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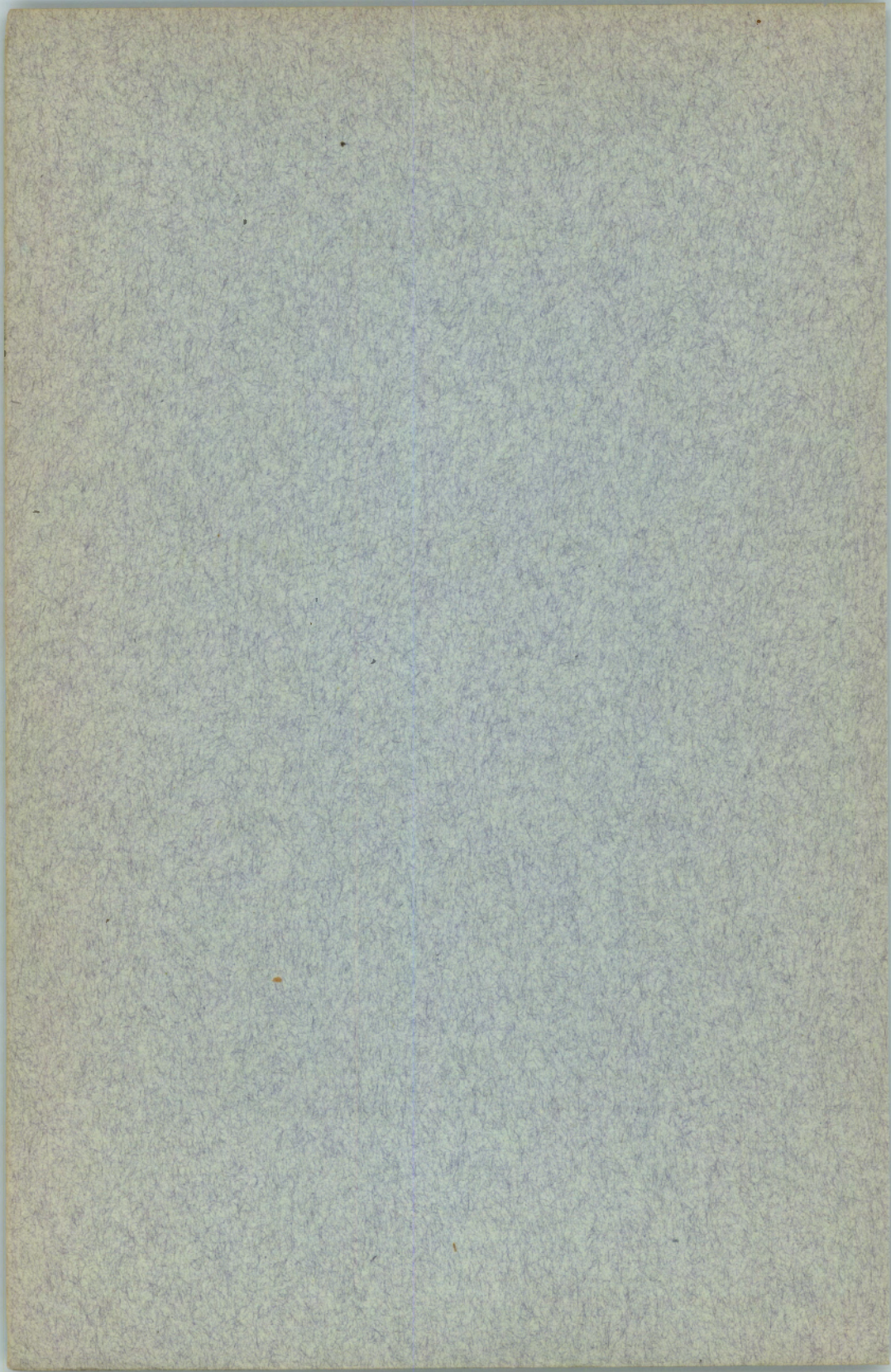
FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

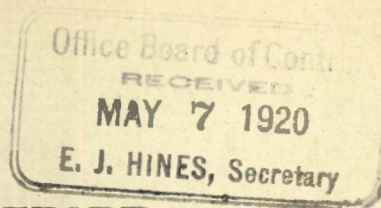
FORTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
AT
MORRIS PLAINS

For the Period From November 1st 1917 to June 30th
1918

HOSPITAL PRINT
1919

New Jersey State Library





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P. 10/28

Managers

PRESIDENT

DANIEL S. VOORHEES Morristown

VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT RICHARDS Dover

JOHN C. EISELE Newark

JOHN T. GILLSON, M. D. Paterson

JOHN NEVIN, M. D. Jersey City

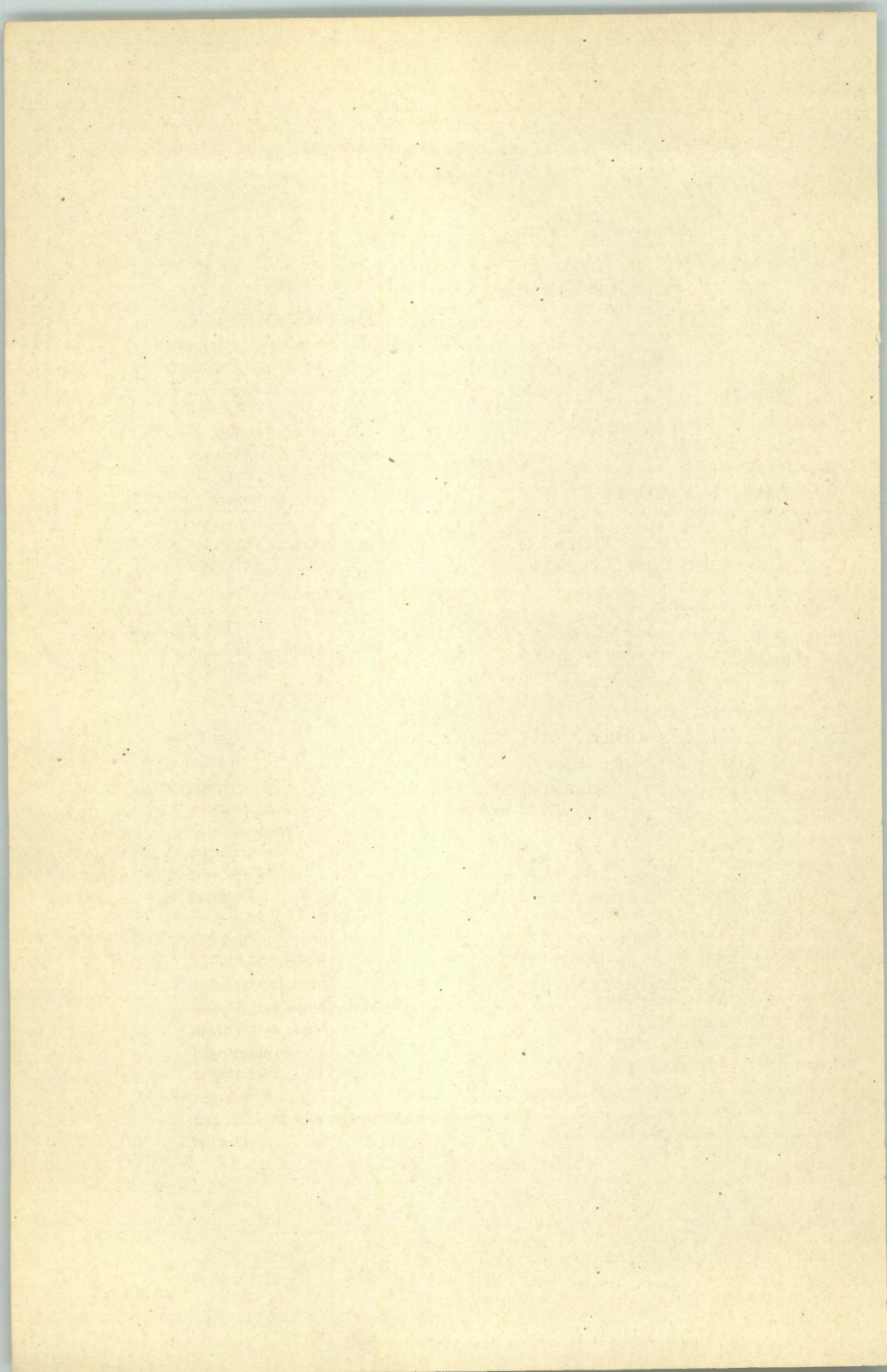
W. L. R. LYND Dover

CHARLES E. HETZEL Newark

WILLIAM H. RYAN Elizabeth

MRS. H. CRITTENDEN HARRIS Glen Ridge

MRS. SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL Mendham



Officers

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

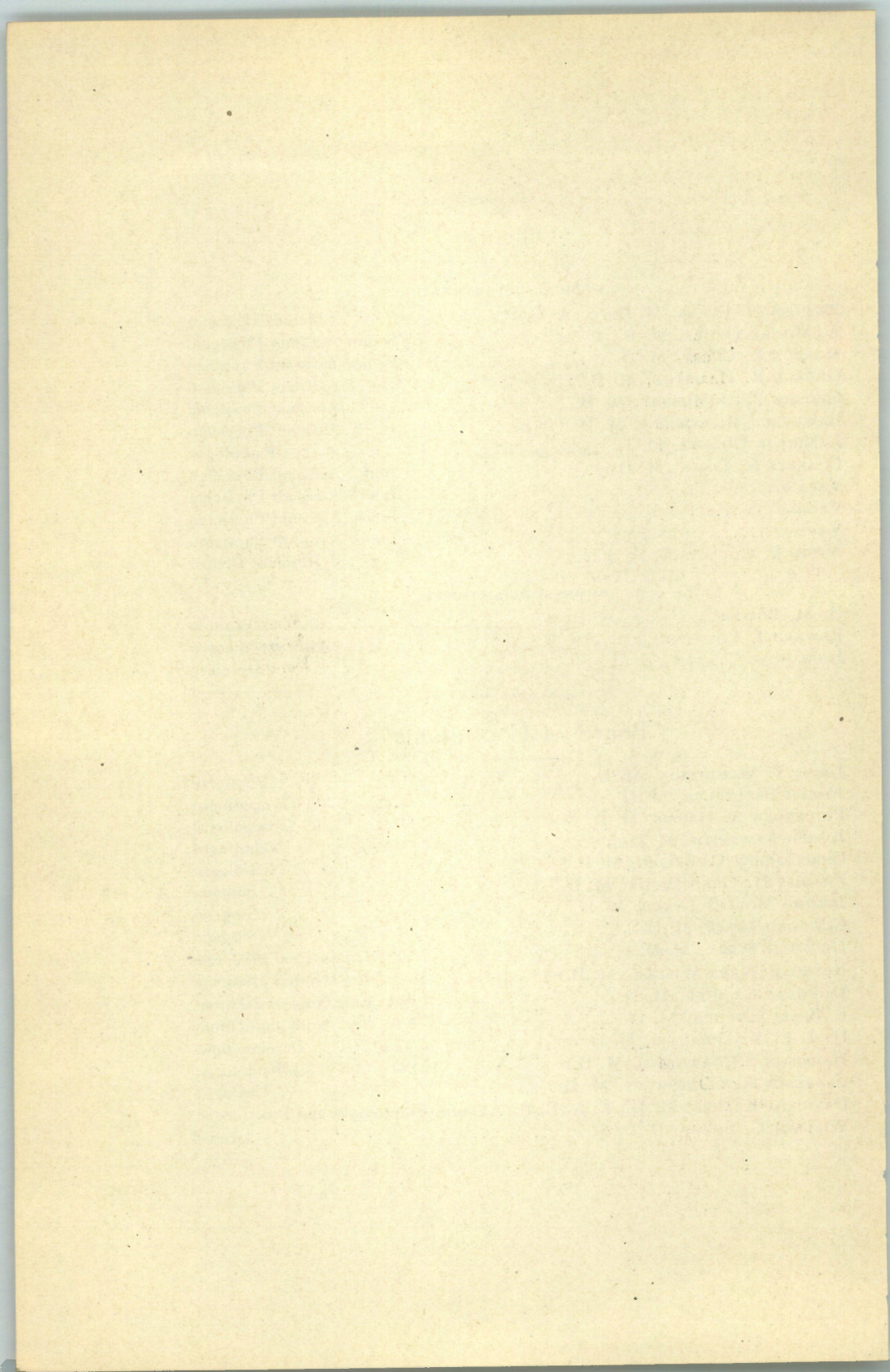
BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D., F. A. C. P.	Medical Director
E. MOORE FISHER, M. D.	Senior Assistant Physician
MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.	Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
LAWRENCE M. COLLINS, M. D.	Assistant Physician
J. VICTOR DONNET, M. D.	Pathologist
CHARLES A. KINCH, M. D.	Junior Assistant Physician
VACANCY	Junior Assistant Physician
VACANCY	Junior Assistant Physician
VACANCY	Junior Assistant Physician
ANNIE F. COLLEY, D. D. S.	Resident Dentist

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

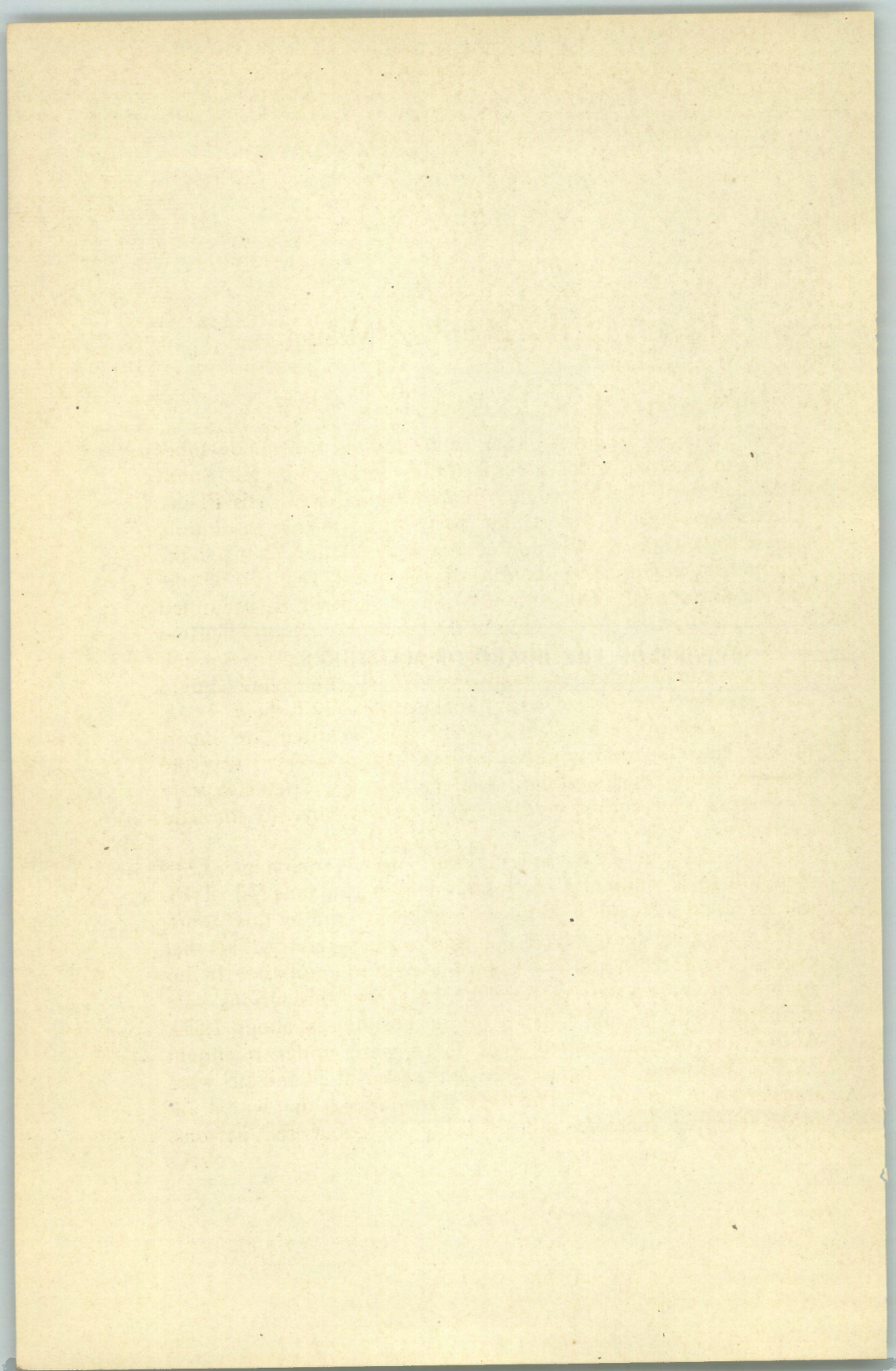
O. M. BOWEN	Warden
EDWARD I. COURSEN	Assistant Warden
JOHN BOYD	Secretary

Board of Consultants

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D.	Physician
JOSEPH BRETtauER, M. D.	Gynecologist
PHILANDER A. HARRIS, M. D.	Gynecologist
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CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.	Neurologist
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M. D.	Surgeon
JEROME MORLEY LYNCH, M. D.	Surgeon
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.	Surgeon
HEINRICH STERN, M. D.	Internal Medicine
REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M. D.	Internal Medicine
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E. BLAIR SUTPHEN, M. D.	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.	Dermatologist
HARRISON S. MARTLAND, M. D.	Pathologist
CLARENCE R. O'CrowLEY, M. D.	Urologist
DAVID A. KRAKER, M. D., F. A. C. P.	Gastro-Enterologist and Proctologist
WILLIAM G. SHARP, D. D. S.	Dentist



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.



Report of the Board of Managers.

To His Excellency, Walter E. Edge,

SIR: This report covering the eight months from November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, is respectfully submitted by the Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains. The reason why this report, the forty-third of this institution, covers only eight months is that recent legislation changed the commencement and termination of the fiscal year of all the State's institutions. This is the last report that will be submitted by us as a board as the creation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections has resulted in numerous changes of personnel. The recommendations and observations herein made should carry great weight as years of experience are behind them.

The reports of the Medical Director and Warden are incorporated into this report and set forth in a more detailed way the affairs of the medical and business departments. They also state the reasons why certain additional improvements are thought necessary.

During the year 3,140 patients were under treatment, 1,518 men and 1,622 women. The total remaining on June 30, 1918, was 2,723, an increase of 38 for the period covered by this report.

We have repeatedly called attention to the overcrowding that exists at the hospital and it is again our duty to emphasize in no guarded or conservative manner the dangers of this serious state of affairs. The normal capacity of the hospital is about 1,650. At the close of the hospital year there were under treatment 2,723. There was an increase during the year of 38 and 109 were transferred to Trenton. The natural inference is that within another year the increase will probably be about 150 persons.

Unless special provision is made promptly it will be necessary to care for these persons with accommodations already crowded to 165 per cent of our normal capacity.

It is the paramount duty of the State to give this class of people humane care. This can be done only where proper arrangements are made for their comfort. Their recovery or improvement demands that they be properly classified which is impossible at present. It is impossible to observe the best hygienic demands. Numerous discomforts lead to irritation and excitement which retard improvement and the regaining of mental health.

LACK OF HELP.

Insufficient help continues to be a serious problem. Men are constantly being called upon for army duties. Others leave to take positions at higher salaries than we are able to pay. Many women have gone elsewhere to take up nursing duties or to do other kinds of work connected with the war. All branches are affected and there are vacancies throughout both departments and the necessary work is carried out under great difficulties.

SUPPLIES.

Supplies are more difficult to procure than formerly. In many instances the increased cost has been large. Railroad facilities have not been so favorable as in the past.

The Government has advised that many food substitutes be used and often these were higher in cost and more difficult to procure than what was formerly used. Because of the increased cost of supplies it has been difficult to use any of the maintenance money for anything beyond needed food and fuel. The result has been a lack of supplies for many needed repairs throughout the hospital.

The equipment is in a much less favorable condition than should obtain in the State's largest charitable institution.

The proposition is one that has required a great deal of thought and consideration and though stabilization of prices has helped

to a large degree it is impossible to determine what increases may take place in the near future.

The hospital truck has been very useful in bringing supplies of various kinds when the railroads were unable to forward them as promptly as our needs demanded. It has also been of use in transporting supplies on which there were shipping embargoes.

VISITORS.

The hospital has been visited during the past year by many who are genuinely interested in what is being done by the State of New Jersey for its dependents and who are desirous from motives of philanthropy of learning what may be done to further the successful work of this institution. The list follows:

Hon. John H. Capstick, U. S. Congressman, Fifth District.

Hon. Edward W. Gray, U. S. Congressman, Eighth District.

Hon. A. Dayton Oliphant, Assemblyman from Mercer County.

Mr. Richard Stockton, Ex-Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Major David A. Kraker, Medical Reserve Corps.

Mr. James Kearney, Editor of the Trenton Times.

Major Carl E. Sutphen, Medical Reserve Corps.

Mr. C. L. Stonaker, Secretary of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Committees.

Mr. J. H. Bent, State Architect.

Mr. E. P. Earle, Member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Dr. James M. Buckley, Ex-President of the Board of Managers.

Hon. J. A. McBride, Ex-President of the Board of Managers.

Hon. John B. Zabriskie, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen County.

Mr. Clarence Mabie, County Counsel of Bergen County.

Mr. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Member of State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Hon. Ogden H. Hammond, Member of State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Major Pearce Bailey, Medical Reserve Corps.

Mrs. E. L. Jones, Washington, D. C., wife of Captain E. L. Jones of the Signal Corps, Air Division.

The Joint Committee on Appropriations of the State Legislature made a visit to the hospital on February 7, 1918. This committee was represented by the following: Senator Harry W. Mutchler, Assemblyman Arthur Whitney and Mr. Howell G. Lord. Accompanying them was Mr. Jacob Vreeland, Assemblyman from Morris County.

VISITS OF MANAGERS.

During the eight months covered by this report, eight regular and four special meetings of the Board of Managers were held.

Single visits of advice or inspection were also made, and the total number of visits to the hospital made during the period was two hundred and twenty-three.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, President.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. EISELE.

J. T. GILLSON, M. D.

JOHN NEVIN, M. D.

W. L. R. LYND.

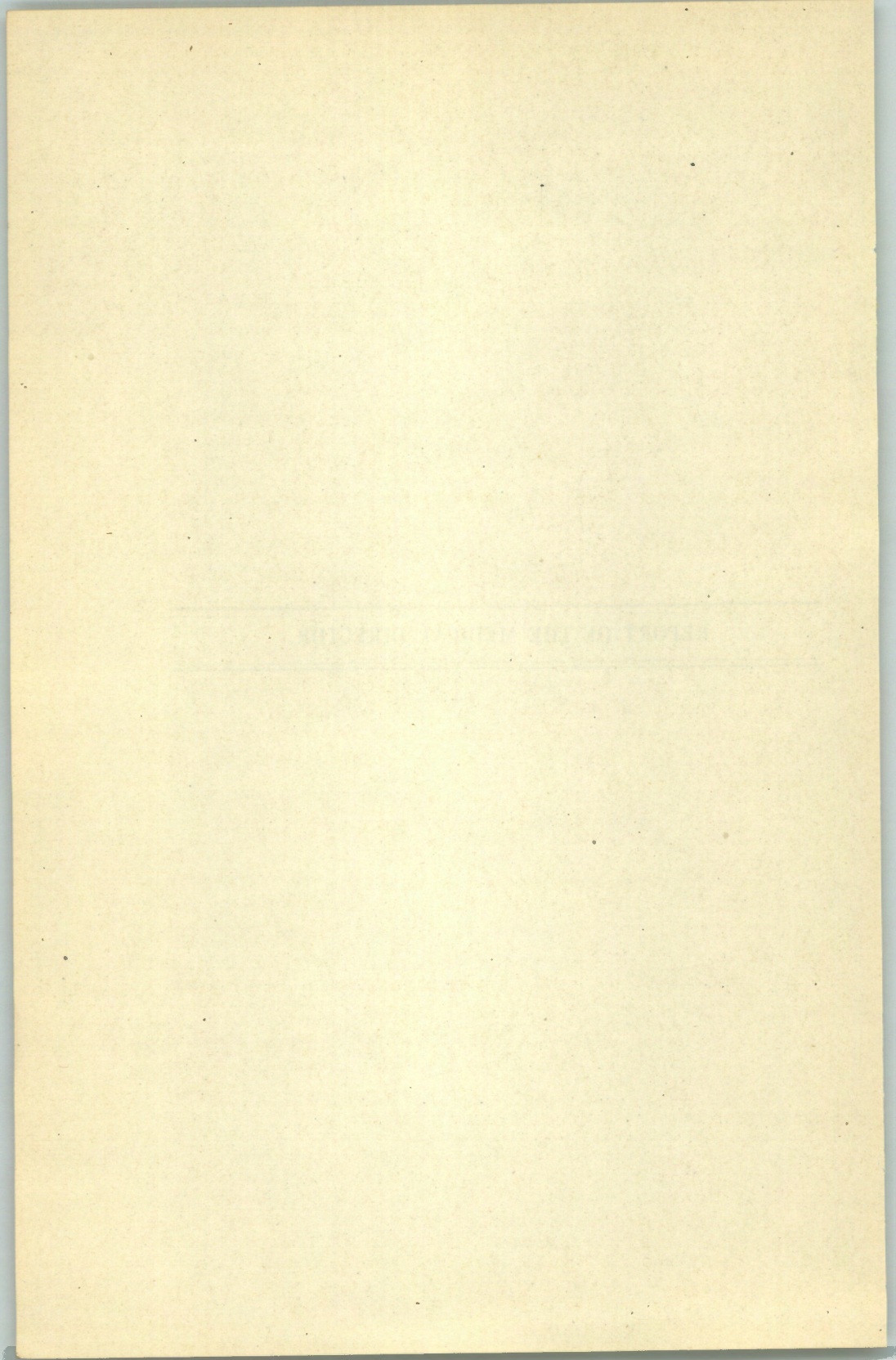
CHARLES E. HETZEL.

WILLIAM H. RYAN.

AGNES CROMWELL.

ELIZABETH H. A. HARRIS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.



Report of the Medical Director.

To the Board of Managers,

Ladies and Gentlemen: Herewith is submitted the forty-third report of the Medical Director of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains.

The period covered by this report is from November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.

The reason this report covers only eight months is because of legislation enacted at the last session of the New Jersey Legislature, changing the time of the close and beginning of the hospital year.

The more important work accomplished in the Medical Department and the reasons for special appropriations thought necessary, are herein set forth.

In accordance with the usual custom, there are presented with this report statistical tables which show the movements of the hospital's population.

RESUME OF WORK DONE.

The principal routine duties have been carried out. New patients have been carefully examined, diagnosed and treated. All are regularly seen by the assembled staff and a line of treatment decided upon.

An automobile truck has been purchased which is used for patients' outings and for the transfer of patients.

With the appropriations provided for that purpose, material has been purchased for the following: Flooring for the wards of the administrative building (some of this is already laid), lighting for the industrial rooms, building a garage.

Equipment was purchased for the dental studio and barber shop and the latter is now fitted up and in use.

Vacuum cleaners have been bought and are now being used.

Extra books and book-cases for the patients' library have been purchased.

A contract for partially finishing the new laboratory building has been awarded.

The amount allowed for the building of two bungalows for the use of assistant physicians was not sufficient even when a two-apartment bungalow was decided upon instead of two separate buildings. This contract has for this reason not yet been awarded.

With the amount appropriated for equipment for diversional occupation was purchased a new power paper cutter, a new show case, a cloth cutter and button stitcher, sewing machines, type for printing, bookbinding tools, and a Virkotype machine.

From subscriptions to The Psychogram and sale of articles made by patients, \$1,100.12 has been turned into the hospital treasury.

Nearly all the brooms, all the scrub brushes, some toweling, rugs both woven and others, for use throughout the institution have been produced by this department.

A free clinic for the treatment of syphilitic conditions was opened and over twenty persons have been treated. This has required frequent examinations of the patients applying, together with laboratory and other tests. Not all who have been referred to the clinic have been syphilitic, some showing other nervous conditions and some being early cases of insanity.

New bathing facilities have been installed in two of the men's wards at the main building. Further appropriations are needed to complete this necessary work throughout the administrative building.

New floors have been laid and the toilet and bathroom equipment made sanitary in two out of the twelve water sections in the dormitory building. The material is on hand for the others and the work will be done in the near future as soon as plumbers and

maisons can be spared from other necessary duties.

The purification plant has been put in working order but it is too soon, after the unfavorable experience of the past, to say whether this condition will remain permanently. New registers to check the flow are necessary in two of the stations.

The Medical Director and several of his assistants have been called from their hospital duties on numerous occasions to assist various Medical Advisory Boards and aid in examining selected men as to their mental and nervous conditions.

STATISTICAL REVIEW.

During the period covered by this report, there were admitted to the hospital 218 men and 537 women, a total of 455. This is practically 56 a month or 672 for a period of twelve months, a marked increase over last year when the average per month was slightly in excess of 47.

The increase in population of 38, from 2,685 to 2,723, in spite of the fact that 109 persons, 56 men and 53 women, were transferred to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, should most strongly emphasize the fact that other measures are urgently needed to combat the overcrowding existent here.

The 105 patients discharged unimproved consist principally of those transferred. There were discharged as recovered and improved 75 men and 87 women, a total of 162 or 35.6 per cent of the number admitted.

The number who died was 150, 94 men and 56 women. This is a percentage of 4.77 of those under treatment during the period.

The month in which admissions were highest was May, when 37 men and 43 women, a total of 80, were admitted. This is 17.58 per cent of the total admitted during the period covered by this report.

Of those admitted, 280 patients—143 men and 137 women—or 61.54 per cent were suffering from their first attack of mental disease.

One hundred and thirty-four, 64 men and 70 women, were born in New Jersey. One hundred and ninety-seven patients, 96 men and 101 women, were of foreign birth.

There were 226 married, 159 single, and 59 widowed among those admitted.

Among the 95 occupations of those admitted the only ones that run into double figures were housewives, 102; housework, 35; laborers, 50; machinists, 14.

Over sixty per cent of those admitted were diagnosed as suffering from psychoses from which there is improbability of recovery. These include 146 cases of Dementia Praecox; 55 of Dementia Senile; 34 of Dementia Paretic; 11 of Dementia Organic; 18 cases of Arrested Psychological Development.

Patients supported by their relatives or their own estates numbered 103, 37 men and 66 women. Ninety-nine are supported wholly by the State and 253—126 men and 127 women—jointly by the State and the county in which they had legal residence.

Of the patients who recovered over 77 per cent were admitted within six months of the onset of their psychoses; 88.63 per cent were under treatment less than a year before discharged as recovered. As in the past this lends emphasis to the fact that early scientific treatment is as much a necessity for the alleviation of mental diseases as of those considered physical in character.

Eighty persons, more than 53 per cent of those who died, were over fifty years of age. When in addition to this we consider the fact that 41 or 27 per cent of the total deaths occurred from parietic dementia, a disease generally of those about forty years of age with an estimated average of less than five years' duration after its onset, it can be seen that institutional life tends toward longevity.

In an endeavor to relieve to some extent the overcrowding here, patients supported partly by the counties of Warren and Hunterdon were, under Chapter 167, of the Laws of New Jersey for 1916, ordered transferred to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton. In carrying out the act of the Legislature, 54 patients, 23 men and 31 women, from Warren County; and 27 patients,

17 men and 10 women, from Hunterdon County, have been transferred from here; 10 patients, 5 men and 5 women, classified as convict insane; and 18 patients, 11 men and 7 women, classified as criminal insane, have also been transferred to Trenton to be cared for at the House of Detention for Convicts and Criminals, in connection with the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

This transfer of patients was made in the hospital auto bus and required eight trips. On each trip an assistant physician was in charge, accompanied by a supervisor and the necessary number of nurses. No serious mishap of any kind occurred during these trips.

DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION.

The employment of patients is a first step towards recovery. Even though this goal is not reached it is a matter of progress. Those who can do the smallest amount of work, if they have not worked for some time, show an economic gain. To provide suitable work for each patient demands an enormous amount of study of the human material at hand; when to this is added the fact much new material for employment often cannot be obtained, the work is correspondingly increased. After days or months of patient instruction, an inmate is taught some line of work; true it may be done in a mechanical way, but it is done, and fairly satisfactorily; then, though ordered, the necessary material is not at hand for a continuance of this line of endeavor. The result is heart racking to those who have devoted their time and energy to teaching the patient. The patient reverts to his original state, or it might be more proper to say: "The last state of that man is worse than the first."

Be the fault whose it may, the fact remains that a lot of good work is rendered valueless by inability to secure material at the proper time.

All the ruling and printing of every kind has been done in the printshop; these include numerous books for such purposes as calculation of itemized expenses, programs, record cards of all kinds.

During the period, 166 jobs have been done, requiring 306,000 impressions. To these may be added 61,000 for annual report of 1917 and 112, 800 for issues of The Psychogram. The number of forms ruled was 120.

The interest of the patients in The Psychogram grows with each issue. Its stimulation has been a great power towards mental improvement, and the work done for it has helped many to regain a large amount of their mental poise.

The following is a list of articles of various kinds made by patients in the Arts and Crafts Room for Women:

Scarfs, knitted, wool.....	8
Socks, knitted cotton, pairs.....	7
Stockings, knitted cotton, pairs.....	2
Wash cloths, knitted cotton.....	80
Rag rugs.....	6
Sweaters, sleeveless, wool.....	11
Sweaters, ladies', wool.....	6
Sweaters, boys', wool.....	1
Sweaters, dolls', wool.....	2
Water bag covers, cotton.....	16
Mittens, woolen, pairs.....	2
Wristlets, woolen, pairs.....	3
Helmet, woolen.....	1
Scarf, woolen, crocheted.....	1
Cap, woolen, crocheted.....	1
Slippers, woolen, crocheted, pairs.....	2
Slippers, tops, woolen, crocheted.....	2
Shawls, woolen, crocheted.....	3
Hood, woolen, crocheted.....	1
Fascinator, woolen, crocheted.....	1
Baby bootees, woolen, pairs.....	6
Baby jackets, woolen.....	2
Wash cloths, crocheted.....	20
Lace pieces, crocheted.....	3
Lace edging, crocheted, yards.....	37
Lace insertion, crocheted, yards.....	19
Lace yokes, crocheted.....	8
Lace collar, crocheted.....	1
Lace bags, crocheted.....	2
Embroidered pieces.....	39
Mexican drawn work.....	6

Center pieces	2
Corset cover	1
Towels, hemmed, dozen	35½
Towel dress, lady's	1
Towel dress, child's	1
Stars sewed on large American flag	96
Comfort kits	2
Rag slippers, pairs	2
Mops from small pieces of warp	42
Aprons to order	10
Apron, carpenter's	1
Woven pieces	6
Tea matting bags	2
Baskets, raffia	13
Baskets, macrame	3
Hats, corn straw	5
Bags, corn straw	5
Bags, grass	2
Woven rug	1
Braided rugs	6
Hook rug	1
Books bound	31
Time books bound	13
Books mended	41
Rug mended	1
Coat mended	1
Vest mended	1
Sweater mended	1
Socks initialed	12
Lace curtains mended and stretched, pairs	16
Dresses for patients	20
Bungalow aprons	6
Dust caps	6
Remodeled dresses	12

ARTICLES FROM OLD BLANKETS

Mittens, pairs	31
Helmets	3
Slippers, pairs	3

RED CROSS WORK

Pajamas, pairs	72
Bath robes	29

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Shirts.....	24
Socks, pairs.....	3
Helmet.....	1
Sweater.....	1
Large bag to hold work.....	1

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES ROOM FOR MEN

Toweling, new, yards.....	1876
Assorted fiber mats.....	129
Assorted tugs.....	38
Braided mats.....	81
Slippers, pairs.....	36
Fish nets.....	7
Curtaining, yards.....	135
Mittens, pairs.....	24
Hammocks.....	6
Bales of paper packed and weighed.....	414
Pants repaired and pressed, pairs.....	79
Coats repaired and pressed.....	56
Suits repaired and pressed.....	48
Elastic stockings repaired, pair.....	1

PRODUCTION OF CRAFTS ROOM FOR MEN

Brooms, regular.....	605
Brooms, whisk.....	10
Assorted brushes, scrub, etc.....	732
Assorted baskets, laundry, paper, egg, sewing, fruit... ..	127
Baskets repaired for all departments.....	310
Assorted chairs, new.....	16
Assorted chairs repaired.....	28
Assorted chairs recaned for both departments.....	454
Concrete blocks.....	1064
Assorted articles, new as specified.....	198
Pictures framed.....	149
Cues repaired and tipped.....	81
Easy chairs, willow.....	32
Fly swatters.....	177
Wood chopped and delivered, bbls.....	48
Hampers for laundry.....	16

WORK DONE IN BOOK BINDERY

Assorted pads.....	474
Envelopes for holding photographs.....	1106

Paper covers on annual report books	1784
Black covers, cloth, on annual report books	60
Assorted tags, sets	5
Books repaired and bound. Lettered in gold	1087
New books, assorted, including expense, invoice, re- quisition, receipt, express, prescription, etc., and lettered in gold	111
Periodicals collated and bound	161

PATIENTS' GARDENS—NORTH SIDE

Heads of lettuce	2440
Peas, bushels	35
Radishes, bunches	1920
Onions, bunches	1375

PATIENTS' GARDENS—SOUTH SIDE

Strawberries, quarts	1100
Lettuce, heads	1800
Radishes, bunches	1500

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The commencement exercises of the Training School for Nurses were held on the evening of June 28, 1918. The following twelve nurses were graduated:

Alice R. Babington, Morristown, N. J.
 Margaret Rose Currie, Secaucus, N. J.
 Marcella M. Gough, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dora Edwards House, Athens, Pa.
 Mary Anne Larragan, New York City.
 Grace Elkton Lloyd, Salem, N. J.
 Bertha Caroline Luz, East Orange, N. J.
 Catherine Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mary Katherine Phelan, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Valborg Christine Simonsen, New York City.
 Catherine Smith, New York City.
 John K. R. Hewitt, Grenloch, N. J.

The number of graduates from the Training School since its inauguration in 1892 is 262. A number of them are now in the

service of the nation both at home and abroad.

The following is a list of subjects in which lectures are given and the lecturers and instructors:

Dr. Britton D. Evans: History of Hospital Care of the Insane and the Qualifications of a Nurse; the Nurse's True Mission, etc..

Dr. E. Moore Fisher: Mental and Nervous Diseases; Hygiene; Diversional Occupation.

Dr. Marcus A. Curry: Medicine; Hydrotherapy.

Dr. George R. Hampton: Surgery and Obstetrics.

Dr. George B. McMurray: Materia Medica.

Dr. J. Victor Donnet: Bacteriology and Pathology; Chemistry and Physics.

Dr. Lawrence M. Collins: Anatomy and Physiology.

Miss Mary R. Keegan, Supervisor: Instructor in Ward Work and Discipline.

Miss Phœbe J. Northwood, Supervisor: Instructor in Bandaging.

Miss Julia B. Maguire, Supervisor: Instructor in Hydrotherapy.

Mr. John Coleman, Supervisor: Instructor in Ward Work and Discipline.

Mr. William Moran, Nurse: Instructor in Feeding and Diet Preparation.

Mr. Leland C. Roberts, Nurse: Instructor in Hydrotherapy.

MOVING PICTURES.

Thanks to the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, we have been furnished a much higher grade of motion pictures than formerly. Many of these are more recent and in better condition for presentation than those formerly obtained. These films are procured without any charge except necessary transportation expenses. The motion pictures are enjoyed by many and there is no doubt that in many cases thoughts of self, of worry and of other distressing kinds are by these means rendered impossible, and fresh thoughts more pleasant and along lines nearer normal are the result.

THE PATIENTS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The circulating library for patients is still growing. There are at present over 1,700 volumes in the library. The Legislature of 1917 appropriated \$300. for the purchase of books and book cases. With this has been obtained 243 volumes of high grade reading matter and two new sections have been added to the library cabinets.

We are still receiving unbroken sets of books and periodicals, which are carefully reviewed and collated at the Bookbinding Department of the Industrial Division.

Many persons have generously contributed to the library during the past eight months.

NEWSPAPERS.

Thanks are due to many editors and proprietors of newspapers throughout the country for papers so kindly sent to the hospital during the year. About fifty per cent of our patients are able to read understandingly and they enjoy reading of what has happened in the communities in which they formerly lived and what is going on in the world at large.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

As in former years religious services have been held regularly in the hospital chapel. For Catholic patients Mass is celebrated every Tuesday morning. Protestant services are held each Sunday afternoon, the denominations taking turns in conducting these services. The Episcopalian Church administers communion on the first Thursday of each month; on the second Tuesday of each month and on important festivals a service is conducted for those of the Hebrew faith.

Because of the war several ministers have ceased to conduct services, having accepted commissions as chaplains. The following denominational services have been conducted regularly: Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Hebrew.

MEDICAL STAFF.

On January 1st, 1918, Dr. John M. Thompson reported for duty, and Dr. Charles A. Kinch on April 22nd, 1918. Until these appointments were made, the medical work was carried on under great difficulties. Dr. Lawrence M. Collins was called to army service on June 16th. There are now three vacancies on the staff and the prospects for filling them with properly equipped physicians during this war is far from encouraging. This means a greater amount of work for the remaining members of the staff and necessarily the leaving undone of much work which should have careful professional attention.

DENTAL REPORT.

The resident dentist, Dr. Annie F. Colley, continues to attend to the patients' teeth. This work takes considerable time owing to the condition of the patients. The dentist visits those patients on the wards, who, on account of their condition, are unable to be brought to the dental room. The mouths and teeth of all patients are watched continuously, and are frequently examined and treated. The great majority of the patients who enter this hospital have an X-ray picture made of their teeth in an endeavor to locate evidence of pus sacs or infected areas.

The X-ray work is done by Dr. George R. Hampton, a member of the medical staff, who is an expert in his line.

PATHOLOGIST'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the Pathological Department submitted by Dr. J. Victor Donnet, the resident pathologist.

Herewith is submitted report of the work done in the Pathological Laboratory from November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918. Twice during the past eight months the work has been interrupted for several weeks by lack of gas. Very often it is necessary to stop or postpone work on account of sudden lack of water. This is a condition which must be changed as anyone who understands the work done in a laboratory knows that work cannot be done under such conditions. The summary of the routine work is as follows:

1621 Specimens have been examined.

786 BLOOD:

Complete Cytology	24
Wassermanns	660
Fixation tests for Gonorrhea	6
Widal	8
Fixation tests for Tuberculosis	53
Cultures	35

73 CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID:

Cytology	70
Globulin tests	70
Wassermanns	73
Colloidal gold tests	40

53 SPUTA:

Tubercle Bacilli	20
Pneumococci	38
Loeffler's Bacillus	1
Negative	24

356 URINES:

Chemical and microscopical examinations	356
Bacteriological	10

10 FECES:

Typhosus Bacillus	4
Tubercle Bacillus	5
Trichocephalus Dispar	1

15 SMEARS:

Gonococci	3
Vincent Bacillus	2
Treponema Pallida	8
Aspergillus Fumigatus	1
Discomyces Buccalis	1

168 CULTURES:

Sputa	16
Urine	10
Feces	9
Blood	15
Water	112
Swabs	6

111 TISSUES

30 BRAINS:

Paresis	10
Dementia Praecox.....	5
Gumma	2
Treponema	12
Dementia Senile	1

12* LUNGS:

Pneumonia	4
Tuberculosis	6
Gumma.....	2
Anthraxis	1

24 LIVER:

Tumor (Secondary)	1
Cirrhosis	3
Fatty Degeneration	8
Amyloid.....	2
Treponema Pallida	10

4 INTESTINES:

Trichocephalus Dispar	1
Ulcer T. B.....	1
Appendix (Tumor).....	1
Typhloitis.....	1

5 UTERUS:

Adeno Carcinome	1
Fibrome.....	2
Scraping.....	1
Metritis Post Abortum	1

1 MAMMA:

Carcinoma	1
-----------------	---

1 TESTES:

Treponema Pallida	1
-------------------------	---

7 AORTA:

Treponema Pallida	7
-------------------------	---

8 KIDNEY:

Interstitial Nephritis	4
------------------------------	---

Suppurative Pylonephritis	1
Hydronephrosis	2
Amyloid.....	1
3 PANCREAS:	
Fat Necrosis	1
Cirrhosis.....	1
Gumma	1
3 SPLEEN:	
Infarctus	2
Chronic Interstitial Splenitis.....	1
12 HEART:	
Chronic Pericarditis.....	5
Adherent Pericardium	1
Chronic Interstitial Myocarditis.....	4
Thrombi.....	1
Angioma	1
71 ANIMALS INJECTED:	
Rabbits.....	25
Amboceptor Anti Sheep	4
Amboceptor Anti Human	4
Physiological action of Syphilodol.....	10
Biological Test Typhoid Fever	2
Biological Test action of new Bacillus.....	3
48 GUINEA PIGS:	
Complement	40
Tuberculosis Test	8

URINE ANALYSES.

The Urine of every new patient is supposed to be subjected to an examination, in fact only fifty-eight per cent have reached the Laboratory as shown in the following:

Total Urines received	356
Urines from old and private patients	97
Urines from new patients	259
Patients admitted.....	447

Every urine received, has been thoroughly examined, chemically and microscopically. When bacteria were detected a culture was made and this examination shows that five per cent of the admitted patients are suffering from Nephritis.

WASSERMANN TESTS.

During the past eight months 733 Wassermann tests were made from blood and spinal fluid from new admitted patients as well as from a number of old ones. A Lumbar Puncture was performed on every patient giving a positive Wassermann in the blood. With the spinal fluid, a Wassermann Reaction, a cell count, a globulin test and a gold colloidal test were made.

95% of the Paretics had Positive Wassermann in the blood.

5% of the Paretics had Doubtful Wassermann in the blood.

84% of the Paretics had Positive Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

8% of the Paretics had Doubtful Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

8% of the Paretics had Negative Wassermann in the spinal fluid.

95% of the Paretics had Positive Cell Count in the spinal fluid.

5% of the Paretics had Doubtful or Neg. Cell Count in the spinal fluid.

92% of the Paretics had Positive Globulin test in the spinal fluid.

8% of the Paretics had Negative Globulin test in the spinal fluid.

Only one case of Dementia Paretic has been diagnosed on the clinical findings, the Wassermann in the blood being positive but all the tests upon the spinal fluid being negative. All the other cases have at least three positive tests out of four.

ETIOLOGY OF PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA.

The blood culture of a case of Purpura Hemorrhagica has shown the presence of a bacillus which does not respond to any bacillus known in literature. The first culture was made upon an alkaline broth and took about ten days to develop, subsequent cultures were easily obtained in twenty-four hours upon a beef peptone gelatine selected medium. This aerobic bacillus grows at room temperature but slowly, the optimum being at thirty-seven degrees centigrade. It gives an alkaline reaction to the medium, reduces the nitrate but slowly, liquifies slowly, Löffler's medium forms arborescent stab cultures. Surface colonies are amoeboid and in a few days are spreading from the starting point. However, if the medium is poor in peptone and beef extract the colonies spread as a thin gray pellicle. In broth it forms a pellicle at the surface, soon agglutinates and makes on the bottom a thick and sticky sediment which on shaking, ascends

the medium under the form of threads as a mucilage would do. It has not the power to split Lactose.

It is a motile and Pleomorphic bacillus smaller than the Typhosus bacillus. Old cultures show an endospore forming bacillus. It stains fairly well with the usual dyes. Some bacilli seem to have bodies at the extremities. It does not retain the Graham stain well. It does not seem to be pathogenic to the rabbits.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Twice a month the various waters used in the hospital have been submitted to a bacteriological examination. Bacilli of the typhosus coli group have been isolated and those in our drinking water cultures have shown that the same water is practically sterile when taken at the faucet but is merely polluted by filthy manipulation.

The following example is typical: On May 27, 1918 the water from a bottle at the Dormitory Building contained 4,000 micro-organisms in 1 cc. When the same water was drawn from the faucet by the pathologist under the same condition it showed only 5 micro-organisms in 1 cc.

One hundred and four residual chlorine tests have been made to verify the quantity of chlorine added at the filtering station.

DEVIATION OF THE COMPLEMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Fifty-three experiments have been made with two kinds of antigen, one bought from Parke & Davis and the other made by the resident pathologist from tuberculosis isolated upon Petroff's medium. The antigen found on the market is of very little value as it fixes the complement only in about twelve per cent of known tuberculous cases, whereas in the same condition, our antigen fixes about seventy-eight per cent of known tuberculous cases. We will probably be able to increase this percentage if we have the opportunity to reinforce our antigen with other strains of tuberculosis rendering this antigen more polyvalent.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it is only proper to state that because of conditions brought about as the result of the war, more difficulties have been encountered than ever before in the management of the hospital, more problems have arisen, graver responsibilities have burdened all connected with it. Owing to the draft there has been a great shortage in help. The number of physicians on the staff of the hospital has been reduced more than half. The number of attendants both for the men and women patients has been seriously reduced. Both physicians and attendants have often been obliged to work overtime and have often given up their usual vacations—vacations needful for their own health.

I desire, in a last word, to give official expression of my appreciation of your aid and support in my endeavor to overcome, as far as possible, these numerous difficulties.

Most respectfully submitted,

BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.,

Medical Director.

June 30, 1918.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Statistical Appendix to the Medical Director's Report.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE PERIOD FROM
NOVEMBER 1, 1917 TO JUNE 30, 1918 INCLUSIVE.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the Hospital October 31st, 1917.....	1,300	1,385	2,685
Patients admitted—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions.....	196	207	403
Re-admissions.....	22	30	52
Total.....	218	237	455
Total under treatment during the year.....	1,518	1,622	3,140
Patients discharged—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	22	22	44
Improved.....	53	65	118
Unimproved.....	51	54	105
Died.....	94	56	150
Total.....	220	197	*417
Remaining in hospital—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public.....	1,198	1,238	2,436
Private.....	100	187	287
Total.....	1,298	1,425	2,723
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to June 30th, 1918.....	7,389	7,025	14,414
Whole number discharged dur- ing the same period of time—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	1,562	1,577	3,139
Improved.....	1,285	1,458	2,743
Unimproved.....	539	486	1,025
Died.....	2,672	2,078	4,750
Escaped.....	31	..	31
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Total.....	6,091	5,600	11,691
Remaining June 30th, 1918.....	1,298	1,425	**2,723

* Forty men and forty-one women transferred to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton; sixteen men and twelve women transferred to the House of Detention for Convict and Criminal Insane at Trenton.

** Twenty men and one woman carried as escaped; one woman carried on visit.

TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS			DAILY AVERAGES		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1917									
November	24	22	46	30	20	50	1,278.50	1,381.87	2,660.37
December	21	23	44	18	13	31	1,278.65	1,382.52	2,661.17
1918									
January.....	26	26	52	26	19	45	1,277.70	1,392.53	2,670.23
February	26	25	51	11	18	29	1,286.83	1,402.82	2,689.65
March.....	31	29	60	14	16	30	1,302.39	1,410.59	2,712.98
April.....	23	38	61	25	23	48	1,308.14	1,422.02	2,730.16
May.....	37	43	80	57	70	127	1,299.01	1,407.73	2,706.74
June.....	30	31	61	39	18	57	1,274.52	1,411.74	2,686.26
Total.....	218	237	455	220	197	417			
Total for the period from November 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, inclusive.....							1,288.21	1,401.48	2,689.69

TABLE III,

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Attacks.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First	143	137	280
Second	16	32	48
Third	7	6	13
Fourth	2	3	5
Fifth and over	6	5	11
Unascertainable	44	54	98
Total	218	237	455

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years	3	7	10
Fifteen to twenty years	10	17	27
Twenty to twenty-five years	6	21	27
Twenty-five to thirty years	18	31	49
Thirty to thirty-five years	22	18	40
Thirty-five to forty years	20	17	37
Forty to forty-five years	14	11	25
Forty-five to fifty years	6	11	17
Fifty to sixty years	22	17	39
Sixty to seventy years	13	11	24
Seventy to eighty years	14	8	22
Eighty and over	5	2	7
Unascertainable	65	66	131
Total	218	237	455

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Connecticut.....	2	..	2	
Delaware.....	1	..	1	
Georgia.....	1	1	2	
Illinois.....	..	1	1	
Kentucky.....	1	..	1	
Maryland.....	2	1	3	
Massachusetts.....	4	2	6	
Michigan.....	1	..	1	
Missouri.....	..	1	1	
Nebraska.....	1	..	1	
NEW JERSEY.....	64	70	134	
New York.....	26	39	65	
North Carolina.....	1	1	2	
Ohio.....	1	3	4	
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	10	
South Carolina.....	1	1	2	
Tennessee.....	..	1	1	
Texas.....	1	..	1	
Virginia.....	3	5	8	
Wisconsin.....	1	2	3	
United States.....	3	1	4	
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total native born.....		119	134	253
<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Alsace.....	..	1	1	
Asia-Minor.....	1	..	1	
Austria-Hungary.....	19	21	40	
Babylonia.....	1	..	1	
Barbadoes.....	..	1	1	
Canada.....	..	2	2	
Denmark.....	1	1	2	
England.....	11	6	17	
France.....	1	1	2	
Galicia.....	2	1	3	
Germany.....	11	18	29	
Holland.....	3	3	6	
Ireland.....	4	14	18	
Italy.....	19	9	28	

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Mexico.....	..	1	1	
Poland.....	4	3	7	
Russia.....	12	10	22	
Scotland.....	2	4	6	
Spain.....	2	..	2	
Sweden.....	1	1	2	
Switzerland.....	2	1	3	
Turkey.....	..	1	1	
Wales.....	..	1	1	
West Indies.....	..	1	1	
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total foreign born.....		96	101	197
Unascertainable.....		3	2	5
Total.....		218	237	455

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen.....	24	30	54
Burlington.....	1	..	1
Essex.....	27	42	69
Hudson.....	37	52	89
Hunterdon.....	1	..	1
Middlesex.....	1	..	1
Monmouth.....	..	1	1
Morris.....	23	12	35
Passaic.....	55	46	101
Somerset.....	..	3	3
Sussex.....	2	5	7
Union.....	47	44	91
Warren.....	..	1	1
New York.....	..	1	1
Total.....	218	237	455

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Civil Condition.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Single	84	75	159
Married	106	120	226
Widowed	21	38	59
Divorced	1	2	3
Unascertainable	6	2	8
Total	218	237	455

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accountants	2	..	2
Agents	4	..	4
Architects	1	..	1
Artists	1	1	2
Assessors	1	..	1
Barbers	1	..	1
Blacksmiths	2	..	2
Boilermakers	2	..	2
Bookbinders	1	..	1
Bookkeepers	1	..	1
Brakemen	1	..	1
Bridgebuilders	1	..	1
Butchers	2	..	2
Buttonmakers	1	..	1
Cabinetmakers	1	..	1
Carpenters	8	..	8
Chauffeurs	1	..	1
Chefs	1	..	1
Cigarmakers	1	1	2
Civil engineers	2	..	2
Clergymen	1	..	1
Clerks	6	2	8
Collectors	1	..	1
Companions	1	1
Contractors	1	..	1
Corsetcutters	1	..	1
Domestics	7	7
Dressmakers	4	4

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	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Drivers	2	..	2
Embroiderers	1	1
Engineers	1	..	1
Engravers	2	..	2
Errand boys	1	..	1
Expressmen	1	..	1
Factory hands	1	6	7
Farmers	5	..	5
Firemen	2	..	2
Florists	2	..	2
Gardeners	1	1	2
Hotel-keepers	1	..	1
Housekeepers .....	..	7	7
Housewives .....	..	102	102
Housework .....	..	35	35
Japanners	1	..	1
Journalists	1	..	1
Junkmen	3	..	3
Laborers	50	..	50
Lawyers	1	..	1
Lithographers	1	..	1
Machinists	14	..	14
Managers	1	..	1
Manufacturers	1	..	1
Marine engineers	1	..	1
Masons	2	..	2
Merchants	5	..	5
Midwives .....	..	1	1
Milkmen	1	..	1
Millhands	2	2	4
Miners	2	..	2
Molders	1	..	1
Musicians	1	..	1
Nursemaids .....	..	3	3
Nurses .....	..	5	5
Painters	5	..	5
Patternmakers	1	..	1
Pilots	1	..	1
Pipefitters	1	..	1
Plasterers	1	..	1
Plumbers	1	..	1
Police officers	1	..	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Polishers	1	..	1
Powderworkers	2	..	2
Printers	2	..	2
Rubberworkers	1	1	2
Salesmen	6	..	6
Saleswomen .....	..	2	2
Saloonkeepers	1	..	1
Scissors grinders	1	..	1
Seamen	2	..	2
Seamstresses .....	..	3	3
Shoemakers	3	..	3
Silkworkers	5	1	6
Soldiers	3	..	3
Solderers	1	..	1
Stenographers	1	4	5
Stewards	1	..	1
Students	1	5	6
Tailors	1	..	1
Teachers .....	..	2	2
Telegraphers	1	..	1
Waiters	1	..	1
Waitresses .....	..	3	3
Watchmen	2	..	2
Watchmakers	1	..	1
Weavers	2	1	3
No occupation	14	34	48
Unascertainable	2	2	4
Total	218	237	455

TABLE IX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism	12	2	14
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia ..	1	..	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Chr. Hallucinatory Dementia ...	2	1	3
Delirium Tremens	1	1

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	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEMENTIA PARETIC :			
Depressive Form.....	10	3	13
Expansive Form.....	18	..	18
Agitated Form.....	1	..	1
Demented Form.....	2	..	2
DEMENTIA ORGANIC :			
Cerebral Trauma.....	1	..	1
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS :			
.....	2	1	3
DEMENTIA SENILE :			
.....	30	25	55
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS :			
.....	1	5	6
DEMENTIA PRECOX :			
Hebephrenic.....	13	8	21
Katatonic Form.....	17	21	38
Paranoides Gravis.....	24	20	44
Paranoides Mitis.....	19	24	43
PARANOIA :			
.....	1	1	2
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS :			
.....	4	5	9
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS :			
Manic Phase.....	20	46	66
Depressed Phase.....	15	45	60
Mixed Phase.....	5	7	12
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA :			
.....	5	4	9
DEGENERATION PSYCHOSIS :			
Constitutional Inferiority.....	1	2	3
Sexual Perversion.....	1	..	1
INFECTON PSYCHOSIS :			
.....	1	..	1
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT :			
Imbecility, Low Grade.....	3	6	9
Imbecility, Middle Grade.....	3	5	8
Imbecility, High Grade.....	1	..	1
Total.....	218	237	455

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

TABLE X.

MEANS OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>How Supported.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
State	55	44	99
County	126	127	253
Private	37	66	103
Total	218	237	455

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
PHYSICAL :			
Apoplexy .....	..	2	2
Arteriosclerosis	5	2	7
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	..	1
Climacteric .....	..	4	4
Congenital	1	..	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Heredity	5	11	16
Infantile paralysis	1	..	1
Influenza .....	..	1	1
Intemperance and other excesses	25	3	28
Menstrual irregularities .....	..	1	1
Nephritis	1	..	1
Overwork	2	5	7
Paralysis .....	..	1	1
Pneumonia .....	..	1	1
Predisposition	2	2	4
Puerperium .....	..	8	8
Senility	13	10	23
Sexual perversion	1	..	1
Sunstroke	1	..	1
Syphilis	15	..	15
Toxemia .....	..	1	1
Traumatism	9	3	12
Tuberculosis	1	..	1
Total	86	57	143

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
MORAL :			
Disappointed affections .....	..	2	2
Domestic troubles	2	2	4
Financial reverses	1	..	1
Grief	1	4	5
Religious excitement	1	1	2
Shock .....	..	4	4
Worry	6	10	16
Total	11	23	34
Total physical	86	57	143
Total moral	11	23	34
Unassigned	121	157	278
Total	218	237	455

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
GENERAL DISEASES :			
Acne .....	..	1	1
Arthritis	1	..	1
Carcinoma .....	..	1	1
Deaf mutes .....	..	1	1
Decubitus .....	..	1	1
Eczema	1	..	1
Epilepsy	5	6	11
Exfoliatava	1	..	1
Goitro .....	..	6	6
Rheumatism	1	..	1
Scabies	2	..	2
Syphilis	32	2	34
NERVOUS SYSTEM :			
Aphasia	1	..	1
Chorea .....	..	2	2
Facial paralysis	1	..	1
Hemiplegia	3	3	6
Monoplegia .....	..	1	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Neuritis	1	..	1
Paraplegia	3	..	3
Psoriasis.....	..	1	1
Spina bifida.....	1	..	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:			
Anemia	3	5	8
Aortitis.....	1	..	1
Arteriosclerosis.....	36	18	54
Endocarditis	2	9	11
Mitral regurgitation.....	2	10	12
Myocarditis.....	6	3	9
Varicose ulcers	1	3	4
Varicose veins	1	6	7
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:			
Asthma.....	1	..	1
Bronchitis	1	3	4
Foreign bodies in lungs.....	..	1	1
Pleurisy (rt. lung).....	..	1	1
Pneumonia	1	..	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	3	5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:			
Appendectomy.....	1	..	1
Appendicular abscess	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	2
Fistula .....	..	1	1
Hernia	9	3	12
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT:			
Arcus senilis .....	..	2	2
Blindness (partial)	2	..	2
Blindness (total)	1	2	3
Cataracts	1	4	5
Cleft palate .....	..	1	1
Conjunctivitis	1	..	1
Deafness (partial)	11	4	15
Deafness (total).....	..	1	1
Eccymosis .....	..	1	1
Keratitis .....	..	1	1
Laryngitis	1	..	1

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mastoiditis	1	..	1
Oral sepsis .....	..	1	1
Presbyopia .....	..	1	1
Ptosis	1	..	1
Strabismus	2	1	3
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:			
Hydrocele	1	..	1
Nephritis	11	3	14
GYNECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:			
Pregnancy .....	..	1	1
Prolapsus uteri .....	..	1	1
Vaginitis .....	..	1	1
ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISMS:			
Bruises	2	..	2
Burns	1	1	2
Fractures	2	5	7
Lacerated wounds	4	3	7
Scars	1	1	2
AMPUTATIONS AND DEFORMITIES:			
Amputations	1	1	2
Depression of skull	3	..	3
Lordosis .....	..	1	1
Scoliosis	1	..	1
Homicidal tendencies	20	14	34
Suicidal tendencies	22	36	58
Without complications	92	121	213

In this table patients who had a number of complications have been noted more than once; the total is, therefore, omitted, because it would have no statistical value.

TABLE XIII.

HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Heredity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Insanity in family	23	45	68
Hereditary taint denied	111	110	221
Hereditary history unascertainable	84	82	166
Total	218	237	455

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	43	64	107
One to three months.....	33	33	66
Three to six months.....	29	26	55
Six to twelve months.....	10	17	27
One to two years.....	20	21	41
Two to three years	14	14	28
Three to four years.....	8	9	17
Four to five years.....	3	5	8
Five to ten years.....	11	6	17
Ten to twenty years.....	3	6	9
Over twenty years.....	2	2	4
Unascertainable.....	42	34	76
Total.....	218	237	455

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years.....	..	1	1
Fifteen to twenty years .....	..	2	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	..	2	2
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	6	10
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	2	3	5
Thirty-five to forty years.....	5	..	5
Forty to forty-five years.....	1	2	3
Forty-five to fifty years.....	..	2	2
Fifty to sixty years.....	1	1	2
Sixty to seventy years.....	1	2	3
Unascertainable.....	8	1	9
Total.....	22	22	44

TABLE XVI.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	5	11	16
One to three months	5	7	12
Three to six months	3	3	6
Six to twelve months	1	..	1
One to two years	1	..	1
Over two years	2	1	3
Unascertainable	5	..	5
Total	22	22	44

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month	2	..	2
One to two months	6	6	12
Two to three months .....	..	4	4
Three to four months	2	5	7
Four to five months	3	5	8
Five to six months	1	..	1
Six to nine months	1	2	3
Nine to twelve months	2	..	2
Twelve to eighteen months	1	..	1
Eighteen to twenty-four months	1	..	1
Over two years	3	..	3
Total	22	22	44

TABLE XVIII.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED,

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism	10	1	11
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia ..	1	..	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens.....	..	1	1
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS: .....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	1	..	1
Katatonic.....	..	1	1
Paranoides Mitis	3	..	3
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	5	7	12
Depressed Phase	1	10	11
Mixed Phase.....	1	..	1
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:.....	..	1	1
Total.....	22	22	44

TABLE XIX.

AGE AT DEATH.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Twenty to twenty-five years	2	6	8
Twenty-five to thirty years	1	2	3
Thirty to thirty-five years	5	4	9
Thirty-five to forty years.....	11	8	19
Forty to forty-five years	11	1	12
Forty-five to fifty years	15	4	19
Fifty to sixty years	17	6	23
Sixty to seventy years	11	10	21
Seventy to eighty years	18	11	29
Eighty to ninety years	3	4	7
Total.....	94	56	150

TABLE XX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic Alcoholism	1	..	1
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia ..	1	..	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
Depressed Form	14	1	15
Expansive Form	19	..	19
Agitated Form	1	2	3
Demented Form	4	..	4
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
Huntingdon's Chorea.....	1	..	1
Cerebral Trauma.....	1	..	1
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
	2	1	3
DEMENTIA SENILE:			
	19	17	36
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	3	2	5
Katatonic Form	3	8	11
Paranoides Gravis	6	3	9
Paranoides Mitis	4	1	5
PARANOIA:			
	1	..	1
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
	2	..	2
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	5	12	17
Depressed Phase	1	3	4
Mixed Phase.....	1	..	1
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:			
	1	..	1
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
Imbecility, Low Grade	2	1	3
Imbecility, Middle Grade.....	..	1	1
Imbecility, High Grade .....	..	1	1
Total	94	56	150

TABLE XXI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS :			
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic interstitial nephritis	1	..	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC :			
With cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1
With convulsions	22	..	22
With exhaustion	11	1	12
With lobar pneumonia.....	4	1	5
With mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA ORGANIC :			
With aortic regurgitation.....	1	..	1
With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	2	2
With cardiac exhaustion	1	..	1
With cerebral hemorrhage	2	..	2
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	1	1
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS :			
With aortic regurgitation.....	1	..	1
With cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia .....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA SENILE :			
With acute cardiac dilatation.....	1	..	1
With aortic regurgitation.....	1	..	1
With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	2	2
With cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion	4	..	4
With cerebral hemorrhage	2	1	3
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	3	3
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation .....	..	2	2
With exhaustion	2	..	2
With hypostatic congestion of the lungs; arteriosclerosis	1	..	1
With hypostatic congestion of the lungs; mitral regurgitation.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	7	5	12
With lobar pneumonia, carcinoma of breast.....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; arteriosclerosis .....	..	1	1
With myocarditis .....	..	1	1

DEMENTIA PRECOX :

With acute cardiac exhaustion	1	..	1
With carcinoma cervix uteri .....	..	1	1
With carcinoma uterine fundus .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion	1	..	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis	2	3	5
With chronic parenchymatous nephritis	1	..	1
With endocarditis	2	1	3
With endocarditis; cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With exhaustion	2	..	2
With hypostatic pneumonia	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia	6	1	7
With mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic bronchitis; secondary anemia .....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic interstitial nephritis; arteriosclerosis .....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; secondary anemia; exhaustion .....	..	1	1
With myocarditis; mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1

PARANOIA :

With carcinoma of stomach; inanition	1	..	1
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EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS :

With lobar pneumonia	1	..	1
With status epilepticus	1	..	1

MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS :

With acute cardiac dilatation	1	..	1
With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis .....	..	1	1
With broncho pneumonia; cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With carcinoma of breast .....	..	1	1
With cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion	3	..	3
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation .....	..	2	2
With exhaustion	1	..	1
With hypostatic pneumonia	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia .....	..	4	4
With lobar pneumonia; pulmonary tuberculosis .....	..	1	1
With mitral regurgitation; chronic interstitial nephritis; arteriosclerosis .....	..	2	2
With myocarditis .....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	2

INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA :

With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
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ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT :

With arteriosclerosis; chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	1	1
With chronic endocarditis; chronic myocarditis.....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	..	1	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	2	..	2

Total.....	94	56	150
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TABLE XXII.

SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
October 31st, 1876	159	183	342	...
October 31st, 1877	216	229	445	103
October 31st, 1878	227	253	480	35
October 31st, 1879	248	279	527	47
October 31st, 1880	277	309	586	59
October 31st, 1881	310	331	641	55
October 31st, 1882	321	346	667	26
October 31st, 1883	330	377	707	40
October 31st, 1884	371	374	745	38
October 31st, 1885	415	414	829	84
October 31st, 1886	415	441	856	27
October 31st, 1887	434	439	873	17
October 31st, 1888	463	441	904	31
October 31st, 1889	427	430	857	...
October 31st, 1890	450	436	886	29
October 31st, 1891	455	443	898	12
October 31st, 1892	471	478	949	51
October 31st, 1893	509	500	1,009	60
October 31st, 1894	520	530	1,050	41
October 31st, 1895	541	575	1,116	66
October 31st, 1896	538	550	1,088	...
October 31st, 1897	593	584	1,177	89
October 31st, 1898	618	618	1,236	59
October 31st, 1899	658	644	1,302	66
October 31st, 1900	696	693	1,389	87
October 31st, 1901	707	683	1,390	1
October 31st, 1902	729	732	1,461	71
October 31st, 1903	744	761	1,505	44
October 31st, 1904	789	812	1,601	96
October 31st, 1905	834	840	1,674	73
October 31st, 1906	872	907	1,779	105
October 31st, 1907	917	907	1,824	45
October 31st, 1908	993	950	1,943	119
October 31st, 1909	1,050	1,009	2,059	116
October 31st, 1910	1,093	1,025	2,118	59
October 31st, 1911	1,131	1,079	2,210	92
October 31st, 1912	1,170	1,132	2,302	92
October 31st, 1913	1,225	1,186	2,411	109
October 31st, 1914	1,261	1,248	2,509	98
October 31st, 1915	1,335	1,334	2,669	160
October 31st, 1916	1,332	1,356	2,688	19
October 31st, 1917	1,300	1,385	2,685	...
June 30th, 1918	1,298	1,425	*2,723	38

*Fifty-six men and fifty-three women transferred to the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton.

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1918.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen	115	125	240	63	57	120	14	11	25	1	..	1	..	..	..
Essex	11	22	33	153	192	345	16	42	58	4	..	4	1	..	1
Hudson	48	47	95	120	100	220	24	63	87	3	..	3	1	..	1
Hunterdon .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercer	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	..	3	..	..	..
Monmouth .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morris	80	85	165	44	25	69	8	7	15	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ocean .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passaic	245	248	493	46	38	84	5	19	24	3	..	3	..	..	..
Somerset .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	21	29	50	3	3	6	2	4	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
Union	173	207	380	41	50	91	22	17	39	..	..	..	1	..	1
Warren	8	1	9	3	1	4	..	3	3	2	..	2	1	..	1
New York .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	703	767	1470	473	470	943	100	188	288	18	0	18	4	0	4

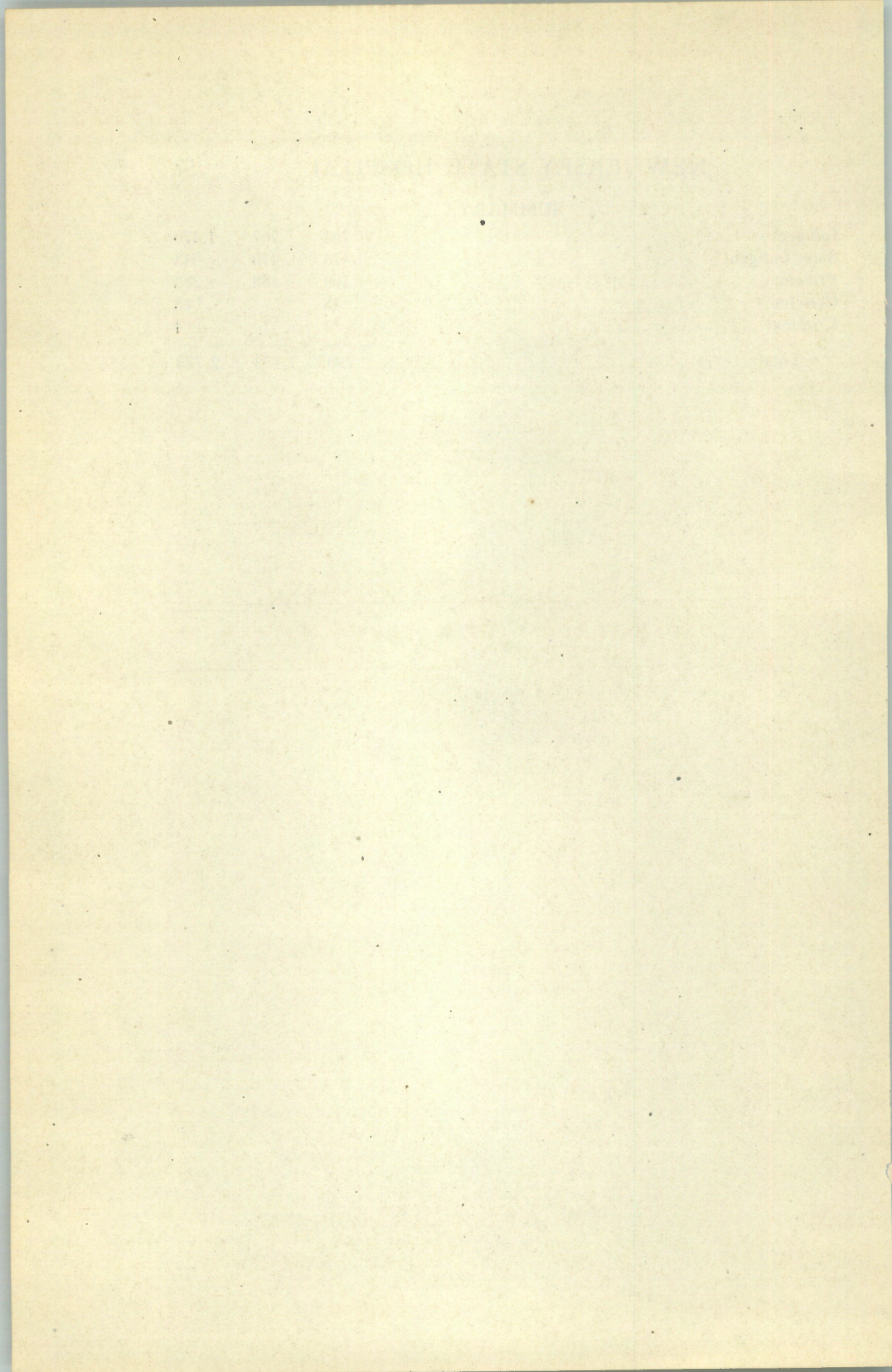
NOTE: - In all indigent cases where inquiry has not been held, or final court order has not been received, the patients are credited to the County from which they were sent.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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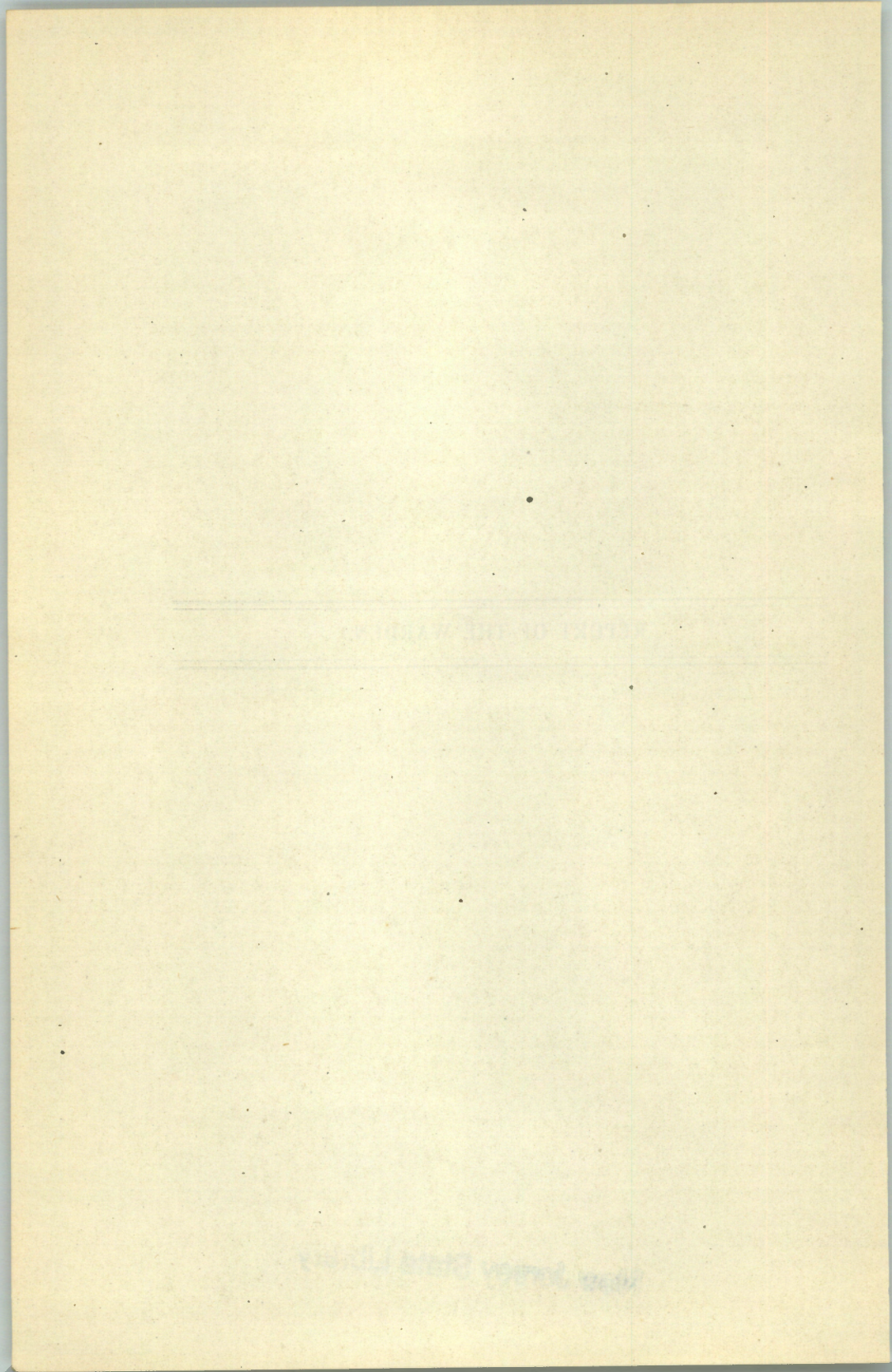
SUMMARY.

Indigent	703	767	1,470
State Indigent	473	470	943
Private	100	188	288
Convict	18	..	18
Criminal	4	..	4
Total	<u>1,298</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>2,723</u>



REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

New Jersey State Library



Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers,

Ladies and Gentlemen: A brief report of the workings of the business department and matters pertaining thereto, covering a period of eight months from November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, is respectfully presented.

During the fiscal year of 1917, much work was curtailed or dropped entirely on account of insufficient help, and owing to these conditions which since have steadily grown more pronounced, many projects which were planned to be carried out since November 1st last, for the improvement and betterment of the property, and the various departments, are still incomplete.

The prospects of a supply of water sufficient for the needs of the institution are good; the rainfall has been heavy, and every effort possible has been exerted to conserve the supply.

An appropriation of \$15,000.00 is now available for the construction of a reservoir dam. This construction will provide much needed additional storage capacity and will be located directly above the present ice pond.

Preparations are now being made by the State Architect for a survey, drilling test holes, etc., after which, bids will be received for constructing dam.

The engine, pump, etc., for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$2,500.00 was provided, have been installed and tested, giving a flow of thirty-five gallons of water per minute; the reserve capacity of the pump will allow of a slight increase.

Plans have been prepared for an enclosure of concrete construction to house the equipment.

An order was placed for heavy rail for re-laying an additional section of the hospital switch. This material is difficult to obtain and has not yet been delivered. The rail, etc., ordered will exhaust an appropriation of \$2,000.00.

The machine shop has been equipped with additional machinery, and much needed machinery for the carpenter shop has been purchased and is due to arrive shortly. With the installation of a saw table and mortising machine, this very important branch of the service will be supplied with means for doing work which heretofore was produced outside the hospital. The several departments should be still further equipped with other necessary machinery.

Flooring material was purchased with funds appropriated for re-laying worn-out floors in various parts of the Administration Building, and a number badly worn have been disposed of and as rapidly as is possible, others will be renewed.

An appropriation of \$1,000.00 was found to be insufficient, owing to the advance in price of materials, for the renewal of twelve retorts, the original number at the gas plant. Two benches of four retorts each are provided for, one bench of which has been installed; the second will be completed later. While the gas-producing capacity of the plant is necessarily reduced, it will be sufficient to meet the requirements. The interior mechanism of meter in service continuously since the installation of the gas plant in 1876, is worn out, and should be replaced or a new meter entire purchased.

One of the boiler stacks connected with the pumping plant is in such condition that it must be taken down and discarded, necessitating the purchase of a new stack to replace it. An unused tank has been equipped with coils and is being installed and will be utilized as a hot-water heater, exhaust steam from the pump being used. This will effect a saving in coal and also increase the efficiency of the plant.

Additional fire protection has been provided by the purchase of fire hose and extinguishers. At the time when figures were proposed and appropriation asked for, the prices were much lower than at the time when money was available, consequently the full quantity of equipment figured upon could not be obtained.

The fire department should be motorized in order that prompt service may be rendered. The present equipment is horse drawn

and ordinarily the horses stabled in the fire house are drilled, and respond fairly well in drills, and when called out to a fire. There are times, however, when the regular horses are replaced on account of sickness or injury, by others, and the green horses often cause serious trouble when the men attempt to harness them to the chemical wagon or hook and ladder truck. The drivers are constantly changing and much of the good results gained by an intelligent and careful driver in drilling and handling the horses is undone by others who are incompetent and indifferent. The horses are stabled in the fire house at night, only, and are not readily available during the day for service. A department motor-equipped will add to the safety of the inmates, protection of the hospital property and efficiency of the fire department.

With the installation of a refrigeration system of the compression type, a much necessary need has been supplied at the Dormitory Building, where formerly ice was used. This plant is compact, simple of construction, easy and inexpensive to operate as it does not require the services of a regular operator, being run by an employee in the kitchen. The main plant in the Administration Building, occupies a large amount of space, is difficult to operate, and is expensive as well. It is of the absorption type which is not now approved nor accepted in competition with the compression system. It should be removed and replaced by one of the latter.

Provision for additional storage capacity of coal for the heating and power plant has been for a number of years recommended and urged. Funds were provided for the purchase of materials for a trestle of reinforced construction, to be built by hospital mechanics. This money is now available, but cannot be used at this time as the ground upon which the trestle is to be constructed is now covered by coal. The appropriation has been taken care of and can be used at such time as the work of building can be done.

The slaughter house building was destroyed by fire May 9, 1918. Arrangements had been made for expending \$1,000.00 (appropriated) but fortunately the work had not been done. This

money, together with that received for insurance will be applied toward the building of a house, while not large, owing to lack of funds, it will be modern in construction and equipment.

A contract has been let for the erection of a building to be used as a part of the dairy, which will be equipped with steam boiler, sterilizer, etc. Provision will also be made for the installation of a pasteurizing plant to be installed later. This addition to the dairy will supply a much needed necessity as the facilities for sterilizing the milk cans, pails, etc., located at the hospital are crude and all utensils must be transferred from this point daily, exposing them to additional unsanitary conditions.

The results secured at the dairy are, while not entirely satisfactory, conditions considered, exceptionally good. Milkers are scarce and at times the herd of one hundred cows has been handled by four men. During the months of February and June one hundred and ten head of stock were tested. At the close of June there are one hundred and eight cows, six heifers, one bull and thirty-one calves. The building up of a herd bred at the hospital is desirable and is being done under adverse conditions.

New toilets have been installed in the Administration Building, and at the Dormitory Building, leaky floors have been removed and replaced, composite flooring being used, making the floors absolutely water-tight and sanitary. The old type of closet and flush tank is being removed from this building and replaced with modern equipment.

Worn-out or defective plumbing is being removed and replaced as rapidly as is possible, owing to lack of mechanics and inability to secure materials promptly as needed.

With the installation of a hot well which was contracted for in 1915 as previously stated, the difficulties experienced owing to former conditions are now eliminated. During the extreme weather of the past winter it was with great difficulty that the necessary steam pressure was maintained. The quality of coal was at times poor, and owing to inability to obtain expert firemen and helpers the class of help was far below the standard. Ordinarily twelve men will handle the plant during the winter months; last

winter in order to operate, the force was increased to eighteen.

The walls of plant No. 2 rebricked in 1913 were repaired last season by the hospital mechanics and must again be gone over and portions of it be practically rebuilt. This battery of boilers has been in commission since 1901, and the necessity of replacing them with boilers of modern construction should be seriously considered, as No. 1 plant is not of sufficient capacity to be depended upon to meet extreme requirements. The stack is in need of an application of tar and asphaltum which can best be applied by men who follow this line of work. The hospital does not possess the necessary equipment for stack work.

A considerable portion of the chestnut timber was cut and used for railroad ties, telephone and electric light poles, cord wood and building materials of various dimensions. Woodmen are not available and the remaining uncut timber cannot be removed to provide room for the seedlings set out in nursery in 1916, which are to be transplanted upon the water shed to aid in conserving the water supply.

Attention has already been directed to the elevator used at the laundry as being too small, belt-driven, slow in operation and unsafe. This item is one that should not longer be neglected, as an elevator of modern construction will safeguard the lives of the operatives, operate more efficiently, and produce a saving in cost of upkeep and operation. The doors of the washing machine are worn out, and unless new doors are promptly installed the washers will not handle the work.

The rate of maintenance of all classes of patients should be increased sufficiently to provide funds with which to meet the increase in wages of employees already granted, and for further advances which must necessarily be made in order to secure help and retain it. The rate of wages paid here is lower than elsewhere and with few exceptions the working day is longer.

I recommend that the hours and wages be so regulated as to conform as near as is possible with conditions elsewhere, where the work corresponds with that performed at this institution, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

The auto truck placed in commission last year, and which has constantly been in service has demonstrated its value to the hospital. All freight shipments, except carload lots must be carted from Morris Plains. In addition, flour, sugar, etc., is being carted from Elizabeth by the hospital truck, this course being necessary to obtain these goods.

In previous reports the need of trucks has been pointed out and dwelt upon, and this opportunity is taken to again urge the purchase of at least one additional truck.

The farm and garden products promise to be as satisfactory as to quantity and quality as of last year, with the exception of ensilage corn. Difficulty in obtaining good seed was experienced here as elsewhere. The yield this season will be approximately 75 per cent.

A number of varieties of garden seeds were of inferior quality, necessitating replanting and consequent delay in production.

Additional machinery and implements for both farm and garden are necessary and should be provided for next season.

Mr. John Naughton and Mr. H. A. Van Gilder of Morristown, assisted in the appraisal of real estate and personal property.

The valuation of real estate totals \$3,532,409.00; personal property \$587,147.39.

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO M. BOWEN,

Warden.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES from November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer October 31, 1917.....	\$13,557.29	
Allowance by State Treasurer for support of indigent patients:		
State County,.....	\$124,563.55	
State Indigent,.....	160,795.27	
Convict,	2,660.00	
		288,018.82
Deficit in appropriation of maintenance for indigent patients, 1917,.....		16,713.82
Deficit in appropriation of clothing State indigent patients, 1917,.....		4,285.60
From Bergen County,		19,262.03
" Essex County,		131.86
" Hudson County,		5,105.13
" Hunterdon County,		2,405.80
" Middlesex County,.....		245.81
" Morris County,		9,526.86
" Monmouth County,		193.87
" Mercer County,		78.60
" Passaic County,.....		36,745.81
" Sussex County,		3,762.02
" Somerset County,.....		19.75
" Union County,		28,880.51
" Warren County,		5,363.53
Private Patients,		59,128.45
Miscellaneous collections,.....		5,698.29
Individuals for support of indigent patients,.....		1,861.81
Amount of bills entered in excess of cash balance with State Treasurer June 30, 1918,		43,102.35
Amount of insurance on slaughter house,		600.00
Amount Petty Expense Fund returned to State Treasurer,.....		2,000.00
		<u>\$546,688.01</u>

EXPENSES.

Employees' Pay Rolls.....	\$153,068.66	
Bills and Refunds,.....	391,619.35	
Petty Expense Fund advanced Warden,	2,000.00	
		<u>\$546,688.01</u>

96186

