

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
TRENTON N. J.
1918

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Hospital *Trenton*

AT

TRENTON, N. J.

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1918

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New Jersey State Library

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RESIDENT OFFICERS

Medical Department

HENRY A. COTTON, M. D.	Medical Director
EDGAR B. FUNKHOUSER, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
*RALPH B. TRUITT, M. D.	Second Assistant Physician
*JOSEPH L. GARRIS, M. D.	Senior Assistant and Roentgenologist
PAUL B. MEANS, M. D.	Senior Assistant Physician
LILLA RIDOUT, M. D.	Woman Physician
W. W. STEVENSON, M. D.	Clinical Pathologist
*JAMES P. SANDS, M. D.	Assistant Physician
*PHILIP J. DORETY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
R. GRANT BARRY, M. D.	Assistant Physician
HORACE V. PIKE, M. D.	Assistant Physician
ORAN A. WOOD, M. D.	Assistant Physician
R. E. BROWN, D. D. S.	Resident Dentist

Business Department

SAMUEL T. ATCHLEY.....Warden

CONSULTING STAFF

Physicians

*WILLIAM A. CLARK, M. D.; GEO. R. MOORE, M. D.; CHAS. J. CRAY-
THORNE, M.D.; FRANK G. SCAMMELL, M. D.

Surgeons

JOS. B. SHAW, M. D.; NELSON B. OLIPHANT, M. D.; THOS. B. MACKEN-
ZIE, M.D.; *MARTIN W. REDDAN, M. D.

Gynecologists

GEO. N. J. SOMERS, M. D.; HENRY B. COSTILL, M. D.; E. S.
HAWKE, M. D.; GEO. H. PARKER, M. D.

Neurologists

PAUL L. CORT, M. D.; *STEWART PATON, M. D.

Ophthalmologists

*CHAS. F. ADAMS, M. D.; DR. IRVINE E. P. TURNER

Laryngologist

ENOCH BLACKWELL, M. D.

Visiting Dentists

DRS. F. S. AND F. W. BIRD

*ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE. NOW IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

New Jersey State Hospital

AT TRENTON

August 12, 1918.

*Hon. Walter E. Edge, Governor State of New Jersey,
State House, Trenton, N. J.*

Dear Sir:—Enclosed herewith please find report of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, covering a period of eight months, from November 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, submitted in lieu of an annual report, to correspond with the change in the fiscal year.

By action of the Board of Managers taken at its last meeting, this report was adopted as the report of the Board, and ordered forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES DeF. BESORE,
Secretary.

Report of Board of Managers

To His Excellency, Governor Walter E. Edge:

Dear Sir:—The Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton respectfully submit the seventy-first annual report which covers an eight months period from November 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, to correspond with the change of the fiscal year. We respectfully call your attention to the reports of the Medical Director and Warden, in which are given detailed statements regarding the conduct of the medical and business departments during the year.

The work of the Medical Department deserves special mention at this time because of the apparent successful outcome of the research work which has been carried on by the Medical Director during the last three years into the cause of many of the acute and chronic mental diseases. This work has been

carried out in the Laboratory and consists of bacteriological examinations, especially in locating chronic infections in the teeth, tonsils and gastro-intestinal tract. Since this plan was adopted and treatments given based on results of research work, there appears to have been an increase in the number of cases discharged. So far 275 patients have been examined and are under treatment. The dental work of the institution has become a very important factor and all new patients are immediately examined by the dentist and all bad teeth removed.

The work in the treatment of paresis has been continued successfully as heretofore. Out of 36 cases treated 13 men and 8 women have been discharged as improved, 4 cases died and 11 are still under treatment. In all about 300 treatments have been given.

We are glad to report that the number of voluntary admissions continues to increase. There were 87 (47 men, 40 women) admitted during the period of eight months, or at the rate of 103 a year. We feel that not as many patients take advantage of this method of admission as they should because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the public and medical profession that such admission is possible. We shall undertake in the present year a campaign of education along these lines.

Our statistics for the eight months show that 96 patients have been transferred from Morris Plains Hospital and 57 patients have been transferred from this Hospital to the Epileptic Village at Skillman and the Institution for Feeble Minded at Vineland. Leaving these transfers out of the question and confining our attention to the normal admission rate, we find that the increase of admissions over discharges is only 28, or at the rate of 40 for the year.

The death rate during the year, calculated on the number of patients under treatment, is 6%, which is 1% lower than the former years.

The Psychopathic Hospital, which was occupied in August, 1917, has been successfully in operation since that time. We would emphasize the necessity for such buildings for the treatment of mental diseases. Our present psychopathic building will accommodate about 60 patients. When we consider that the average monthly admissions are between 70 and 80 it can be readily seen how inadequate our accommodations are for this class of patients. We would endorse the Medical Director's recommendation that the \$350,000 appropriated by the Legislature for a farm colony to relieve Morris Plains be spent in the erection of proper psychopathic buildings similar to the

one referred to above. We believe by such action the relief to Morris Plains would be more prompt than if that money was spent for the erection of a chronic colony. You could easily enlarge our district to include patients from Union County and possibly one other county, and by admitting these patients to the State Hospital at Trenton a considerable relief would be extended to Morris Plains at once, whereas if we wait for the construction of a chronic colony it would take at least two years before any relief could be expected.

The \$90,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the erection of a congregate dining-room and home for male attendants and employees was found to be inadequate because of the present prices for construction. We would respectfully request that this money be spent for quarters for the male attendants and employees and leave out of consideration at the present the congregate dining-room. Our attendants at the present time sleep on the wards, which accommodations are very inadequate and besides they take up rooms which could be used for patients. We can easily accommodate 150 more patients if the attendants and employees had proper sleeping quarters.

We would call your attention to the Warden's report, with special reference to the condition of finances of the Hospital at the present time. The resources over liabilities for the year ending October 31, 1917, were \$89,749.87. The resources over liabilities for the eight months ending June 30, 1918, were \$38,771.53. This is less than usual because of the high price of maintenance at the present time and the cost of all supplies. The per capita cost is \$6.28. While this figure seems to be excessive, under the new methods adopted in the appropriations we must now base the per capita cost on all moneys expended for the Hospital. This also includes a large supply of coal for the winter and other supplies which we have attained this summer and which will last us a considerable time. Because of the fact that the crops have not been harvested and a great deal of the garden truck has not reached the stage where it could be utilized, the profits from the farm cannot be determined at the present time, but successful operations of the farm and garden, as in previous years, will be shown at the end of the season. The report of the dairy shows a profit of \$7,654.75, and the bakery also shows a profit of \$13,613.38 over the price it would cost us to buy bread on contract. It was not thought advisable to have an inventory made at this time, that will be contained in the next annual report.

The Vroom Building for the criminal insane was occupied last August and owing to faulty construction it proved to be

anything but an escape-proof building. Some twenty criminal insane escaped from the building during the year and not until the defects were remedied by putting proper fastenings on the windows, steel gratings in the corridors to divide the building into sections, were we able to prevent the escapes and there has been none since the middle of May. We have had the matter investigated by the Pauly Yale Lock Company and they have submitted their recommendations for making the building entirely escape-proof to the State House Commission for their opinion. This will entail a cost of \$20,000, but we feel that this money should be spent to remedy the defects in the construction, due to the State Architect.

The new wing for the Vroom Building, for which \$110,000 was appropriated, is now under construction, but owing to the high price of materials only about one-half of the building could be constructed for that amount.

We would commend to you the faithful services of the Medical Director, Staff, and employees of that department, during the past year. Would also commend the faithful services of the Warden and employees in his department. The difficulty in obtaining attendants and nurses has been felt, and we commend the faithful work of the attendants and nurses who have frequently had to perform double duties because of this absence of proper help. In spite of the disturbances in our Hospital management, due to the exigencies of the War, we have been able, through the faithful co-operation of the various departments, to carry on our work as heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

H. V. M. DENNIS,
GEORGE T. TRACY,
Committee.

Medical Director's Report

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit the seventy-first annual report of the operations for the Medical Department of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton for the eight months ended June 30th, 1918.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were present in the Hospital 1,831 patients, 993 men and 838 women. During the year 605 patients were admitted, 343 men and 262 women; 5 patients were returned from escape, 10 patients returned from visit and 47 patients nominally admitted for discharge at the end of their four months' visit, making the total under care 2,436. Of this number we have dismissed during the year 538 patients, 292 men and 246 women, leaving the total under care July 1, 1918, 1,898—1,044 men and 854 women. Of the total number of dismissals during the year, 97 men and 86 women, total 183, were discharged as recovered at the time of leaving the hospital. The recovery rate calculated upon the number of admissions is 30 per cent. This time we must take into consideration that 96 chronic insane were transferred from Morris Plains Hospital. The percentage based upon normal admission, not including these 96 chronic insane patients, would be 32 per cent. The recoveries with the much improved cases give us 42 per cent. of admissions, leaving improved in a self-supporting condition.

There were 148 deaths during the year, 84 men and 64 women. The death rate computed upon the number of patients under treatment during the year is 6 per cent.

Of the number of patients on visit at the end of our fiscal year, 29 men and 18 women, total 47, were nominally admitted for discharge during the year. We have on visit at the end of this year 18 men and 11 women, total 29.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS.

We again call attention to the number of voluntary commitments, which has been steadily increasing the last two years. During the past eight months 87 patients have been admitted on voluntary papers, 47 men and 40 women.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Some changes have occurred during the year in the Medical Staff. Dr. Philip J. Dorety was appointed assistant physician, but was later called to service in the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Oran A. Wood and Dr. Horace V. Pike were appointed to the Medical Staff. Dr. E. P. Corson White resigned as pathologist.

MEDICAL WORK.

We are pleased to report that the study of the cause of a large majority of mental diseases, from the standpoint of the clinical laboratory, has at last proved successful. For the last three years we have been convinced that the etiology and treatment of these psychoses would be solved by the laboratory and we are now in a position to confirm our theories regarding this subject. In working out these problems we have deviated from the traditional conception of the cause in all these psychoses, especially those of Dementia Praecox and the Manic Depressive Group. In making routine examinations of the blood, especially the fixation test for the chronic streptococcic types, we found a great number of our patients who gave a positive reaction showing that they were suffering from a chronic infection. At first the teeth and tonsils were thoroughly investigated. In many cases the infected teeth were extracted, producing gratifying results in some cases, but in the majority no improvement was noted. Some twenty-two of these cases had their infected tonsils removed and again we noted a marked improvement and even recovery in one-half of these cases. The next point of attack was the gastro-intestinal tract, for many of the patients showed evidence of a chronic gastro-intestinal infection. A routine examination of the stools was made in these cases, and while showing evidence of infection, at the same time these methods were not sufficiently accurate for us to determine the organism responsible for the infection. Finally in April, of the present year, we were able to utilize a method of accurately determining the infection of the stomach and duodenum, by making direct cultures from these organisms. This method was first used by Dr. Martin W. Rehfuess, of Philadelphia, in the ordinary gastro-intestinal conditions, and since we have adopted this method we have examined 275 cases and found that the stomach or duodenum, or in some cases both, were infected with the Connellan-King diplococcus, and in a large number of cases it was also found that a virulent colon bacillus was present. By utilizing these methods we have been able to definitely prove the

organism responsible for the gastro-intestinal infection and by frequent irrigations of the stomach and duodenum, combined with treatment by vaccines of the C. K. diplococcus and colon bacillus, we have been able to clear up a large number of cases.

From our work along these lines, the result of applying this treatment to a large number of cases, many of which have recovered, some after a period of six and nine years in the hospital, we are prepared to state now that the acute psychosis, known as the manic depressive group, which showed a tendency to recover, and the more chronic progressive types of the dementia praecox group, are due to infection and the resulting toxemia, aided, of course, by the mental factors, such as worry, grief, overwork, domestic difficulties, etc. We are practically prepared to state that this infection originates in the teeth as we find the same organism in the abscessed teeth, tonsils, stomach and duodenum, and in no cases have we been able to eliminate the teeth as the origin of the infection. It would appear that the infection of the stomach and duodenum was in the wall of these organs and that the organism migrated from the teeth to the lymphatics and in certain fatal cases infected the whole system. We have had five acute maniacal cases who died within a short time after coming to the hospital. Formerly the cause of death was considered due to exhaustion from excitement, but a bacteriological study in these cases showed all the organs practically infected with these organisms. We feel that we have established a very important fact as applicable to general medicine as to nervous and mental diseases, that is that the infection originates in the teeth and after some years infects other organs through the lymphatic system.

We find there are several causes of infected teeth. First, bad dental work. The practice of the ordinary dentist, who lacks the knowledge of the relation of infected teeth and stomach conditions, in putting in gold caps, fixed bridge work and pivot teeth, without making radiographs of the patient's teeth to determine whether or not the root is infected, is largely responsible for the source of infection in the patient's teeth. Hardly any of the better class of patients who come in the hospital are free from capped and pivot teeth or bridge work, and in all cases we have found them to be seriously infected, so it has been our practice to remove the bridge work and extract these teeth at once. Second, another group of patients, especially the poorer class, show absolute neglect of their teeth, both from the standpoint of delayed cleanings and care of the dentist. It is necessary in such cases to remove all the

teeth. Third, in cases with severe infection of long standing it would appear that the infection came from their parents, possibly during childhood. This has been especially evident since we have been noticing the condition of the teeth of the parents of such patients. A number of the parents so far investigated have showed very badly infected teeth and have been advised to have them extracted. We believe that infection by contact, such as kissing, using the same eating utensils, etc., is not only possible, but extremely probable in a great many cases of this type. In view of these facts expressed above one would be justified in waging a campaign of education in regard to the teeth so that physicians, dentists and the public at large would realize the danger of infected teeth, not only in producing nervous and mental diseases, but in undermining the general health. It has been recognized by most progressive men in medicine for some years that focal infection arising from infected teeth is the cause of many diseases which have heretofore been considered obscure, such as rheumatism, kidney disease, heart disease, etc. But the fact that the gastro-intestinal tract could be infected from abscessed teeth has not been shown before.

TREATMENT.

Our treatment, which has proven successful in a large number of cases, consists of rather radical measures. All infected teeth are extracted and infected tonsils are removed. Infection of the gastro-intestinal tract, especially stomach and duodenum, has been treated by frequent irrigations of the stomach and these organs and a hypodermic administration of autogenous vaccines made from the bacteria found on examination. In a certain proportion of cases, especially those in which the tooth infection is of recent origin, merely extracting the teeth will clear up the mental condition. As examples we would cite three cases of perfectly different mental conditions:

(1) The first case is that of a woman who was admitted to the hospital in May, 1911, at the age of 36, after having four previous attacks of mental disease, at which times she was placed in private hospitals. She had been a patient at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, New York, for one year before admission here. She showed no tendency to improve here and became progressively worse. Because of her habits and general conduct it was necessary to keep her in a ward with demented, untidy patients. She was resistive, frequently refused food and had to be tube fed. Occasionally showed violence toward the nurse. In 1916, Dr. Flood, resident dentist of the hospital, had undertaken to examine the teeth of all the

patients and extract those that were bad as a hygienic measure. In this case he extracted one infected molar in June, 1916, and in August the patient had recovered her mental condition and was able to be discharged. Since that time she has remained at home in a perfectly normal mental condition. In 1918 she was visited by the field worker, who reported that there was no evidence of any mental trouble and she was reacting in a normal manner to her environment. Thus, after spending six years in the hospital and growing progressively worse with no chance of recovery, the above patient regained her mental condition through the extraction of an infected tooth.

(2) The second case is that of a young man, age 40, who had always been healthy and normal mentally until the fall of 1917. He had been happily married about two years until the onset of his trouble as stated above. At that time he became irritable, fault finding, had domestic difficulties and in December, 1917, in a confused state, wandered to Chicago with no knowledge of what he was doing or where he was going. He was found in Chicago and later returned to his family. At that time he was very much depressed, accused himself of wrong-doing, and spent some time in Mercer Hospital, where he improved a little. Later, in March, 1918, he was admitted to this hospital in an agitated, depressed condition. He was very apprehensive, thought he had killed somebody and was to be killed. In May, after urging him for over an hour to get in the dental chair, we finally succeeded, and a capped molar was removed which was badly infected. Two days later his mental condition cleared up and for the last two months he has been in a normal mental condition, and for a month has been working steadily earning \$160 a month. Three more infected capped molars were removed and after that he gained over thirty pounds in weight, lost all his nervousness, and is now entirely normal. It is not an exaggeration to say that his whole mental condition was the result of poor judgment of the dentist in putting gold crowns on four teeth which at the time were probably infected and which were made considerably worse by the gold crowns furnishing an ideal culture media for this organism. His stomach was found to be infected, but of a mild type, and was soon cleared up by the vaccine. While this case differs in the mental picture from the one cited above the result of the removal of infected teeth in each was the same.

(3) The third case is that of the wife of a professor and of a good family who was admitted to the hospital in April, 1910, after having spent nearly a year in private institutions. This

case aroused our sympathy because of the happy environment and exceptionally good history of the patient and for seven years she was given special attention in the endeavor to find out what was the cause of her mental condition. She became very indifferent, untidy in her appearance, would not keep herself properly clothed and was kept on an untidy ward with demented patients because of her conduct. Occasionally she was given a private nurse in an endeavor to arouse her interest. At these times she would be a little better, but soon became apathetic and indifferent as before. A year and a half ago examination of the blood gave a positive fixation test for the mild streptococcic group and in view of that fact her remaining teeth were extracted as she had lost most of her teeth before, but without any benefit to her mental condition. A year ago her tonsils, which were badly infected, were removed by Dr. Charles F. Adams, after which she showed some improvement. She was able to be on a better ward, but did not become normal mentally. In April of this year the stomach and duodenum were examined by our new method and she was found to have a severe infection of the stomach wall which showed itself in the absence of secretion of hydrochloric acid during the test meal and presence of *C. K. diplococcus* and virulent colon bacillus and *staphylococcus aureus*. She was given frequent stomach washes and combined autogenous vaccine of these three organisms. She showed rapid improvement and on June 18, 1918, she was taken from the hospital by her husband. A month later a letter from him stated "she was better than he had dared to hope," and as far as he could see she was in a normal mental condition. While it is too soon to say definitely what the final outcome of this case will be, at the same time we are justified in considering that her mental condition was of a chronic type with no tendency to improve until all sources of infection were removed, that her recovery was due entirely to methods described above.

We could cite many cases similar to the ones mentioned above, but this will suffice to show the successful application of the principal methods adopted in producing recoveries in not only acute cases, but in patients considered chronic and incurable. One other case of interest showing the relation of infection to puerperal conditions is that of a young woman, age 24 years, who had been perfectly healthy up to the birth of a child November 7, 1917. Three days later the patient suddenly began to show nervous symptoms. Two weeks later she suddenly became violent, tried to throw the baby out of the window and on the 20th of November was admitted to Dr. Cooley's Sanitarium. She remained in a maniacal condition

until March 14th, 1918, when she was admitted to this hospital. She was wildly maniacal and was only controlled by hot baths and hot packs. She had a uterine condition which was corrected, but no improvement in her mental condition was noted. In the middle of May she had several capped teeth removed which were found to be infected. She rapidly improved after this and on the 25th of May was able to be discharged as recovered. Although she had spent five months in private institutions before admission here and a little over two months in this hospital, she recovered and has been well since then. Without the presence of infected teeth it is extremely doubtful whether she would ever have developed mental trouble, and the removal of the infected teeth at first would have saved her seven months of hospital residence.

TREATMENT OF PARESIS.

We have continued to treat our cases of paresis along the lines mentioned in our last report. Our work has been very much facilitated by the manufacture of salvaran in this country, also a great reduction in the price from \$4.50 per ampule to \$1.25. We have continued to modify our treatment so that the time consumed in the treatment of the patient is only nine minutes as the operation is done under local anaesthesia. We have treated 36 patients, 21 have been discharged. It is interesting to know that while we have been treating paresis for the last five years, with the exception of one or two hospitals, the treatment has not been adopted mainly from lack of experience in other state institutions. We still maintain that all early cases of paresis can be arrested if treatment is started soon enough.

DENTAL WORK.

Our dental work has been somewhat interrupted by two resident dentists entering the dental service of the Army. Last year we were able to secure the service of Dr. F. S. and F. E. Bird, she had manifested considerable interest in the problem in which we were concerned, and they agreed to give us one day a week. We are very much indebted to them for their interest and co-operation and since they have been members of our Staff remarkable progress has been made in clearing up the dental infection. Dr. R. C. Brown was appointed July 1st as resident dentist for the coming year.

LABORATORY REPORT.

During the last eight months the various examinations of diagnostic character were 3,521. Besides the routine work mentioned above the laboratory has furnished autogenous vaccines in a large proportion of cases examined. We are indebted to the laboratory assistants, especially the bacteriologist, Mr. John S. Williams, for his valuable assistance in this work, and also to Miss M. Thomson for her assistance in making the examinations of the stomach and duodenum, especially the chemical analyses.

The following is a detailed account of the laboratory work:

Autopsies	30
Autopsies Cultures	103
Wasserman Blood, Fluid and Fixation Tests:	
Blood	497
Fluid	490
Fixation Tests	486
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid Counts.....	524
Blood Numerical and Differential.....	248
Colloidal Gold	54
Urine	458
Feces	253
Teeth Cultures	104
Throat Cultures	4
Mouth Cultures	1
Tonsils Cultures	8
Nose Cultures	2
Feces Cultures	2
Cervix Cultures	5
Uterine Cultures	9
Sputum Cultures	5
Stomach Examinations and Cultures.....	187
Duodenum Cultures	51
Total.....	3,521

NEW BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

At the last session of the Legislature \$90,000 was appropriated for a congregate dining-room at the Annex, over which quarters for male attendants were to be erected. This would release one hundred rooms for male patients in the Main Building and Annex, but owing to the high price of material it was found that we not only would have to eliminate the quarters for the attendants, but the amount was not sufficient to build the dining-room and kitchen. The new wing for the Criminal Insane Building, for which \$110,000 was appropriated, is now under construction, but owing to the high price of material only one-half of the wing can be erected.

The Legislature also appropriated \$350,000 for the erection of a farm colony on the grounds of the State Hospital at Trenton for five hundred patients to relieve Morris Plains of their crowded condition. We have recently transferred from Morris Plains Hospital ninety-six patients whose residence is in Warren and Hunterdon counties, which counties are now in the district of the State Hospital at Trenton.

In view of the work which has developed in this hospital in the last year and lack of facilities for proper treatment of patients, we would respectfully request the appropriation of \$350,000 for a psychopathic hospital for the admission of all acute patients in the State. We are confident that the methods which have proven successful in this hospital, if we had proper facilities for applying them to all admissions, would result in preventing a large proportion of the chronic insane which now form the greatest number of inmates in the State hospitals and the greatest expense to the State. Our present facilities are entirely inadequate to properly care for our own admissions, which average between 60 and 70 a month.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. COTTON.

General Statistics

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in Hospital Nov. 1, 1917.....	993	838	1831
Admitted with the year.....	343	262	605
Viz.: By commitment	215	145	360
By voluntary commitment	47	40	87
By transfer	42	54	96
Returned from escape	4	1	5
Returned from visit	6	4	10
Nominally admitted for discharge....	29	18	47
Whole number of cases within the year	1336	1100	2436
Dismissed within the year.....	292	246	538
Viz.: Discharged as recovered.....	97	86	183
Discharged as improved	41	29	70
Discharged as capable of self-support	7	15	22
Discharged as unimproved	13	2	15
Transferred	18	39	57
Number of different persons admitted.....	343	262	605
Daily average number of patients	1005	829	1834
Escaped	14	0	14
Died	84	64	148
On visit	18	11	29
Patients remaining in Hospital July 1, 1918	1044	854	1898
Viz.: As indigent	765	764	1529
As private	58	69	127
As convict	154	11	165
As criminal	67	10	77
Number of different persons with the year....	1336	1100	2436

Warden's Report

June 30th, 1918.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, N. J.

Gentlemen:—

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, I respectfully submit the report of the business department for eight months from November 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, end of our fiscal year, including amount of cash receipts and disbursements during the eight months, also tabulated statements are appended giving the products of the bakery and piggery, and work done in the sewing rooms and carpenter shop, also products of the farm, garden, and dairy as far as possible. We expect to preserve and can the usual amount of vegetables and fruit providing same can be purchased.

The cash receipts and payments have been as follows:

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Nov. 1st, 1917	\$101,933.51
Cash receipts from all sources.....	335,009.58
Cash payments for eight months.....	382,397.19
Cash balance June 30th, 1918.....	54,545.90

The average number of patients for eight months from November 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918, was 1834 making the average cost of maintenance per patient for eight months \$217.15 or \$6.28 per week.

INVENTORY

The annual appraisalment of the personal property of the Institution was made during the second week in June, and amounts to \$425,000.00.

APPRAISEMENT

Buildings, grounds, etc., valued at.....	\$1,768,560.00
Personal property appraised as above.....	425,000.00

This report shows an increase in our inventory from Nov. 1st, 1917 to June 30th, 1918, of \$86,168.18 over last year. As

you will also see, the cost of maintenance of patients is \$6.28 per patient per week this year, showing an increase over last year of \$1.85. One cause of this is the increase in prices of supplies of all kinds, another cause is on account of the amount of stock we have on hand compared with what we had last year, for instance, at the time of taking the inventory in November 1917, we had between \$1,100.00 and \$1,200.00 worth of coal, and at the time of taking the inventory in June 1918 we had \$20,000.00 worth of coal in stock. Also household supplies, in Nov. 1917, we had \$23,542.18 in stock while in June 1918 we had in stock supplies to the amount of \$35,366.37 and in Nov. 1917 we had \$14,076.63 worth of clothing on hand, and in June 1918 we had a stock on hand worth \$20,756.10. We also had an increase in amount of table supplies on hand as well as an increase in prices. The cost of materials, also increase in price of labor and amount of supplies on hand combined makes the difference in cost of maintenance per week per patient over last year.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS FOR
EIGHT MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer October 31st, 1917,	\$101,933.51
Amount received from State Treasurer for County patients	
Amount received from State Treasurer for Convict patients	
Amount received from State Treasurer for State patients	\$193,267.82
Amount received from State Treasurer for Reimbursement of County indigent patients	331.18
Amount received from State Treasurer for Officers' Salaries	12,134.08
Amount received from Atlantic county	247.95
Amount received from Bergen county	88.28
Amount received from Burlington county	350.53
Amount received from Camden county	313.64
Amount received from Cape May county	1,547.56
Amount received from Cumberland county	539.90
Amount received from Essex county	291.36
Amount received from Gloucester county	4,866.71
Amount received from Hunterdon county	6,140.46
Amount received from Mercer county	26,171.49
Amount received from Middlesex county	19,571.14
Amount received from Morris county	74.66
Amount received from Monmouth county	16,626.02
Amount received from Ocean county	5,902.66
Amount received from Passaic county	23.14

Amount received from Salem county	3,964.69	
Amount received from Somerset county	6,930.33	
Amount received from Union county	123.23	
Amount received from Warren county	1,440.54	
Amount received from private patients	30,721.08	
Amount received from Petty Cash Expense Fund	1,000.00	
Amount received from Sundries	2,341.13	335,009.58

\$436,943.09

Forward,

\$436,943.09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Pay Roll of Officers	\$12,134.08	
Pay Roll of Employees	80,841.02	
Schedule of Expense	274,929.62	
Petty Cash Expense Fund	1,988.36	382,397.19

Balance in hands of State Treasurer,

\$54,545.90

COUNTIES OWING JUNE 30th 1918.

Atlantic county	\$71.32
Bergen county	46.96
Burlington county	70.85
Camden county	82.49
Cape May county	454.19
Cumberland county	68.58
Essex county	160.08
Gloucester county	582.27
Hudson county	647.58
Hunterdon county	1,128.35
Mercer county	2,794.70
Middlesex county	4,404.88
Monmouth county	1,714.91
Morris county	17.43
Ocean county	573.86
Salem county	1,010.51
Somerset county	750.89
Union county	124.91
Warren county	1,226.79
Passaic county	69.60

\$16,001.15

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30th, 1918.

RESOURCES

Balance in hands of State Treasurer,		\$54,545.90
Due from State for support and clothing of Convict, Criminal, State and County indigent patients,	\$24,963.54	
Due from Counties for support and clothing of County indigent patients,	16,001.15	

40,964.69

\$95,510.59

LIABILITIES

Employees' Pay Roll,	6,164.57	
Bills and requisitions on file,	50,574.49	56,739.06
Resources over Liabilities,		\$38,771.53

FARM REPORT FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM NOV. 1, 1917 TO JUNE 30th, 1918.

30 Acres of potatoes planted.
 65 Acres of corn planted.
 35 Acres of wheat sowed,
 40 Acres of ground mowed for hay.
 5 Acres of truck planted in the garden.
 Our crops all look well and promise a good return for the year.

DAIRY REPORT FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM NOV. 1st, 1917, TO JUNE 30th, 1918.

218,874 Qts Milk produced.....	@ .09	\$19,698.66
21 Calves sold		282.00
2,623 Lbs. Tankage & Bones.....		40.01
1,005 Lbs. Beef Hides.....	@ .16	160.80
2 Calf Hides sold	@ 1.00	2.00
6,094 Lbs. Beef slaughtered.....	@ .249	1,516.85
1,250 Lbs. Beef slaughtered.....	@ .189	236.25
4 Cows sold.....		215.00
1,520 Lbs. Soap Fat.....	@ .15	22.80

\$22,174.37

14,519.62

Expenses from Nov. 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918,

GARDEN REPORT FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM NOV. 1, 1917 TO JUNE 30, 1918.

25 Bunches Asparagus.....	@ .14	\$3.50
55 " "	@ .15	8.25
65 " "	@ .20	13.00
260 " "	@ .23	59.80
2061 " "	@ .25	515.25

225 Bunches Asparagus	@ .30	67.50
110 " "	@ .31	34.10
60 " "	@ .32	19.20
475 " "	@ .34	161.50
20 " "	@ .40	8.00
142 Quarts Strawberries.....	@ .10	14.20
738 " "	@ .15	110.70
148 " "	@ .16	23.68
1800 " "	@ .20	360.00
1866 " "	@ .24	447.84
646 " "	@ .30	193.80
2171 Pints Raspberries.....	@ .15	325.65
2937 Bunches Green Onions.....	@ .02	58.74
1884 " " "	@ .02 1/2	47.10
2735 " " "	@ .03	82.05
47 1/2 Baskets Lettuce	@ .35	16.63
89 " "	@ .60	53.40
126 " "	@ .75	94.50
37 Heads Cauliflower.....	@ .22	8.14
15 " "	@ .23	3.45
10 " "	@ .24	2.40
60 Bunches Carrots	@ .08	4.80
26 Heads Lettuce	@ .04	1.04
475 " "	@ .05	23.75
36 " "	@ .08	2.88
91 " "	@ .10	9.10
14 Bbbls. Cabbage	@ 3.00	42.00
175 Bunches Beets.....	@ .08	14.00
30 Bunches Radishes	@ .01	.30
3015 " "	@ .02	60.30
950 " "	@ .02 1/2	23.75
1940 " "	@ .04	77.60
10 " "	@ .04 1/2	.45
955 " "	@ .05	47.75
150 " "	@ .06	9.00
249 Baskets Peas.....	@ 1.00	249.00
14 Baskets Peas.....	@ 1.50	21.00
25 Bunches Parsley	@ .10	2.50
61 Baskets String Beans.....	@ .60	36.60
60 Quarts Gooseberries	@ .18	10.80
316 Bushels Spinach	@ .70	221.20
85 " "	@ .75	63.75
1 " "	@ .80	.80
610 Bunches Rhubarb.....	@ .02 1/2	15.25
622 " "	@ .03	18.66
3540 " "	@ .04	141.60
1250 " "	@ .05	62.50
600 " "	@ .06	36.00
35 " "	@ .07	2.45
206 Baskets Swiss Chard.....	@ .35	102.10
36 Baskets Swiss Chard	@ .40	14.40
125 Tons Horse Manure	@ 3.40	425.00

\$4,472.71

EXPENSE

Board of patients.....	896.00
Horseshoeing, wear, tear, etc.,.....	90.00

Hose, tools, etc.,	133.28	
Fuel for heating	120.00	
Interest on investment of \$45,000..... @ 5%	1,500.00	
Insurance on \$2,000.00, value of equipment @ .39 2-3 per \$100.00.....	5.17	
Board of men.....	370.00	
Seeds, Sets, etc.,	458.25	
4000 Lbs. Corn Fertilizer..... @ 26.04 ton	52.08	
4000 Lbs. Truck Fertilizer..... @ 46.56 ton	93.12	
89-90 Tons Manure..... @ 3.40	305.66	
Wages	2,494.00	
Keep of horses	844.72	
		\$7,362.28

Our garden report shows that our expenses up to the present time have exceeded our income considerably. This is caused by the fact that the majority of our crops planted are still growing, therefore it is impossible to give their real value and I would not care to estimate the value of same, but the prospects for the year are very promising and I am satisfied that we will make a very good showing at the end of the year. The report also shows that all fertilizers, seeds, etc., for the whole year have been charged in the expense account, and for the balance of the year our expenses will be much less than they have been up to the present time.

The greenhouse has furnished the usual amount of cut flowers and plants for the Institution.

BAKERY REPORT FOR EIGHT MONTHS FROM NOV. 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Products				
61377 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lbs. Bread made.....	@ .067	4,112.32	
58938 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "	@ .07	4,125.71	
228426 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "	@ .07 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,132.02	
118488 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "	@ .08	9,479.05	34,849.10
Expense.				
1295	Lbs. Corn meal	@ .0566	73.30	73.30
40110	Lbs. White Flour	@ .063 1-98	2,527.33	
116618	" " "	@ .0586	6,833.81	
76279	" " "	@ .0566	4,317.39	13,678.53
40614	Lbs. Rye Flour.....	@ .0535	2,172.85	2,172.85
40275	Lbs. Whole Flour.....	@ .0586	2,360.12	2,360.12
611	Lbs. Salt.....	@ .009 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.65	
598	" "	@ .01 79-96	10.90	
1215 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	@ .00964	11.72	
1248	" "	@ .01 $\frac{1}{8}$	14.04	
1305	" "	@ .01125	14.68	56.99
2733 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lbs. Yeast	@ .25	683.31	683.31
539	Lbs. Sugar.....	@ .091	49.05	
370	" "	@ .09 $\frac{1}{4}$	34.23	
1434 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "	@ .0745	106.87	190.15
299	Qts. Molasses.....	@ .325	24.29	24.29

218	Lbs. Lard.....	@ .214	46.65	
154	" "	@ .2738	43.53	
156	" "	@ .2675	41.73	131.91
	Fuel			194.97
	Baker's salary			520.00
	Baker's board			104.00
	Patient's board			288.00
	Insurance			4.00
	Electric Light & Power.....			67.76
	Depreciation on machinery, buildings, etc., for eight months at 5% on \$7,000.00			233.33
	Interest on investment, buildings, machinery, etc., \$7,000 @ 5%.....			233.33
	Cost of delivery system, time, labor, and depreciation of horse, wagon and harness, (10% of \$370.00, value of horse, etc., driver's time and horse's feed.)			218.88
				21,235.72

Profit for eight months,

13,613.38

This report shows that by baking our own bread we saved the State the amount shown above figured at the contract price paid by the State.

REPORT OF PORK KILLED DURING THE FALL OF 1917 and SPRING OF 1918

PRODUCTS				
637	Lbs. Pork Loins.....	@ .30	\$191.10	
1475	" " "	@ .32	472.00	
979	" " "	@ .35	342.65	
420	" " "	@ .38	159.60	
434	" Spare Ribs	@ .24	104.16	
909	" " "	@ .25	227.25	
146	" " "	@ .28	40.88	
1593	" Lard	@ .30	477.90	
378	" "	@ .31	117.18	
940	" "	@ .33	310.20	
2606	" Hams	@ .30	781.80	
561	" "	@ .33	185.13	
857	" "	@ .34	291.38	
195	" Bacon	@ .35	68.25	
460	" "	@ .38	174.80	
440	" "	@ .40	176.00	
258	" "	@ .44	113.52	
601	" Salt Pork	@ .30	180.30	
998	" "	@ .35	349.30	
123	" Pigs Feet	@ .12	14.76	
155	" " "	@ .14	21.70	
264	" " "	@ .15	39.60	
435	" " "	@ .16	69.60	
2520	" Sausage	@ .32	806.40	

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

840	"	"	_____	@	.34	285.60
657	"	"	_____	@	.36	236.52
2127	"	Scrapple	_____	@	.12	255.24
2847	"	"	_____	@	.14	398.58
1793	"	"	_____	@	.16	286.88

Value of products.....	7,178.28
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EXPENSE

5000	Lbs. White Stuff, per ton.....	41.00	\$102.50
7000	“ “ “ “	48.00	168.00
14224	“ Corn Meal, per ton.....	43.80	311.51
21840	“ “ “ “	51.60	563.50
190	“ “ “ per lb.....	.05%	10.93
75	“ “ “ “ “ .....	.05	3.75
145	“ “ “ “ “ .....	.07	10.15
315	“ “ “ “ “ .....	.0566	17.83
25	“ Salt “ “ .....	.01%	.33
58½	“ “ “ “ .....	.00964	.56
28	“ Pepper, per lb. ....	.28%	8.12
	Keep of horses, shoeing, wear, tear, etc.....		304.20
	Wages of Foreman		625.00
	Wages of Swillman		300.00
	Board of 4 patients @ \$144.00		576.00

3,002.38

Profit.	\$4,175.90
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SEWING ROOM REPORT FROM NOV. 1st, 1917

JULY 1st, 1918.

ARTICLES MADE.

442 Petticoats65	287.30
63 Petticoats	1.25	78.75
833 Prs. Mens' Drawers.....	.70	583.10
152 Prs. Mens' Drawers.....	1.00	152.00
448 Prs. Womens Drawers .....	.40	179.20
48 Prs. Women's Burial Drawers.....	.45	21.00
20 Prs. Men's Burial Drawers .....	.75	15.00
72 Burial Robes	1.25	90.00
73 Burial Skirts .....	.75	54.75
72 Burial Chemise .....	.75	54.00
175 Men's Aprons .....	.40	70.00
669 Women's Aprons .....	.25	167.25
1107 Men's Shirts, Unbl. ....	.72	797.04
125 Men's Shirts, Unbl.	1.10	137.50
196 Men's Hospital Shirts .....	.66	129.36
2000 Pillow Cases, Unbl. ....	.30	600.00
507 Pillow Cases, Bl. ....	.35	177.45
25 Pillow Cases .....	.40	10.00
2652 7-4 Unbl. Sheets	1.35	3,580.20
66 7-4 Bl. Sheets	1.35	3,580.20
42 10-4 Bl. Sheets.....	1.70	71.40
176 Chemise .....	.60	105.60

52	Chemise .....	.85	44.20
193	Nightgowns .....	.65	125.45
352	C. F. Women's Undervests .....	.70	247.40
815	Men's Undershirts .....	.70	570.50
191	Men's Undershirts	1.00	191.00
545	Roller Towels .....	.55	299.75
240	Roller Towels .....	.70	168.00
2516	Bath Towels .....	.28	704.48
318	Bath Towels .....	.35	111.30
503	Dish Towels .....	.25	125.75
247	Dish Towels .....	.35	86.45
1096	Attendant's Towels .....	.23	252.08
166	Attendant's Towels .....	.30	49.80
11	Bread Covers	1.65	18.15
6	Large Bolster cases .....	.80	4.80
7	Small Bolster cases .....	.52	3.64
24	Prs. Baker's Gloves .....	.15	3.60
8	Table Cloths, 3 yds each	6.25	50.00
4	Bath Hammocks	2.50	10.00
24	Napkins	5.60	11.20
36	Grooming Cloths .....	.15	5.40

\$10,533.25

EXPENSE

166	Yds. 7-4 Bl. Sheeting	@	.48		\$79.92
6411 ¼	" 7-4 Unbl. Sheeting	@	.29	1,859.26	
1356	" 7-4 Unbl. Sheeting	@	.48	650.88	2,510.14
<hr/>					
3480	" Bath Toweling	....	@	.15	522.00
1920	" Dish Toweling	....	@	.18 ¾	345.60
1239	" Attendant's Towel-				
	ing	.....	@	.18	223.02
2822	" Canton Flannel	....	@	.20	564.40
477 ¼	" Bl. Muslin	.....	@	.22 ½	105.00
586 ¼	" Unbl. Muslin	.....	@	.21	123.11
594	" Unbl. Muslin	.....	@	.22 ½	133.65
487 ½	" Unbl. Muslin	.....	@	.29 ¾	145.23
479 ¼	" Unbl. Muslin	.....	@	.33 ¾	156.95
1078 ¼	" Unbl. Muslin	.....	@	.35	377.39
<hr/>					
) 366 ¾	" Cheviot	.....	@	.22 ½	82.52
69	Gro. Buttons	.....	@	.104	71.76
34 ½	Gro. Buttons	.....	@	.58 ½	20.23
208	Doz. Cotton	.....	@	.50	104.00
3347	Yds Unbl. 4-4 Muslin	.....	@	.18 ½	619.20
4736 ½	" Unbl. 4-4 Muslin	@	.22 ½	1,065.71
<hr/>					
1444	" Bl. 4-4 Muslin	@	.23	332.18
1038 ¼	" Bl. 4-4 Muslin	@	.19	197.27
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964 ¼	" Percale	@	.16	154.28
2	Gro. Hooks & Eyes	@	.18 ¾	.38
52	Yds. Bl. 42" Muslin	@	.28	14.56
52 ½	" Bl. 10-4 Muslin	@	.63 ½	33.34
8	" Bed Ticking	.....	@	.36	2.88
24	" Table Linen	.....	@	2.00	48.00
24	Napkins	.....	@	5.25	10.50

Wages of three employees.....	544.00	
Board of two and room for one	320.00	
		<hr/>
Total value of goods made, \$10,533.25		\$8,907.22
Total expense,	8,907.22	
		<hr/>
Total profit,	\$1,626.03	

DRESSMAKER'S REPORT FROM NOV. 1, 1917 TO JULY 1, 1918

CLOTHING MADE

377	Percalé Dresses made,	@	\$2.25 each	\$758.25	
203	Gingham Dresses made	@	3.10 each	629.30	
182	Cheviot Dresses made	@	2.80 each	512.40	
448	Women's Drawers made	@	.55 each	246.40	
3	Private dresses cost of making only	@	2.00	6.00	2,152.35

EXPENSE

33	Yds. -4 Unbl. Muslin	@	.18½	6.11	
148	" 4-4 Unbl. Muslin	@	.22½	33.30	39.40
49½	" 4-4 Bl. Muslin	@	.23	11.39	
1350½	" Percalé	@	.16	216.08	
1356½	" Gingham	@	.14½	196.69	
756	" Cheviot	@	.22½	170.00	
65½	" Cheviot	@	.30	19.65	189.75
28	Gro. Buttons	@	.60	16.80	
22	Doz Spools Cotton	@	.50	11.00	
6	Gro. Hooks and Eyes	@	.12½	.75	
	Salary and support of dressmaker @ \$45.00 per mo.			360.00	
	Maintenance of 4 patients @ \$12.00 per mo.			96.00	1,077.87
					<hr/>
	Total profit,				\$1,074.48

In the sewing room and dressmaking department I believe by buying the goods and making the garments at the Institution we save the State considerable money, because the material we get is a better grade than that used by the manufacturers and stands laundering much longer than ready-made clothing.

CARPENTER'S REPORT OF ARTICLES MADE AND FURNISHED FROM NOV. 1, 1917 to JULY 1, 1918 AS PER REQUISITIONS.

4 doors, 3' x 7', Birch Veener; 4 Door jambs, 3' x 7', 5-4 white pine; 4 Transom sash 24" x 30" — 1¾' white pine; 370 Plugs for bedsteads; 698 Tongue depressors; 97 Mops; 11 Bread and meat boards, 15" x 22" — 2" maple; 28 Feed chutes, 12" x 24" — 2" oak; 4 A shaped hog houses 8' x 10'; 6 Feed bins, 1' 6" x 4'—30; 7 Refrigerator racks, 5' x 7'; 29 One bushel vegetable boxes; 200 Fly swaters; 2 Sets skids; 1 Door jamb, 2" x 10" — 2' 6" x 6' 8"; 1 Cellar window frame, 15" x 36"; 1 Cellar window sash, 8" x 10" light; 2 Wagon bolsters; 1 Wagon lang; 1 Medicine closet door, 15" x 20"; 1 Foot stool; 1 Pair wagon shafts; 1 Key

closet; 2 Rack Wagon rollers; 2 Neck yokes; 1 Wagon tongue; 1 Door jamb, 2" x 8" — 2' 6" x 6' 6"; 1 Double tree wagon; 3 Medicine closets; 1 Table, 3' x 12'; 1 Work bench, 30" x 8", oak; 1 Clothes chest, 24" — 4' 6" x 20"; 1 Wheelbarrow; 2 8' and 10' handles for wall brushes; 1 Mirror, 10" x 18"; 6 Sledge handles; 1 Table top, 3' x 5' 2" — 5-4 white pine; 1 Window seat; 2 Ironing boards; 3 Screen doors; 6 Window openers 4' long; 160 Lin. Feet 5" chair rail; 4 Gauge boards.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

ADMINISTRATIVE

Administrative Director, Salary	\$2,875.00	
Warden, Salary,	2,333.28	
Physicians' Salary	6,583.18	
Clerical Service,	6,141.16	
Wages,	87,609.21	
Postage,	537.94	
Telephone,	912.40	
Telegraph,	87.95	
Freight & Express,	397.49	
Stationery and Office supplies,	933.79	
Traveling Expenses—Officers	32.02	
Treasurer and Secretary—Salary,	666.56	
Sundries,	202.00	109,311.98

TABLE SUPPLIES

Butter,	11,944.46	
Bread, Crackers, Cake, etc.,	346.90	
Beans,	3,988.39	
Beef, Fresh,	16,765.51	
Coffee, Cocoa, etc.,	672.97	
Cereals,	3,540.44	
Cheese,	2,772.10	
Canned Goods,	72.30	
Eggs,	6,973.70	
Fruit, fresh and dried,	2,526.49	
Flour,	23,283.02	
Fish,	10,088.14	
Ham,	7,407.04	
Lamb and mutton,	5,208.56	
Lard,	1,212.64	
Milk (Purchased)	\$2,312.09	
Molasses and Syrup,	31.62	
Oysters and Clams,	1,066.08	
Other meats,	1,759.77	
Potatoes, white and sweet,	445.00	
Pork—Salt,	1,567.20	
Poultry,	2,095.98	
Rice,	1,379.00	
Spices, Pickles, etc.,	1,098.22	
Sugar,	3,639.52	
Tea,	2,308.83	
Vegetables,	719.98	
Sundries,	685.51	115,911.46

HOUSE SUPPLIES.

Beds and Beddings,	11,617.29	
Brooms,	1,316.83	
Brushes,	462.89	
Carpets, Rugs, etc.,	3,281.04	
Crockery and Glassware,	1,829.89	
Cutlery,	1,354.88	
Furniture and Upholstery,	909.47	
Kitchen Furnishings,	2,261.76	
Laundry Supplies, Soap, etc.,	1,971.13	
Soap, Toilet,	3,434.28	
Towels, Toweling, etc.,	2,174.12	
Table Linen,	730.48	
Wooden Ware, Baskets, Pails, etc.,	1,252.62	
Sundries,	694.19	\$33,290.87

CLOTHING and CLOTHING MATERIAL

Clothing,	\$8,344.35	
Dry Goods for Clothing, etc.,	7,653.20	
Furnishing Goods,	1,108.36	
Hats, Caps, etc.,	180.00	
Rubber Boots and Rubbers,	294.00	
Shoes and Slippers,	4,096.34	
Sundries,	94.32	21,770.57

REPAIRS.

Brick,	133.10	
Doors, Sash, etc.,	171.29	
Electrical Work and Supplies,	311.40	
Glass,	128.14	
Hardware,	604.46	
Lumber,	3,439.65	
Lime, Cement, Plaster, etc.,	1,121.99	
Machinery, Tools, etc.,	293.74	
Paint, Oil, etc.,	851.56	
Plumbing, Steamfitting, etc.,	2,507.36	
Roofing and Materials,	746.26	
Sundries,	11,581.61	21,890.56

FARM STABLE AND GROUNDS.

Blacksmith Supplies,	346.09	
Carriages, Wagons, Repairs, etc.,	1,729.40	
Fertilizers, Vines, Seeds, etc.,	4,609.65	
Hay, Grain, etc.,	16,508.57	
Harness and Repairs,	163.95	
Horses,	200.00	
Pigs,	38.68	
Tools, Farm Machinery, etc.,	1,237.71	
Sundries,	927.50	\$25,761.55

HEAT, LIGHT and POWER.

Coal,	\$51,556.45	
Electric,	5,270.99	
Oil,	1,128.21	
Sundries,	854.39	\$58,810.04

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Advertising,	\$5.70	
Entertainments,	755.80	
Funeral Expenses,	486.00	
Insurance,	3,334.88	
Medical Supplies,	4,375.48	
Newspapers and Magazines,	241.75	
Out-Patients' Allowance,	15.79	
Religious Services,	190.00	
Returning Runaways,	142.42	
Tobacco,	1,759.44	
Sundries,	849.98	12,157.24

REFUND.

Private Patients,	1,733.33	
Research Work	1,292.46	
		\$401,930.06

New Jersey State Library