9	362.3	725.2
1885.									
January .....	5	8	13	11	3	14	363.6	364.1	727.7
February .....	10	6	16	3	4	7	366.8	370.3	737.1
March .....	42	34	76	4	6	10	374.2	378.2	752.4
April .....	7	15	22	12	6	18	404	405.2	809.2
May.....	13	11	24	5	7	12	406	412.3	818.3
June.....	12	6	18	8	4	12	414.6	417	831.6
July.....	9	13	22	7	4	11	420.7	421.4	842.1
August.....	17	6	23	12	8	20	421.3	424.9	846.3
September.....	9	9	18	15	17	32	414.3	419.1	833.4
October.....	10	4	14	15	7	22	410.5	416.5	827
Total of cases.....	156	122	278	112	82	194	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons....	155	121	276	112	82	194	.....	.....	.....
Daily average for year.....							393.6	396.4	*790

\*Six men and two women admitted as insane and classed as inebriates, and two men admitted as insane and classed as opium habitués; and three men and two women discharged as inebriates, and two men discharged as opium habitués are not included in the following tables.

TABLE III.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	134	108	242	.....	.....	.....
Second.....	12	11	23	7	3	10
Third.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Fourth.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Total of cases.....	148	120	268	10	6	16
Total of persons.....	147	119	266	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IV.

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

AGES.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less.....	6	6	12	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	9	19	4	5	9
" 20 to 25 ".....	15	16	31	9	7	16
" 25 to 30 ".....	8	13	21	13	16	29
" 30 to 35 ".....	14	10	24	17	13	30
" 35 to 40 ".....	9	11	20	9	12	21
" 40 to 50 ".....	23	15	38	34	27	61
" 50 to 60 ".....	10	5	15	24	19	43
" 60 to 70 ".....	8	2	10	16	6	22
" 70 to 80 ".....	3	1	4	6	2	8
Over 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	28	20	48	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	134	108	242	134	108	242

TABLE V.

## NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Jersey.....	62	55	117
New York.....	24	12	36
Pennsylvania.....	6	1	7
Maine.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	1	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee.....	1	.....	1
Maryland.....	1	.....	1
District of Columbia.....	3	.....	3
Canada.....	1	.....	1
England.....	4	4	8
Scotland.....	2	1	3
Wales.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	19	27	46
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Germany.....	12	12	24
Switzerland.....	1	1	2
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
U. S. of Colombia.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	3	2	5
Total of Persons.....	147	119	266

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCES OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bergen.....	6	14	20
Essex.....	12	5	17
Hudson.....	19	12	31
Hunterdon.....	40	35	75
Morris.....	9	5	14
Passaic.....	12	13	25
Sussex.....	5	4	9
Union.....	19	17	36
Warren.....	9	10	19
Middlesex.....	2	.....	2
New York.....	13	3	16
Pennsylvania.....	1	.....	1
Maryland.....	.....	1	1
Total of persons.....	147	119	266

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	52	47	99	68	43	111	8	18	26	6	.....	6
Second.....	6	4	10	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons..	60	51	111	72	50	122	8	19	27	6	.....	6

TABLE VIII.

## OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

*Males.*

Baker .....	1
Blacksmiths.....	3
Bookkeeper.....	1
Builder.....	1
Carpenters.....	5
Cigarmaker.....	1
Clergyman.....	1
Clerks.....	6
Cooper.....	1
Currier.....	1
Draughtsman.....	1
Druggists.....	2
Farmers.....	21
Gardeners.....	3
Laborers.....	21
Lace paper maker.....	1
Lawyer.....	1
Leather finisher.....	1
Locomotive engine driver.....	1
Machinists.....	4
Manufacturers.....	3
Mason.....	1
Merchants.....	5
Miller.....	1
Mill operatives.....	2
Miners.....	2
None.....	15
Organ tuner.....	1
Painters.....	2
Peddlers.....	2
Physicians.....	4
Piano varnisher.....	1
Printers.....	3
Railroad flagmen.....	2
Reporter.....	1
Rubberworker.....	1
Sailmaker.....	1
Salesman.....	1
Saloonkeeper.....	1
School boys.....	3
School teacher.....	1
Seamen.....	4
Stablekeeper.....	1
Stenographer.....	1
Stone cutter.....	1
Students.....	2
Superintendent of mails.....	1
Tailors.....	2
Telegraph operator.....	1
Unknown.....	1
Vegetable dealer.....	1
Veterinary surgeon.....	1
Wagonmaker.....	1
Total of persons.....	147

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

*Females.*

Art editor.....	1
Domestics.....	10
Dressmakers.....	8
Florist.....	1
Housekeepers.....	61
Housework.....	13
Mill operatives.....	6
Music teacher.....	1
None.....	14
School teachers.....	2
Stewardess of steamship.....	1
Unknown.....	1
Total of persons.....	119

TABLE IX.

REPORTED DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMIS- SION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Congenital.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Under one month.....	10	8	18	4	2	6	14	10	24
From one to three months.....	6	12	18	1	3	4	7	15	22
From three to six months.....	9	9	18	2	1	3	11	10	21
From six to twelve months.....	11	4	15	2	1	3	13	5	18
From one to two years.....	19	12	31	10	1	11	29	13	42
From two to five years.....	13	14	27	10	10	20	23	24	47
From five to ten years.....	8	8	16	12	10	22	20	18	38
From ten to twenty years.....	6	6	12	8	9	17	14	15	29
Over twenty years.....	1	1	2	9	6	15	10	7	17
Unknown.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Total of cases.....	90	77	167	58	43	101	148	120	268
Total of persons.....	90	77	167	57	42	99	147	119	266

TABLE X.

FORM OF DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute .....	15	14	29
Chronic .....	35	28	63
Melancholia .....	45	39	84
Dementia—Acute .....	2	.....	2
Chronic .....	41	38	79
Circular insanity .....	.....	1	1
General paralysis .....	10	.....	10
<b>Total of cases.....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Total of persons.....</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>266</b>

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.	ALL CASES ADMITTED.			FIRST ADMISSION TO THE ASYLUM.		
	Number.	Per Cent.	Total.	Number.	Per Cent.	Total.
Under one year.....	10	6.7	10	3	2.0	3
From one to three months.....	10	6.7	10	4	2.7	4
From three to six months.....	12	8.0	12	1	0.7	1
From six to twelve months.....	11	7.4	11	2	1.3	2
From one to two years.....	13	8.8	13	10	6.8	10
From two to five years.....	13	8.8	13	10	6.8	10
From five to ten years.....	8	5.4	8	12	8.2	12
From ten to twenty years.....	8	5.4	8	3	2.0	3
Over twenty years.....	1	0.7	1	3	2.0	3
Unspecified.....	3	2.0	3	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total of cases.....</b>	<b>148</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>53</b>
<b>Total of persons.....</b>	<b>147</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>52</b>

TABLE XI.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF INSANITY IN CASES ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moral—			
Domestic trouble, &c.....	7	13	20
Adverse circumstances, &c.....	9	1	10
Worry, &c.....		5	5
Overwork, &c.....	7	2	9
Love affairs, &c.....	2	5	7
Grief, &c.....		4	4
Fright, &c.....		1	1
Political excitement.....	1		1
Physical—			
Intemperance, in drink.....	13	3	16
in opium.....	2		2
sexual.....	6		6
Puberty.....	1	1	2
Old age.....	8	4	12
Puerperal state.....		4	4
Lactation.....		1	1
Change of life.....		5	5
Masturbation.....	5		5
Insolation.....	9	3	12
Ill health.....	17	36	53
Privation, &c.....	1	1	2
Hereditary influence, &c.....	2	3	5
Congenital defect, &c.....	3	2	5
Arrest of development.....	1		1
Injury to head.....	11	1	12
Apoplexy.....	4	2	6
Chorea.....		1	1
Syphilis.....	3		3
Disease of heart.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	5	7	12
Unknown.....	30	15	45
Totals.....	148	120	268

TABLE XII.

HOW SUPPORTED.

SUPPORTED AS.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State .....	3	.....	3
County .....	94	93	187
Private .....	51	27	78
Totals .....	148	120	268

TABLE XIII.

DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

ADMISSION:	RECOVERED			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First .....	21	16	37	7	14	21	20	9	29	13	17	30	35	17	52	96	73	169
Second .....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	4	5	1	.....	1	2	1	3	8	5	13
Third .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fourth .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Sixth .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total of cases...	25	17	42	8	14	22	21	13	34	15	17	32	37	19	56	106	80	186
Total of persons	25	17	42	8	14	22	21	13	34	15	17	32	37	19	56	106	80	186

TABLE XIV.

CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED—DURATION.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	11	5	16	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From one to three months.....	7	4	11	9	4	13	2	2	4
From three to six months.....	2	5	7	7	6	13	10	4	14
From six to twelve months.....	5	.....	5	3	3	6	4	4	8
From one to two years.....	.....	2	2	4	2	6	6	4	10
From two to five years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3
From five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
From ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total of cases.....	25	17	42	25	17	42	25	17	42
Total of persons.....	25	17	42	25	17	42	25	17	42
Average of known cases (in months)..	2.8	4.9	3.6	7.9	14.1	10.4	10.7	19.0	14.1

TABLE XV.

CASES RESULTING IN DEATH—DURATION.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under one month.....	.....	1	1	5	3	8	.....	1	1
From one to three months.....	2	3	5	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
From three to six months.....	4	2	6	5	3	8	1	1	2
From six to twelve months.....	5	.....	5	6	3	9	5	.....	5
From one to two years.....	5	4	9	5	2	7	5	3	8
From two to five years.....	11	1	12	8	6	14	12	3	15
From five to ten years.....	5	1	6	5	2	7	9	3	12
From ten to twenty years.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Over twenty years.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total of cases.....	37	19	56	37	19	56	37	19	56
Average of known cases (in months)	34.8	94.8	56.7	25.2	29.4	28.6	52.9	120.3	77.5

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING YEAR 1884-5.

CLASS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
				RECOVERED.			REMOVED, IMPROVED OR OTHERWISE.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First class—												
First attack and within three months on admission.....	15	14	29	14	4	18	6	7	13	2	1	3
Second class—												
First attack above three and within twelve months on admission.....	22	12	34	6	5	11	9	8	17	6	1	7
Third class—												
Not first attack and within twelve months on admission.....	8	15	23	5	5	10	.....	4	4	1	4	5
Fourth class—												
First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission.....	96	75	171	.....	3	3	29	23	52	24	13	37
Fifth class—												
Congenital.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	4
Total.....	148	120	268	25	17	42	44	44	88	37	19	56

TABLE XVII.

CASES DISCHARGED BY RECOVERY OR DEATH. FORM OF INSANITY.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania—Acute .....	15	3	18	1	2	3
Chronic .....	1	3	4	3	8	11
Melancholia .....	8	10	18	7	3	10
Dementia—Acute .....	1		1			
Chronic .....		1	1	22	5	27
General paralysis .....				4		4
Circular insanity .....					1	1
Total cases.....	25	17	42	37	19	56

TABLE XVIII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	1	4	5
Exhaustion of melancholia .....	4	2	6
Exhaustion of chronic dementia.....	1	1	2
Brain disease, with paralysis.....		1	1
Brain disease, with myelitis tuberculosis and pleurisy.....	1		1
Brain disease, with heart disease.....	1	1	2
Brain disease, with kidney disease, &c.....	1		1
Brain disease, with heart and kidney disease.....		1	1
Brain disease, with kidney and stomach disease.....		1	1
Brain disease, with enteritis.....	3	1	4
Brain disease and senile decay.....	1	3	4
Senile decay, brain softening, brain atrophy and diarrhoea.....	1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	8		8
Epilepsy .....	2	2	4
General paralysis .....	4		4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	1	3
Cancer of stomach, liver, &c.....	1		1
Graves' disease and cerebral hemorrhage.....		1	1
Typhoid fever, with epilepsy.....	2		2
Typhoid fever.....	3		3
Rupture of aneurism of arch of aorta.....	1		1
Total .....	37	19	56

Ascertained by post mortem examinations in the cases of twenty males and five females.

TABLE XIX.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

AGES.	AT TIME OF FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and less.....	2	2	4			
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	3	6	1	1	2
" 20 to 25 ".....	2	2	4	3	3	6
" 25 to 30 ".....	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 30 to 35 ".....	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 35 to 40 ".....	2	2	4	6	3	9
" 40 to 50 ".....	6	3	9	6	2	8
" 50 to 60 ".....	5	1	6	5	3	8
" 60 to 70 ".....	5	1	6	6	3	9
" 70 to 80 ".....	4	1	5	5	1	6
Over 80 years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Unknown.....	4	1	5			
Totals.....	37	19	56	37	19	56

TABLES

SHOWING OPERATION OF ASYLUM FROM AUGUST, 1876, TO NOVEMBER, 1884.

I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexes .....	929	853	1,782

II.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ages between 5 and 10.....	1	1	2
Ages between 10 and 15.....	10	2	12
Ages between 15 and 20.....	45	36	81
Ages between 20 and 30.....	196	176	372
Ages between 30 and 40.....	241	249	490
Ages between 40 and 50.....	209	162	371
Ages between 50 and 60.....	130	134	264
Ages between 60 and 70.....	69	62	131
Ages between 70 and 80.....	23	26	49
Ages between 80 and 90.....	5	5	10
	929	853	1,782

III.

DOMESTIC STATE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married .....	422	403	825
Unmarried.....	428	322	750
Widowers .....	53	.....	53
Widows .....	.....	117	117
Divorced.....	.....	5	5
Unknown.....	26	6	32
	929	853	1,782

## IV.

## NATIVITY.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	345	259	604
New York.....	174	155	329
Pennsylvania.....	22	26	48
Massachusetts.....	12	12	24
Ohio.....	7	4	11
Maine.....	6	1	7
New Hampshire.....	3	3	6
Connecticut.....	10	10	20
Vermont.....	3	1	4
Virginia.....	1	5	6
Georgia.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	1	1	2
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	1	2	3
Illinois.....	.....	2	2
Maryland.....	2	4	6
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	3	4
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	.....	1
Mississippi.....	.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	.....	1	1
Florida.....	.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	3	2	5
Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Oregon.....	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	.....	1
Minnesota.....	.....	1	1
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	125	156	281
Germany.....	85	104	189
England.....	43	39	82
Wales.....	4	3	7
Scotland.....	12	8	20
Canada.....	4	1	5
Prussia.....	1	2	3
France.....	6	7	13
Holland.....	3	1	4
Sweden.....	4	3	7
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	1	1	2
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	1	2	3
Nova Scotia.....	2	1	3
West Indies.....	4	1	5
British Honduras.....	1	.....	1
Africa.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	1	3
Portugal.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	1	.....	1
Mexico.....	1	.....	1
Ceylon.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	28	20	45
	929	853	1,782

V.  
HOW SENT.

	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Crim.	Con.	Total.
Bergen.....	23	102	4	1	.....	130
Essex.....	116	78	7	2	.....	203
Hudson.....	97	164	5	2	.....	268
Morris.....	39	131	13	12	.....	195
Passaic.....	27	130	5	1	.....	163
Sussex.....	16	56	6	2	.....	80
Union.....	62	203	22	1	.....	288
Warren.....	15	114	3	2	.....	134
Middlesex.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Monmouth.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Camden.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hunterdon.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ocean.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Somerset.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Burlington.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cumberland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
State.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32
New York.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
Louisiana.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Connecticut.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Ohio.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Michigan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Maine.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Virginia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Illinois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexico.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Honduras.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	684	978	65	23	32	1,782

## VI.

## DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	317	324	641
More than 1 year.....	152	98	250
More than 2 years.....	99	75	174
“ 3 “.....	56	43	99
“ 4 “.....	38	30	68
“ 5 “.....	44	41	85
“ 6 “.....	29	27	56
“ 7 “.....	27	18	45
“ 8 “.....	26	21	47
“ 9 “.....	12	10	22
“ 10 “.....	21	31	52
“ 11 “.....	8	7	15
“ 12 “.....	14	13	27
“ 13 “.....	9	9	18
“ 14 “.....	3	9	12
“ 15 “.....	11	19	30
“ 16 “.....	5	6	11
“ 17 “.....	8	3	11
“ 18 “.....	2	2	4
“ 19 “.....	3	4	7
“ 20 “.....	9	9	18
“ 21 “.....	2	3	5
“ 22 “.....	1	4	5
“ 23 “.....	2	4	6
“ 24 “.....	1	1	2
“ 25 “.....	4	5	9
“ 26 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 27 “.....	2	1	3
“ 28 “.....	.....	2	2
“ 30 “.....	3	9	12
“ 31 “.....	1	1	2
“ 33 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 34 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 35 “.....	2	2	4
“ 36 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 40 “.....	2	1	3
“ 45 “.....	.....	1	1
Unknown years.....	16	16	32
	929	853	1,782

The statistics of mental condition at the date of discharge have been carefully prepared. In our judgment those persons discharged as recovered have regained their normal mental condition, and often have profited by their residence in the Asylum, not only by regaining their mental equipoise, and making marked physical improvement, but also in the fact that the days of their convalescence have been

days of education, and their views of life and its relations have been broadened by contact with others, and by general experience here.

Those discharged as much improved are such persons as have returned to their homes and occupations with sufficient mental control to perform their duties well, and not present under ordinary circumstances evidences of aberration. In this class are several who will probably go on to recovery, and others who fall but little below their normal standard. Under improved, we have classed many who are valuable as workers, but whose insanity is frequently apparent; others who will not occupy themselves much, if at all, but are able to live with their friends—cases decidedly improved by their residence here.

By the law of the State, habitual drunkards may become wards of the Chancellor, and on his order be sent to an asylum for care and treatment, to be supported by their friends as are other private patients. The number sent in this way is not large but form a distinct class resident here.

Others have been received on certificates of insanity, and have remained for varying periods; such persons, and those addicted to the use of opium, in whom we have recognized no insanity, have been discharged as inebriates or opium habitues, and their personal statistics, beyond those of admission, are not included in the tables.

It is not a gratifying list of results, unless the material from which they have been obtained is considered.

Inspection of Table 16, giving duration of disease before admission, furnishes the necessary data for such consideration, and we ask for it careful attention. Its inspection emphasizes the advice iterated and reiterated by all engaged in the care of the insane, that all so afflicted should be early removed from the surroundings in which their insanity has manifested itself, and be put under medical care and control amid other surroundings; that the proportion of recoveries is in indirect ratio with the duration of insanity preceding admission, and the necessary length of residence in an asylum in direct ratio, and that the hope of recovery recedes with each month of duration.

It is singular that an institution unrivalled in its location, construction and appointments, a standing testimonial of the liberal sentiment of the State toward one of the most unfortunate classes of its citizens, should be devoted largely to the least appreciative members of that class.

Those who come most closely in contact with the insane, and those whose fortune it has been to be deeply interested in institutions devoted to their alleviation, from the presence within their walls of those dear to them, feel that the most generous supply of their physical needs, the most careful consideration of and attention to their harmless desires, and in general of their happiness, cannot make amends to them for their enforced restraint, their loss of reason, liberty, the untrammelled pursuit of happiness, all that mankind holds most dear. There may, however, be a division made among them, and after according to those who have sufficient appreciation, every privilege possible consistent with their good and that of society, a large class remains whose mental state is such that beyond ordinary physical comfort they have no enjoyment, no appreciation beyond the bare necessities of food and warmth and shelter. Such persons can be cared for without detriment in plain buildings if erected with careful attention to their necessities, and maintained under constant medical supervision. The accommodations so liberally provided here should be used by those who would receive most benefit from them, those to whom the ample corridors and pleasant rooms for assembly, the cheerful sitting-rooms and quiet rooms for retirement, the general air of comfort and resignation, the peace and quiet, the fresh air, sunlight, and the glory of the "everlasting hills," may bring healing or amelioration.

How has it been in regard to the class of those admitted? In August, 1876, the house received by transfer from the Asylum at Trenton two hundred and ninety-two (292) patients, for not more than twenty of whom was there hope for decided improvement, and for not more than ten for recovery. In the months remaining of that current year about fifty more were received, mainly of the same class, patients sent to their homes, or to county houses, by the necessities of the Asylum at Trenton, and gladly returned to the shelter of an asylum as soon as possible.

In April, 1883, thirty (30) insane convicts belonging to the eight upper counties, but until that time under treatment in the Asylum at Trenton, were by act of Legislature transferred to this Asylum, for only one of whom could recovery be hoped for. In March, 1885, sixty-two (62) patients were received belonging in Hunterdon county, for only two of whom was recovery considered possible; and in neither case has it been realized. These patients, many of them long

resident in Asylums, add a large proportion of the "unknown" to the statistical tables, and go far to decrease the average of recoveries on the number of admissions (since they constitute nearly a fourth of that number) as is shown in the statistical tables.

The statistics also show that of the 2,012 patients who have been received here, the duration of whose insanity is known, 1,285 had been insane more than one year at the date of admission. Of those whose duration was less than one year at the date of admission, the form of disease and general condition of at least one-fourth was such as to leave no ground for hoping for their improvement.

The general health of the inmates of the house has been (with the exception of an invasion of typhoid fever) as good as could be hoped for, and the number of deaths, notwithstanding the fever and the increase of population, has not exceeded that of the preceding year. As is too frequent in asylums, patients have been received in a state of exhaustion from the severity of brain affection, the reception of little or no food, conjoined with intense restlessness and activity. Such cases are too frequently hopeless from their reception, and after varying periods of anxiety to officers, attendants and friends, swell the statistics of death. Friends, hopeful for a change for the better, have yielded a reluctant consent to resort to an asylum only when compelled by the gravity of the situation. In such extremity it would be much better that the patient be fed by the means of a tube by the attending physician, and the rapidly waning strength conserved rather than wasted by an exciting and wearying journey.

When friends have sufficient self-denial to place their friends suffering from such affections, under care at the outset of the attack, and as soon as its character is manifest, the officers of asylum will not as frequently be called upon to regret the death "of another acute case," and may more frequently experience the extreme pleasure of recording "another recovery." From as large a number of chronic patients as are under care here, diseased, disabled and infirm, unable or unwilling to pay any attention to the simplest matters of personal health and well-being, the ranks of death will be constantly recruited, despite all attention and care; for the wasting physique, the declining strength, no human power can avail; the progress is generally gradual but downward.

On the second day of July, a patient, and on the third, an attendant developed a continued fever of a mild type, not sufficiently

marked to render the diagnosis certain; yet as they suggested typhoid, such precautions as were deemed necessary were maintained. On the tenth and thirteenth other cases followed which displayed more typical symptoms, and were diagnosed as typhoid. Still others followed at irregular intervals until the tenth of September, when the last occurred. The number of cases was twenty-three, thirteen patients, eight attendants, and two persons resident in the center. Of the thirteen patients, five enfeebled by previous disease died, the others recovered, though one suffered from a second attack. Of the other cases all but one recovered; that one suffered a second and severe attack and is not yet convalescent.

Post-mortems made in the cases of two of those who died displayed the characteristic intestinal lesions of the disease.

While some of the cases were mild and irregular in type, others were severe, and as a whole manifested all the characteristics of the disease, and most of the complications liable to ensue.

Six attendants who left the house in a state of indisposition more or less marked, are believed to have sustained attacks of varying intensity. But one case occurred among the women, and though among the men several developed on one ward, others were scattered about (in seven wards), yet fourteen occurred in the third and fourth buildings.

The source of the difficulty is believed to have been the filter beds on the north side of the house, — feet distant from the building, about which the source of danger derived from a former case probably remained, and, quickened to virility by the Summer heat, was brought to the house by the winds and unusually prevalent mists. The removal of these beds (long a constant source of unpleasant odors and grave apprehension), which is now advancing to completion, will, we hope, secure the house from a recurrence of the invasion.

In April, 1883, the convict insane—so called—belonging to the counties authorized to send their insane here, who had previously been under treatment in the Asylum at Trenton, were transferred to this institution.

While some of them are undoubtedly persons whose crime is the outgrowth of their insanity, and are not more troublesome than other insane persons of the same class, others properly belong to the criminal class, with all their propensities in full vigor, in some cases intensified by their insanity. For such persons the ordinary wards of

an asylum are not a fit place, since, aside from the disagreeable associations thus imposed upon persons of a more correct life, they are not fitted by their construction for the detention of such crafty and determined men. For them there should be provided, either in connection with the prison or with one of the asylums, a ward or wards of greater strength and security for their safe care and detention. The need of such provision is also great for such persons as escape conviction for crime on the ground of insanity and are sent to the Asylum for care and treatment—really in most cases for care and safe custody—since, as has been proven, they can too easily effect their escape from a building not intended for such detention. Persons of these classes escaping must be for a series of years carried upon the books of the institution as inmates, since no authority exists for their discharge, and if apprehended simply as escaped persons, no further charges being made against them, an opportunity must be afforded for their return without further order.

By the addition of Hunterdon county, in March of this year, this institution receives public patients from nine counties in the northern portion of the State. By the transfer of the patients belonging to that county from the Asylum at Trenton the number which this Asylum was intended to accommodate has been reached; further additions must be provided for by the use of portions of the house as dormitories which were not so intended—certain of the sitting-rooms and exercise galleries—and the number which can be so accommodated is necessarily limited. Since the reception of patients from other States was terminated in June by your decision, the number of non-resident resident patients has gradually decreased by discharge and death, and will continue to do so.

Early in January supervisors were appointed for each floor or department on each side of the house, making eight in all. Their duties are, as is implied in the names, the general duties of supervision under the direction of their superior officers, and they act as the medium of communication between the medical staff and the attendants and patients. It is their duty to maintain careful oversight of the department entrusted to them in every particular—cleanliness, warmth, ventilation; to see that the attendants are kind and faithful in the performance of their duties; that they exert themselves to interest and amuse the listless, to console and comfort the depressed, to restrain and control the excited and restless, to soothe and relieve

the sick and the dying, and that they give to the patients under their charge the attention which the circumstances of each require. It is also their duty to carry medicines ordered by the physicians and see that they are properly administered; to obtain supplies, including clothing and minor articles, and see that they are adapted to the necessities of those who desire them; to make the return of temperature from each ward at stated times—three (3) times each day; to see that food is properly served and order maintained during its consumption; to introduce the newly-arrived and calm their fears and anxieties; to attend services and amusements as required, and to keep the physician in charge fully informed concerning all the interests of their respective departments. They are required each morning, before half-past eight, to bring to the office, on a blank prepared for the purpose, the statistics of employment for the preceding day, and of amusement, sickness, restraint, and kindred matters for the preceding twenty-four hours; to report the reception or discharge of patients from different wards, with accounts of any altercations which may have occurred, and any requests for absence preferred by the attendants. Their duties are many and responsible, and their faithful performance adds much to the comfort and security of those under their charge. This increase of the supervisory force has ensured a more careful enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the institution. In January also the number on the watch at night was increased to seven (7) persons, three (3) being on duty on each side of the house and one in and about the administration building, who makes regular rounds both in and outside. The duties of those employed on the wards were so much modified as to constitute them night attendants. On the first and second departments, where they are more liable to meet with violence, two are on duty together, and on the third and fourth departments, where the patients are generally of a more orderly class, only one is employed.

It is their duty to pass through the wards assigned to them once each hour, and more frequently if necessary. On such visits they bestow attention on all who need it. Often much time is consumed in soothing and reassuring those who are frightened and harassed, or nervous and restless, and much patience and tenderness are required. The position is a most responsible one, and the increased comfort and security of the house from this addition leads to the belief that still more extended attention at night may be desirable.

Such patients as, from sickness or other causes require it, are provided with special night attendance.

In April a man and wife were employed as attendants on one of the wards devoted to the more quiet class of men. The presence of a woman apparently added to the comfort and pleasure of the occupants of the ward, and in September another couple were employed on a ward where are gathered many of the feeble and infirm men who require much care and attention. Very recently still another married couple have been located on a ward of the medium class.

Nothing unpleasant has occurred in either case; the patients have exerted themselves to ensure agreeable conduct, and no removal has been required on account of improper behavior and language, while some who were careless and irregular have exercised a good degree of self-control. In each case the wives were known to be worthy of confidence, and capable and experienced in the care of patients. We fear that the difficulty of securing men and their wives fitted for such positions will form the greatest bar to the extension of such employment.

The change of management and method has increased the usual restlessness among the male attendants and many changes have taken place, yet one-half of those employed prior to the first of January are still on duty. The exigencies of the year, especially those arising during the presence of typhoid fever, have at times rendered the careful selection of attendants impossible, yet as a body they have been careful, faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties, which are always confining and often very trying.

No wards have been considered "open wards," yet free ingress and egress has been allowed to such patients as have been considered fitted for the privilege, and thus much has been added to their contentment and enjoyment.

Visits have been freely allowed, not only to those who were believed to be recovered, and those who might reasonably be expected to make direct mental gain by such an arrangement, but also to those who might be able to remain with their friends, and those known to be unable to remain permanently at home, to whom a few days or weeks of such change would give pleasure and relief.

We believe that the system is one of much value and that its good results far outweigh the inconvenience which it occasions the officers of the institution.

During the year twenty-five post-mortem examinations have been made, several of them of very interesting character. Of all, extended records have been kept. In most cases friends have kindly and readily accorded permission; in some it has been impossible to obtain it, either from absence, inaccessibility or unwillingness.

While such examinations are of great service for the direct information gained of gross lesion in the brain and other organs, they could be much more fully utilized, and the knowledge of insanity advanced, by the appointment of a special pathologist who should devote his time to careful microscopical study of the diseased tissues, and to collating his observations and conclusions. The patient daily toil of such investigators continuing through a series of years is gradually increasing our knowledge of pathology, laying foundation for a more exact system of treatment and a better classification of diseases of the brain, and only in this way can these results be obtained.

Such investigations have been carefully and systematically pursued under the supervision of Dr. Gray at the Asylum in Utica, New York, and the recognition of advances made in this branch of pathology recently accorded by able scholars in Europe attest the value of the researches there conducted. The work demands constant, patient, long-continued effort, and cannot be prosecuted with any advantage amid the frequent interruptions and distractions incident to a medical officer's life; only by the slow accretion of facts extending through a series of years can any progress be made.

The weekly dance has been maintained through eight months, and, as formerly, has been a popular form of entertainment; not that the number of patients directly participating is at any time proportionally large, but that the music, the motion of the dancers, and the general animation of the assembly are very entertaining to those looking on. Through a series of years we have found it the form of amusement most favorable for the insane—reference being had to the ease and economy of its maintenance, and the amount of interest elicited and pleasure afforded.

Another evening is devoted to amusements of a varied character, to lectures illustrated by the oxyhydrogen light and those without illustration, to readings, theatrical representations, minstrels, delineations and anything of a kindred character which can be arranged or obtained. This also extends during eight months.

Since the first of January a card party has been attended each

Wednesday evening by such of the patients as were in condition and inclined to do so. All the minor games have been provided—cards, dominoes, checkers, backgammon, chess, sentences, and even jackstraws have occupied the attention and whiled away the hour.

These parties have been attended by the officers and their families, and have been conducted as nearly as possible on the ordinary basis of social gatherings of such character.

On Sunday evening also, since the first of January, an hour has been devoted in the amusement room to the singing of hymns, and has proved an agreeable gathering, and a great relief to many to whom the Sunday evening hour brought only depressing thoughts of absent friends and intensified longings for home and its enjoyments. Attendance is voluntary and increases rapidly. All entertainments are directed by the medical staff, each one of whom has assumed a particular duty or duties in connection with them, and all join in contributing to their success.

Religious services have been conducted each Sunday through the kindness of Rev. Drs. Merritt and Erdman and Rev. Messrs. Parker, Foulke, Holloway, Brennan and Crawford, resident in Morristown and vicinity, and representing five denominations. In this way members of these denominations, which are those most largely represented in the house, have had an opportunity to listen to the service with which they were most familiar, and all have had an opportunity to be instructed and edified or consoled and comforted.

From the amount appropriated by your Honorable Board for the purpose, have been purchased the standard journals devoted to Alienism, which are published in this country and England, and some of the most prominent medical journals, also various medical books which we trust will prove the nucleus of a medical library.

We have received, through the kindness of Rev. Dr. Merritt, of Morristown, from the Bible and Prayer Book Society of New York, fifty prayer books and fifty hymnals for the use of patients in public service, and find that the interest in the service has been deepened by their use. We have also received packages of paper and periodicals from various interested friends, intended for distribution on the wards.

Dr. Edward C. Booth was acting Assistant Physician from January 1st until May 7th, when he was appointed Assistant Physician.

Dr. William L. Russell was appointed Third Assistant, January 1st, and entered on his duties January 7th. May 7th he was appointed Second Assistant.

Dr. Edward K. Morton was appointed Fourth Assistant, January 1st, and entered on his duties January 4th. May 7th, was appointed Third Assistant. July 1st, resigned his position to enter on private practice.

Dr. Charles P. Wertenbaker was appointed Fourth Assistant, May 14th, and entered on his duties May 20th. July 1st he became Third Assistant.

Dr. William Mabon was appointed Fourth Assistant, October 1st, and entered on his duties October 5th.

We have cause for congratulation and thankfulness that no valuable lives were sacrificed during the prevalence of the fever; that for two months no new cases have occurred; that apparently we are now relieved from it; that the general health of the house is excellent, and that no serious accident or suicide has occurred during the year.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN EVERETT SMITH.

## EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

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### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

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#### ORDER OF WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Asylum by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the 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 ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

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

JEWELRY, ETC.

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

HISTORY OF CASE.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

BOND, ETC.

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

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

## FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

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#### FORM OF REQUEST.

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

Dated —, 18—.

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

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

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

## FORM OF BOND.

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

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

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

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

## FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

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

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#### FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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

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

A. B.

#### CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

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

A. B., *Judge, etc.*

(65)

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, }  
 ——— County. } *ss.*

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 indorsement of approval, — member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said [township, ward or borough] in said county, and that said signature — is in — proper handwriting.

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

A. B., *Clerk.*



