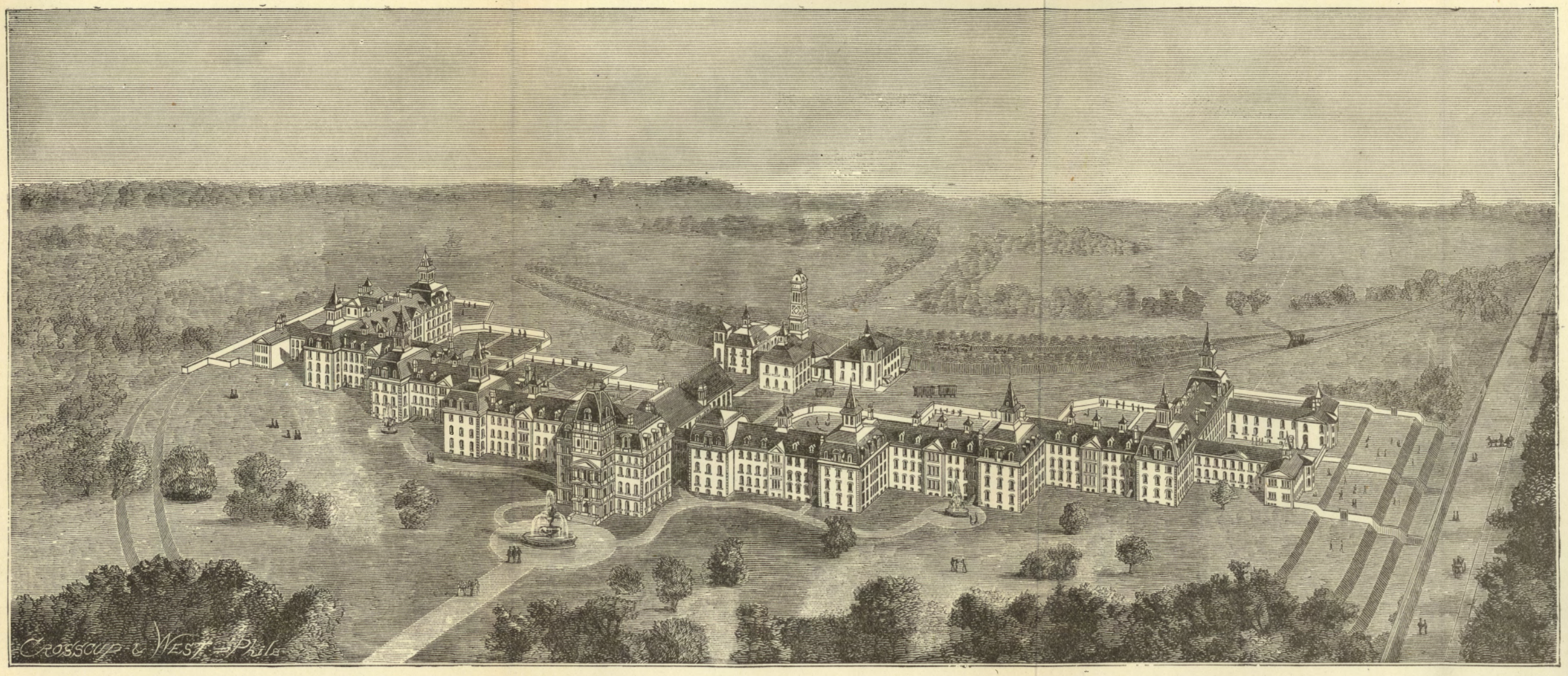
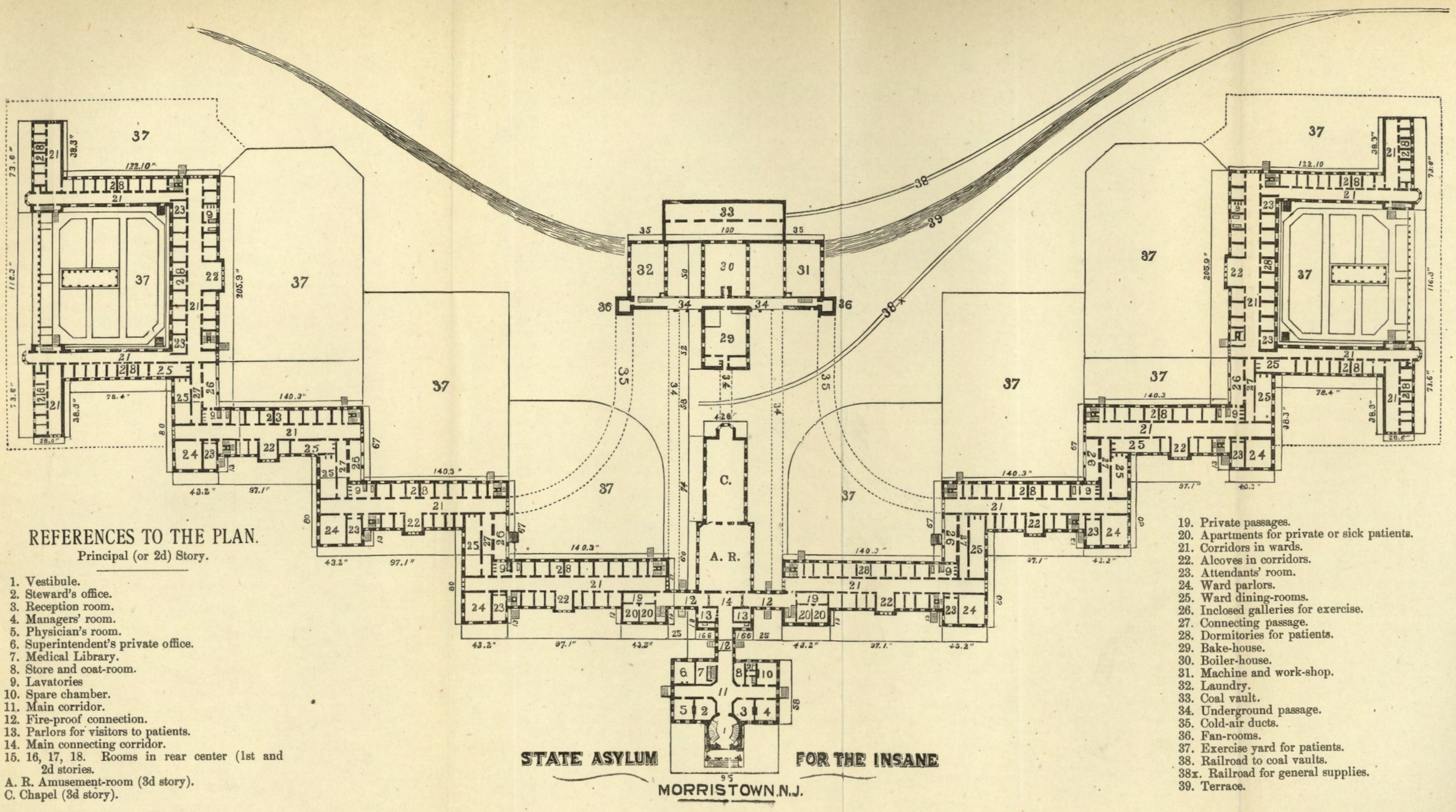

CROSSCUP & WEST Phila.



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

Principal (or 2d) Story.

1. Vestibule.
2. Steward's office.
3. Reception room.
4. Managers' room.
5. Physician's room.
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 center (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 passage.
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.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylums for the Insane,

FOR THE

Year ending October 31st,

1892.

TRENTON, N. J.:
THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1892.

New Jersey State Library

MANAGERS.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES N. PIDCOCK, ... White House.

VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE RICHARDS, ... Dover.

JAMES W. SMITH, M.D., ... Paterson.
DAVID SCHLEIMER, M.D., ... Elizabeth.
FERDINAND HEINTZE, ... Jersey City.
FREDERICK WALTER, ... Trenton.
JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, ... Newark.

SECRETARY,

JAMES E. MOON, ... Phillipsburg.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey:

The Board of Managers of the State Asylums for the Insane, in compliance with the requirements of law, respectfully submit their Second Annual Report, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, being the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the State Asylum at Trenton, and the Seventeenth Annual Report of the State Asylum at Morristown.

Annexed to this report will be found the annual reports of the resident officers of the two State Asylums, giving a detailed and comprehensive statement of the affairs and administration of the institutions, all of which, having been carefully examined and verified by the Board of Managers, are submitted herewith.

Under a very liberal but prudent and careful administration of the several departments, the institutions have prospered, their work has been extended, and the balances in the hands of the Treasurers have been largely increased in amount over former years.

These balances will materially help to defray the cost of the much-needed renovations and improvements of buildings and grounds, now in course of construction and in contemplation.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT TRENTON.

Under the conscientious administration of Dr. John W. Ward, assisted by an experienced staff of resident officers, this institution has maintained its high character for efficiency during the past year.

According to the last inventory and appraisement made in compliance with the law, the value of the real and personal property owned by this Asylum on the 31st of October, 1892, was:

Value of lands, 200 acres	$75,000 00
Value of buildings	585,000 00
Total value of lands and buildings	$660,000 00
Value of personal property	131,596 11
Total value of real and personal property	$791,596 11
Balance in treasury October 31st, 1891	$40,888 55
Receipts from all sources	199,080 17
Total	$239,968 72
Total disbursements for the year 1892	180,423 26
Balance in treasury October 31st, 1892	$59,545 46

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1891	412	408	820
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1892	421	457	878
Number of patients admitted during the year	116	120	236
Number of patients treated during the year	528	528	1,056
Daily average of patients in the Asylum	.....	.....	839
Whole number of patients treated since the opening of the Asylum, May 15th, 1848	3,913	3,984	7,897

Among the much-needed improvements contemplated by the Board of Managers, and which are being carried into execution as fast as disposable means will permit, are the following:

A new meat refrigerator has been built at a cost of three thousand dollars ($3,000), much to the benefit of the institution.

Two associate dining-room buildings, one of which is now in course of construction. When occupied, they will give accommodation for one hundred and twenty (120) additional patients in the present buildings.

The erection of an infirmary for the sick and for contagious diseases.

The construction of walks and roads and the planting of trees in the grounds around the new Asylum buildings, and the construction of a lake in the low land in front, the contour of the ground being suitable for such an improvement at comparatively small cost.

The concentration of the steam apparatus and the renewal of old and worn-out boilers, by which a material saving of coal may be effected and better service obtained.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

This Asylum, under the dual administration of Mr. Moses K. Everitt, Warden, and Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director, has progressed in a highly satisfactory manner during the past year.

Most of the defects and disorders so painfully evident at the date of the last annual report, the result of former mismanagement and neglect, have been remedied or removed; order and discipline have been re-established and the institution in all its departments is being rapidly brought to a high state of efficiency.

The result of the change made in the Wardenship or business head of this institution, as mentioned in the report of this Board for the year 1891, has justified the conclusion that the affairs of this department, prior to 1891, were conducted on principles radically wrong and vicious in the extreme.

As shown in the Warden's report for 1891, patients discharged from the Asylum were still continued on the books; other patients were charged to counties from which they were not committed and which were not liable for their support.

An appropriation of three thousand dollars ($3,000) was made by the Legislature and paid to this Asylum in 1890, with the express proviso that it should be used only for the purpose specified. This amount was diverted from the purpose for which it was appropriated, and used to supply the deficit caused by mismanagement in the ordinary income of the house, which was amply sufficient for its purpose, as is shown by the result of the year just ended.

The analysis and comparative statement of the accounts of 1890, the last entire year of the old management, and of 1892, the first entire year of the new, made by the Warden and annexed to his abstract of accounts for the present year, shows why the finances of the institution were so depleted that this misappropriation of funds was allowed.

A glance over this analysis, to which attention is specially requested, shows that the chief savings have been in items, the expenditures for which must necessarily be practically continuous. Saving here means a continuous saving each year, and an accumulation of funds to be used in imperatively-needed repairs and improvements. How these accumulations have been expended during the past year is shown by

the analysis referred to, and the repairs and improvements resulting therefrom are shown in the Warden's report.

The savings which have resulted from the adoption and prosecution of proper business methods under the present head of the Warden's department are as satisfactory to the Board of Managers as they are creditable to him; they are conclusive evidence of the gross carelessness, perhaps criminal maladministration, which permitted such squandering of tax-collected State funds, and gravely suggest the propriety of an investigation by the State into the administration of this institution prior to the year 1891.

According to the last inventory and appraisement made in compliance with the law, the value of the personal property owned by this institution on the 31st of October, 1892, amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars ($127,622).

Value of lands (525½ acres), cost	$92,850 61
Value of buildings, cost	2,511,622 29
Total value of lands and buildings	$2,604,472 90
Value of personal property, as per appraisement	127,622 00
Total value of real and personal property	$2,732,094 90
Balance in Treasury October 31st, 1891	$6,444 62
Receipts from all sources	245,814 50
Total	$252,259 12
Disbursements since October 31, 1891	232,955 52
Balance in Treasury October 31st, 1892	$19,303 60

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1891	455	443	898
Number of patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1892	471	478	949
Number of patients admitted during the year	135	118	253
Number of patients treated during the year	590	561	1,151
Daily average of patients in the Asylum	.....	.....	930
Whole number of patients treated since the opening of the Asylum, August 17th, 1876	1,895	1,713	3,608

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

The County Insane Asylums receiving appropriations from the State have been visited and inspected, as required by law.

They consist of six (6)—one in each of the counties of Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Camden, Gloucester and Burlington.

Hudson County Insane Asylum.

Situated on Snake Hill, Hudson county. Date of organization, March, 1873.

The present buildings are of a rather temporary character, but so soon as the new Asylum, now in course of construction, is finished, it will be one of the most creditable and complete county institutions in the State.

It is somewhat overcrowded, but cleanliness and order were apparent throughout.

It is under the charge of Dr. G. W. King, Medical Superintendent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	127	173	300

Annual expenses	$20,000 00
Total cost	50,000 00

Essex County Insane Asylum.

Situated in Newark, and is the largest County Insane Asylum in the State. It was first opened in 1884, with two hundred and fifty (250) patients.

It is under the charge of Dr. L. S. Hinckley, Superintendent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	224	335	559

The condition of this institution was apparently excellent in the several departments inspected, but the details of its management, annual expenses, total cost, &c., were not obtainable.

Passaic County Insane Asylum.

This Asylum forms part of the County Alms-House, located in Totowa, near Paterson.

It is in charge of Superintendent John G. Donnelly.

Medical Attendant, Dr. Frank Agnew.

	Males,	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	14	28	42

Camden County Insane Asylum.

Situated near Blackwood, Camden county. It ranks in completeness next to the Essex County Asylum.

It is under the charge of Mr. Charles F. Currie, Superintendent.

Dr. Henry E. Brannin, Visiting Physician.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	59	79	138

This institution was found to be in a highly creditable condition, but the want of a resident physician is a serious drawback to its efficiency.

Gloucester County Insane Asylum.

This Asylum forms part of the County Alms-House, located near Clarksboro.

A new extension is being erected for insane patients, twenty by thirty feet, containing seven rooms.

It is in charge of Geo. G. Wetherly, Superintendent.

Dr. Samuel F. Ashcroft, Visiting Physician.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	4	7	11

Burlington County Insane Asylum.

This Asylum, like those of Passaic and Gloucester counties, forms a part of the County Alms-House, and, in common with them, suffers from the connection.

It is situated about two miles from Pemberton.

It was organized in 1873, exclusively for pauper insane, and has capacity for about sixty (60) patients, in frame buildings that are old but clean and orderly.

It is in charge of T. B. Gaskill, Steward of the County Alms-House.

Dr. Enoch Hollingshead, Medical Attendant.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	13	42	55

The Board of Managers take advantage of this opportunity to express their high appreciation of the intelligent zeal and energy manifested by the resident officers and employes of the State Insane Asylums in the performance of their important and onerous duties, the result of which is plainly observable in the improved condition of both institutions.

The Managers desire, also, to renew their recommendations in favor of the erection of associate dining-rooms; of the passing of an act by the Legislature for the uniform government of the two State Asylums for the Insane, and changing the name of the said Asylums to "State Hospitals."

JAMES N. PIDCOCK,
GEORGE RICHARDS,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.D.,
DAVID SCHLEIMER, M.D.,
FERDINAND HEINTZE,
FREDERICK WALTER,
JEREMIAH O'ROURKE,
Board of Managers.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)

Seventeenth Annual Report

of the

RESIDENT OFFICERS

of the

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

For the Year ending October 31st,

1892.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Moses K. Everitt, . . .	Warden.
B. D. Evans, M.D., . . .	Medical Director.
Eliot Gorton, M.D., . . .	Assistant Physician.
Lewis J. Blake, M.D., . .	Second Assistant Physician.
Thomas P. Prout, M.D., .	Third Assistant Physician and Pathologist.

TREASURER,

George D. Meeker.

APOTHECARY,

Stephen T. Quinn.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylums of New Jersey:

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and disbursements from November 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1892, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1891		$6,444 62
From State Treasurer for convict patients	$16,067 38	
From State Treasurer for county patients	39,958 57	
From sundry counties for maintenance of county patients	140,715 41	
From private patients	41,449 47	
From hides, tallow, &c	7,623 67	
		245,814 50
		$252,259 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

On orders of the Warden	$232,955 52	
Balance in Treasurer's hands	19,303 60	
		$252,259 12

GEORGE D. MEEKER,
Treasurer.

State Asylum for the Insane,
MORRISTOWN, November 10th, 1892.

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, and correctly stated and balanced.

GEORGE RICHARDS,
JAMES W. SMITH,
JEREMIAH O'ROURKE,
Auditing Committee.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—With the detailed statements of produce yielded from the farm and garden, and the work done in the various industrial departments of this institution contained in the appendix hereto, the Warden takes pleasure in directing the attention of your honorable Board to the improved financial condition of the house.

Your Treasurer's report shows—

Total receipts from November 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1892	$252,259 12
Total disbursements	232,955 52
Cash balance	$19,303 60
Including with this balance the amounts due for maintenance and already earned, there is an available cash resource of	$46,753 39
There is also in store, according to the inventory and estimation of the appraisers, based on the actual cost price at wholesale to the house, fuel and subsistence valued at	15,031 10
	$61,784 49

While the liabilities, including bills on file, amounts due on payrolls for October and maintenance accounts paid in advance, but not yet earned, are $17,802.23.

The annual appraisement was taken, as required by law, with the able assistance of Dr. H. B. Andrew, of Morristown, and Mr. Robert Killgore, of Dover, appraisers appointed by your Board. This amounted to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars ($127,622). The increase of seventeen thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-four cents ($17,714.84) above last year's appraisement is due entirely to increase in the amount of merchandise on hand in the various industrial departments, which was appraised at invoice prices, and to increased products of the farm and garden on hand, which were appraised at current market prices. Additions have been made to the fitting

of the wards in the way of furniture and carpets and similar items adding to their comfort, in about the usual amount, as is shown under the respective heads of expenditures to which those items are charged. There was no increase of valuation there.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDING.

The painting of the wards, which has principally tended toward beautifying them, and so adding to their comfort, is not shown in any of the financial statements of the Asylum. The walls of six of the wards have been painted and ornamented at the top with a wide figured border. Each ward is of a different color, and with border of a different design. The added cheerfulness of the decorated wards fully justifies the average of one hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-nine cents ($116.89) which the painting of them cost. Pictures are already purchased, but not yet framed, to add to their further improvement.

Improvements have been made in other parts of the building—in the ducts and rooms connecting with the kitchen, by laying three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight (3,938) square feet of cement floor, of the best quality, to replace plank; in the boiler-house, by arranging the steam main connecting with the boilers so the pressure could be made either high, to use in furnishing motive power, or low, for heating purposes. This is estimated to save 15 per cent. of the coal necessary for the latter purpose, amounting in one year to a saving of about six hundred dollars ($600). The cost of this improvement is five hundred and seventy-eight dollars ($578). Each of the main engines used to drive the machinery and ventilating fans has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The cylinders of each have been rebored. The repairs to these cost, in addition to what expense was put on them by our own engineers, three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($375). The bakery machinery has received thorough repairs. The compartments of the basement in which the heat radiators are, and through which all the air for heating and ventilating the wards must pass, have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, of which they were badly in need. Current repairs throughout the house are attended to daily as need of them is reported.

OUTSIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

Of the repairs on the outside, the refrigerator, which was in course of erection at the time of the last annual report, has been completed at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750). Its operation is in every way satisfactory, and it has proved itself a valuable adjunct. New green-houses have also been built, both of them 120 by 18 feet, with a center house 18 feet square. The cost of these was three thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents ($3,322.88), and they are fitted with the best modern appliances. These houses are now in thorough working order, and filled with flowering plants, principally roses and chrysanthemums, which do much to render less irksome the tedium of life to those whose unfortunate malady makes their confinement within four walls necessary.

The urgent question of the water-supply, which has received the earnest consideration of your Board from time to time, has been satisfactorily solved for the present by the laying of the six-inch water main from the pumping station to the storage reservoir. We have been pumping, ever since pumping began in August, through this main into the reservoir, and taking the water after it has stood there for aëration through the filter-house into the house mains, instead of pumping direct into the house mains, as it has always been necessary to do heretofore whenever the springs which ordinarily feed the reservoir did not furnish a sufficient supply. It is worthy of note that the diseases of a dysenteric nature which have been reported as appearing in increased number at the beginning of pumping each year, have not given cause for complaint this year. Also, the lower, or new, reservoir has been so connected with the house that its water, which is of a quality inferior to that in the old reservoir, can be used in the laundry and in the boilers. This improvement cost one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents ($1,827.65).

Two analyses of our drinking-water have been made by Professor C. F. Chandler. One sample was taken from the reservoir when there was nothing but spring-water in it. The other was taken from the filter-house after pumping into the reservoir had been going on for upwards of two weeks. These analyses are annexed hereto.

The improvement to the grounds is represented by road-making,

extensive grading and terracing, much of which still remains to be done. The roads in the rear of the Asylum, to the garden, around the barn and to the Dover road, have been entirely remade in a substantial manner. The public highways at the rear of the Asylum grounds have also received substantial repairs. The old fences along these have been removed, the hedge-rows moved away, the banks cut down, and new fences built on each side of the road where repaired. Two thousand six hundred and sixteen (2,616) feet of new picket fence have been built of chestnut posts and pine rails and pickets. Of this, eight hundred and sixteen (816) feet are of entirely new material, and the remainder is new except the pickets, which were taken from the old high fence, each end sawed off below the nail holes, then run through the planing machine before being put in the fence. The grading in the rear of the barn is completed, and the terraces, both there and at the south wing of the Asylum, are nearing completion. Eight hundred and sixty perches of stone wall have been laid in the prosecution of these and other repairs. In the absence of data showing the number of cubic feet of earth removed, the quantity of this work needed to have been watched in progress to be appreciated.

PER CAPITA COST.

The cost of clothing and maintaining each patient for one year has averaged two hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents ($233.28). This is reckoned on the basis of the gross expenditures less the amount received for hides, tallow, rags, &c., *i. e.* all articles the price of which would have to be taken from the gross cost, which is included in the gross expenditures, in order to give the net cost of the article consumed; less, also, the amount, which is included in the gross expenditures, paid back to those patients or their guardians for the unexpired time of the term for which they had paid in advance; less, too, all funeral expenses paid by the Asylum, and less the cost of the new refrigerator at the slaughter-house and the two new green-houses, and also the new water main, all referred to above. That is, the per capita cost is reckoned on the actual cost of maintaining the patients and running all parts and branches of the institution, including all repairs, and all additions the nature of which is not entirely and unqualifiedly new work.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The acreage of arable land has been increased by clearing the lot, which was thickly covered with young trees, on which the old hog-pens were situated. To do this it was necessary to blast rocks in large numbers. The stones obtained are being used to build a wall around the barn-yard. Also, by reclaiming a field which had grown up with briars and bushes through neglect. Hedges have been cleared out and stone-rows removed. Altogether, fifteen acres of land have been reclaimed. In front of the green-houses a thicket almost impenetrable has been cleared away, and the land it occupied will be cultivated next year. The amount of produce yielded from farm and garden will be found in the appendix, and the amount expended to maintain each in the abstract of accounts.

The dairy continues to give entire satisfaction. All the milk used during the past year has been furnished from our own dairy. The average daily supply has been five hundred and fifty-nine and three-fourths (559¾) quarts, the quality excellent, and supplied in uniformly good condition.

REQUIREMENTS.

In compliance with the act of April 7th, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following as an estimate of the needs of this institution for the ensuing year:

For salary of resident officers	$8,900 00
For support or convicts	16,067 38
Allowance of one dollar per week for the support of each county patient, the average number of which is estimated the same as that at the close of the fiscal year	41,080 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For gratuitous copies of the following-named papers, we are indebted to their publishers:

Evening Journal	Jersey City.
Elizabeth Daily Journal	Elizabeth.
The Iron Era	Dover.
The Index	Dover.
The True Democratic Banner	Morristown.

The Jerseyman	Morristown.
Star of the Cape	Cape May City.
Middlesex County Democrat	Perth Amboy.
The Advance	Jamesburg.
The Democrat-Advertiser	Flemington.
Southwestern Presbyterian	New Orleans, La.
Hunterdon Independent	Frenchtown.
Orange Sonntagsblatt	Orange.
Hunterdon County Democrat	Flemington.

During the changes of the past year in the medical department of this institution, the most pleasant relations have existed between that department and this, of which I have honor to make report. The willingness of all employes in the various services in which they are engaged has rendered material assistance in the accomplishment of work done. For the hearty co-operation extended to me by your Honorable Board, I tender my sincere appreciation, and express the well-founded belief that whoever conscientiously performs the task appointed him will receive the same kindly consideration at your hands.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. EVERITT,
Warden.

State Asylum for the Insane,
At MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 10th, 1892.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

[COPY.] No. 3051.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26th, 1892.

SIR—The sample of water marked "State Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J.," submitted to us for examination, contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches—

Turbidity	None.
Sediment	Very slight; flocculent.
Color	Light bluish.
Odor, at 100 degrees Fahr	Faint marshy.
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.1149 grains.
Equiv. to Sodium Chloride	0.1895 grains.
Phosphates	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0094 grains.
Free Ammonia	0.0003 grains.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0038 grains.
Hardness equiv. to Carbonate of Lime, Before boiling	0.06879 grains.
Hardness equiv. to Carbonate of Lime, After boiling	0.06879 grains.
Organic and Volatile Matter	0.4081 grains.
Mineral Matter	1.6324 grains.
Total Solids	2 0405 grains.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph.D.
C. E. PELLEW, E.M.

To. Mr. M. K. Everitt,
Warden, State Asylum,
Morris Plains, N. J.

[COPY OF LETTER.] No. 3051.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26th, 1892.

Mr. M. K. Everitt, Warden State Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J.:

MY DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find report of the analysis of the sample of water from the State Asylum, Morris Plains, N. J.

The results are entirely satisfactory. The water is remarkably pure and free from all indications of contamination.

Very sincerely yours,

C. F. CHANDLER.

[COPY.] No. 3057.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1892.

SIR—The sample of water marked No. 2 submitted to us for examination contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches—

Appearance	Clear, light yellow.
Odor	None.
Taste	None.
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.2899 grains.
Equiv. to Sodium Chloride	0.4783 grains.
Phosphates	None.
Nitrites	None.
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0128 grains.
Free Ammonia	0.0076 grains.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0052 grains.
Hardness equiv. to Carbonate of Lime, Before boiling	1.0287 grains.
Hardness equiv. to Carbonate of Lime, After boiling	1.0287 grains.
Organic and Volatile Matter	0.7581 grains.
Mineral Matter	1.7204 grains.
Total Solids at 110° C	2.4785 grains.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph.D.
C. E. PELLEW, E.M.

To Mr. M. K. Everitt,
Warden, State Asylum for the Insane,
Morris Plains, N. J.

[COPY OF LETTER.] No. 3057.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1892.

Mr. M. K. Everitt, Warden, State Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J.:

MY DEAR SIR—Inclosed, please find report of the analysis of the sample of water received from you.

The results are entirely satisfactory. The water shows no sign of contamination, and is excellent in quality.

On comparing this analysis with the one reported on Aug. 26th, I would say that this water, while it is entirely satisfactory, does contain a little larger quantity of mineral matter, and shows a little larger quantity of nitrates and of free and albuminoid ammonia. I do not, however, consider this difference a matter of any practical importance.

Very sincerely yours,

C. F. CHANDLER,
(Per F.)

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1892.

GEORGE D. MEEKER, TREASURER.

DR.

To cash balance October 31st, 1891	$6,444 62
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients	41,449 47
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients	140,715 41
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients	39,958 57
To amount received from State Treasurer for convict patients	16,067 38
To amount received for hides, tallow, &c	3,738 20
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c	1,307 40
To amount received for hogs and pigs	2,413 07
To amount received for rents	132 00
To amount received for postage	33 00
	$252,259 12

CR.

Amusements	$272 66
Bedding, linen, &c	4,378 69
Books and stationery	802 48
Clothing	7,520 91
Counsel fees	500 00
Crockery and cutlery	1,267 79
Farm and garden	11,666 48
Fixtures	1,091 32
Flour	6,412 40
Feed	5,628 38
Fruit	2,276 86
Freight	3,619 22
Furniture	3,846 08
Fuel	11,532 87
Funeral expenses	769 00
Fencing	693 81
Grounds and grading	3,518 97
Gas and steam-pipe and fittings	2,794 66

Household goods	$1,798 42
Harness, wagons, blankets and stable supplies	1,437 50
Hay and straw	24 70
Incidentals, including telegrams, telephone rental, soap, waste, combs, brushes, &c	2,269 92
Improvement of buildings	5,888 23
Insurance	2,214 81
Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry, and for cooking	5,862 86
Laundry	4,892 78
Medical supplies	2,951 43
Medical library	69 70
Newspapers	34 75
Provisions and groceries	70,499 94
Postage	563 95
Petty current expenses	500 00
Pathological department	24 25
Refunding	1,615 41
Repairs	8,841 86
Smith and wheelwright	879 40
Stock	3,988 35
Tools and supplies, boiler-house and machine	1,567 98
Tinware and fixtures	720 49
Vegetables	1,178 68
Wages	46,537 53
	$232,955 52
Balance October 31st, 1892	19,303 60
	$252,259 12

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1892 WITH 1890.

To the State Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—In submitting to you the annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1892, I desire to express to you my thanks for the kind treatment received and the support given me at your hands. Without this I well know we could not have accomplished what we have. I am sure the report will be as gratifying to you as it is to myself.

In the first place, if you will refer to the report of 1890, the last year of the old management, you will see the result, compared with 1892, of which the following is an abstract:

	1890.	1892.
Provisions cost	$84,713 21	$70,499 94
Flour cost	7,394 64	6,412 40
Coal cost	15,887 25	11,532 87
Vegetables cost	3,357 42	1,178 68
Drugs, &c., cost	3,978 72	2,951 43
Hay and straw cost	87 38	24 70
Light cost	6,063 68	5,862 86
Laundry cost	5,216 24	4,892 78
	$126,698 54	$103,355 66

This shows a saving in the above items of $23,342.88.

Average number of patients, 1890	$868\frac{93}{100}$
Average number of patients, 1892	$930\frac{25}{100}$
Number of patients in 1892 in excess of 1890	$61\frac{32}{100}$

Notwithstanding the increase of $61\frac{32}{100}$ patients in 1892 over 1890, the cost of provisions, drugs, light, laundry, &c., was less, as shown above, and the income from maintenance of patients was increased $16,599.53, which, added to the above saving of $23,342.88, makes a total of $39,942.41.

The inmates have had a generous supply of provisions of the best quality. The dietary that was established by the old management is in use at the present time, which you will conclude is a very liberal one.

Owing to this saving, and to our increased income, we have been able to make considerable improvements, repairs, &c., and to purchase new furniture and fixtures that were needed during the past year, and at the same time increase our balance of resources above liabilities, which a comparative statement below will show:

	Expenditures 1890.	Expenditures 1892.
Farm and garden	$5,908 61	$11,666 48
Fixtures	425 59	1,091 32
Feed	2,819 69	5,628 38
Furniture	1,062 03	3,846 08
Grounds and grading	1,068 31	3,518 97
Household goods	903 25	1,798 42
Wagons and harness	327 15	1,437 50
Repairs	7,337 75	8,841 86
Smith and wheelwright	710 37	879 40
Stock—horses, cows and pigs	1,719 00	3,988 35
Tinware and fixtures	400 03	720 49
Crockery and cutlery	504 47	1,267 79
Improvements of buildings	1,281 13	5,888 23
Tools and supplies	661 39	1,567 98
Gas and steam-pipe and fittings	610 45	2,794 66
Insurance	.....	2,214 81
Fencing	.....	693 81
Total	$25,739 22	$57,844 53

This shows an excess of expenditures for 1892 over that of 1890 of $32,105.31; to this add $7,614.66, being the difference in the balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer at this time over that of 1890, and the saving and extra income to the amount of $39,719.97 are accounted for; the remainder is to be found in small amounts under the respective heads in the expenditures, and not here abstracted.

The stock account, which included the purchase of horses, cows and pigs, shows an expenditure in 1890 of $1,719, and the amount credited to that account shows $894.08, while in 1892 there was expended $3,988.35, and a credit of $2,413.07.

In addition to this we have slaughtered sixty (60) cows, producing 36,600 pounds of beef, valued at 7 cents per pound, and amounting

to $2,562; 5,421 pounds veal, at 10 cents per pound, $542.10, and hides, tallow, &c., estimated at $240, resulting as follows:

Stock expenditures, 1890	$1,719 00
Stock receipts, 1890	894 08
Balance above receipts	$824 92
Stock receipts, 1892	$5,757 17
Stock expenditures, 1892	3,988 35
Balance above expenditures	$1,768 82

I wish to call the attention of the Board to the statement of resources and liabilities, as made on October 31st, 1890, and to compare the same with the one just submitted. In 1890, the resources amounted to $39,698.33, and the liabilities $19,941.28, leaving a balance of $19,757.05, from which should be deducted additional bills not reported, but paid during the succeeding months, and bearing dates previous to October 31st, and amounting to $5,667.90, thus reducing the balance to $14,089.15.

In the statement of October 31st, 1892, the resources amount to $46,753.39, liabilities $17,802.23, leaving a balance of $28,951.16, an increase of resources over that of 1890 of $14,862.01.

Respectfully yours,

M. K. EVERITT,
Warden.

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

DAIRY AND FARM, 1892.

204,850	Quarts milk	@ $0 04½	$9,218 25	
335	Dozen eggs	25	83 75	
200	Tons hay	17 00	3,400 00	
25	Tons rye straw	18 00	450 00	
5	Tons oat straw	10 00	50 00	
300	Bushels oats	43	129 00	
350	Bushels rye	75	262 50	
2,100	Bushels potatoes	80	1,680 00	
1,500	Bushels beets	35	525 00	
740	Bushels apples, cider	15	111 00	
40	Bushels apples, selected	1 00	40 00	
10	Bushels apples, crab	1 00	10 00	
9	Bushels pears	1 00	9 00	
2,500	Quinces	03	75 00	
26	Weeks' pasture for 70 head of stock	50	560 00	
				$16,603 50

STOCK.

5,421	Pounds veal, 35 calves	@ $0 10	$542 10	
60	Cattle slaughtered, 36,600 pounds	07	2,562 00	
55	Fowls	50	27 50	
				3,131 60

GARDEN, 1892.

1,500	Bushels tomatoes	@ $0 50	$750 00	
470	Bushels carrots	50	235 00	
340	Bushels parsnips	50	170 00	
800	Bushels beets	40	320 00	
600	Bushels mangel-wurzel	35	210 00	
480	Bushels turnips (ruta baga)	40	192 00	
300	Bushels turnips, flat	30	90 00	
350	Bushels turnips (Yellow Stone)	35	122 50	
1,120	Bushels potatoes	75	840 00	
50	Bushels potatoes, small	40	20 00	
165	Bushels onions	1 00	165 00	
150	Bushels apples	50	75 00	

300	Bushels spinach	@ $0 50	$150 00	
250	Bushels kale	35	87 50	
300	Bushels bush beans	70	210 00	
150	Bushels Lima beans	75	112 50	
300	Bushels peas	1 00	300 00	
150	Bushels cucumbers	1 00	150 00	
105	Bushels grapes	2 00	210 00	
12	Bushels onion sets	5 00	60 00	
40	Bushels horseradish	1 25	50 00	
18	Bushels okra	1 00	18 00	
75	Bushels cucumber pickles	1 50	112 50	
23,000	Heads celery	03	690 00	
15,560	Heads cabbage	05	778 00	
17,204	Heads lettuce	02	344 08	
11,000	Bunches onions	02	220 00	
10,000	Bunches radishes	03	300 00	
2,300	Bunches carrots	02	46 00	
3,650	Bunches asparagus	12	438 00	
4,000	Bunches rhubarb	05	200 00	
1,500	Bunches parsley	03	45 00	
900	Bunches celery, for soup	05	45 00	
100	Bunches sage	05	5 00	
75	Bunches thyme	05	3 75	
75	Baskets peaches	1 00	75 00	
40	Baskets pears, Early Tyson	1 00	40 00	
22	Baskets pears, Osborn	50	11 00	
65	Baskets pears, Sheldon	75	48 75	
75	Baskets pears, Bartlett	75	56 25	
10	Baskets pears, stewing	40	4 00	
40	Baskets pears, David's Seedling	40	16 00	
25	Baskets pears, Burrie Bose	1 00	25 00	
45	Baskets pears, Burrie Biel	1 00	45 00	
130	Baskets pears, Seckel	60	78 00	
3,000	Muskmelons	04	120 00	
39,000	Ears sweet corn	01	390 00	
100	Ears sweet corn, for seed	03	3 00	
1,200	Bundles cornstalks	03	36 00	
325	Pumpkins	05	16 25	
2,000	Peppers	01	20 00	
1,500	Eggplants	05	75 00	
1,600	Quinces	03	48 00	
600	Quarts blackberries	10	60 00	
1,000	Quarts raspberries	10	100 00	
1,200	Quarts strawberries	08	96 00	
600	Quarts currants	08	48 00	
250	Quarts gooseberries	10	25 00	
				$9,201 08
	Total farm and garden			$28,936 18

ACCOUNT OF FRUITS, &c., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

Currant jelly	370 pounds.
Quince jelly	80 pounds.
Quince jam	88 pounds.
Quinces	94 gallons.
Crab apples	45 gallons.
Tomatoes	812 gallons.
Peaches	12½ gallons.
Pears	5½ gallons.

ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING-ROOM, 1892.

Sheets	1,566
Sheets (double)	29
Pillow-cases	1,231
Hand towels	1,421
Roller towels	224
Dish towels	925
Butcher towels	4
Table-cloths	44
Napkins	54
Kitchen aprons	137
Chef's aprons	8
Barber's aprons	9
Autopsy aprons	6
Curtains	68
Curtain bands	24
Bed spreads	220
Blankets hemmed	50
Clothes bags	49
Camisoles	12
Chemise	703
Ladies' drawers	181
Underwaists	332
Petticoats	622
Night-dresses	23
Men's night-shirts	2
Shirts altered	3
Burial robes	28
Burial skirts	27
Burial chemise	27
Burial sheets	27
Dresses	760
Dress waists	96
Dress skirts	87
Wrappers	13
Total number of pieces	9,012

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS-ROOM AND SHOE-SHOP.

Single hair mattresses made, new	603
Double hair mattresses made, new	13
Single hair mattresses made over	850
Double hair mattresses made over	19
Hair pillows made, new	606
Hair pillows made over	1,565
Single mattress ticks made, new	619
Double mattress ticks made, new	13
Pillow ticks made, new	626
Feather pillows made, new	69
Sofa pillows made, new	15
Pieces of furniture upholstered	102
Large hall carpets made, new	4
Large hall carpets made over	3
Connecting hall carpets made, new	4
Alcove carpets made, new	11
Parlor carpets made, new	9
Room carpets made, new	125
Room carpets made over	67
Carpets taken up	268
Carpets laid	387
Carpets repaired	108
Rooms laid with oilcloth	2
Chairs caned	193
Settees caned	7
Bed protectors made, new	412
Holland window shades made, new	307
Long window curtains made, new	4
Long window curtains hung	28
Ottomans made, new	19
Carpet door mats made	61
Pairs of holders for bakery and boilers	160
Pieces of harness repaired	32
Pieces of harness made, new	18
Horse blankets repaired	46
Bed protectors repaired	307
Yards of carpet hemmed	780
Yards of carpet bound	308
Mangle aprons made, new	12
Mangle aprons repaired	9
Chair cushions made, new	15
Awnings put up	5
Mattress ticks repaired	60
Window shades repaired	83
Pairs of boots, shoes and slippers repaired	1,589
Total number of pieces	10,543

ARTICLES MADE IN TIN-SHOP, 1892.

Large strainer for laundry	1
Galvanized-iron coal scuttles	4
Two-quart oil cans	3
Feet of trough covering	340
Large kitchen boilers	10
Diet flats	190
Extra diet flats	50
Diet cups, with lids	150
Large tin pails	75
Watering pots	5
Large Russia-iron fender	1
Ventilators for new barn	12
Molasses cans	24
Cleaning shovels for kitchen	6
Copper sauce pans	2
Large drip pan	1
Dust pans	24
Copper watering pot	1
Butter boxes, small	72
Large butter boxes	6
Russia-iron range cover	1
Large funnels	2
Milk pitchers	36
Clothes waiters, Russia-iron backs	10
Tin boxes, with locks	4
Gutter strainers	27
30 feet iron stack, pump-house	1
Reservoir pump strainer	1
Coat hangers	8
Large tea kettles	12
Large strainer for tea boiler	1
Large strainer for sewer pump	1
Large sugar scoops	6
Large dish pans	6
New fruit cans	200
Galvanized-iron ice box	1
Large square boxes	18

Lining box and new bell, tailor-shop.
Tin roof put on saw-shed.
Refrigerator lined, center kitchen.
Large milk box, new barn, lined.
Cottage sink lined with copper.
Put tin roof on green-house.
500 feet gutter on green-house.
40 feet leaders made for green-house.
18 feet eight-inch iron stove pipe for green-house.

Repairs to slaughter-house roof.
Repairs to boiler cover and stove pipe.
Covering made for two tables in ironing-room.
20 feet Russia-iron pipe and six elbows.
Repairs to 300 fruit cans.
500 fruit cans soldered.
Repairs to ward locks, waiter bells, waiter whistles, dining-room utensils, kitchen utensils, cottage roofs, cottage sinks, washtubs, leaders, gutters, &c.

DIETARY.

The following diet table is submitted, and is the one now in general use. Changes are occasionally made, when deemed advisable:

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY	Fish, Mush, Coffee, Bread, Butter, Molasses, Potatoes,	Roast Beef or Ham, Potatoes, Bread, Tomatoes, Fruit or Dessert.	Tea, Bread, Butter, Gingerbread or Cake, Smoked Beef or Fruit.
MONDAY	Hash, Bread, Butter, Coffee, Potatoes.	Corned Beef, Bread, Potatoes, Cabbage.	Cake, Bread, Butter, Tea, Pressed Beef.
TUESDAY	Cold Meat, Bread, Butter, Potatoes, Coffee.	Soup, Roast Beef, Vegetables, Bread, Potatoes, Fruit or Dessert.	Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake, Cheese or Pressed Beef, Fruit, or Smoked Beef.
WEDNESDAY	Cracked Wheat, Bread, Butter, Molasses, Potatoes, Coffee.	Potatoes, Pork and Beans, Vegetables, Bread, Dessert or Fruit.	Stewed Oysters and Crackers, or Cheese, Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake.
THURSDAY	Hash, Bread, Butter, Potatoes, Coffee, Oatmeal.	Roast Beef, Bread, Vegetables, Potatoes, Dessert.	Bread, Butter, Tea, Cake, Stewed Prunes.
FRIDAY	Rice, Molasses, Fish, Bread, Butter, Coffee, Potatoes.	Vegetables, Bread, Potatoes, Fish, Dessert.	Cake, Bread, Butter, Tea, Pressed Corned Beef or Smoked Beef.
SATURDAY	Oatmeal or Rice, Molasses, Potatoes, Coffee, Bread, Butter.	Soup, Roast Beef, Bread, Potatoes, Vegetables, Dessert.	Cake or Crackers, Cheese or Oyster Stew, Bread, Butter, Tea.

In addition to the above dietary, the patients in all working wards and attendants throughout the Asylum will be supplied: Breakfast—

Sunday, cold meat; Monday, mutton chops, liver, sausage; Tuesday, beefsteak; Wednesday, fried ham; Thursday, beefsteak; Friday, fried liver; Saturday, beefsteak.

Fresh fruit to be furnished in its season.

On Friday, the fish shall comprise, from time to time, fresh and salt fish, including a weekly distribution of oysters, when in season, to half the house at a time.

In addition to the fish on Friday, a sufficient quantity of roast beef shall be supplied to the patients who do not eat fish. Fresh fish to be served with a sauce of milk, flour and butter. Vegetables to consist of one or more varieties, besides potatoes, such as peas, beans, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbage, turnips, &c.

In convalescent wards condiments and relishes shall be kept at all times on the table, such as pickles, chow-chow, Annear sauce, horse-radish, &c.

Soup shall vary, including in its range vegetable, pea, bean, beef, macaroni, &c.

Sick and special diet to consist of beef-tea, and essence, bread and milk, boiled milk, eggs, beefsteak, panada, toast, jelly, oatmeal, gruel, cornstarch, farina, tapioca, sago and chickens.

Tea to south side dinner daily.

Oysters to south side, Wednesdays, supper.

Oysters to north side, Saturdays, supper.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—It becomes my duty as Medical Director, to present to you the seventeenth annual report of the Medical Department of the State Asylum for the Insane, Morris Plains, N. J.

Inasmuch as I have been in charge of this department only since June 1st, a period of five months, this report must necessarily be composed largely of data collected by my assistants, and the tabulated statistics appended will bear upon them the impress which our books of record have given to former reports.

Our tables will be found to be complete, embracing all the more important statistics of the year, and, but for the fact that many persons who feel a keen interest in the reports of the State's public institutions have a distaste for tabulated statements, I should deem it unnecessary to reiterate in the body of the report, as has been the custom, so many things which are to be found in the subjoined tables.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the Asylum October 31st, 1891	455	443	898	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	455	443	898
Patients admitted—						
First admission	120	87	207	.....	.....	.....
Not first admission	15	31	46	.....	.....	.....
Total admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	135	118	253
Total patients under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	590	561	1,151
Patients discharged—						
Recovered	36	32	68	.....	.....	.....
Improved	11	19	30	.....	.....	.....
Unimproved	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
Died	64	27	91	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent by elopement, convict	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total discharged and died	.....	.....	.....	119	83	202
Remaining in the Asylum	471	478	949	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	471	478	949
Of this number there are, Public	413	421	834	.....	.....	.....
Private	58	57	115	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	471	478	949
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1892	,, ...	.....	.....	1,895	1,713	3,608
Discharged, recovered	374	344	718	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, improved	384	389	773	.....	.....	.....
Discharged, unimproved	121	130	251	.....	.....	.....
Died	540	372	912	.....	.....	.....
By elopement	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Total discharged and died	.....	.....	.....	1,424	1,235	2,659
Remaining October 31st, 1892	471	478	949			
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,895	1,713	3,608

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
1891.									
November	13	9	22	8	8	16	459.13	444.89	904.02
December	9	15	24	8	1	9	461.53	452.02	913.55
1892.									
January	8	10	18	10	5	15	456.45	461.58	918.03
February	10	6	16	7	4	11	460.93	462.71	923 64
March	18	14	32	14	12	36	463.12	462.49	925.61
April	10	15	25	8	7	15	466.05	469.10	935.15
May	11	5	16	11	8	19	470.56	473.03	943.59
June	11	8	19	16	8	24	466.51	472.26	938.77
July	15	9	24	10	8	18	466.56	471.81	938.37
August	4	10	14	8	7	15	464.00	474.00	938.00
September	13	6	19	6	8	14	463 74	475.66	939.40
October	13	11	24	9	7	16	471.16	473.72	944.88
Total	135	118	253	115	83	198	464.14	466.11	930.25
Since April 1st, 1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466.94	472.79	939.73

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACK OF THOSE ADMITTED.

ATTACK.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First	113	92	205
Second	12	17	29
Third	3	6	9
Fourth	.....	1	1
Fifth	.....	2	2
Unknown	7	.....	7
Total	135	118	253

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years	.....	1	1
From fifteen to twenty years	6	1	7
From twenty to twenty-five years	18	11	29
From twenty-five to thirty years	15	14	29
From thirty to thirty-five years	14	21	35
From thirty-five to forty years	15	15	30
From forty to forty-five years	9	12	21
From forty-five to fifty years	12	13	25
From fifty to sixty years	19	15	34
From sixty to seventy years	13	8	21
From seventy to eighty years	5	6	11
Eighty years and over	1	1	2
Unknown	8	.....	8
Total	135	118	253

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
California	1	.....	1
Connecticut	4	.....	4
Georgia	.....	1	1
Illinois	.....	1	1
Maine	2	.....	2
Massachusetts	4	.....	4
New Jersey	51	47	98
New York	16	14	30
Ohio	.....	1	1
New Hampshire	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania	5	4	9
United States	3	5	8
Virginia	.....	1	1
England	7	7	14
Germany	7	12	19
Finland	1	.....	1
Holland	1	1	2
Italy	3	.....	3
Ireland	13	17	30
Norway	.....	1	1
Poland	1	.....	1
Russia	4	1	5
Switzerland	.....	3	3
Scotland	3	2	5
Unknown	8	.....	8
Total	135	118	253

TABLE VI.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Camden	1	.....	1
Bergen	11	14	25
Essex	15	13	28
Hudson	18	12	30
Hunterdon	10	6	16
Morris	10	13	23
Middlesex	2	.....	2
New York	4	2	6
Passaic	28	28	56
Somerset	2	.....	2
Sussex	3	6	9
Union	27	19	46
Warren	4	5	9
Total.	135	118	253

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	66	40	106
Married	47	59	106
Widowed	11	18	29
Unknown	11	1	12
Total	135	118	253

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Males.

Artist	1
Brakemen	2
Bookkeepers	2
Brokers	4
Clerks	9
Carpenters	9
Coachman	1
Commercial travelers	3
Dyer	1
Druggist	1
Engraver	1
Engineers	3
Farmers	10
Factory hand	1
Filecutter	1
Gardener	1
Harnessmaker	1
Liquor dealers	2
Laborers	21
Lawyers	2
Merchants	5
Machinist	1
Minister	1
Moulders	3
Metal polisher	1
Painters	2
Physician	1
Pressman	1
Printers	3
Publisher	1
Quarryman	1
Sailors	2
Storekeeper	1
Stonecutters	2
Student	1
Tailors	2
Teacher	1
Tinsmith	1
Upholsterer	1
Watchmen	2
Watchmaker	1
Occupation unknown	25
Total	135

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Females.

Cook	1
Domestics	17
Dressmakers	3
Housewives	55
Housekeepers	17
Silk weavers	3
Teacher	1
No occupation	21
Total	118

TABLE X.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	22	10	32
Mania, acute delirious	4	4	8
Mania, chronic	13	16	29
Mania, recurrent	3	10	13
Mania, puerperal	.....	3	3
Melancholia, acute	27	27	54
Melancholia, chronic	7	7	14
Dementia, primary	1	3	4
Dementia, epileptic	11	6	17
Dementia, organic	4	1	5
Dementia, senile	11	9	20
Dementia, terminal	5	7	12
Epilepsy	5	1	6
Circular insanity	.....	1	1
Hysteria	.....	2	2
Hypochondriasis	2	1	3
Idiocy	.....	1	1
Imbecility	1	3	4
Insanity pubescence	7	1	8
Dipsomania	4	2	6
Paranoia	2	3	5
Paresis	6	.....	6
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XI.

HOW SUPPORTED.

HOW SUPPORTED.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
State	3	.....	3
County	92	89	181
Private	40	29	69
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Physical.			
Congenital	1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage	2	2	4
Childbirth	.....	6	6
Epilepsy	11	6	17
General ill-health	2	2	4
Heat stroke	1	.....	1
Heredity	12	20	32
Intemperance and other excesses	14	8	22
Injury to head	2	.....	2
La grippe	4	5	9
Lactation	.....	1	1
Masturbation	1	.....	1
Menopause	.....	5	5
Opium	.....	1	1
Old age	5	6	11
Overwork	6	3	9
Puberty	2	1	3
Syphilis	5	.....	5
Scarlet fever	.....	2	2
Typhoid fever	2	2	4
Total physical	70	72	142
Moral.			
Domestic and family troubles	4	4	8
Financial reverses	4	1	5
Grief	2	5	7
Religious excitement	3	4	7
Worry	2	4	6
Total moral	15	18	33
Total physical	70	72	142
Total moral	15	18	33
Unassigned	50	28	78
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Deaf mute	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	16	7	23
Fracture of skull	1	.....	1
Hernia	2	.....	2
Scarlet fever	.....	1	1
Syphilis	5	.....	5
Paralysis	2	2	4
Phthisis	.....	1	1
Homicidal	11	4	15
Suicidal	23	29	52
Without complications	75	73	148
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XIV.

HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

HEREDITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Insanity in family	26	34	60
Insanity not in family	63	63	126
Hereditary history unknown	46	21	67
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

PERIOD.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	25	21	46
One to three months	14	14	28
Three to six months	13	17	30
Six to twelve months	12	12	24
One to two years	13	9	22
Two to three years	8	7	15
Three to four years	5	5	10
Four to five years	6	3	9
Five to ten years	4	9	13
Ten to twenty years	6	7	13
Over twenty years	5	5	10
Unknown	24	9	33
Total	135	118	253

TABLE XVI.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under fifteen years	1	.....	1
From fifteen to twenty years	5	.....	5
From twenty to twenty-five years	7	2	9
From twenty-five to thirty years	5	3	8
From thirty to thirty-five years	3	7	10
From thirty-five to forty years	2	4	6
From forty to forty-five years	7	6	13
From forty-five to fifty years	1	3	4
From fifty to sixty years	3	5	8
From sixty to seventy years	2	2	4
Total	36	32	68

TABLE XVII.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	14	13	27
From one to three months	9	4	13
From three to six months	2	5	7
From six to twelve months	3	4	7
From one to two years	2	.....	2
From two to three years	3	1	4
Over three years	1	4	5
Unknown	2	1	3
Total	36	32	68

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	4	1	5
From one to two months	5	5	10
From two to three months	7	4	11
From three to four months	4	5	9
From four to five months	.....	2	2
From five to six months	4	2	6
From six to nine months	3	5	8
From nine to twelve months	3	2	5
From twelve to eighteen months	1	2	3
From eighteen to twenty-four months	2	1	3
Two years and over	3	3	6
Total	36	32	68

TABLE XIX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

MENTAL DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	12	5	17
Mania, acute delirious	1	1	2
Mania, chronic	2	4	6
Mania, recurrent	1	5	6
Melancholia, acute	10	12	22
Melancholia, chronic	3	1	4
Dipsomania	1	1	2
Hysteria	.....	1	1
Hypochondriasis	1	.....	1
Insanity Pubescence	5	1	6
Primary Dementia	.....	2	2
Total	36	32	68

TABLE XX.

AGE AT DEATH.

AGE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years	1	.....	1
From twenty to twenty-five years	2	.....	2
From twenty-five to thirty years	4	2	6
From thirty to thirty-five years	6	.....	6
From thirty-five to forty years	7	1	8
From forty to forty-five years	7	2	9
From forty-five to fifty years	5	3	8
From fifty to sixty years	9	6	15
From sixty to seventy years	4	4	8
From seventy to eighty years	10	6	16
Eighty years and over	6	3	9
Unknown	3	.....	3
Total	64	27	91
Average age at death	51.33	60	55.66

TABLE XXI.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

MENTAL DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	2	1	3
Mania, acute delirious	2	2	4
Mania, chronic	5	1	6
Melancholia, acute	4	1	5
Melancholia, chronic	2	2	4
Dementia, terminal	15	9	24
Dementia, senile	10	10	20
Dementia, organic	1	1	2
Dementia, epileptic	13	.....	13
Choreic insanity	1	.....	1
Paresis	9	.....	9
Total	64	27	91

TABLE XXII.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	MANIA.		MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	
Mania—							
Acute, with exhaustion	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acute, with dysentery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acute, with organic heart disease	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acute delirious, with exhaustion	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Chronic, with exhaustion	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic, with pneumonia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic, with phthisis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic, with Bright's disease	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chronic, with ovarian tumor	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Melancholia—							
Acute, with exhaustion	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Acute, with Bright's disease	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic, with exhaustion	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Chronic, with pneumonia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chronic, with phthisis	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dementia—							
Senile, with apoplexy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senile, with Bright's disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senile, with cirrhosis of liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senile, with diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senile, with enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senile, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Senile, with organic heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Senile, with phthisis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senile, with dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senile, with gangrene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Terminal, with Bright's disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Terminal, with diabetes mellitus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Terminal, with cerebral hemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Terminal, with diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Terminal, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Terminal, with exophth. goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Terminal, with organic heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Terminal, with phthisis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Organic, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Organic, with organic heart disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic, with apoplexy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic, with enteritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Paresis, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Paresis, with diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Choreic insanity, with exhaustion	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	8	5	7	2	49	20	91

There were remaining at the end of the last fiscal year, eight hundred and ninety-eight (898) patients—four hundred and fifty-five (455) men and four hundred and forty-three (443) women. Of this number, one hundred and three (103) were private patients.

The admissions for the past year number two hundred and fifty-three (253)—one hundred and thirty-five (135) men and one hundred and eighteen (118) women. They are classified according to their commitment as follows: Indigent, one hundred and eighty-one (181); private, sixty-nine (69); State, three (3).

The residence of those committed is as follows: Camden county, one (1); Bergen county, twenty-five (25); Essex county, twenty-eight (28); Hudson county, thirty (30); Hunterdon county, sixteen (16); Morris county, twenty-three (23); Middlesex county, two (2); Passaic county, fifty-six (56); Somerset county, two (2); Sussex county, nine (9); Union county, forty-six (46); Warren county, nine (9); New York, six (6).

Of the admissions, one hundred and sixty-one (161) were native born, eighty-four (84) of foreign birth and eight (8) of unknown nativity.

The whole number under treatment was one thousand one hundred and fifty-one (1,151) persons—five hundred and ninety (590) men and five hundred and sixty-one (561) women. Of this number, twenty-three (23) were colored (8 males and 15 females). The daily average for the year was nine hundred and thirty and twenty-five hundredths (930.25), and the daily average since April 1st was nine hundred and thirty-nine and seventy-three hundredths (939.73).

Mental diseases from which those admitted were suffering, were as follows: Mania, acute, thirty-two (32); mania, acute delirious, eight (8); mania, chronic, twenty-nine (29); mania, recurrent, thirteen (13); mania, puerperal, three (3); melancholia, acute, fifty-four (54); melancholia, chronic, fourteen (14); dementia, primary, four (4); dementia, epileptic, seventeen (17); dementia, organic, five (5); dementia, senile, twenty (20); dementia, terminal, twelve (12); epilepsy, six (6); circular insanity, one (1); hysteria, two (2); hypochondriasis, three (3); idiocy, one (1); imbecility, four (4); insanity pubescence, eight (8); dipsomania, six (6); paranoia, five (5); paresis, six (6). The complications of those admitted were as follows: Deaf-mute, one (1); epilepsy, twenty-three (23); fracture of skull, one (1); hernia, two (2); scarlet fever, one (1); syphilis, five (5); paralysis, four (4); phthisis, one (1); homicidal disposition, fifteen (15); suicidal

disposition, fifty-two (52); without complications, one hundred and forty-eight (148). Civil condition of those admitted was: Single, one hundred and six (106); married, one hundred and six (106); widowed, twenty-nine (29); unknown, twelve (12).

There have been discharged during the year two hundred and two (202) patients, of which number ninety-one (91) were deaths; restored, sixty-eight (68); improved, thirty (30); unimproved, nine (9); eloped, four (4), of which two (2) were convicts. Of this number, fifty-five (55) were men and fifty-six (56) women. Of the ninety-one (91) deaths, sixty-four (64) were men and twenty-seven (27) were women, making a division of the whole number discharged into one hundred and nineteen (119) men and eighty-three (83) women. The percentage of deaths was seven and nine-tenths (7.9), which is unusually high, but is probably due to advanced age, as fifteen (15) were over fifty (50); eight (8) over sixty (60); sixteen (16) over seventy (70), and nine (9) over eighty (80)—of which number four (4) were eighty-nine (89). This percentage is on the whole number under treatment —one thousand one hundred and fifty-one (1,151). In the record of the restored we find the percentage to be twenty-six and eighty-eight hundredths (26.88) of the patients admitted during the year.

Of the duration of treatment of those restored, the shortest period of time in the Asylum was seven (7) days and the longest period eleven (11) years.

Table XXI. gives mental diseases of those who died, as follows:

Mania, acute, three (3); mania, acute delirious, four (4); mania, chronic, six (6); melancholia, acute, five (5); melancholia, chronic, four (4); dementia, terminal, twenty-four (24); dementia, senile, twenty (20); dementia, organic, two (2); dementia, epileptic, thirteen (13); choreic insanity, one (1); paresis, nine (9). The average age of those who died was—men, fifty-one and thirty-three hundredths (51.33); women, sixty (60); average of total, fifty-five and sixty-six hundredths (55.66).

By a further examination of the tabular statistics, and comparing them with former years, we find that the census of this fiscal year surpasses in numbers that of any preceding year, and the year closes with a greater number of patients than has ever marked the close of a fiscal year in the history of the institution.

Last year ended with eight hundred and ninety-eight (898) patients remaining in the Asylum—four hundred and forty-five (445) males

and four hundred and forty-three (443) females. The census remained at this number for five days and began steadily to increase until October 30th, when the number reached nine hundred and fifty (950)—four hundred and seventy-two (472) males and four hundred and seventy-eight (478) females—the highest number for any day during the year or since the opening of the Asylum. The elopement of one male patient reduced this number, and the year closed with nine hundred and forty-nine (949) patients—four hundred and seventy-one (471) males and four hundred and seventy-eight (478) females—a gain of fifty-one (51) patients over the preceding year.

It is but proper that I should here remind you that in the last annual report the Medical Director called your attention to the overcrowded condition of the house. This overcrowding jeopardizes the interests of our people in many ways. It necessitates the placing of two patients in rooms intended for only one; it forces us to confiscate parlors (intended to make more comfortable and cheerful our wards and add to the pleasure of the indoor life of our patients) and convert them into dormitories and infirmaries; it makes it necessary to sleep a number of our patients upon the wards on beds placed upon the floor; it sadly increases our mortuary records; it will result in the house becoming crowded full of dements and incurable insane, and preclude us from admitting the acute cases which are susceptible to treatment, a large per cent. of whom can by proper care be restored to health and society. If our State institutions are forced to refuse them these acutely insane must go somewhere in order that they shall receive attention, and the integrity of society be protected, and they would naturally drift into such places as the local authorities are able to provide, which would necessarily be most frequently such as would not be in keeping with this enlightened age. I therefore wish to lay before you plainly the conditions the near future must unavoidably present for the consideration of the philanthropic and thinking people of New Jersey.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I beg leave to suggest our need of an infirmary detached from the main building, where patients suffering from all manner of physical ailments, serious and acute in character, may be sent from the wards of the Asylum, and where those suffering from contagious or infec-

tious diseases may be isolated and properly cared for, and at the same time the health of the other patients more thoroughly guarded.

With a community of the proportions of that connected with this institution it would seem eminently proper that a separate building be erected in which to place any patients that may come under our care suffering from the class of ailments above alluded to. Being so close to large seaport cities we are liable at any time to have sent to us infected patients—patients in the incipient or early stage of such diseases, the malady not sufficiently developed to enable those committing them to recognize it or for us to refuse their admission.

These are conditions that daily confront us, and it seems that an eye to the proper care of those committed to our treatment and guardianship at once suggests that the matter be given serious consideration and steps taken to provide such accommodations.

On January 16th a female patient was committed to the Asylum from Hudson county suffering from scarlet fever; it was in the convalescent or desquamative stage of the disease, but it is a well-known fact that the contagium is at that period most active. Had the physician who admitted her been less observant and failed to detect the condition of his patient or neglected to promptly institute means to prevent the spread of this disease, the results would have undoubtedly been disastrous. I simply cite this case to make more impressive the facts above stated.

I feel it my duty to recommend the providing of more indoor means of amusement and entertainment for our patients, that the long winter days and evenings shall not be wholly spent in idle gossip, brooding over troubles, imaginary and real, but by the use of games such as billiards, pool, bowling alley, halma, draughts, chess, crokinole, parcheesi, backgammon, cards, &c., they may have a systematic employment of the mind and thus be enabled to divest themselves of self and their many unpleasant thoughts, and pleasantly while away time that would otherwise drag slowly and heavily along, or be spent in the cultivation and nurturing of their delusions.

While speaking of amusements I feel constrained to again call your attention to the absence of outdoor amusements, such as should, in my judgment, be provided in the early spring—namely, two tennis courts, a base-ball ground, croquet grounds, &c. We have numerous patients who would enjoy these things, and I am heartily in favor of their being supplied. I have not the slightest doubt that

the purchasing and providing of these indoor and outdoor amusements meets with your hearty approval, and that the Warden stands in readiness to procure them, but I wish to place myself upon record as indorsing them as being in the direct interest of the object for which the Asylum was built and is supported—that of bettering the condition and making more comfortable our unfortunately-afflicted people.

I would further advise the repair of the musical instruments on the wards or the purchase of new ones, as the old ones in their present condition are of no value whatever.

In the beginning of this report a problem presented itself—that of our steadily-increasing numbers in spite of the already overcrowded condition of the house. I will now venture a suggestion toward its solution. It is, that the State shall provide an institution to be centrally located in which to place or transfer from time to time the incurable chronic insane of the State; also a separate and distinct building upon the same grounds to be used for insane convicts. For this class of the insane the cottage plan of building would be especially suitable; cottage after cottage could be added as the wants of the State demanded it; in this way the most modern, efficient and comfortable accommodations can be provided, without the expenditure of large sums of money during any one year. The large majority of patients would necessarily be dements, who are easily managed, as a rule, and capable of doing much work which would go far toward attaining two important objects; first, improving their physical condition, and second, making the institution self-sustaining.

Under the heading of "recommendations," I am frank to say that I heartily indorse what my predecessor said in his last report upon the matter of "associate dining-rooms," and the change of the legal title of this institution. The name "Asylum" signifies a place where persons are kept and protected against the ills and vicissitudes incident to the struggle of life in the outer world; this is an institution where the sick of all forms of mental disorders are committed for treatment, not a place where the work is simply custodial, but a medical institution where the work is professional in all that is implied by the term. The sick are placed here to be restored to health and to society; their friends expect such results and write us daily, eagerly asking a report of any improvement. You note in each monthly report the number of recoveries. Without doubt our

institution is a *hospital.* Let steps be taken to have a title given it that will indicate its object and the results it accomplishes.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE TWO DEPARTMENTS.

There is prevalent in many institutions for the insane and in other circles a very erroneous idea as to what constitutes the dual system of management, under which this Asylum is now organized and operated. I feel it my duty, with your permission, to define in a brief way in this official report the relations of the two departments in practical working under the laws and by-laws laid down for their adjustment, and the regulation of their affairs and operations. It has been intimated to me by persons connected with other institutions that it is a system which means, to a large extent, a lay supervision of professional medical work. It is but just to the institution and all concerned in its welfare and management that such incorrect impressions be corrected.

The medical and business departments are separate and distinct in government, and neither is subordinated to the dictation of the other. The Medical Director has the care, responsibility, direction, and management of all the patients; their treatment, the employment of their attendants, and the defining of their duties. His authority in the wards and in the direction of the medical department is subordinated to no one except the body which makes and unmakes the officers of the institution—the Board of Managers. The Warden is at the head of the business and financial department and directs its operations; employs such help as is necessary for the proper execution of the important work under his charge, and, like the Medical Director, is accountable to one authority—the legally-appointed guardians of the institution—the Board of Managers. It gives me pleasure, after five months of official work and careful observation, to note the absence of friction, the perfect harmony and good feeling that mark the working of the two departments, whose duties lie side by side in the advancement of the interests of the responsible work committed to them.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The re-establishment of the pathological laboratory is one in which I feel deep interest. A well-regulated laboratory, properly equipped, will be an important adjunct to our work.

I am of the opinion that through this line of work new light will be thrown upon much that now remains shrouded in darkness, and from this source of scientific investigation we shall obtain a more intelligent understanding of many clinical manifestations that now seem valueless. It will surely give the institution valuable records, the real worth of which the future only can determine.

That pathological investigation by the aid of the high-power microscope has done more to advance the science or art of medicine and give us a more comprehensive knowledge of disease than any other line of research our profession has known in the last half-century, is an admitted fact and a matter of history.

That from this source psychological medicine shall in the future share equally the benefits with general medicine is at least a reasonable hope.

We have occupied the rooms formerly used for pathological work, and Dr. Prout has worked steadily since beginning his duties in arranging, classifying and preserving specimens and fitting up the rooms. I trust the near future may give this institution more suitable quarters in which to do such work.

You will find appended a brief report made by the Pathologist.

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Dr. L. J. Blake, who resigned his position as Third Assistant Physician on November 12th, 1891, and was by you re-appointed to the same position upon the medical staff, and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 2d, 1892, has continued to perform his duties with commendable zeal and ability.

Dr. H. C. Harris, Medical Director, resigned his position, to take effect January 1st, 1892, and Dr. Wm. P. Spratling was made Medical Director *ad interim*.

Dr. Irwin L. Harlow, whom you appointed on the staff of Assistant Physicians, began service December 7th, 1891, and resigned his position April 7th, 1892.

Dr. Thomas P. Prout, whom you selected to take charge of the pathological work of this and the Trenton Asylum, reported for duty August 1st, 1892. The laboratories not being equipped sufficiently to enable him to efficiently prosecute his special work in but a limited manner, he has performed the duties of an Assistant Physician, and in all his work has displayed much ability, aptness and energy.

Dr. Wm. P. Spratling, who for nearly five years had been a member of the medical staff, the greater part of the time First Assistant, and for six months Acting Medical Director, resigned his position, to take effect October 1st, 1892, to enter private practice in New York City, and to fill the position of lecturer on mental and nervous diseases at the Post-Graduate Medical School of that city. The Doctor had, by zealous application to his professional duties here, made many warm friends, and delivered over to me upon my arrival the Medical Department in good condition.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Much has been done during the year upon the wards to add to their appearance and the comfort of the patients. The painters have been steadily at work painting and decorating, and it requires but a glance at that part of the house to notice the good judgment used in the selection of the materials and the taste displayed in the execution of the work.

A number of new carpets have been purchased and placed upon the corridors and wards.

In many of the dining-rooms new dishes have been supplied, in consequence of which the appearance of the tables is much improved.

The increase in the supply of flowers from the newly-built greenhouses is a source of much gratification. Their distribution upon the wards will produce a cheerful appearance and prove a delight to the patients.

A new roll-top desk and Remington typewriter have been placed in the Medical Director's office.

We have gotten up a diagramatic ward book, by the aid of which it requires but a moment to locate any patient in the house and know the ward, room and bed he occupies. These books aid us in making our transfers and placing newly-admitted patients.

We have introduced into our work a physician's morning report,

by which there is placed in the Medical Director's office each morning a record of all the sick of the house, the deportment of attendants, their work, &c. This, with the ward book and newly-condensed Supervisors' reports, enables any member of the medical staff to get each morning a thorough knowledge of the working of the entire medical department.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Upon my arrival at the Asylum on June 1st, 1892, my reception was a most cordial one. The hospitable manner of the Warden and his staff and the entire medical staff made me feel at once that I had come to dwell among my friends, who would be earnest co-laborers in a great and responsible work. The kindly feeling still prevails and the work moves smoothly on.

To my assistants I wish especially to express my appreciation of their earnestness and efficiency in the discharge of their varied and important professional duties and the uniform support they have given me.

To Dr. Eliot Gorton for his diligent and accurate work upon the tables of this report I wish to express my appreciation. In this as in all his other duties he has proven himself a valuable member of the Medical Staff.

The religious services have been regularly observed and largely attended, and our patients have manifested much interest, and their deportment has been exceptionally good.

The officiating clergymen were Rev. Drs. Buckley and Erdman, and the Rev. Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Halloway, of Morristown. To these gentlemen I wish to express my appreciation of the very acceptable service they have rendered, at all times soothing and comforting to the afflicted portion of their audience and abounding in instruction to all, and withal void of anything like denominational or sectarian teaching.

The Rev. Father Egan, of Morris Plains, has been regular in his visits and prompt in his ministrations to the sick of his church.

The band composed of persons connected with the institution in one capacity or another has furnished us good music during the year and done much to add to the limited pleasures of institution life.

Our weekly dances and card parties have been kept up with unre-

mitting regularity, and have been much enjoyed by the patients, who look forward to them with eagerness and pleasure.

To you, gentlemen, for the confidence you have reposed in me, for your readiness to give me valuable counsel and support, for your promptness in responding to my appeals for advice, and the courtesies I have received at your hands, I wish to assure you of my appreciation and tender you my sincere thanks.

In the discharge of my duties to the institution I shall ever endeavor to perform the function of my office with an impartial hand without respect to creed or political proclivities. These things, good and noble in their places, in my judgment should find no preference in a State institution where the sick are committed for treatment—an institution built and supported by the whole people as an asylum and hospital for that unfortunate class whose sorrows excite our deepest sympathies, whose wailings touch the most sensitive chord of our nature and demand an impartial and unstinted service.

'Tis a stewardship of great importance, a charge of great responsibility, a work of man dealing with his unfortunate brother upon whom the saddest of all sad afflictions has fallen. A work that impresses every conscientious man engaged in it with a consciousness that he must account for his stewardship before that tribunal where justice is meted out to everyone.

It is a well-known fact that accidents will occur even in the best regulated institutions, and it is therefore more than gratifying to note that during the past year we have had no suicides nor any other accident of a serious nature.

With a profound and grateful recognition of the merciful hand of Divine Providence, this report is respectfully submitted.

B. D. EVANS.

PATHOLOGICAL SUPPLEMENT.

To the Medical Director:

I assumed the duties of Pathologist to this institution and the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton on August 1st, 1892. I found the Pathological Department here in very poor condition. In consequence of no work having been done in that department for nearly a year, it had been deemed advisable to remove the specimens from the laboratory and utilize the space they occupied for something else. The specimens, together with paraphernalia of the laboratory, had accordingly been removed to the south side autopsy-room.

On examining the specimens, I found a large number of them in bad state of preservation, while numerous others were of no special value, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable to throw them away. About one-fourth of the specimens were in good state of preservation and, at the same time, of some value from a pathological standpoint, and were, therefore, preserved.

No specimen was destroyed without carefully consulting the autopsy record of the case from which it was taken, to assist in determining its pathological import, if any. We, therefore, feel confident that nothing of importance has been destroyed.

The work of examining the specimens and getting the laboratory in working order was finished during the first week in September.

I have made a number of autopsies since my incumbency, the microscopical work of which is not yet complete.

On September 6th last, in accordance with instructions from the committee appointed by the Board of Managers, I ordered through Eimer & Amend one of Carl Zeiss' microscopes for use in the laboratory of this institution. This instrument is due here December 6th, 1892, the very earliest date at which it could be promised us, and is, I am confident, the very finest instrument of its kind manufactured in the world. The cost, free of duty, will be slightly over two hundred dollars ($200). It includes three objectives and four eye-pieces,

New Jersey State Library

together with all other accessories necessary for doing good work. The magnifying power (with one-twelfth ($\frac{1}{12}$) inch oil-immersion objective and No. 4 eye-piece) reaches nearly one thousand diameters.

We hope during the coming year to make a thorough, systematic microscopical examination of the brain in every autopsy performed, and in that way get some valuable data.

I have been to Trenton once during the past three months.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. PROUT, M.D.,
Resident Pathologist.

October 31st, 1892.

Rules and Regulations

of the

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, N. J.

BY ORDER OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Approved and Adopted by the Board of Managers, 1890.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL RULES.

No intoxicating drinks of any kind shall be used by any one in the Medical Department, unless upon the prescription of the resident physicians; and no one shall be employed who is known to use them, either at home or abroad.

Nor shall there be any smoking of tobacco in or about the buildings by those in the employ of the Medical Department, except in places designated by the Medical Director. No non-resident shall remain in the Medical Department at night without the knowledge of the Medical Director. No one belonging to the male department, nor any male employes about the premises, shall enter the female department or go upon the ground appropriated to the females, except by express permission. No one employed about the Medical Department shall report abroad the conduct or conversation of any of the patients. All persons employed to attend upon the patients shall give the Medical Director at least one week's notice of their intention to leave. Those leaving without the required notice will forfeit their unpaid wages, but not exceeding those of two weeks.

VISITORS.

Strangers and others may be permitted to visit the wards of the institution, by permission of the Medical Director, on any day except Sunday (on which day visitors shall not be admitted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and between 2 and 4 P. M. Visitors are expressly forbidden to deliver to or receive from a patient any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge or approbation of the physicians. Attendants are particularly enjoined to abstain from mentioning to visitors the names of patients, their peculiarities, or

any other circumstances respecting them, a knowledge of which might be painful to any person connected with them.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANTS.

There shall be two Supervisors, male and female, and two Assistant Supervisors in each wing of the Asylum.

SEC. 1. The Supervisor shall have the general charge of the wards, the Ward Supervisors who are his or her assistants, and the immediate supervision of the wards to which they are respectively assigned. They form a corps of sub-officers between the medical staff and the attendants, and they are responsible in a great measure for the order and discipline of the department. It shall be their duty to see that the rules of the Asylum are observed, and that the patients are kindly treated.

SEC. 2. The Supervisor shall make a general tour of the wards before breakfast and such other times during the day and night as will insure the faithful enforcement of the rules. The Supervisors shall visit their respective wards at the hour designated by the Medical Director. At this hour they shall ascertain the condition of the patients, noting any negligence or improper conduct on the part of the attendants; that the patients are neatly dressed, washed and prepared for breakfast. Any sickness, or any condition of patient or ward requiring the attention of the physicians, they shall report *at once* through the Supervisor.

SEC. 3. The Supervisor and assistants shall be responsible for the general order and cleanliness of the wards, including the passages and stairs leading to them. They shall see that the beds are aired and made; that the bedsteads and bedding are scrupulously clean; that the water-closets are in order; that no food shall be allowed to accumulate in the dining-rooms; that *there are no dirty corners* anywhere, and that everything about the wards and rooms is kept in perfect order and neatness.

SEC. 4. In regard to the attendants, they shall see that they are fully instructed in their duties; that they are kind, painstaking and discreet in their management of the patients; that their time is passed with their patients in caring for, occupying and directing them; that they are in their places on the ward and not in their rooms until after all the patients have retired for the night; that in wards where

patients sleep at night in the halls or large dormitories, to see that the attendants in charge of the evening remain at their posts of duty until relieved by the night nurses at nine o'clock. They must report at once all irregularities in the conduct of attendants or neglect in the performance of duty.

SEC. 5. They shall observe carefully the patients under their charge; that all their wants are attended to; that the clothing provided is equal to the needs of each individual patient, and that it is worn only by the patient to whom it belongs.

SEC. 6. They shall have a record kept of all articles of clothing sent from each ward to the laundry; also, a record of their return. Any deficiency is to be reported to the Assistant Supervisor by the attendants, who shall take charge of any stray articles sent to their wards by mistake and hand them over to the Supervisor. The Assistant Supervisor shall take charge of "accommodation" clothing, and issue the same where it may be needed.

SEC. 7. The Supervisor shall see that sufficient bedding, towels, clothing and other supplies are issued for each ward, and shall keep in a book, prepared for the purpose, a record of all articles supplied. They shall see that all clothing is marked before issued; shall keep a record of clothing received with and issued to each individual patient, under the name of the patient, and upon his or her discharge shall check off the articles sent with them. Whenever any articles of clothing are left for a patient by his or her friends, they shall also be marked and the list entered in the clothing-book.

SEC. 8. The Supervisor shall receive each patient on admission, introduce him or her on the ward, explaining, as far as the mental condition of the patient will permit, the regulation under which they come. They shall, in conjunction with the Assistant Supervisor of the ward to which the patient is assigned, direct the bathing of the patient on admission, taking care to observe the personal condition and report to the physicians any wound, bruise or cutaneous disease; also, presence of vermin or any extreme untidiness. All money or valuables found with the patient shall be noted in the clothing record, the articles made into a package, marked with the name of the patient, amount of money, or kind of valuables, and brought at once to the office for safe keeping. No articles of jewelry shall be left with the patient, except by special direction of the physicians.

SEC. 9. Where a patient is transferred from one ward to another,

the Assistant Supervisor of the ward from which the patient is transferred shall furnish to the Assistant Supervisor receiving the patient, a complete list of all clothing belonging to the patient, taking a receipt for the same. No patient shall be transferred until bathed, unless otherwise ordered. The soiled clothes shall be tied in a separate bundle and given to the Receiving Supervisor, who shall send them to the laundry.

SEC. 10. The attendant in charge of a ward shall immediately report to the Assistant Supervisor any destruction of clothing or other property, and turn over the same to him or her, giving the name of the patient by whom the damage was done. A damage-book shall be kept by each Supervisor, and all such instances carefully noted. The Supervisors shall keep a record of all damages, for the use of the Warden, in making up his accounts.

SEC. 11. The Supervisor shall see that blankets and all articles of clothing not needed in the spring, are neatly put away with camphor, taking an inventory of them, and in the fall shall attend to the unpacking and distributing of the same.

SEC. 12. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor shall visit the patients at their meals, and shall see that their food is sufficient in quantity, well prepared and distributed, and that the patients are in a tidy condition at the table. They shall especially see that patients, who are from various causes unable to be at table, are waited upon by the attendant, and that their food is not only suitable, but that it is slowly and judiciously fed to them. In the case of those patients having special or sick diet, they shall see that it is received by those for whom it is ordered. If the food sent to the wards be found deficient in quantity, quality or in any other way defective, they shall immediately report it to the Medical Director.

SEC. 13. They shall carry out the directions of the physicians respecting the recreation and occupation of the patients, and co-operate in every way possible to make employment beneficial to them. They shall guard against patients being exposed to rain and unsuitable weather, and when out of doors, they shall see that they are properly clad for the occasion.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Supervisors to personally administer all medicines at the time designated by the physicians. They shall see that the patients who may be ordered medicine receive the same, but shall not force any patient to take medicine unless in

the presence of the physicians. They shall be at the drug-room for the medicine-tray half an hour before each meal.

SEC. 15. They shall accompany the physicians when on their visits to the wards.

SEC. 16. They shall have charge of the issuing of tobacco to the male patients.

SEC. 17. The Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisors shall have charge of the reception-rooms during visiting hours, and may call on one or more attendants to assist, as the case may require. They shall show the friends of patients proper consideration and deference, and shall endeavor to make their visits agreeable, but shall leave medical opinions to the physicians, and confine themselves to such matters as come directly within their province. The friends of patients are not to be taken into the wards without special permission from the physicians.

SEC. 18. They shall thoroughly review the weekly requisition-books and erase any article not needed before bringing the same to the office.

SEC. 19. They must not permit attendants to leave their wards without permission of the Medical Director or Assistant Physicians.

SEC. 20. They shall see that not more than one attendant on each ward is granted leave of absence on any one day (Sunday excepted), and then only by special permission. When leave of absence is granted to an attendant, he or she shall, before leaving, deliver his or her keys to the Assistant Supervisor, or in the absence of the same, to the Supervisor. An attendant returning from leave of absence is not to be given his or her keys, or returned to duty, if there is any evidence that he or she has violated the rules of the institution. Any irregularities in this respect are to be reported at once through the Supervisor to the Medical Director.

SEC. 21. The Supervisors are to keep records of all bruises found on patients, and how they were received, and report weekly the same in writing to the Medical Director.

SEC. 22. With as little delay as possible, after the ringing of the retiring bell, they shall see that all the attendants are in their rooms. All the outer doors of the buildings shall be locked at 8 P. M., excepting those of the main entrances, which will be locked at 10 P. M., and all the lights throughout the wards must then be extinguished except those burning by special permission.

SEC. 23. Night locks are to be opened by them as directed by the Medical Director. They shall make a special round of the wards in the evening, observing as to bedding, special wants, &c. They shall see that after supper the work in the dining-rooms and wards is not too hurriedly performed, and in assisting patients to retire, that the attendants are, in all cases, kind, gentle and considerate.

SEC. 24. The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors shall maintain a dignified bearing, devote their whole time to the faithful discharge of their duties, and by every means in their power inculcate gentleness of manner and kindness of heart. They shall, in every possible way, endeavor to promote the general interest of the Asylum, and be at all times in readiness to perform any service required of them by the physicians.

DUTIES OF THE WATCHMEN AND NIGHT NURSES.

The watchmen will commence their evening duties at 9 o'clock, at which time they will visit the office to receive their instructions for the night.

The night nurses will be at their posts of duty at this hour, and comply with the directions of the physicians respecting medicine and the care of the patients. While on duty they will be constantly awake, faithful and vigilant.

The patrolmen will visit every part of their department at least every hour during the night, making as little noise as possible, never conversing in a loud tone with anyone, and opening and shutting all doors as quietly as they can.

The watchers must be kind, gentle and soothing in their manner to the patients, and take every means to nurse the sick, tranquilize the excited, allay the fears of the timid, guard from injury the suicidal and epileptic and keep clean the infirm and untidy.

They will supply the patients with water when asked for, and will attend to all of their little reasonable wants.

They will notice any particular or unusual noise in the patients' rooms, will endeavor to ascertain the cause, and if necessary, give them attention.

They will enter on the records provided for the purpose, every particular occurring during the night, the condition of the sick, the suicidal, the epileptic, the restless, the feeble, the untidy, the untrustworthy and *all new patients*, and will also report any irregularities,

neglect of duty or violation of rules which may come under their notice.

The watchmen will be careful that all lights in the wards are put out at 10 o'clock, except those directed to be kept burning during the night in the wards.

They shall be particularly watchful against fire, and, in case of its occurrence, will report it immediately to the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor without giving a general alarm.

The watchers will be relieved from duty at 6 A. M.

RULES FOR BATHING.

The Assistant Supervisors will supervise the bathing of patients. Every patient is to be bathed immediately after admission, and once a week afterward, unless excused by medical order.

Should there be the least doubt as to the advisability of bathing any patient, owing to sickness, feebleness or excitement, the matter should be immediately reported to the medical office.

The name of every patient not having the customary bath is to be reported to the physician.

No patient shall be transferred to one ward from another without being bathed, unless excused by the physician.

To provide against catching cold, the Supervisors will see that the bath and dressing-rooms are sufficiently warmed at bathing-times; otherwise to postpone bathing until the rooms are heated.

Any marks, bruises, wounds, sores, pain or evidence of disease complained of by the patients, or noticed during any of the bathing operations, must be immediately reported to the physicians.

During the use of bath, the room is never to be left by the attendant, except by special permission of the Medical Director. When the room is not in use the door must be kept locked.

Before putting the patient into the bath, observe that the water is of proper temperature. It should not be less than eighty-eight degrees nor above ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit.

Never turn on hot water when a patient is in the tub.

In the bath, the body of the patient is to be well cleansed with soap, and in washing the hair be careful that no soap gets into the patient's eyes. After leaving the water, especial care must be taken to thor-

oughly dry the patients and clothe them as rapidly as possible. A separate towel must be provided for every one.

Patients' nails will be cleaned and trimmed at this time.

Under no pretense whatever shall a patient's head be put under water.

Not more than one patient to be bathed in the same water.

The bath brush is only used on the feet.

An attendant must not attempt, under any circumstances, to bathe a struggling patient alone.

Cold baths must never be given.

Neither before nor after the bath will patients be allowed to stand about unclothed.

Any lack of warm water, soap, towels, &c., to be reported to the Supervisors.

DUTIES OF THE ATTENDANTS.

Attendants are expected to devote their whole time to the Asylum in the performance of the duties enjoined by the By-Laws, or such as may be required of them by the officers.

No attendant shall be permitted to leave the Asylum without the consent of the Medical Director or other proper officer, and when leave of absence has been granted they shall be expected to return at the appointed hour.

All applications for leave of absence must be made through the Supervisor, who will keep a record of all absences.

They must expect a constant observation of the manner in which their respective duties are performed; they shall strive unceasingly to promote the welfare of the Asylum, and use their utmost exertion to render all those entrusted to their care contented and comfortable.

They shall be careful at all times to set a good example and shall take every proper opportunity to inspire the patients with respect for and confidence in the officers, and to convince them of the true character of the institution and its leading object, the promotion of the restoration and comfort of its patients.

In all their intercourse with the patients the attendants shall treat them with respect and civility; shall address them in a mild and gentle tone of voice, and shall avoid violence and rudeness of every kind. All civil questions are to be properly answered. All reasonable requests are to be promptly attended to. They are to keep cool

under every provocation, and never to scold, threaten or dictate authoritatively, but whenever they desire anything done by a patient shall make a request in a respectful manner. The law of kindness must at all times prevail. No attendant will be excused under any circumstances, for striking, choking, kicking or otherwise maltreating a patient, and *no one* will be excused for failing to report promptly any such case that comes to his or her knowledge. *All* cases of abuse and maltreatment are required to be reported to the Board of Managers, and attendants thus reported are liable to be prosecuted according to law. They shall carefully avoid talking to patients on the subject of their delusions, or in hearing of other patients, and they shall exert their influence to prevent others from talking to them, or of them on this subject. They shall never allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed or harshly spoken to, on account of their delusions or the peculiarities of their conduct.

Deception must always be avoided, and no promises must be made which cannot be performed; no attendant shall be permitted to buy from or sell anything to a patient or accept anything from a patient for money or for any other consideration. No excuse will be taken for wearing a patient's clothes.

Attendants shall never give up their keys or allow any person to enter the ward without the permission of the physician, and no male attendant shall at any time enter the female apartment without similar permission. Neatness and cleanliness shall be most scrupulously attended to by attendants, not only in regard to their own appearance but in the patients and wards under their charge, and failure in these will be considered a neglect of duty.

Visiting from one ward to another, except on business connected with the patients, is not permitted.

They shall see that the doors of the wards and of the rooms are locked at bed-time, and such lights only are to be kept burning as are directed by the physician.

Each attendant is responsible for every patient under his or her care, and is expected to be able, at any moment, to say where such patient may be found.

One attendant must always be in each ward with the patients and must never leave, under any circumstances, until relieved.

Attendants will never retire to their room while the patients are in the wards.

The attendants shall rise in the morning at the hour designated and shall see that the patients under their charge are washed, their hair combed and that they are perfectly dressed for the day, before breakfast.

They shall also see that the patients are neat and tidy during the day, adjusting their clothes whenever they seem disordered, and changing them whenever, for purposes of cleanliness it becomes necessary.

The beds and bedding are to be well aired in the morning, and the beds well made; if soiled, they are to be removed and clean ones substituted.

The rooms, halls and stairs to be carefully swept and the floors, walls and windows to be washed whenever required.

The wards are expected to be ready for inspection in every part at the hour specified.

Whenever it may be necessary to lock a patient in his or her room, the fact must be immediately reported to the Ward Supervisor.

At meals one or more attendants shall always be present to carve, to distribute food, and to see that all the patients have a sufficient supply, and that they eat in a proper manner. Care must also be taken that no patient carries away from the table a knife, fork or any other article.

The knives and forks must be counted after each meal, to ascertain if any are missing.

Attendants must never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain, any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine or any dangerous weapon or article.

Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing, from or to a patient, without permission of the Medical Director.

No patient shall be taken out of the wards for any purpose by any person, unless on order or permission of the physicians, and, when taken out, he must be returned by the person who took him from the ward.

When a patient complains of being sick, or is supposed to be so, the fact must be reported without delay to the Ward Supervisor.

The shaving will be done by the barber, and no patient shall be allowed to shave himself, except by special permission from the Medical Director.

Attendants shall not be allowed to be in the kitchen, nor in the halls in the basement, nor in the center, without permission.

When a person manifests a disposition to suicide, the utmost watchfulness must be exercised.

The times most apt to be chosen for such attempts are on rising in the morning, at dusk, at meal-time or whenever the attention of the attendant is thought to be diverted. No plausible excuse in such cases should be allowed to throw the attendant off his or her guard. A moment's neglect may lead to as serious consequences as a whole hour.

Whenever a patient escapes, immediate notice is to be given to the Supervisor, and by the Supervisor to the Medical Director, in order that prompt measures may be taken to overtake the individual.

When it is ascertained that a patient has escaped through the negligence or carelessness of the attendant, the expenses incurred in bringing back such patient will be charged to the attendant, but not exceeding one month's wages. When a patient manifests a strong disposition to escape, the vigilance of the attendant must never be relaxed for a moment. Before closing the door of a patient's room for the night, the attendant must be certain that the patient is actually in the room; this ascertained, he should wish the patient good-night, then lock the door, and be sure that the bolt of the lock has properly slipped.

In walking out with patients, the attendant shall avoid going to town without special permission.

Attendants shall, in no case, visit friends of patients, nor receive from them money or presents.

The conduct and conversation of patients must never be spoken of to visitors, nor reported by attendants when absent from the Asylum.

In addition to keeping their wards scrupulously neat and clean, the attendants shall be careful that every unpleasant effluvium is removed promptly whenever discovered, and the air of the ward is kept pure and free.

It is expected that every part of the ward will be at all times prepared for the closest scrutiny.

The clothing of new patients and those coming in from work is to be examined at the earliest opportunity after admission, to ascertain whether there are knives, weapons of any kind, money, tobacco or other forbidden articles upon the person.

When about to leave, attendants shall call at the Supervisor's office and put their keys in the place provided for the purpose, and

report themselves to the Supervisor, and in like manner report themselves on their return.

In sending articles of clothing, bedding, &c., to the wash, the attendant shall make a record in the book provided for that purpose, which shall be sent with the articles to the laundry.

The articles to be washed to be placed in a place designated, so that they may be removed by the laundry car.

The first retiring bell at half-past nine o'clock, and the second at ten o'clock, at which time all lights in the ward will be extinguished, except those directed to be kept burning during the night, and attendants and others are expected to be in their rooms.

BY-LAWS, FORMS, ETC.

EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

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

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent

with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or drive out, their self-respect may be preserved.

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

JEWELRY, ETC.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., 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 ($3) per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price varies from five ($5) to ten dollars ($10), 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, &c., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, &c., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.

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.

....., 18...

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

....

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

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 case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due.

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

Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.
Name,	Residence,	P. O. Address.

Signed and sealed in the presence of .....

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

A. B., *Judge, &c.*

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

State of New Jersey, }
..... 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 indorsal 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.*

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