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FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL

AT

MORRIS PLAINS

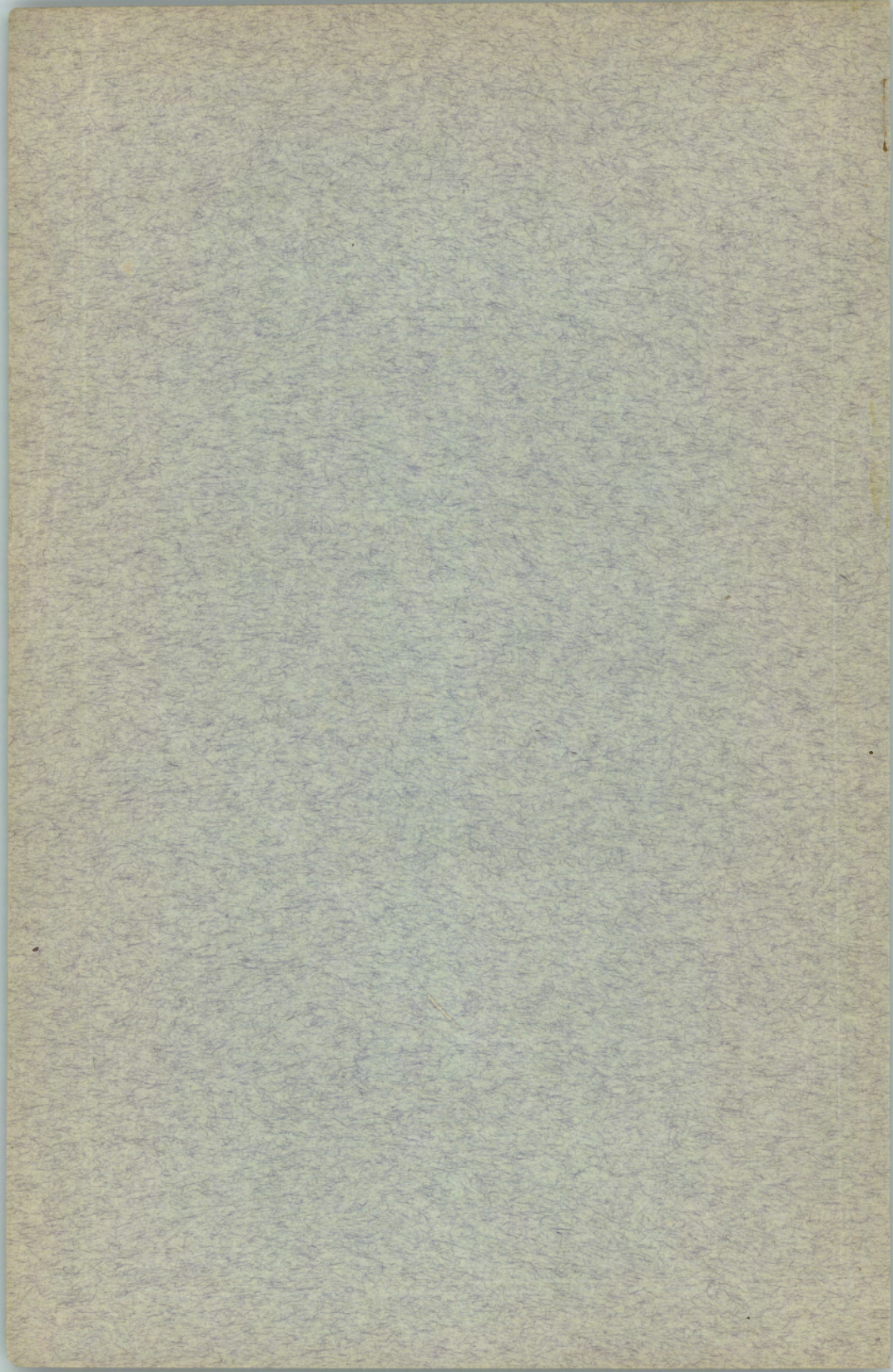
For the Year Ending October 31st
1916

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

HOSPITAL PRINT

1917

New Jersey State Library



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OF THE
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS
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MORRIS PLAINS

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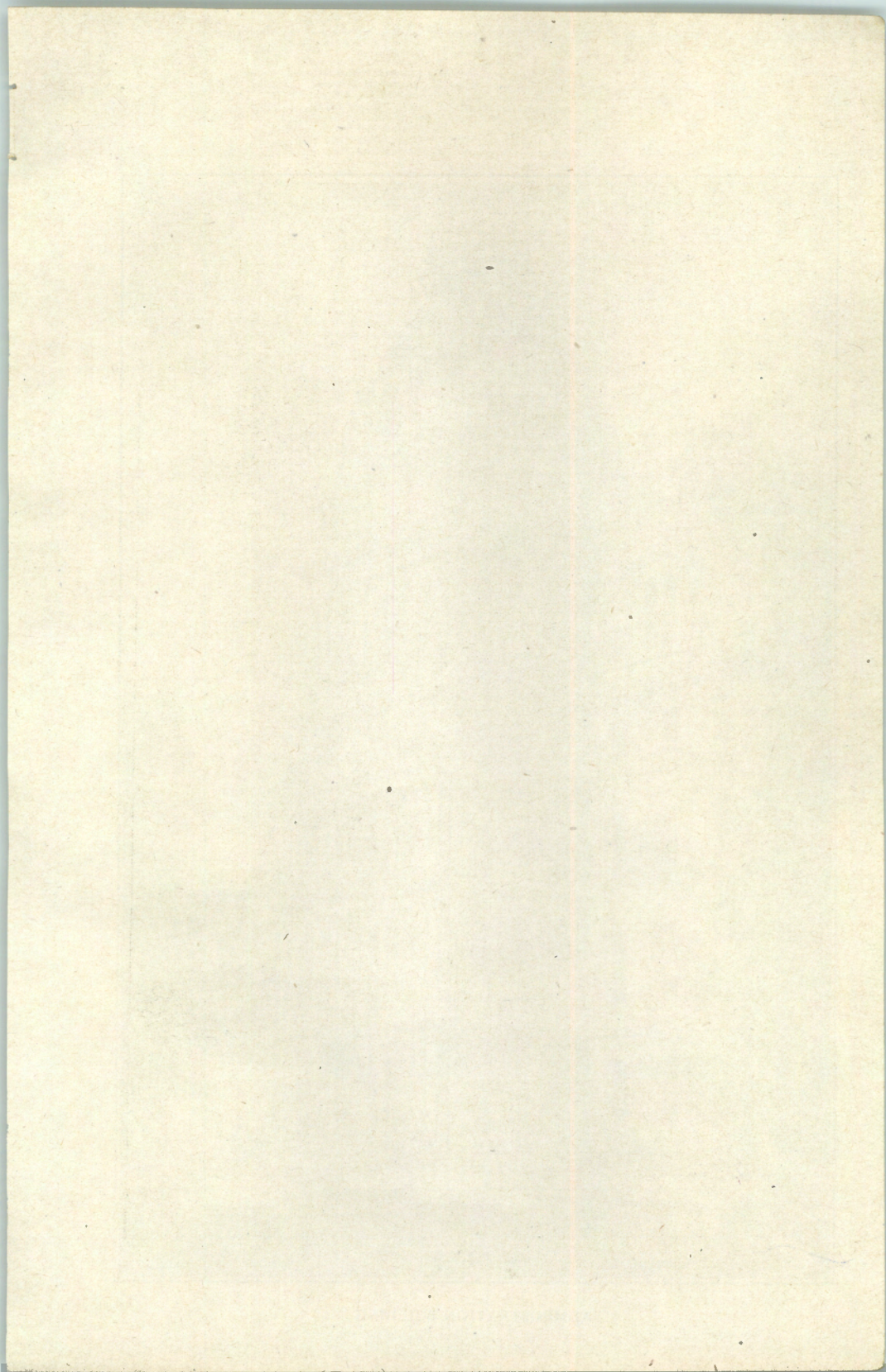
For the Year Ending October 31st

1916

HOSPITAL

Discard

FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Managers

PRESIDENT

PATRICK J. RYAN.....Elizabeth

VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT RICHARDS.....Dover

JOHN C. EISELE.....Newark

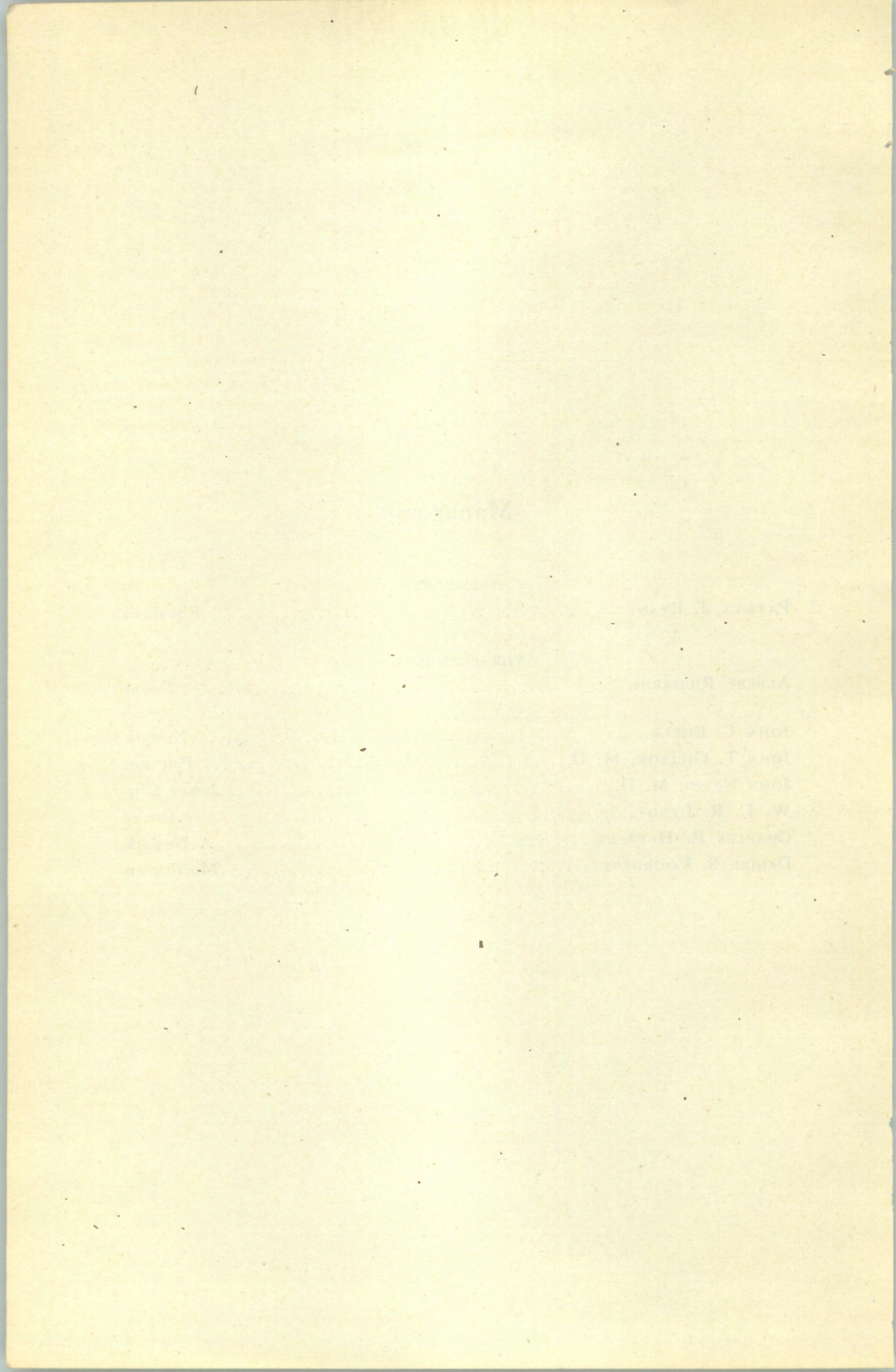
JOHN T. GILLSON, M. D.....Paterson

JOHN NEVIN, M. D.....Jersey City

W. L. R. LYND.....Dover

CHARLES E. HETZEL.....Newark

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown



Officers

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

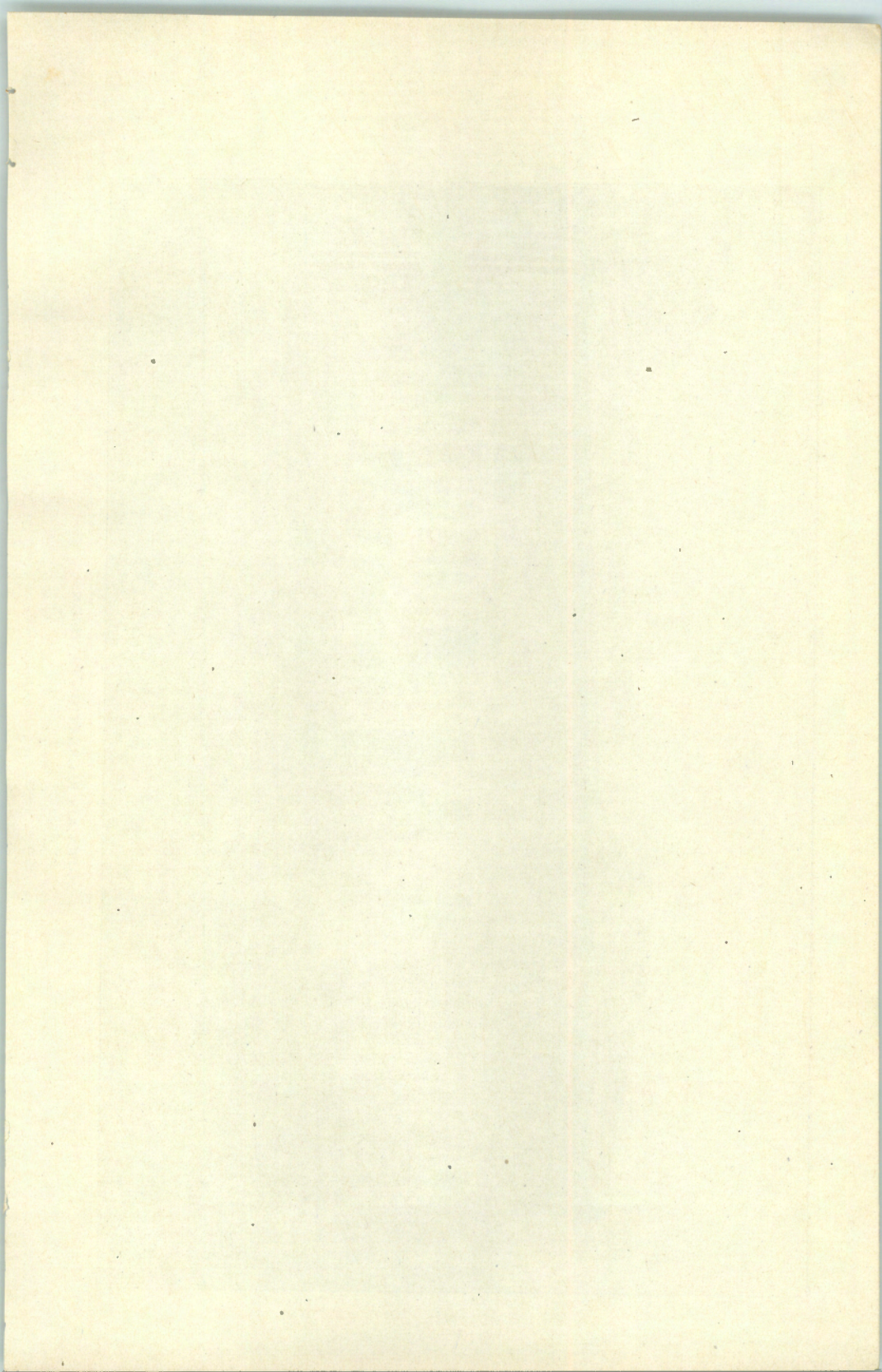
BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.....	Medical Director
E. MOORE FISHER, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
LOUIS K. HENSCHEL, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE A. ANDERTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
FRANK M. MIKELS, M. D.....	Pathologist
H. ANDREW WALLHAUSER, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
ELAM F. SRYGLEY, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
ANNIE F. COLLEY, D. D. S.....	Resident Dentist

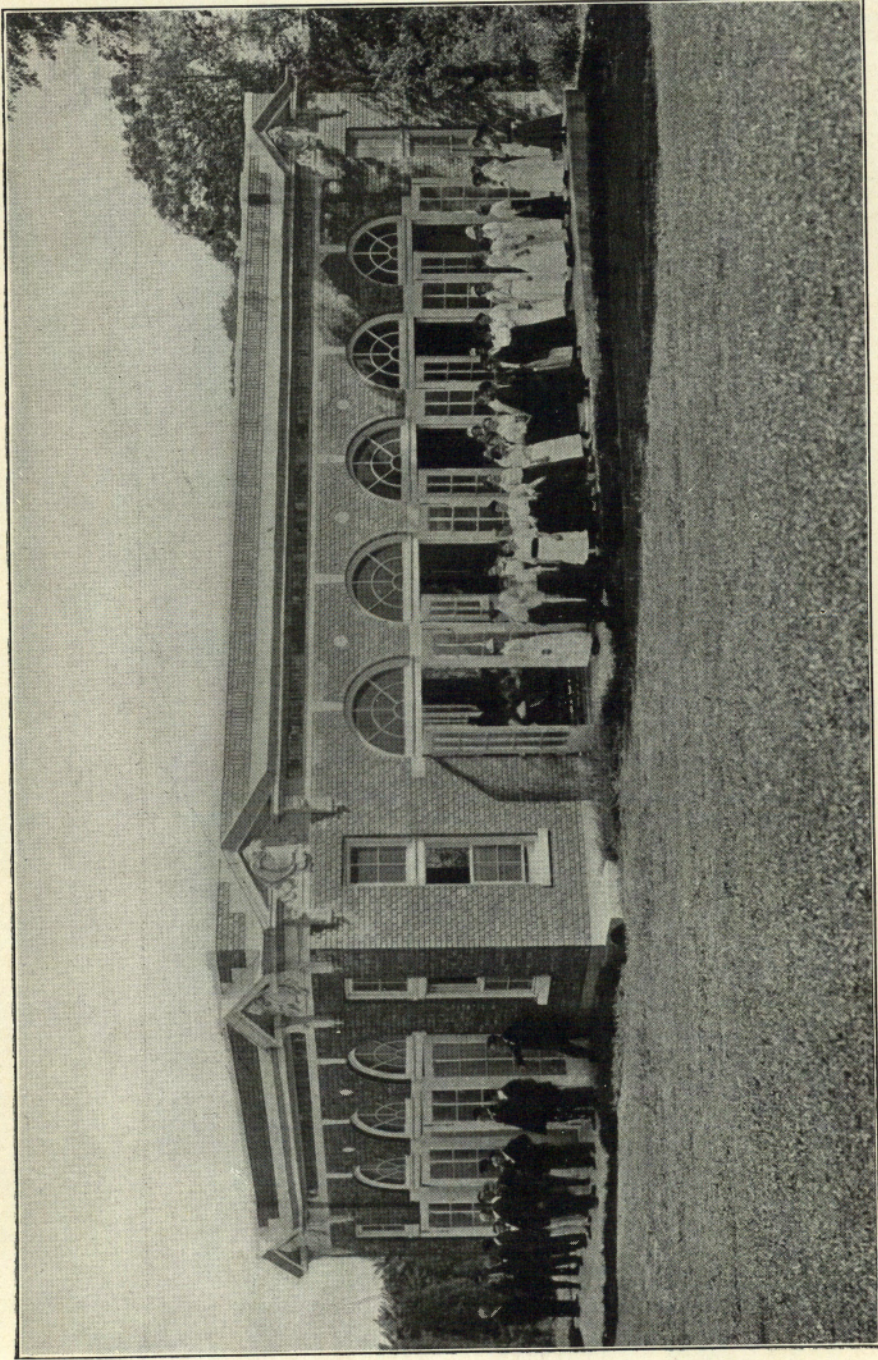
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

O. M. BOWEN	Warden
EDWARD I. COURSEN	Assistant Warden
HARRISON P. LINDABURY.....	Treasurer
HENRY W. BUXTON.....	Secretary

Board of Consultants

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D.....	Physician
JOSEPH BRETTEAUER, M. D.....	Gynecologist
PHILANDER A. HARRIS, M. D.....	Gynecologist
JOSEPH FEWSMITH, M. D.....	Neurologist
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D.....	Neurologist
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M. D.....	Surgeon
JEROME MORLEY LYNCH, M. D.....	Surgeon
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.....	Surgeon
LEONIDAS L. MIAL, M. D.....	Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
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





OPEN AIR RECREATION PAVILION

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Report of the Board of Managers

To His Excellency, James F. Fielder,

Sir: This, the forty-first annual report of the Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, covering the year from November 1st, 1915, to October 31st, 1916, is respectfully submitted.

As in previous years the reports of the Medical Director and the Warden are incorporated into the report of the Board of Managers, in order to set forth in detail the affairs of the medical and business departments.

The Medical Director's report notes the changes in population and embodies a condensed statement of the more important phases of the work accomplished in the medical department.

During the year 3,265 patients were under treatment—1,635 men and 1,630 women. The highest number under treatment at any one period during the year was 2,737. There were 596 patients admitted—300 men and 296 women.

On October 31st, 1916, there remained in the hospital 2,688 patients—1,332 men and 1,356 women, showing a permanent increase in population of 19. The unusually small addition is due largely to decreased immigration affecting the number of admissions and the transfer of 52 patients to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

There were discharged during the year 577 patients—303 men and 274 women; of these, 46 men and 48 women were restored to their former mental health. Two hundred and forty patients died—132 men and 108 women.

The Warden's report sets forth the hospital finances. It also contains much detail information concerning the affairs of the business department. The report as submitted is an abridgment of his complete report, statistics concerning farm and garden products and the work done in the various shops having been

omitted as not essential to an official document of this kind. The complete report has been made a matter of permanent record and subject to reference.

EFFECTS OF ADVANCED PRICES.

The great advance in the cost of all forms of commodities which are necessities in the matter of the maintenance of patients in this hospital presents a most serious problem to the managers and officers. Many of such commodities have advanced from fifty to two hundred percent., but the amount of food necessary to maintain life and the amount of clothing demanded to give comfort of body and guard the health of patients has not decreased. The assistance given by the State is far from being proportionate to the financial demands made upon the hospital through this rise in prices.

The older the institution becomes the greater is the number of repairs necessary to keep it in proper running order and in respectable condition. When prices were lower for food, clothing, material and labor, the managers through strict economy and a careful supervision of the hospital finances were able to keep up a large percentage of the ordinary repairs and replacements. With market conditions as they are to-day, it is found to be difficult to keep the standard of maintenance and repairs up to such a point as to meet the actual demands of the situation and the expectations of the public at large.

Laws enacted in the last two or three years have been of such a technical character that the managers have found themselves unable to meet unavoidable emergencies. In every department of the hospital affairs the cost of labor has advanced from thirty to one hundred percent. This applies to skilled workmen, farm-hands, laborers in the various industrial departments and to nurses and attendants, and even with the advanced pay which it has been found necessary to give, the officers have not been able to obtain sufficient help to guarantee that order of safety and welfare of the house and its inmates which the public naturally and reasonably expects and demands.

Except there be some modifications of our laws governing

maintenance, and they are made sufficiently flexible to meet actual emergencies, the sick must suffer, and neither the managers nor the officers of the institution can reasonably or justly be held responsible.

THE NEW BUDGET LAW.

This law may have many good phases, but it requires the officials of the institution to make an estimate fifteen months ahead as to the moneys necessary for the various orders of maintenance, supplies, repairs and replacements.

It does not require a high-grade financier to understand that this involves a foresight greater than the ordinary official possesses. If the great financiers of the world could command that order of projective judgment it would result in their accumulating untold wealth.

Afflicted humanity is sent to this hospital by order of the various courts. It becomes the duty of the managers to see that they are humanely treated and as considerately cared for as the means provided will permit. They cannot do more, and it would seem from the standpoint of justice to the cause represented by the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the insane, that there should be such flexibility in our statutes as would guarantee, under economical and careful management, that order of treatment, care and protection which this class of our afflicted fellow-citizens are entitled to under the accepted laws of humanity.

Some provisions should be made that will permit the setting aside of the rigid technical interpretation of our laws when hunger is threatened, when heat, light and clothing are needed without delay. It would seem that the Budget Law should require a list of commodities necessary, and make provision accordingly, rather than the amount of money needed, so that a rise or fluctuation in the cost of running or properly maintaining an institution such as this would not place the health and comfort of the sick in serious jeopardy.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements authorized during the past year have been given careful attention. Most of them are completed; the re-

mainder are receiving due and studious consideration and are steadily progressing.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

A schedule of the wants and needs of the institution has, in conformity to the Budget Law, been presented to the Governor. It could not be made full and comprehensive, nor could it be so prepared as to foresee and specifically determine numerous items which will unavoidably present themselves during the year it is to cover. The following is a list of the most essential needs of the institution :

Additional Equipment for Diversional Occupation Department—Industrial Building.

Additional Shower Baths.

Fireproof Vault and Filing Cabinets—Medical Department.

Elevator for Laundry.

Machinery for Mechanical Departments.

Settees and Benches for Lawns.

Flooring Material—Wards of Administration Building.

Equipment of Barber Shop.

Painting Materials.

Furniture and Carpets.

Material for Rebuilding Henney.

Lumber, Lime, Cement, Etc., for Repairs.

To Remedy Defects in Water Main, Valves, Elbows, Etc.—

High Service Reservoir Line.

Railroad Equipment.

Gas Plant—Retorts, Etc.

Sewage Disposal.

Fixtures and Materials for Lighting Industrial Rooms—Dormitory Building.

For Replacement of Isolated Steam Driven Units by Electric Motors Operated from Central Power Plant.

Roads.

Hose, Fire Extinguishers, Nozzles, Etc.

Reservoir Dam.

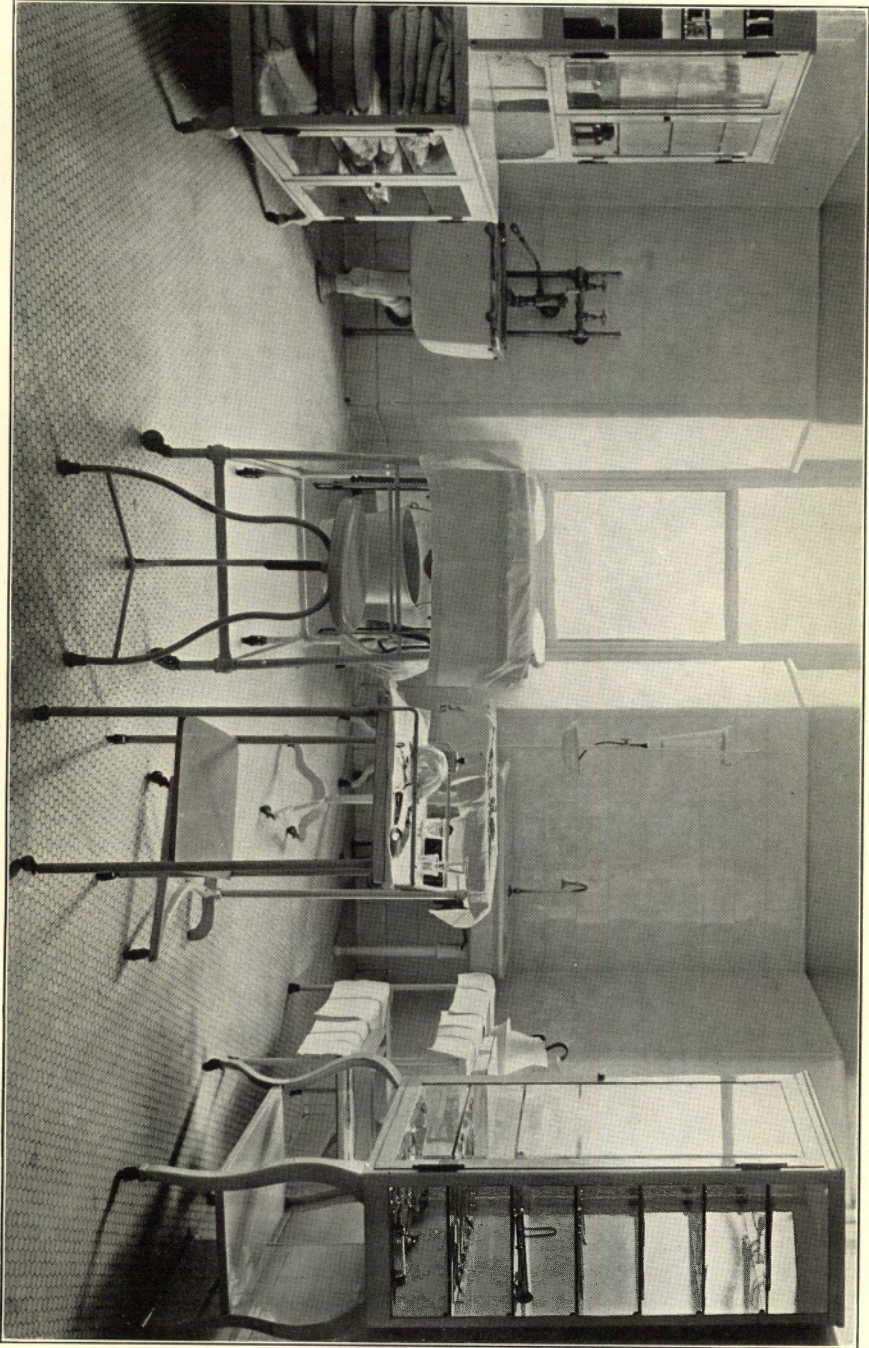
Water Main for Garden, Greenhouse, Piggery and Henney.

Refrigeration for Dormitory Building.

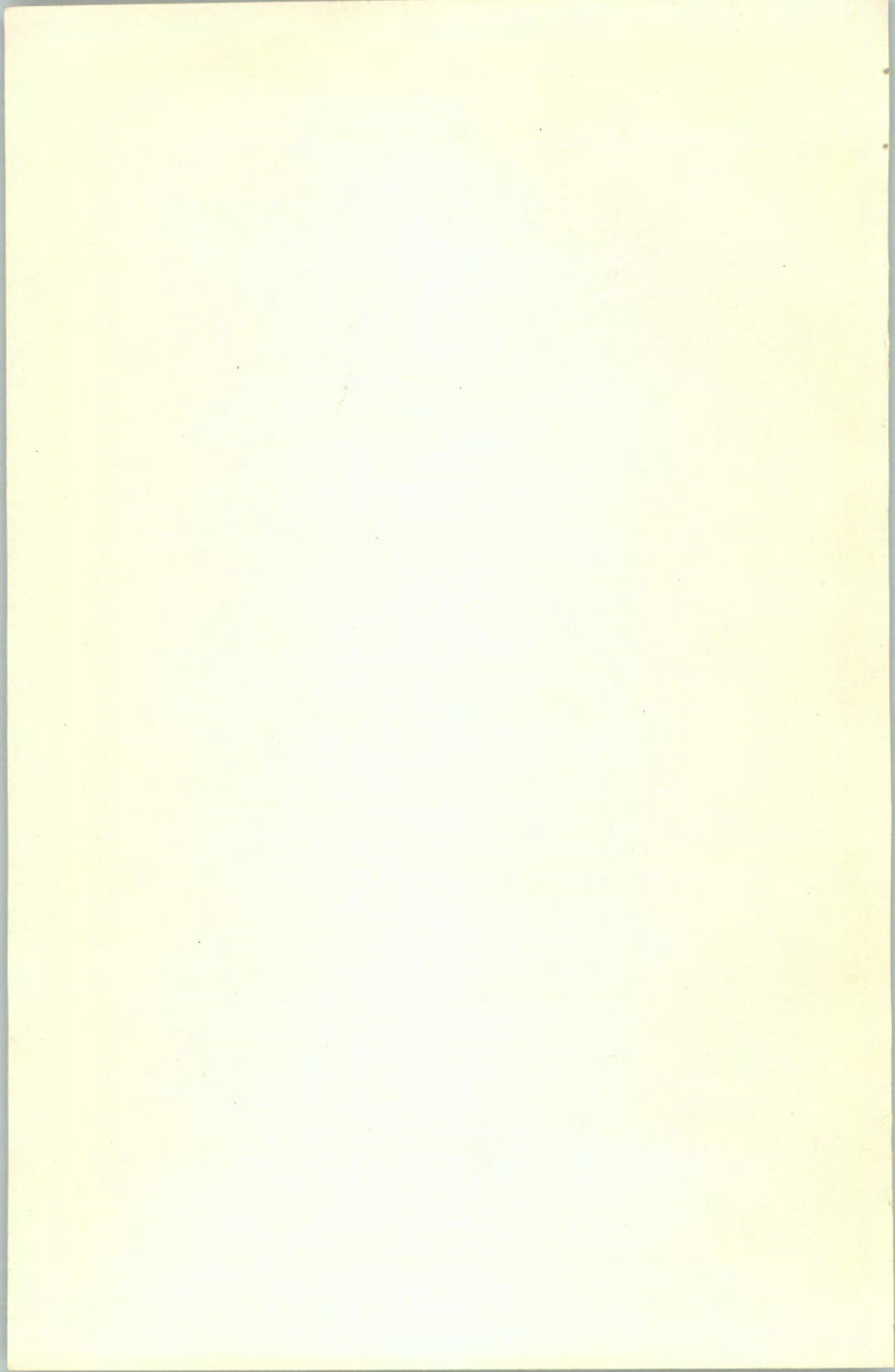
Iron Fence.

Wire for Fencing.

Necessary Addition and Equipment for Mortuary Building.



NEW OPERATING ROOM, MEN'S DEPARTMENT



Material for Coal Trestle.
Bungalows (3) for Married Physicians.
Building, Sterilizing Equipment, Etc.—Dairy.
Material for Root Cellar.
Shop Building.
Building, Pump, Etc., for Artesian Well.
Slaughter House and Equipment.
Lodge House and Gate, Main Entrance.
Material for Hospital Garage.
For Research Work—Eugenic Department.
For the Annual Appraisement.
For Traveling Expenses of Board of Managers.
For Insurance Premiums.
Books and Bookcases for Patients' Circulating Library.
Indoor Amusement Fund, Rental of Films for Motion
Picture Shows, Vaudeville and Entertainments for Special
Holidays.
Auto Trucks—Medical Department.
Additional Dental Equipment.
Outdoor Amusement Fund.
For Completion of Golf Course and Amusement Grounds
for Patients.
Special Photographic Supplies and X-Ray Plates.
Supplies for Pathological Department.
Vacuum Cleaners.
Wireless Time Receiving Apparatus.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Under Chapter 167 of the Laws of 1916, the duty of inspection of the county institutions was transferred from the Boards of Managers to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. There is, therefore, no report to be made concerning these institutions.

VISITS.

On December 15th, 1915, Hon. James F. Fielder, Governor, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Edward Hermann and Mr. John Headden, made an official visit and inspection.

Other visits were made by gentlemen who exhibited distinct interest in the welfare of the institution and its work. Some of

them, officially connected and directly concerned, made inspections as State officials; others were prompted by philanthropic and humanitarian motives. Among them were:

Hon. C. L. Morgan, Assemblyman of Union County.

Hon. James C. Connolly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Union County.

Hon. Richard Stockton, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Hon. Edward E. Grosscup, State Purchasing Agent.

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

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

Rev. James M. Buckley, Ex-President of the Board of Managers, with Rev. George P. Mains, of the Methodist Book Concern, of New York.

Mr. John J. Nevin, Auditor of the State Comptroller's Office.

The Joint Appropriation Committee of the Senate and the Assembly visited the hospital on January 21st, 1916.

The members of the Board of Managers, as shown by the official register, attended the twelve regular meetings and twenty-five special meetings. They also made ninety-seven visits on occasions when there was no official call for a Board meeting. Collectively, the records show a total of one hundred and ninety-three visits made by the various members of the Board of Managers during the year.

CONCLUSION.

The affairs of the hospital have been conducted throughout the year without any grave accident or disaster, notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of the institution and the inability to secure the services of sufficient nurses and other help, which to this Board signifies much watchfulness and fidelity on the part of the resident officers and their subordinates.

The year's work, under the many unfavorable problems presented and the discouraging conditions confronted, entailed upon all directly concerned in the institution's welfare much anxiety, hard work and mental strain. We desire to make appreciative acknowledgment of the manner in which the officers and employees have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. RYAN, President.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. EISELE.

J. T. GILLSON, M. D.

JOHN NEVIN, M. D.

W. L. R. LYND.

CHARLES E. HETZEL.

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.

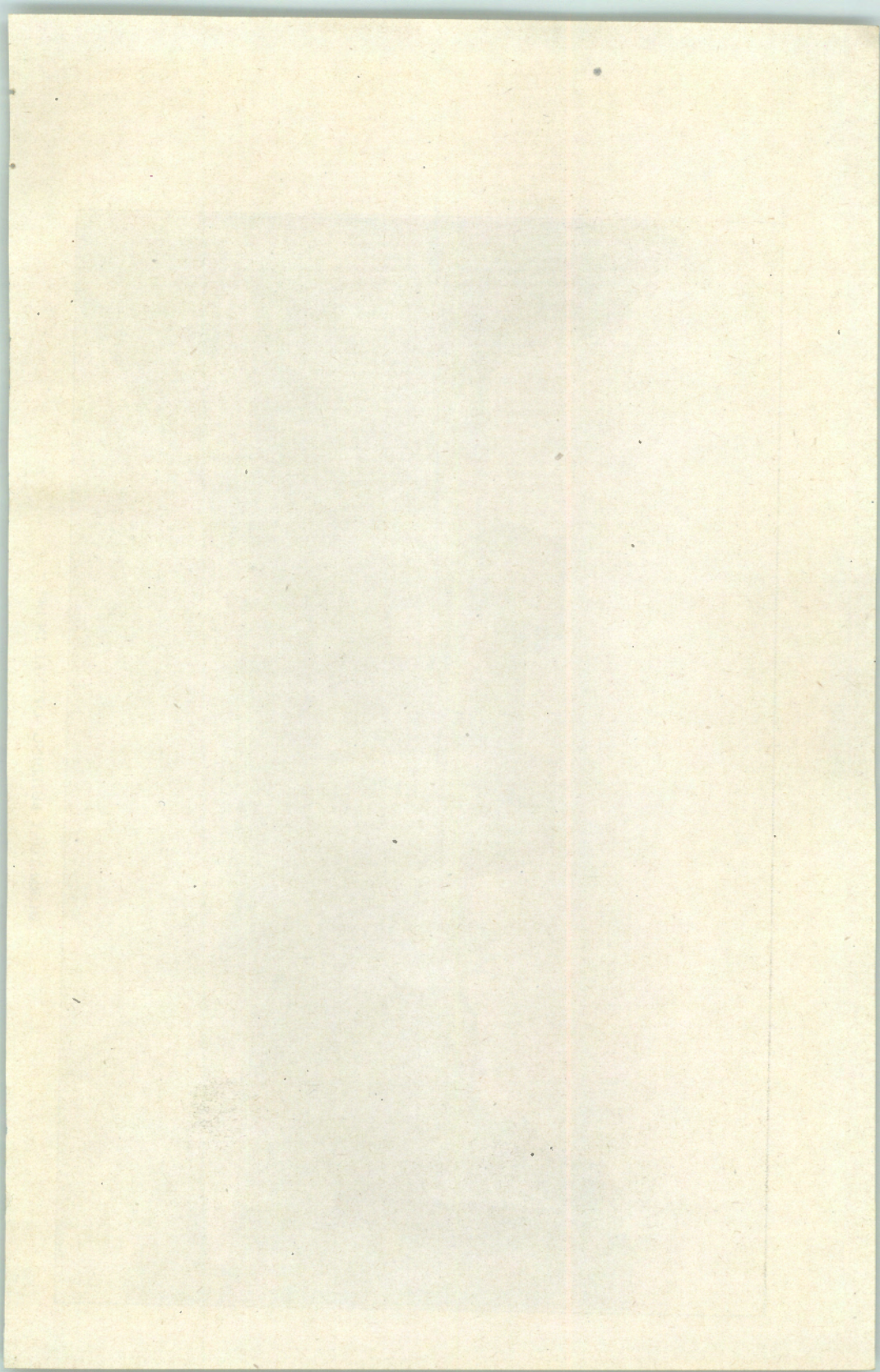
October 31st, 1916.

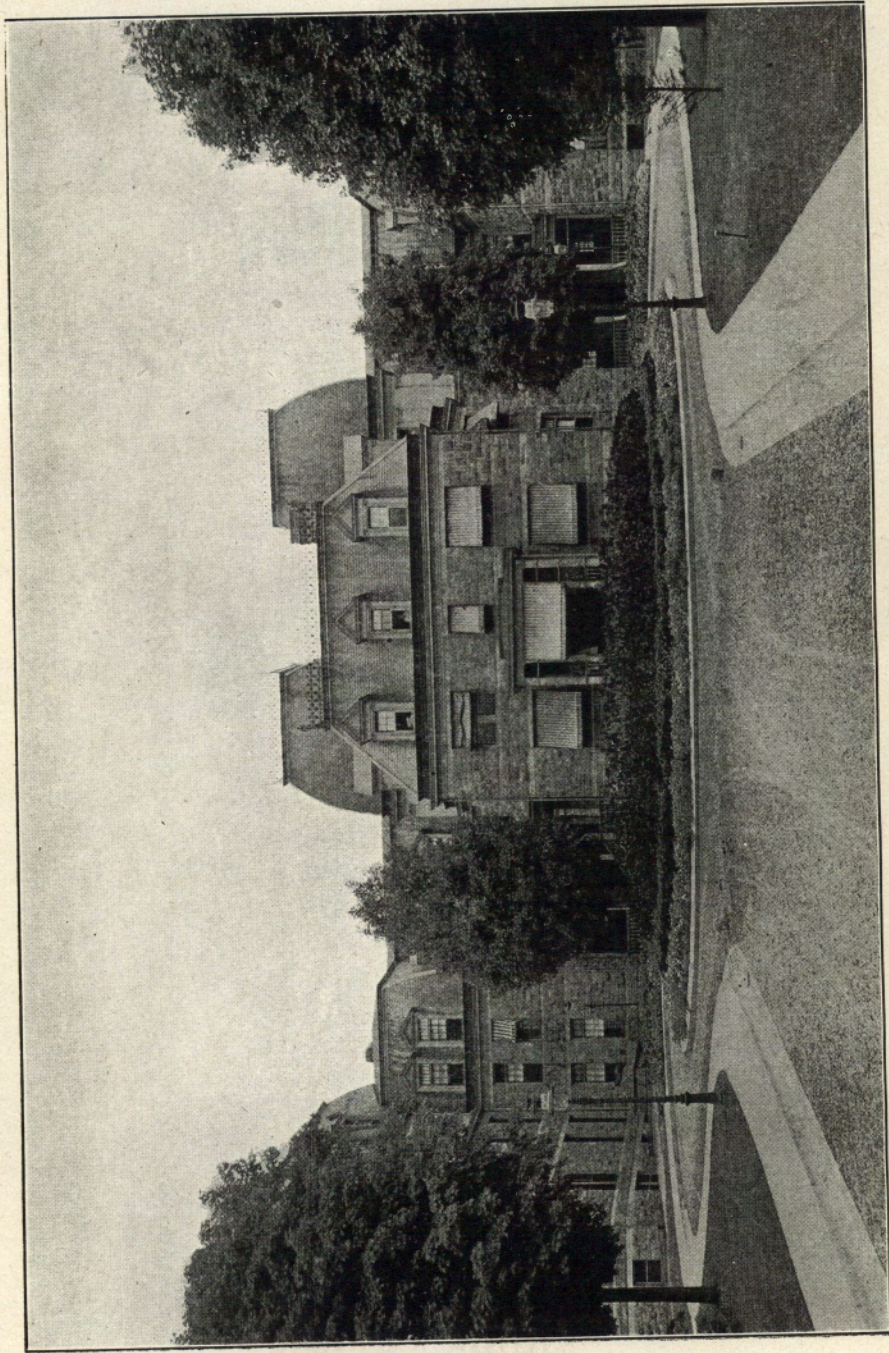
The year's work under the many able heads of the various departments and the directors of the various departments, which have been all directly concerned in the institution's welfare, much anxiety and work and mental strain. We desire to make appropriate acknowledgment of the manner in which the officers and employees have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

- P. J. RYAN, President
- ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President
- JOHN C. FISHER
- J. F. GILLSON, M.D.
- JOHN NAYLOR, M.D.
- W. F. RYAN
- CHARLES F. HETTEL
- DANIEL S. VOORHEES

October 31st 1916





DORMITORY BUILDING---OPENED IN 1901.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL
REVIEW OF STATISTICS
JANUARY

Report of the Medical Director

To the Board of Managers,

Gentlemen: The laws of the State of New Jersey require that a report from the various institutions of the State be submitted to the Governor and the legislature each year. Pursuant to such law, I beg to submit this report of the affairs and work of the medical department of this institution for the year beginning November 1, 1915, and ending October 31, 1916. This is the forty-first annual report of the medical department, and is submitted so that it may be incorporated into your report and therein set forth the more pertinent facts bearing upon the custodial and scientific care of the insane, with statistics relating thereto.

The past year has shown a gradual but steady increase in the patient population of the institution. The congestion and overcrowding, with all its embarrassments, inconveniences and dangers, still exists. No immediate relief is in sight. The problem is daily growing more serious. The State has purchased land in Hunterdon county upon which to build a new institution. While this is a step in the right direction, it does not ameliorate the serious and calamity threatening conditions confronting this hospital in the care of overcrowded rooms and corridors. Again I write in most earnest terms and make a most sincere appeal in behalf of humanity that greater haste be made, that more serious consideration be given in the matter of lessening the dangers arising out of the overcrowding and herding together of patients in an inhumane way. For several years there has been under construction a building for the convict and criminal insane of the State; this building would give some little relief if it were in shape or condition to receive that class of our patients—which number nearly one hundred—but postponement of its completion, wherever the responsibility may lie, gives us much concern.

REVIEW OF STATISTICS.

ADMISSIONS.

The statistics in this report cover the hospital year—November 1, 1915, to October 31, 1916. Five hundred and ninety-six patients were admitted, ten less than the preceding year when the admissions reached the maximum number since the establishment of the institution. The slight decrease is readily accounted for by the very small immigration to this country owing to the European war and the further fact that Warren county was by an act of the Legislature transferred to the Trenton State Hospital district.

At the close of the year the census of the hospital was 1,332 men, and 1,356 women, a total of 2,688, which is a greater number than in any previous year, and over 1,000 in excess of the normal capacity of the institution.

In January 64 patients were admitted and 40 in October, which are respectively, the highest and lowest months.

Two hundred and eighty-three patients, about 47.5 percent of the total admissions, were alleged to be suffering from their first attack. Those patients in whom the number of attacks was alleged to be two or more were 94 in number; no data was furnished the institution upon this important point in the commitment papers of 219 patients. The lack of this information is in a large measure due to the failure of examining physicians to make such careful inquiry as the importance of the matter demands. There should be statutory requirements guaranteeing fuller data in all medical certificates. Not only is a lack of essential data a detriment to our statistics, but it retards diagnosis, and when the commitment papers are brought before the courts for action, the judges and justices find reason for complaint on the ground that the information is not sufficient to enable them to intelligently make a final order of commitment.

The number of patients where the age at first attack was unascertainable is 277, a larger number than in the preceding year. It seems to be growing more and more difficult each year to obtain essential data regarding the patients admitted. Table IV shows that the largest number in any one subdivision indicating

the first manifestation of mental disorder, was between the ages of twenty-five and thirty years, amounting to 42 patients. During the years of evolution mental breakdown seems most prevalent, as between the ages of fifteen to thirty years the number of patients was 108, or almost 20 percent. of the total number admitted.

The number of native born patients admitted was 331. New Jersey is given as the birthplace of 181, considerably more than half of those recorded as born in the United States. As in previous years, the State of New York gave the next largest number, being the birthplace of 77 patients, or more than half the total number of native born patients admitted exclusive of New Jersey. Eight patients were natives of Pennsylvania, showing that the two principal border States contributed a very large proportion of native born patients. In the cases of all these, legal residence was established to be in New Jersey.

Despite the fact that immigration had been greatly restricted during the period of the conflict in Europe, the foreign born admissions continue to be over 43 percent of the total. Italy was the birthplace of 50 patients, Austria-Hungary of 49, Germany 41, Ireland and Russia 31 each and England 11. It is quite probable that in a number of these cases the unfortunate conditions which prevail in their native countries were potent factors in developing their psychoses.

The classification of patients by the counties from which admitted shows that Hudson County furnished 108 patients, Union County 107 and Passaic County 101: these three counties sending over 53 percent. of all the admissions.

Table VII, giving the civil condition of those admitted, shows that 213 were single, 303 or over 50 percent were married, 64 were widowed, 3 divorced and in 13 the civil status was unascertainable.

Ninety occupations are represented by those admitted, the number engaged in by men being 80 and by women 10. The largest number of men noted in any one occupation was 69—that of laborers. Next in order of number were 21 clerks, 12 farmers and 12 merchants. Of the women 106 were housewives and 97 were assigned to housework. The term "housework" is doubtless used in

many cases where the patients are housewives or domestics, the number of the latter, this year, being but 22. Fifty patients were stated to have no occupation—23 men and 27 women.

The number of patients admitted diagnosed as afflicted with incurable psychoses was 367—about 61.5 percent. Of these, 214 were diagnosed as dementia precox, constituting 35.5 percent of the total. The latter class comes to the institution during the adolescent period of life; their average stay in the hospital is about fifteen years and they form a large proportion of our permanent excess population.

Only two patients suffering from morphinism were admitted during the year, which would indicate that the Harrison law governing the sale of the habit-forming drugs is proving effective.

There were 79 patients admitted showing distinct evidence of abnormal mental excitement. Many patients diagnosed under the other classifications of psychoses were also in an excited mental condition when brought to the institution. Sixty-five were markedly depressed when admitted.

About 10 percent of the admissions were due to syphilitic infection, the Wassermann test being used in connection with the making of a diagnosis of dementia parietic.

The manner of support of the patients admitted during the year shows that 177 were chargeable to the State exclusively, 289 to the State and counties jointly and 130 were supported by either relatives or the patients' estates. Under the new commitment law (Chapter 94, Laws of 1916) the hospital receives no compensation for the support of indigent patients until their legal residence has been judicially determined but provides that such patients be classified temporarily as residents of the counties from which they have been committed.

No cause was given for the psychoses in the commitment papers of 340 patients, more than half of those admitted. Intemperance and other excesses are given as the cause in 47 instances, syphilis in 19, senility in 22 and heredity in 22. The small number in which heredity is assigned as the cause indicates a disposition on the part of relatives to conceal intimate family history. Of the moral causes assigned, worry was given in the cases of 25 patients and religious excitement in 14.

Of the more important physical complications of those admitted, the following merit special note. Syphilis was present in 69 patients, arteriosclerosis in 52, cardio-renal vascular disease in 160. Among those admitted 55 patients exhibited homicidal and 82 suicidal tendencies, showing that almost 25 percent were a menace to others or to themselves at the time of admission.

Heredity in the families of patients was admitted in 113 patients; in 214 it was denied, and in 269 no history could be obtained. The eugenic research workers, however, find considerable hereditary taint in a large number of cases where the commitment papers deny an hereditary history or where it is alleged to be unobtainable.

In almost 50 percent of the patients admitted the duration of mental disease was stated to be less than three months. Forty-four patients give a history of insanity extending over a period of five years. It is unfortunate that relatives do not realize the importance of early institutional care and treatment.

DISCHARGES

During the year 94 patients were discharged as recovered—46 men, and 48 women, a percentage of 15.75 based on the number admitted. Before being discharged these patients were presented at staff meetings and gave satisfactory evidence of a restoration to mental health. Thirty-six were under treatment less than 4 months when discharged and 22 were under treatment over a year. In the latter group there were many who were given diversional occupation in the industrial division and in my opinion such employment of mind aided materially in bringing about recovery.

Fifty-two of the patients who recovered suffered from manic depressive psychoses; 35 of them were of the manic phase, 16 of the depressed phase and 1 of the mixed phase. Intoxication psychoses gave 25 recoveries, dementia precox 11 and involutional melancholia 5.

There were 240 deaths during the year—132 men and 108 women, the percentage being about 7.35 of the total number under treatment. Ninety-six of these patients ranged from 60 to 90 years of age. Many of them were in the institution but a short

time and a number were moribund at the time of admission. Between the ages 35 and 60, 116 died; these include 67 patients afflicted with dementia paretic, a preventable form of mental disease, but incurable.

Cardiac disease was assigned as the physical cause of death of 43 patients, pulmonary diseases 65 and nephritides 29, a total of 137—57 percent of those who died. The death of 51 patients was due to cerebral disease, convulsions being responsible for the death of 21 patients suffering from dementia paretic and 4 from epileptic psychosis.

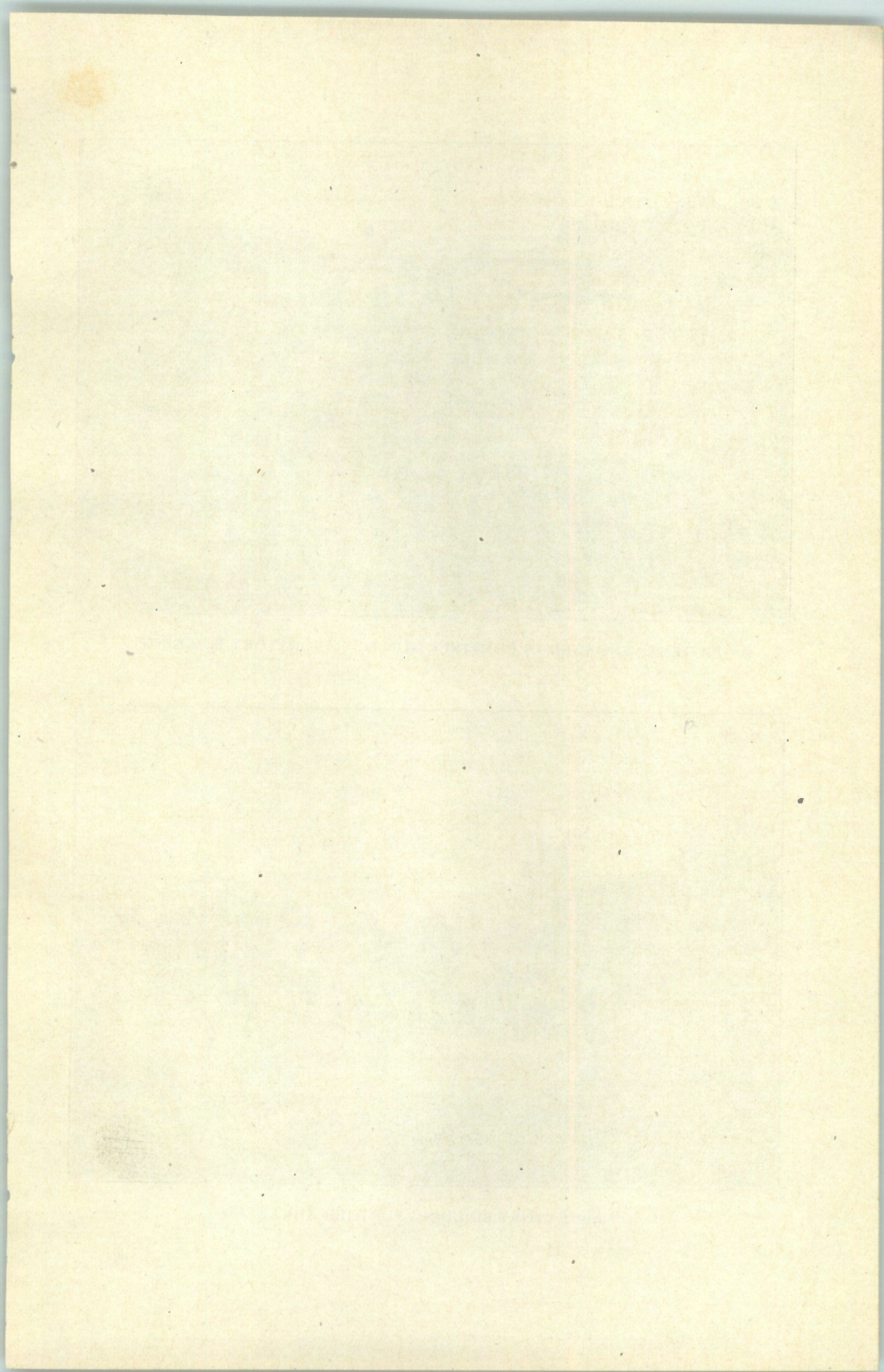
NEW COMMITMENT LAW.

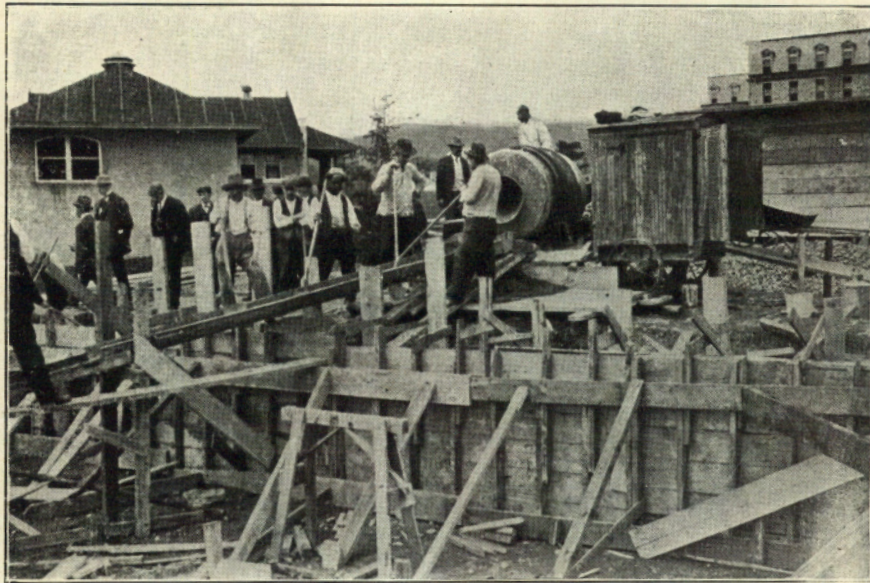
The Governor appointed a commission to draft a new commitment law to supercede that of 1913. The 1913 law, after a trial of three years, did not prove to be entirely satisfactory, and made the commitment of a patient to an institution a very complicated proposition. The commission appointed by the Governor held a number of meetings, and the results of their efforts is Chapter 94, Laws of 1916, which went into effect July 4, 1916. The main changes in the law from 1913 are as follows:

The patient must be brought to the institution within ten days from the time the physicians examine him, instead of six days, as in the old law.

Voluntary patients may be admitted, both private and indigent. Under the old law, only private voluntary patients could be admitted to the State hospitals.

The Law of 1913 required that the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the county wherein the patient resided issue the final court order legalizing commitment after holding an inquiry concerning the patient's mental condition. The law of 1916 requires the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, with the consent of the freeholders in each county, to designate a Commissioner in Lunacy. This commissioner shall hold inquiries and prepare the papers and final court order for the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to pass upon. Three months from the time originally set for the hearing, the State hospital wherein the patient is confined must be furnished with the final court order.





PATIENTS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION OF LABORATORY BUILDING



LABORATORY BUILDING FURTHER ADVANCED

Under the 1913 law, it was found difficult for the judge to get the relatives to give necessary information regarding residence of patients and other matters concerning them. It is to be hoped that the appointment (under the law of 1916) of a Commissioner in Lunacy in each county will result in the hospital obtaining a prompt final order legalizing the commitment of patients to the institution, and in that way have all legal requirements incident to the patient's commitment expeditiously decided.

The law of 1916 has now been in operation four months and seems to be working satisfactorily both to the county officials who have charge of the commitment of patients to the institution and to the hospital authorities, giving proper protection to the person to be committed and to the community at large.

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

The report of the pathologist has been submitted to the medical director, and the more salient facts are incorporated in this report.

Dr. Frederic H. Thorne terminated his service as resident pathologist on July 1, 1916. The resume of the special research work completed by him after his return from a period of special study in Europe is included in the report of the Pathological Department.

Dr. Frank M. Mikels was promoted to the position of resident pathologist and attended to the duties of this office until November 9, 1916, when he resigned to take up private practice.

The following is a summary of the clinical pathology that has been done during the year ending October 31, 1916:

Examination of:

Blood—

Complete cytology.....	40
Cultures.....	8
For Plasmodium Malaria.....	3
Wassermann tests.....	976
Fixation tests for Gonorrhœa.....	10
Gruber-Widal tests.....	2
Fixation tests for Tuberculosis.....	50
Luetin tests.....	30

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid—	
Cytology	176
Globulin tests.....	176
Wassermann tests.....	191
Colloidal gold tests.....	54
Gastric contents.....	
.....	2
Pharyngeal swabs.....	
.....	4
Exudates.....	
.....	2
Sputum—	
For tubercle bacilli.....	55
Urine—	
Chemical and microscopical.....	728
Water (bacteriological)	40
Urethral Smears—	
For gonococci.....	4
Total	2,551

URINALYSIS.

In the performance of the routine laboratory work exacting attention has been given to the urinalysis of each patient admitted to the hospital, and whenever any of the specimens showed a pathological condition, the findings were carefully correlated with the special treatment prescribed by the ward physician in charge of the patient.

The urinalyses that have been done during the year on newly admitted patients have shown that 117, or 19.63 percent, were afflicted with nephritis. Eighty-three, or 13.92 percent, of these were men and 34, or 5.7 percent, were women.

The following gives the various psychoses in which nephritis was found:

Psychoses:	Men	Women	Total
Intoxication—			
Chronic Alcoholism.....	14	2	16
Exhaustion.....	1	..	1
Dementia Paretic.....	12	3	15
Dementia Organic.....	2	..	2
Arteriosclerotic	2	..	2

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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Dementia Senile	6	7	13
Dementia Praecox.....	27	9	36
Epileptic.....	3	1	4
Manic Depressive	14	11	25
Arrested Psychical Development—			
Imbecility	2	1	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	83	34	117

WASSERMANN TESTS.

Part of the regular routine pathological work included one or more Wassermann tests with the blood serum of each newly admitted patient. Whenever the patient's blood serum gave a positive reaction to this test a specimen of the cerebro-spinal fluid was taken, along with another specimen of blood and both subjected to the same test. Findings in such instances were carefully correlated with the clinical examination and if the clinical picture of the patient's mental disease was not clearly indicative of cerebro-spinal syphilis or dementia parietic, then the positive pathological findings were used advantageously to substantiate the presence of a syphilo-pathy.

Whenever a patient's blood test and history showed evidence of syphilitic infection the cerebro-spinal fluid was immediately put through the regular Wassermann tests and the cell and globulin content determined. Special after care was always given the patients who were submitted to a lombar puncture and careful observation made of any ill effects and treatment given when any discomfort was manifested. It has been observed in all cases that the patients who were afflicted with dementia parietic never complained of any discomfort following the lombar puncture, but the patients whose spinal fluid gave a negative reaction to the test usually complained of a slight dizziness, headache and occasionally nausea. A few patients complained of having a peculiar sensation of weight or pressure in the muscles of the shoulders and neck and considerable myalgia.

In addition to doing a Wassermann test on each newly admitted patient a large number of tests were done on patients who had been committed to this hospital before this test had become

a recognized part of our routine pathological work.

The blood of forty-eight patients was not submitted for a Wassermann test as some died shortly after admission and others were among the number having dementia senile and were so advanced in age that it did not seem advisable to do the test.

In the following table is enumerated the number of blood sera and cerebro-spinal fluids that were submitted for Wassermann tests; also the number of positive and negative reactions that were found in the particular psychoses with which these patients were afflicted.

	W. R. BLOOD SERA			W. R. C. SPINAL FLUID		
	Plus	Minus	Total	Plus	Minus	Total
Intoxication Psychosis:						
Chronic alcoholism.....	2	28	30	..	3	3
Morphinism.....	1	2	3	..	1	1
Infection Psychosis.....	1	3	4	..	..	..
Exhaustion Psychosis.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Syphilitic Psychosis:						
Tabo-Paresis.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Dementia Paretic.....	57	1	58	54	4	58
Dementia Organic:		9	9	..	1	1
Cerebral trauma.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Arteriosclerotic Psychosis.....	..	6	6	..	1	1
Presenile Delusional Psychosis.....	..	5	5	..	1	1
Dementia Senile.....	..	28	28	..	..	..
Dementia Præcox.....	15	198	213	..	18	18
Paraphrenia.....	..	2	2	..	..	..
Paranoia.....	1	..	1	..	1	1
Epileptic Psychosis.....	2	13	15	..	2	2
Manic Dpressive Pshchosis.....	13	130	143	..	14	14
Involuntional Melancholia.....	..	5	5	..	..	..
Psycho-Neurosis:		1	1	..	..	..
Hysterical psychosis.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Degeneration Psychosis:						
Sexual perversion.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Constitutional Inferiority.....	1	4	5	..	1	1
Arrested Psychical Development:						
Imbecility.....	1	15	16	..	1	1
Total.....	94	454	548	55	48	103

INTRASPINOUS TREATMENTS OF DEMENTIA PARETIC.

Twenty-four patients diagnosed as dementia paretic were given intraspinoous injections of salvarsan, neosalvarsan and mercurialized serum. The largest number of treatments given to one patient was twenty, and the smallest number three. This method of treatment was begun two years and six months ago. At the present time the patients who have received these treatments may be classified as follows:

Dead	11
Markedly demented.....	8
Taken home by friends and showing slight improvement.....	2
Discharged and admitted to another institution.....	1
Remaining in hospital in fairly good mental and physical condition, but showing well defined symptoms of dementia paretic	2
Total.....	24

TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

All patients admitted to the hospital during the year who showed symptoms of active syphilis, excepting the cerebro-spinal form, were treated intravenously with mercurialized serum. These treatments were given once a week beginning with one-twelfth of a grain doses. This dose was gradually increased until one-third of a grain was reached. There was no pain or discomfort of any kind following the injections. In our hands, this method of treating syphilis has been very satisfactory.

COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Considerable experimenting was done during the year with the complement fixation test for tuberculosis. Antigen was made from several strains of the tubercle bacilli, which were isolated from sputa. These bacilli were grown upon selected media and the resulting antigen and subsequent tests were carried out exactly as it is done in the Wassermann test for syphilis.

AUTOPSIES.

The autopsies performed during the year are as follows:

Number of autopsies.....	25
Sex:	
Men.....	14
Women.....	11
Race:	
White.....	22
Colored.....	3

The average age at death was 52 years and 7 months.
The extremes of age were 31 and 92 years.

The psychoses represented were as follows:

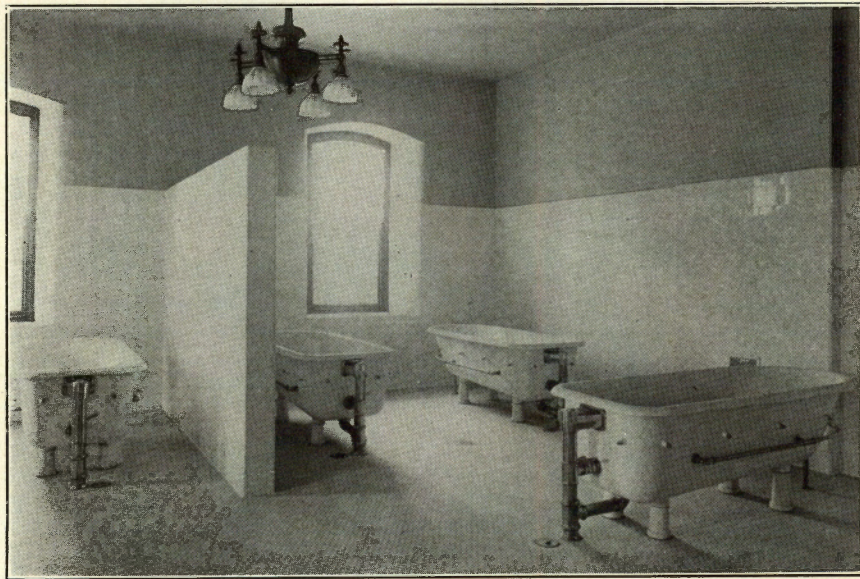
Intoxication Psychosis—	
Chronic Alcoholism.....	1
Dementia Paretic.....	2
Arteriosclerotic.....	2
Dementia Senile.....	6
Dementia Praecox.....	9
Manic Depressive.....	4
Arrested Psychical Development—	
Imbecility.....	1
Total.....	<u>25</u>

WATER ANALYSIS.

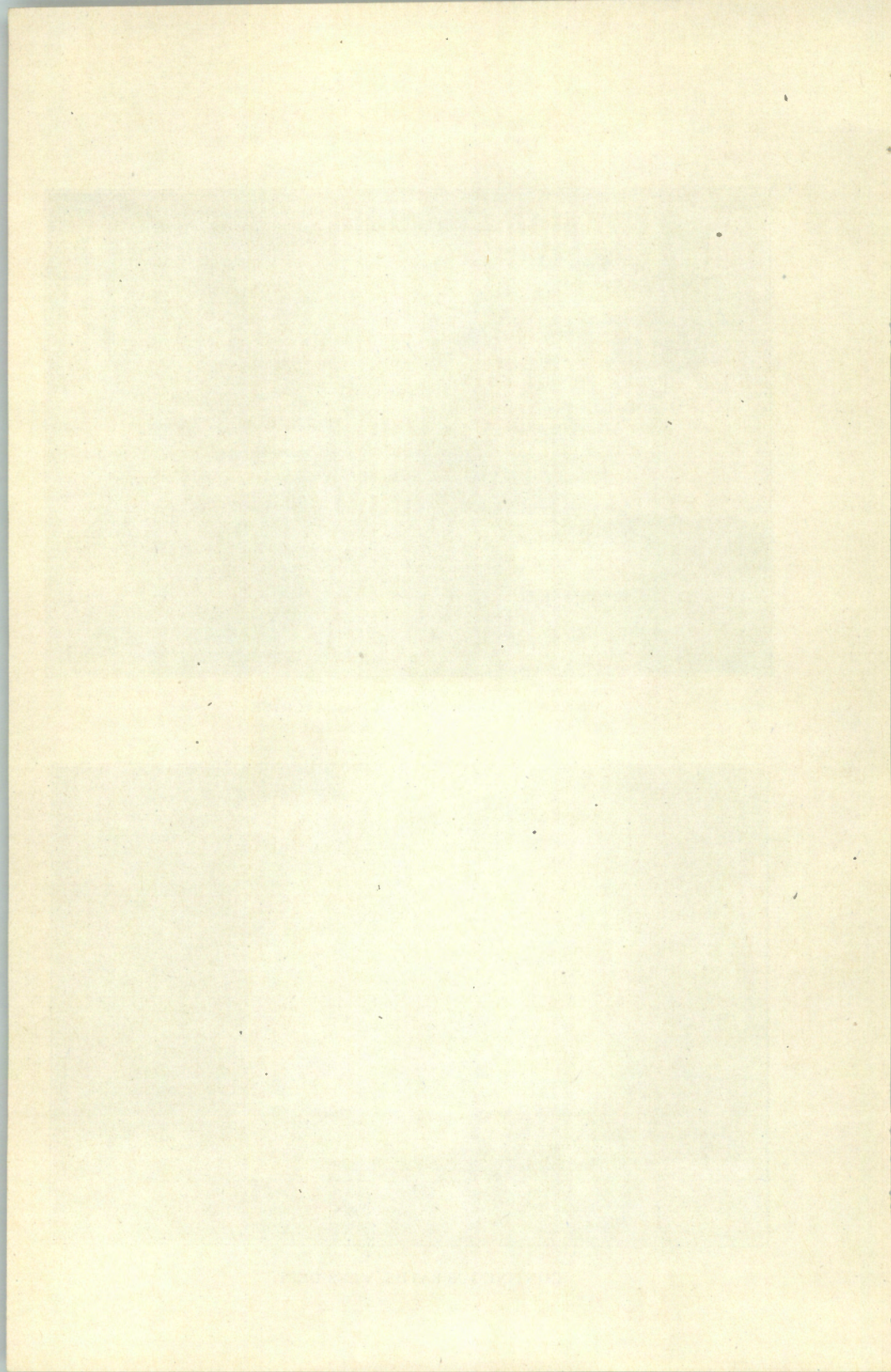
The responsibility of keeping a careful check on the condition of the water supply was assigned to the medical department in October. Preparations were immediately made for a careful and regular analysis of all water supply. Specimens of the water were taken every two weeks from these sources, and, in addition to this, specimens were taken from the various outlets in the buildings of this institution and examined so that a careful check could be kept on the efficiency of the new purification plants, which were installed during the past year.



PATIENTS OPERATING RULING MACHINE



CONTINUOUS BATHS, MENS DEPT.



EUGENICS.

Research in the causative factors of insanity is still carried on at this institution, the Misses Mary Clark and Myrtle F. Smart making the investigations under my directions. A detailed report of the eugenic research work done by them has been handed in, and an abstract is given below:

The histories of 147 families have been compiled during the past year, consisting of 32 patients admitted to the hospital the previous year and 124 admitted this year. The 147 histories contain data regarding 5,608 individuals, of whom 4,683 are charted. The records of the eugenic office show that since work was begun in August, 1912, information has been ascertained concerning 20,286 persons connected by some tie of blood or alliance with patients in the hospital.

In the histories of this year, 284 insane are enumerated, a trifle more than 5 percent of the individuals described. This is more than twelve times as much as in the general population, where the incidence of insanity has been estimated as under 4-10 of 1 percent. Other "taint," physical and mental, appears as follows: Suicides, 14; feeble-minded, 26; neurotic, 101; epileptic, 25; alcoholic, 179; syphilitic, 33; sexually immoral, 44; tuberculosis, 100; paralytic, 56; cancerous, 33; blind, 7; deaf and deaf-mute, 11. In compiling these findings every effort has been made to exclude doubtful evidence. For instance; individuals mentally below par who are able to care for themselves without coming in too frequent conflict with the social and moral standards of the community have not been counted as feeble-minded; those attempting self-destruction and failing have not been reckoned among the suicides; only immoderate drinkers were considered alcoholic.

The results of the investigations of heredity have been arranged in groups according to the psychosis of the patient under consideration.

Group I. Dementia Organic: 3 patients; 2 women, 1 man.

2 patients, women, no taint.

1 patient, man; family shows tuberculosis, syphilis, neurotic condition, paralysis and organic dementia.

Group II. Dementia Paretic: 13 patients; 2 women, 11 men.

9 patients, 1 woman, 8 men; brief histories, no taint.

1 patient, woman, no taint in ancestry or fraternity; child epileptic; (husband's connections show alcoholism, epilepsy and insanity).

1 patient, man, alcoholism in both sides of ancestry.

2 patients, men, alcoholism, tuberculosis, immorality and insanity in family.

Group III. Dementia Praecox: 65 patients; 28 women, 37 men.

Paranoid: 32 patients; 9 women, 23 men.

11 patients, 2 women, 9 men, brief histories, no taint.

4 patients, 3 women, 1 man, considerable information, no taint.

2 patients, men, taints of alcoholism, neurotic condition, tuberculosis and paralysis present in family, but no gross mental disorder.

2 patients, men, heredity shows epilepsy, but no insanity.

13 patients, 4 women, 9 men, insanity in family variously combined with other taints.

Hebephrenic: 18 patients; 9 women, 9 men.

5 patients, 1 woman, 4 men, brief histories, no taint.

5 patients, 3 women, 2 men, neurotic condition in family, but no gross mental disturbance.

8 patients, 5 women, 3 men, insanity in ancestry or fraternity variously combined with other taints.

Katatonic: 9 patients; 7 women, 2 men.

4 patients, 3 women, 1 man, brief histories, no taint.

1 patient, neurotic condition and tuberculosis in family, but no gross mental disturbance.

4 patients, 3 women, 1 man, insanity in family.

All Other Types: 6 patients; 3 women, 3 men.

3 patients, 2 women, 1 man, brief histories, no taint.

1 patient, woman, considerable information, no taint.

1 patient, man, brief history, trace of insanity in collaterals.

1 patient, man, alcoholism and neurotic condition in family.

Group IV. Dementia Senile: 10 patients, 4 women, 6 men.

2 patients, men, brief history, no taint.

- 1 patient, man, tuberculosis, paralysis and neurotic condition present in family.
- 1 patient, man, no taint in ancestry, epilepsy in child.
- 5 patients, 3 women, 2 men, insanity in family.

Group V. Arrested Psychological Development—Imbecility: 7 patients; 3 women, 4 men.

- 2 patients, men, brief histories, no taint.
- 1 patient, man, no taint, psychoses apparently due to scarlet fever.
- 1 patient, woman, neurotic condition in family.
- 1 patient, woman, feeble-mindedness among family connections.
- 2 patients, 1 woman, 1 man, insanity.

Group VI. Involutional Melancholia: 2 patients; 1 woman, 1 man.

- 1 patient, woman, brief history, no taint.
- 1 patient, man, neurotic condition in family, no gross mental disturbance.

Group VII. Manic Depressive Psychoses: 39 patients; 21 women, 18 men.

- 16 patients, 4 women, 12 men, brief histories, no taint.
- 3 patients, women, considerable data, no taint.
- 2 patients, women, tuberculosis in family connections.
- 3 patients, 1 woman, 2 men, neurotic condition in family.
- 2 patients, 1 woman, 1 man, epilepsy in family connections.
- 13 patients, 10 women, 3 men, insanity in family.

Group VIII. Intoxication Psychosis, Alcoholism: 8 patients; 1 woman, 7 men.

- 6 patients, men, brief histories, only minor taint found.
- 1 patient, woman, alcoholic ancestry.
- 1 patient, man, syphilis and insanity in fraternity.

Group IX. Epileptic Psychosis: 6 patients; 3 women, 3 men.

- 1 patient, man, brief history, no taint.
- 1 patient, man, neurotic condition, tuberculosis, alcoholism and low mentality among family connections.
- 4 patients, 3 women, 1 man, insanity and alcoholism among family connections.

Group X. Other Psychoses: 3 patients; men.

Arteriosclerotic Psychosis: 1 patient; man, neurotic condition in fraternity.

Psychopathic Personality—Hysterical Psychosis:

1 patient; man, alcoholism and neurotic condition in ancestry.

Syphilitic Psychosis—Tabo-Paresis:

1 patient; man, insanity, syphilis, neurotic condition, immorality and tuberculosis among family connections.

Summing up these results, it was found that of the 156 patients whose histories were investigated, 61 afforded insufficient data for the determining of heredity; of the remaining 95, regarding whom considerable information was obtained, insanity was present in the ancestry or fraternity of 55, or about 57 percent, and gave mental and physical taint in the connections of practically all the others.

In the course of the regular work of the year certain studies deserve special mention:

Three instances, where both mother and daughter were committed to the institution, were investigated. In two of these cases the mother became insane first; in the other one the daughter's psychosis preceded that of the mother and apparently had a great deal to do with the mother's mental breakdown. In all of these patients there seemed little reason to doubt that the mental disorder of the one of them has been partly contributory to that of the other or, in other words, that the environmental influence of living in the same house with a mentally deranged person has had its effect upon the nervous system of the other person. Whether this effect was more pronounced by reason of the parental or filial relationship than it would have been in the case of a fraternal or collateral relationship, or whether or not the influence was in any way linked with sex, are two interesting problems which it would be impossible to draw any conclusions upon with such limited data. In every one of the three cases mentioned heredity no doubt plays a very large part, and this fact opens up the question as to whether each one of the six

patients mentioned, if removed from the influence to which she was subjected, would not in any case have developed the same psychosis by very reason of her hereditary tendencies. It is, nevertheless, interesting to note that the taint so often shows itself in both mother and daughter.

One father and daughter have been admitted, the father suffering from manic depressive psychosis and the daughter from dementia precox; two men have been admitted with dementia precox whose mothers were formerly here suffering from manic depressive psychosis—additional evidence of the old theory that "Manics breed precoxes." Two of the men admitted afflicted with dementia precox, each of whom had a brother already here suffering from the same psychosis, illustrate the well-known tendency for members of the same fraternity to develop like mental disorders.

One rather interesting history of twin births was noted incidentally. Two sisters, themselves single births but with one instance of twins in their fraternity and one instance in their father's fraternity, married and each had several children, including twins. In each case one of the twins was a daughter who survived, married and herself bore twins. In all there were seven recorded instances of twin births, one in the first generation, one in the second, two in the third and three in the fourth; twice the twins were of the same sex, three times of different sex and twice the sex was unascertainable.

Evidence of the growth of popular interest in eugenics and practical psychology occasionally reach the hospital. A father, relative of a patient, writes for information regarding the hereditary findings in the family in order that he may know how best to guard his children to insure normal mental development. A woman considering the adoption of the little daughter of a patient brings the child to the hospital to have mental tests applied. Now and then advice is asked regarding prospective matrimonial ventures. In view of the recent origin of the science of eugenics and the fact that human heredity is far too complex a problem to be solved hastily, the advice in all cases erred on the side of conservatism rather than toward radical measures.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Annie F. Colley continues as resident dentist. The dental work has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Owing to the fact that the patients who require dental treatment also suffer from mental trouble, it requires considerable tact to give them necessary attention, and more time is required for each treatment than in ordinary dental practice. A partial list of the operative and prosthetic work is given below:

	Men	Women	Total
Fillings inserted.....	51	155	206
Extractions.....	320	115	435
Gold crowns.....	2	3	5
Porcelain crowns.....	3	1	4
Bridges, new.....	2	1	3
Artificial dentures.....	5	3	8
Artificial dentures repaired.....	3	14	17
Scaling teeth.....	232	27	259

Treatments have been given for pericementitis, abscess, pyorrhea alveolaris, nerve devitalization, putrescent pulp and sensitive dentine.

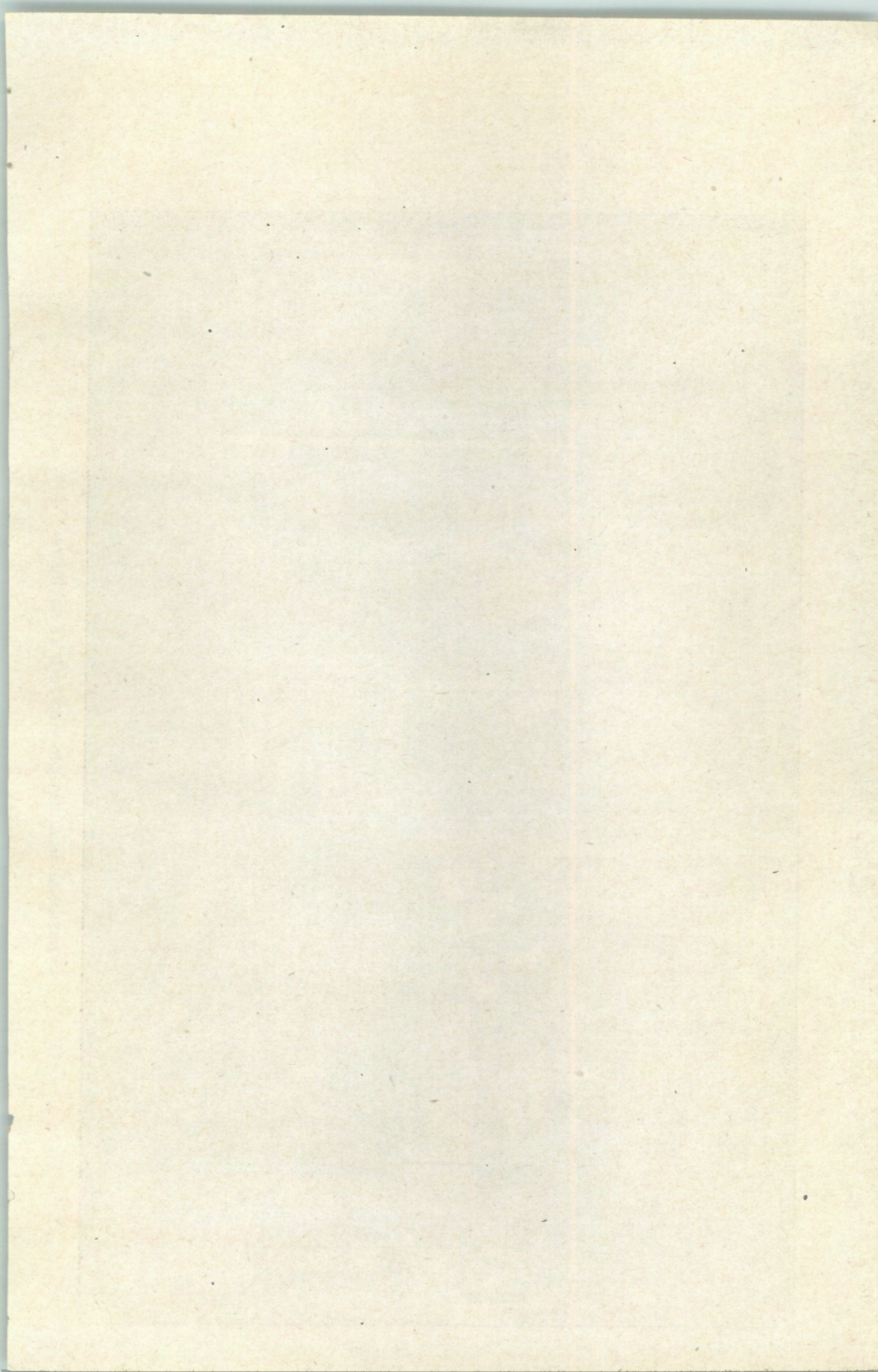
DEPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

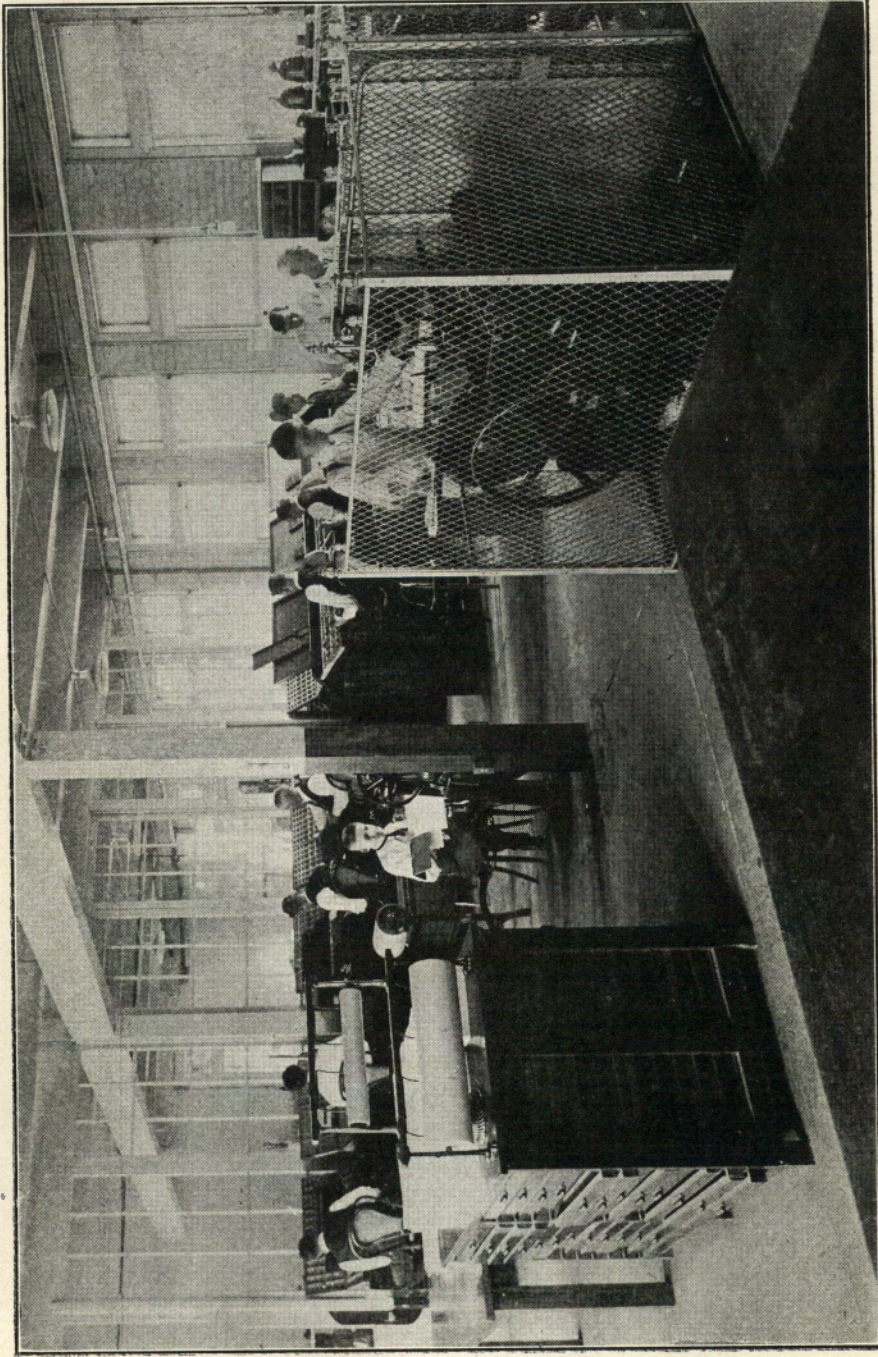
The European war still prevents the deportation of patients whose legal residence has been established in foreign countries. There are now at the institution twenty-six patients under government arrest, and who have been supported by the State of New Jersey for a considerable time although they have no legal residence in the United States.

One female patient, whose residence was in Ireland, and one female whose residence was in Sweden, were deported during the year. The United States Government waived the warrant of arrest on a number of patients who were in fair mental condition, the patients are being cared for at home by their relatives.
and

INTERSTATE TRANSFERS.

As soon as a patient enters the institution, careful inquiry is made as to the legal residence. The patient is interviewed, as are the relatives, and the people with whom he may have been resid-





DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION--PRINTING BY PATIENTS

ing. If he is believed to have a residence outside of the State the circumstances are reported to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections and if he finds the legal residence to be in another state, arrangements are made with the latter State for the return of the patient to his lawful residence. Fourteen patients have been returned to their homes in other states by this arrangement during the past year and this State relieved of the burden of caring for them.

DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION.

One of the most momentous problems which we have to deal with in this institution is the finding of wholesome employment for that large percentage of patients who will probably spend their years as dependents upon the charity of the State. The utilization of their residual energies and skill is of importance because it not only makes them happier and more contented beings, but also lessens the expense of their maintenance. The incentive of accomplishment is one of the strongest motives in arousing patients to show an interest in any line of work, art or science. Commendation of their work also enhances the interest that patients may show in any particular pursuit.

Since the opening of the Industrial Building two years ago, very satisfactory results have been obtained in the application of the fundamental principles of diversional occupation as a means of treating patients afflicted with mental and nervous diseases. Great care and discretion have been used in selecting apparatus for the proper equipment of this building, and an equal amount of judgment is required in selecting and encouraging patients to engage in the various occupations.

In the printing department and bookbindery the results have been constantly positive, and the development of this industry has been very progressive, both from a medical and an economical standpoint. Patients who have been in this institution for a long time without having contributed anything toward their maintenance have been able to do an order of work in the printing department which, if justly evaluated, would be greatly in excess of actual cost of their maintenance. Several of these

patients are afflicted with mental diseases which are probably incurable; nevertheless, their mental disabilities have not prevented them from becoming diligent workers and productive laborers. The organization of the print shop and bookbindery has been successful primarily because of the constant and regular demand for this kind of work to fulfill the needs of the medical and business departments of this institution.

In the printing department and bookbindery the finished product has been immediately distributed to the various departments of the hospital for use and service. So long as the patients who engage in these occupations feel that the efforts of their labor are productive of utilities which are appreciated by the authorities of the hospital, they seem to be very contented in their work and to keep up constant interest in the accomplishment of the various jobs which are assigned to them, and while they are kept constantly busy their minds do not seem to revert to retrospection or introspection.

In all other branches of diversional occupation there have been at times evidences of lagging interest, due to the fact that the articles which the patients finish are not disposed of, but are set aside for future use or sale. The proposition of establishing an independent working fund to be known as the Diversional Occupation Fund should receive careful consideration. If those who are interested in the success of this practical method of treating patients afflicted with mental and nervous diseases desire to see every phase of these diversional occupations developed to their fullest extent on a highly therapeutic and economic basis, a regular outlet for the product must be afforded.

In fostering the interest of the patients in diversional occupation it has been observed that the equipment, apparatus and the order of handling the work must be similar to that of regular commercial organizations.

In order to bring the patient in closer touch with his friends and relatives the publication of a monthly magazine was started July 1st. The title PSYCHOGRAM, which was given to the magazine, has a significant connotation, and is intended to convey to the general public in a very modest way the unusual capabilities

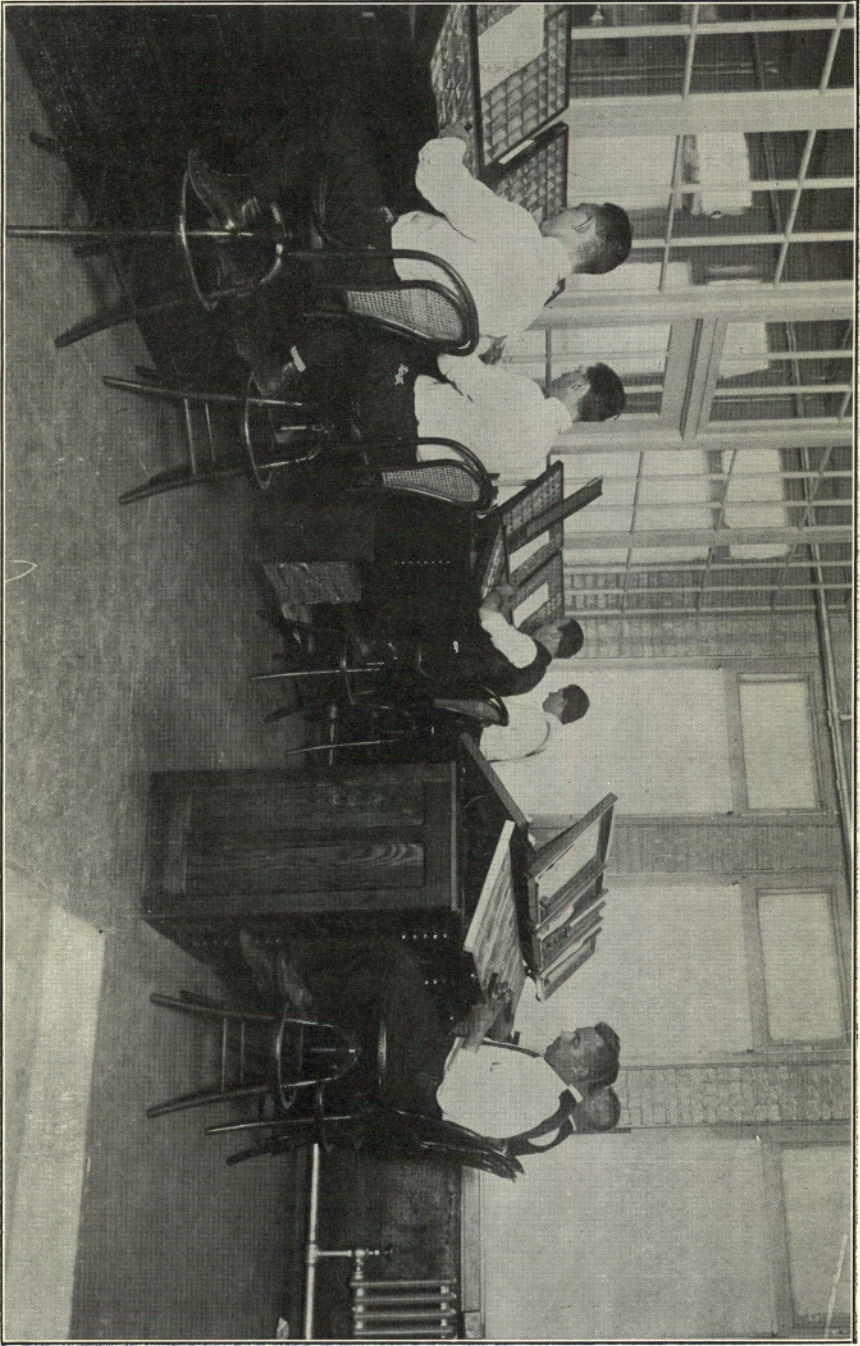
of people who are unfortunately afflicted with mental disorders. The object of THE PSYCHOGRAM is set forth in its editorial column as follows: "THE PSYCHOGRAM is published chiefly for the purpose of arousing a spirit of congeniality among all those who are residents of this institution; to encourage intellectual and moral improvements in the personalities of all those who have occasion to read it; to bring cheer and gladness to patients who are separated from their friends and relatives; and for the purpose of giving reliable information to friends, relatives and such members of the general public as may be interested in the conduct and welfare of this large public charity maintained at Morris Plains for the treatment and care of persons suffering from the various forms of mental derangement."

The initial and subsequent issues of THE PSYCHOGRAM received very favorable comment from the lay and medical press. This publication has been entered as second-class mail matter at the Greystone Park Post Office. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of New York City, has been a regular contributor, sending articles relating to the "Friends of the Insane." The quality of the typographic work which has been done on THE PSYCHOGRAM has been a source of surprise to several expert authorities on printing, and very favorable comment has been received from them in regard to the high quality of the work accomplished. The extra demands made upon the patients for the production of this publication have not only awakened new interest in patients possessing literary ability, but have also helped a great deal to bring out a few more patients who have had experience as printers before they came to the institution, or who showed ability in this art and desired to share somewhat in the glory of this modest publication.

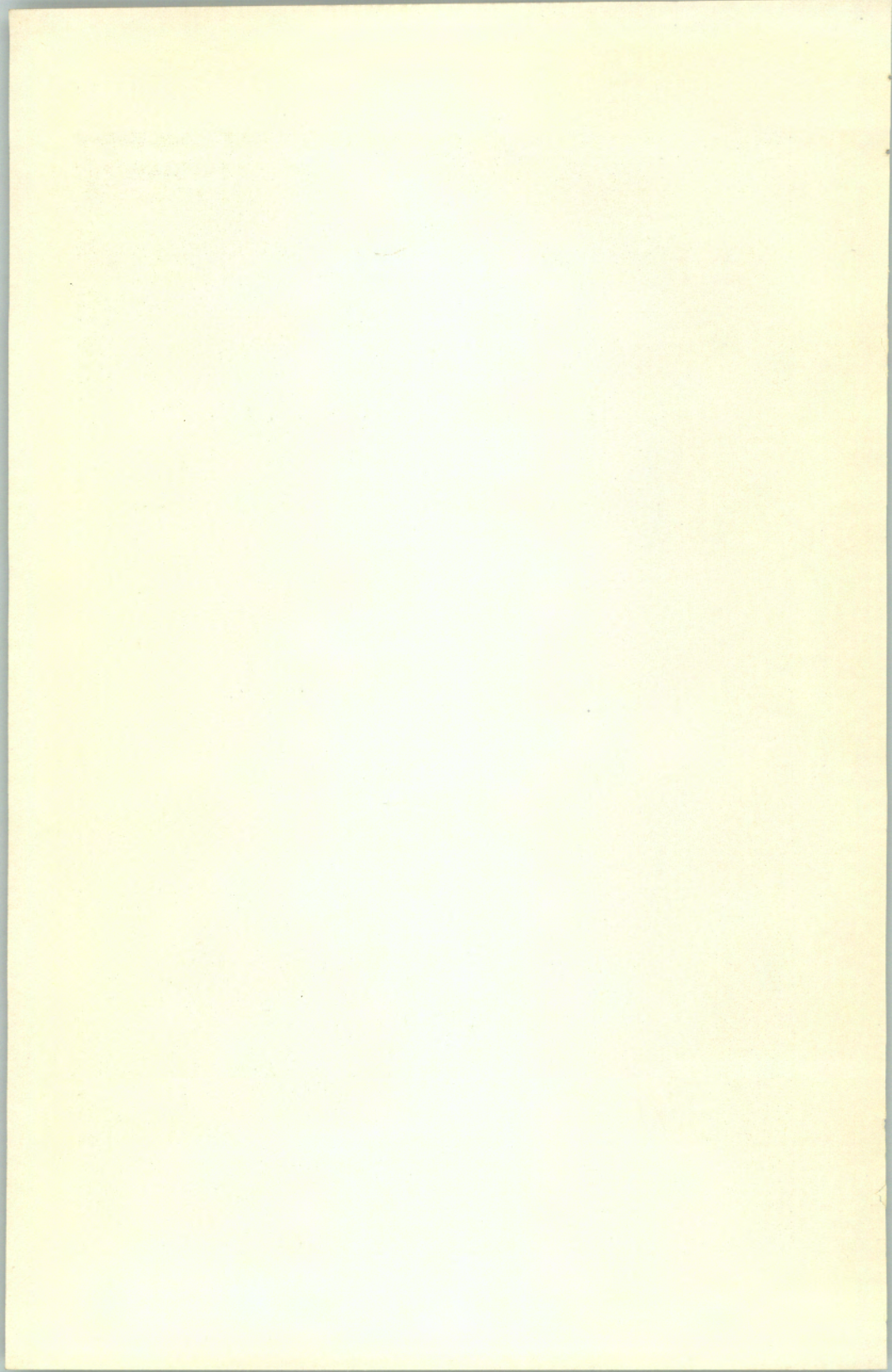
During the year a cement block machine was put into operation and very practical results have been obtained. The patients who are able to engage in this industry may be easily educated or trained to do the various phases of the work and to produce a finished commodity that has a market value greatly in excess of the intrinsic cost of the material. The labor increment is the biggest item in the production of cement articles and can be very easily supplied from two classes of patients—those whose mental

condition is such that they can follow a definite course of instruction, and the others whose minds are so demented that they can only be trained in automatic activities. The patient with the higher order of mentality bosses the job and carries along with him as his assistant the patient with the lower grade of mentality. This method of grouping patients in industries and giving certain ones supervising duties, can be developed very extensively in cement construction. This work also seems to appeal to a certain class of patients who like to indulge in a messy sort of activity. Patients who are destructive or uncleanly in their personal habits will take unusual interest in this kind of work, and when permitted to devote their time to it become steady workers. In the near future a separate building properly and fully equipped with apparatus for doing all kinds of cement work should be established at this institution. With the cement blocks that have already been made the patients will be able to construct such a building with very little expense.

On the upper floor of the Industrial Building the women patients have been given an exceptional opportunity to employ their time in the various arts and crafts. In arranging the equipment, apparatus and decorations of this floor special effort was made to give the place a homelike appearance, so that the women could enjoy the same atmosphere as if they were attending a sewing circle. In order to arouse the interest of the patients in the work, they are permitted to occupy at least one-half their time in working upon articles for their own personal use. If a patient has been fortunate enough to receive from home a piece of cloth or other fabric sufficient to make a dress, she is permitted to draft her own pattern and do all the sewing required in making it. The women patients have been very delighted with this treatment; more ambition has been aroused among them in the work which is being done in the Industrial Building, and already we find that the floor space which we have in this building and the extension will in a short time be inadequate to meet the demands placed upon us by patients desiring to devote their time to the various arts and crafts work.



PATIENTS' COMPOSING ROOM AT PRINT SHOP



In the print shop 375 jobs have been done, aggregating 550,000 impressions; 1,800 annual reports of 100 pages each have been completed. Four issues of THE PSYCHOGRAM have been completed. Fifty different kinds of ruling jobs have been accomplished.

There were two groups of patients working this year at competitive gardening. One group was in charge of a competent attendant who understands gardening thoroughly. The other group was in charge of a patient who has acquired sufficient knowledge since he has been here to take charge of the garden and a few fellow patients. Both gardens were very successfully operated, and the patients were rewarded by an abundance of produce as a result of their labor. The cultivation of the willow-holt was carried on by the patients who worked in the garden and those who were engaged in the various indoor occupations of the Industrial Department. When the weather was pleasant in the spring and summer, the patients who were working indoors were given an opportunity to work in the open air on the willow-holt. The crop of willows has been very abundant this year, and the total product will be at least five times greater than the first year's crop.

The following is an itemized account of the work that has been done in the industrial divisions, including the amount of produce obtained from the patients' gardens:

PRODUCE FROM THE PATIENTS' GARDEN.

Beans, Golden Wax.. bushels	20
“ Pole Lima.... “	134
“ String..... “	26
Beets..... “	46
Cabbage, Early..... heads	900
“ Late..... “	300
Carrots..... bushels	69
Cauliflower..... heads	73
Celery..... stalks	1,170
Corn..... “	75
Cucumbers	1,050
Egg Plants.....	474
Lettuce..... bunches	695

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Onions.....	bunches.....	2,385
".....	bushels.....	6
Peas.....	".....	24½
Peppers.....		1,220
Pumpkins.....		135
Radishes.....	bunches.....	2,845
Spinach.....	bushels.....	18
Strawberries.....	quarts.....	3,234
Sweet Corn.....	ears.....	5,455
Tomatoes.....	bushels.....	186½
Turnips.....	".....	27

The average attendance of patients was 21 a day, and there were 312 workdays.

WORK DONE IN THE ARTS AND CRAFTS ROOM BY
WOMEN PATIENTS.

Aprons.....	1
Crochet Belts.....	4
Crochet Hand Bags.....	1
Crochet Piece for Tray, 18x27.....	1
Crochet Slippers, pair.....	2
Crochet Ties, pair.....	2
Crochet Wash Cloths.....	6
Drawn Work Runners.....	1
Embroidery Runners.....	2
Guest Towels.....	1
Lace Center Pieces.....	1
Lace Collars.....	2
Lace Edging, yards.....	14
Lace Ruching, yards.....	2½
Pillow Cases, pair.....	2
Raffia Baskets.....	7
Raffia Hand Bags.....	2
Reed Baskets.....	1
Table Mats.....	6
Tatted Medallions.....	58
Toweling Hand Bags.....	6
Towels, Hemmed, dozen.....	37

WORK DONE IN THE BOOKBINDERY.

Annual Reports bound.....	50
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Booklets bound, Blank	5
Books bound and repaired	23
Books repaired for Patients' Library	102
Hymnals bound and repaired	50
Large Ledger Books for Supervisors' Offices	12
Photo Books bound, new	2
Prayer Books	1
Scrap Books	1
Time Books	12
Writing Pads	24

WORK DONE IN THE INDUSTRIAL ROOMS AT THE
DORMITORY BUILDING.

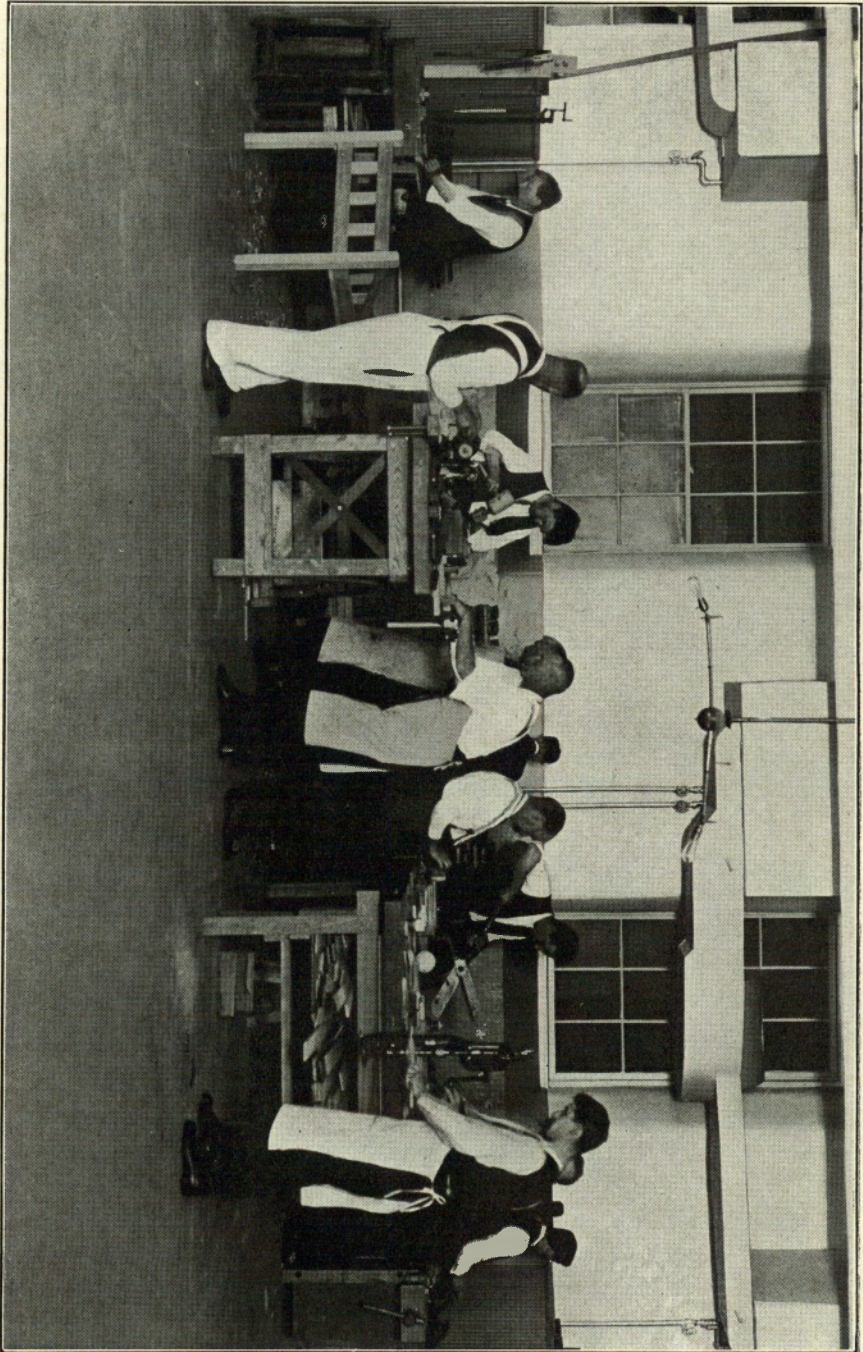
Apron Strings, yards	548
Arm Chairs caned	14
Baby Clothes Racks	6
Benches for Hook Rugs	6
Brooms	60
Cartoons	19
Cement Building Blocks, 8x8x16	1,361
Cocoa Fibre Mats	18
Concrete Boxes	1
Draught Screens	4
Fish Nets	55
Flower Baskets	10
Hall Tree	1
Large Work Table	1
Large Settees caned	6
Laundry Bags mended	13 doz.
Laundry Baskets repaired	167
Market Baskets	12
Mission Couch	1
Neck Bands for Aprons, yards	20
Office Chairs caned	4
Pedestals	1
Pen and Ink Sketches	9
Pictures Framed	58
Rag Carpet Rugs	19
Reed Baskets	20
Rocking Chairs caned	22
Scrub Brushes	501
Shipping Cases of Old Lumber	1
Tables	1

Towels.....	159
Umbrella Stand.....	1
Ward Chairs caned.....	360
Water Color Sketches.....	2
Hook Rugs.....	6

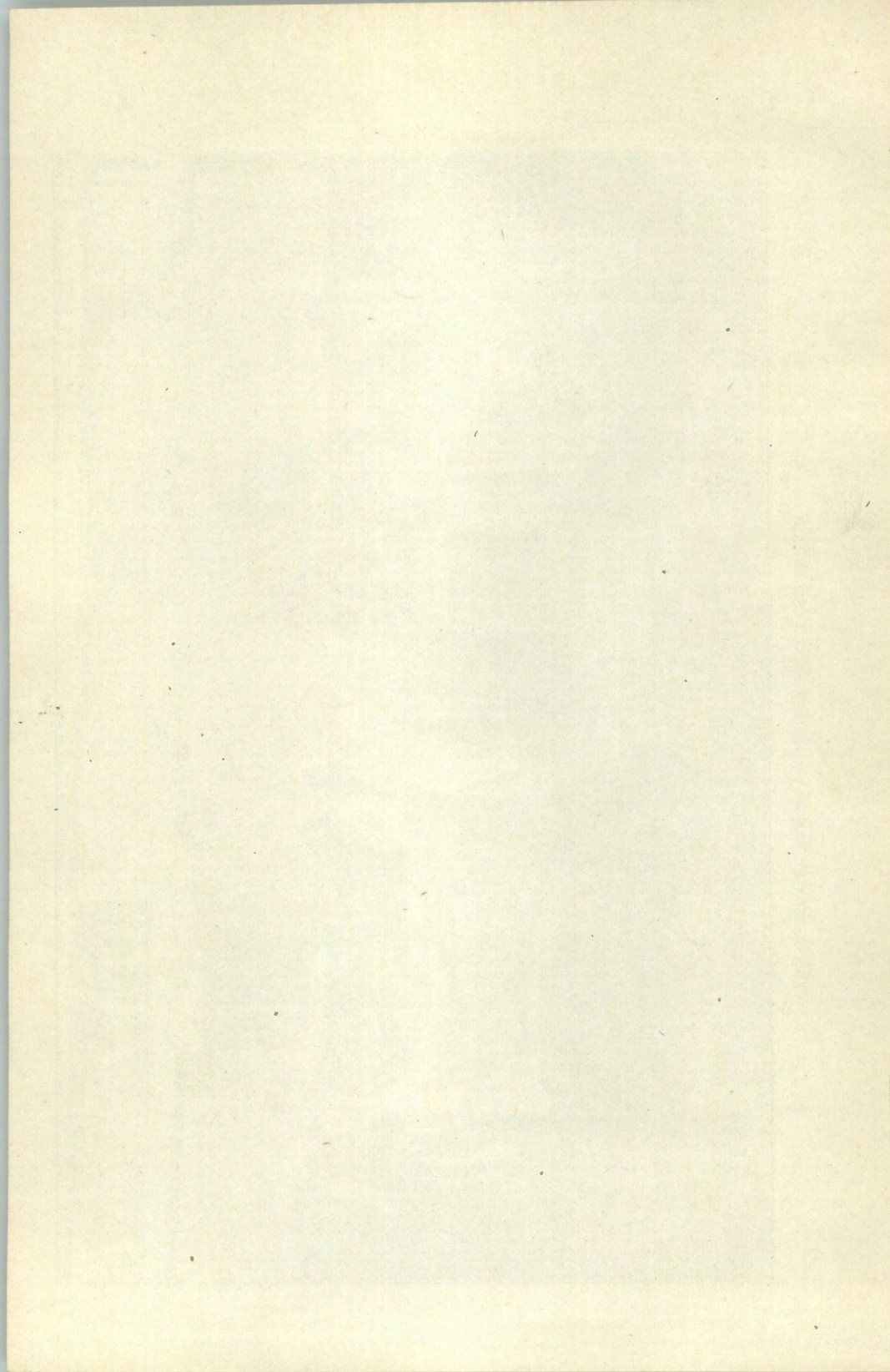
PATIENTS' WORK.

In addition to the diversional occupation regularly organized a large number of patients were employed in numerous other lines of work. The construction of the Mortuary Building, grading of patients' amusement grounds and erection of foundations for various new structures required the services of many of the men patients.

As usual, a record has been kept of the number of days' work done by the men and women patients, as is indicated by the following tables. These occupations have proven beneficial to the mental and physical health of the patients who could be encouraged to participate.



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION--PATIENTS AT CARPENTRY



PATIENTS' WORK.

TABLE A

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY PATIENTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

	LAUNDRY			Kitchen	Farm, Grounds & Gardens	Bakery	Shops	Sewing	Miscellaneous Work	Patients' Industrial Department	Arts & Crafts	Total
	Men	Women	Total									
1915												
November	550	976	1,526	528	890	90	623	670	1,979	2,415	130	8,851
December	604	1,112	1,716	550	1,577	94	341	675	1,817	2,362	85	9,217
1916												
January	600	1,080	1,680	441	1,564	96	337	616	1,871	2,415	87	9,107
February	573	1,063	1,636	414	1,568	90	329	573	1,712	2,387	100	8,809
March	602	1,127	1,729	458	1,831	95	401	618	1,878	2,555	138	9,703
April	659	996	1,655	471	1,733	98	379	609	1,721	2,412	110	9,188
May	663	1,113	1,776	521	2,051	94	360	648	1,764	2,520	....	9,734
June	650	1,170	1,820	466	2,122	93	363	598	1,769	2,520	600	10,351
July	657	1,244	1,901	458	1,986	98	351	606	1,897	2,362	900	10,559
August	646	1,256	1,902	458	1,990	106	383	684	1,833	2,625	1,000	10,981
September	696	1,092	1,788	593	1,782	103	359	624	1,742	2,362	1,237	10,590
October	707	1,113	1,820	535	1,673	104	357	593	1,762	2,520	1,440	10,804
Total	7,607	13,342	20,949	5,893	20,767	1,161	4,583	7,514	21,745	29,455	5,827	117,894

TABLE

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY PATIENTS ON THE WARDS

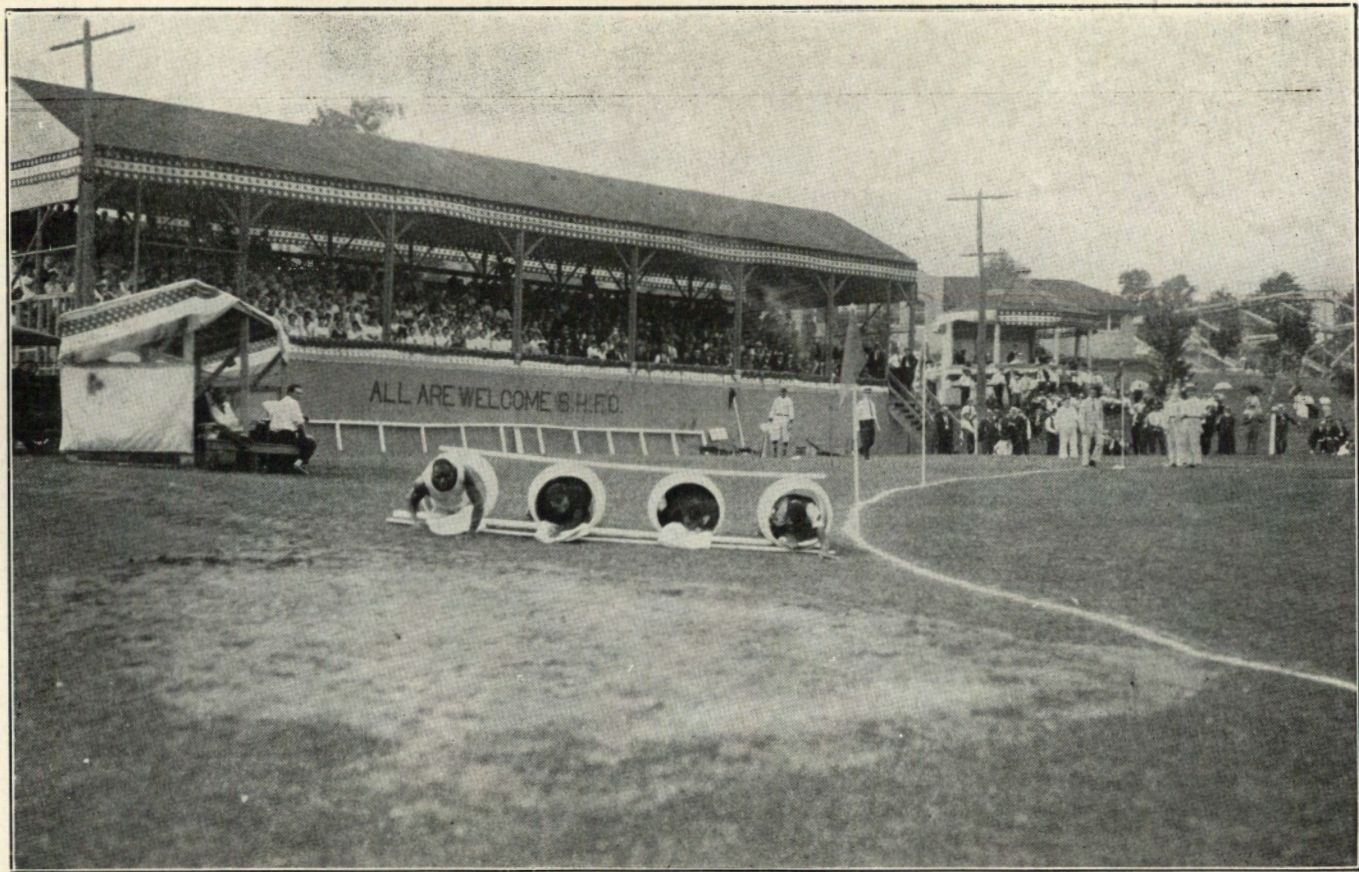
1915	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
November.....	9,120	6,526	15,646
December.....	9,548	6,500	16,048
1916			
January.....	9,548	6,369	15,917
February.....	8,370	6,200	14,570
March.....	8,820	6,488	15,308
April.....	8,768	6,440	15,208
May.....	9,272	6,023	15,295
June.....	8,900	6,530	15,430
July.....	9,270	6,509	15,779
August.....	9,160	6,504	15,664
September.....	8,580	6,508	15,088
October.....	8,866	6,836	15,702
Total.....	108,222	77,433	185,655

AMUSEMENTS.

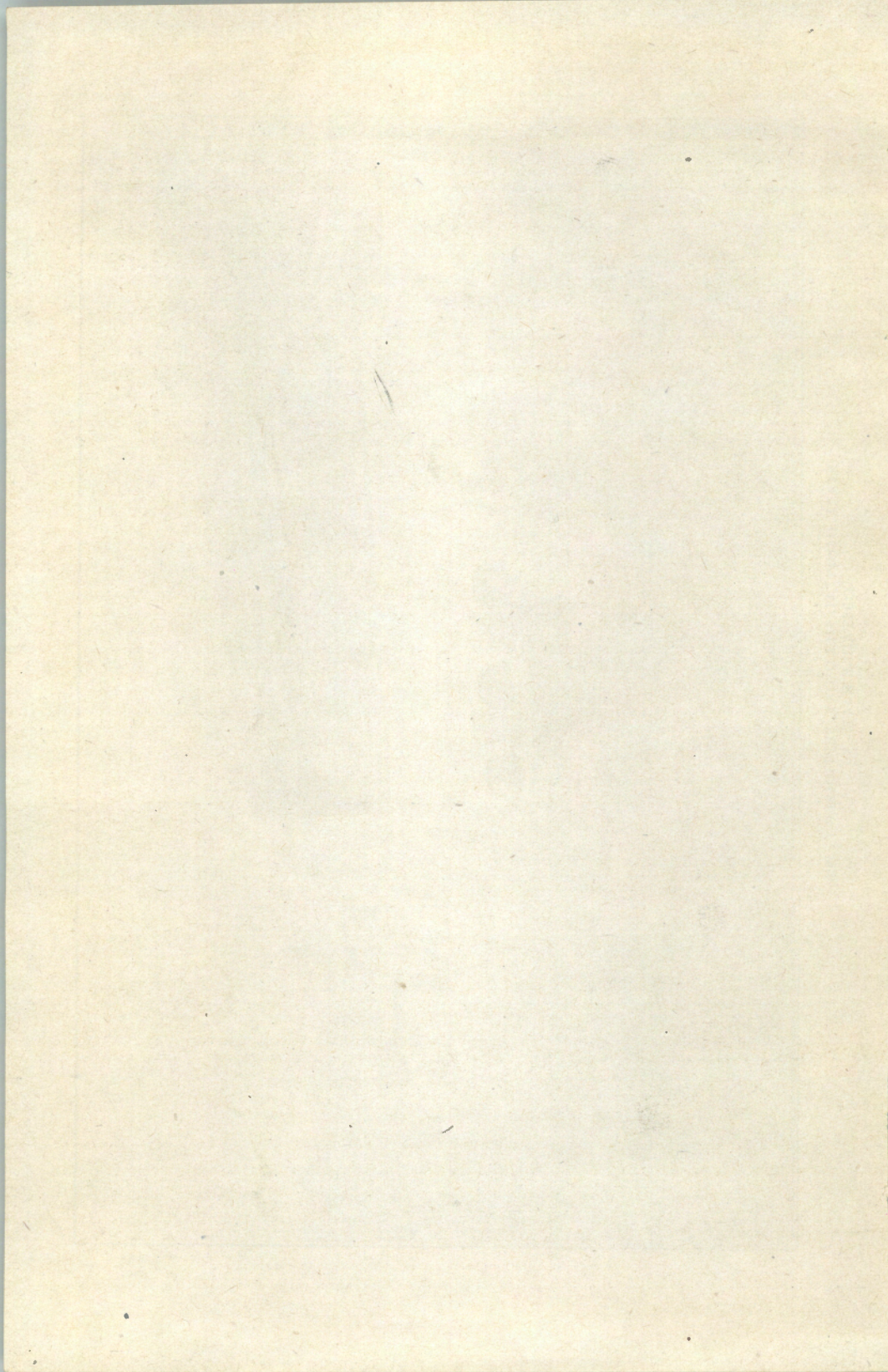
During the past year the patients have been given such amusements as the hospital means would permit. Moving picture shows have been given regularly every two weeks and are as popular as ever, both with the patients and employees. These picture shows not only amuse the patients and divert their minds from their mental troubles, but are also very much appreciated by the help at the hospital. On each evening when moving pictures are shown, a dance is held in conjunction with the cinema.

Dancing is one of the popular diversions, and the patients have had ample opportunity to indulge in the terpsichorean art during the past year. Dances in the open air pavilion were inaugurated the past spring, and on Wednesday and Friday afternoons the patients enjoy these outdoor dances. The usual Monday evening dance is a fixed social affair and is called by the patients "The Weekly Ball."

Athletics have received considerable attention. The women patients take great pleasure in playing croquet. The men patients still have a predilection for baseball. The Greystone Park Field Club, which is the name of the regular baseball team at the insti-



STATE HOSPITAL FIELD DAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916
OBSTACLE RACE



tution, played twenty games this year and won eighteen. The games are very well attended by the patients who derive a great deal of enjoyment out of them.

The usual vaudeville shows were given on Thanksgiving, Christmas and Washington's Birthday. Some of the women patients took advantage of Hallowe'en to hold a Hallowe'en party and furnished light refreshments for their enjoyment.

The numerous snow storms during the winter enabled us to give all the patients in fair mental and physical condition a number of sleigh rides.

Field Day was celebrated September 7th, 1916, and the events of the occasion follow:

1st heat, 100 yd. dash for patients
2nd heat, 100 yd. dash for patients
1st heat 100 yd. dash for employees
2nd heat 100 yd. dash for employees
3rd heat 100 yd. dash for employees
Final, 100 yd. dash for patients
Wheelbarrow race for patients
50 yd. dash for women patients
Final, 100 yd. dash for employees
1-4 mile run for patients
100 yd. dash for women nurses
Two sack races for patients
220 yd. dash for employees
220 yd. dash for patients
1-2 mile race for employees
1st heat, 120 yd. hurdle
2nd heat, 120 yd. hurdle
3rd heat, 120 yd. hurdle
Obstacle race for employees
Final, 120 yd. hurdle
16-lb. shot put for employees
Potato race for women
1-2 mile race for patients
High jump
Special event
100 yd. dash for women patients
Pole vault
220 yd. dash for women nurses
Relay races (patients of Dormitory Bldg. vs. patients of Main Bldg.)

1-mile bicycle race

Relay race for employees of Dormitory Bldg. vs. employees of Main Bldg.

2-mile bicycle race

Tug of war between Dormitory Bldg. and Main Bldg.

Judges—Board of Managers, Dr. B. D. Evans and Staff

Master of Ceremonies and Starter—Dr. G. B. McMurray

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

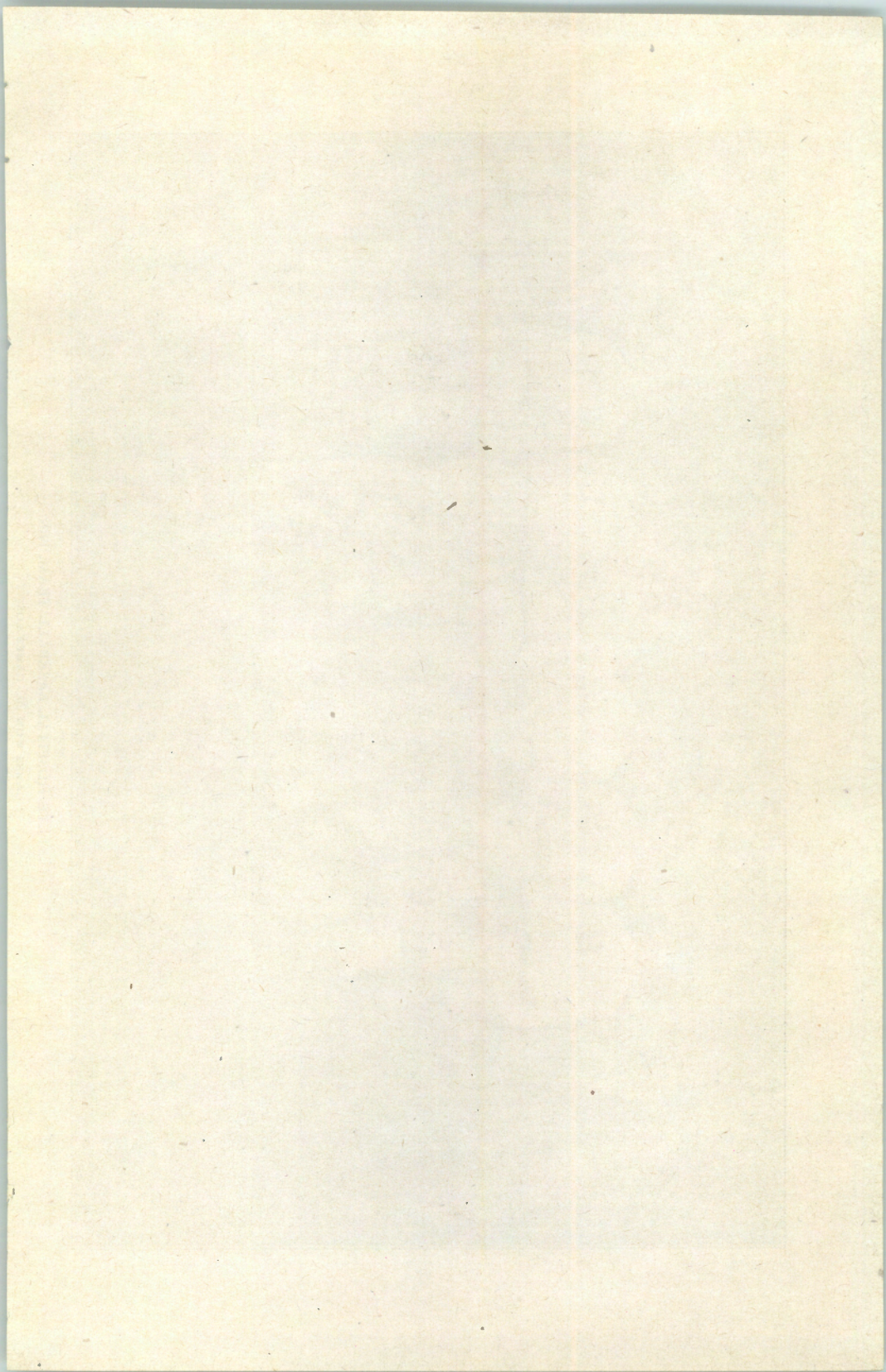
March { "Star-Spangled Banner."
 "Entry of the Gladiators."
 Medley Selection—"The King Pin."
 Fox Trot—"In Old Brazil."
 March—"National Defense."
 Cornet Solo—"Sunshine of Your Smile."
 March—"Are You From Dixie?"
 Selection—"Faust."
 March—"Flag of Victory."

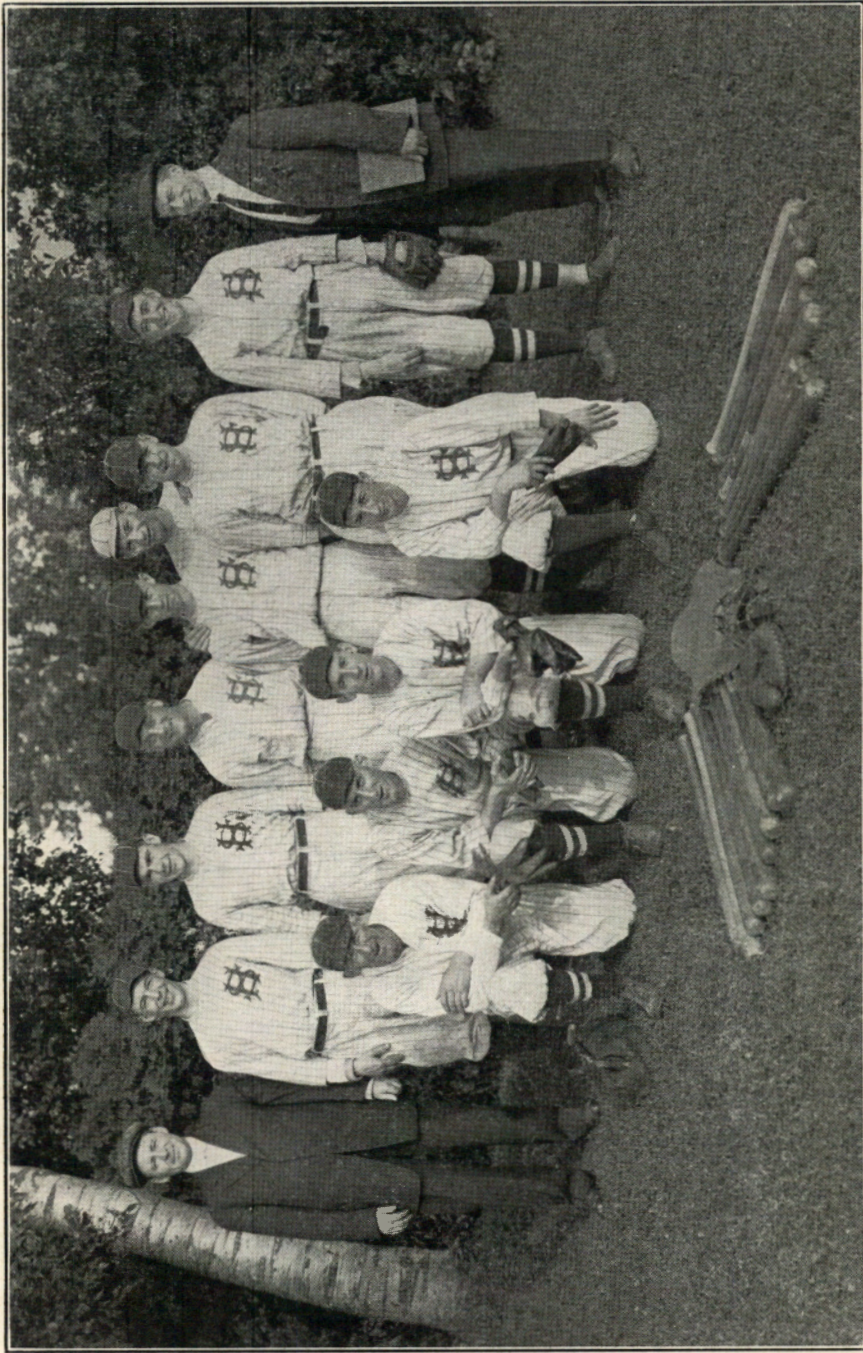
FIREPROOF VAULTS AND FILING CABINETS.

From year to year I have asked for an appropriation in order that the medical records of the hospital might be cared for in a satisfactory manner. Every patient's history, from the first one who entered the institution on August 17, 1876, is filed at the hospital. These records are often called for by the various courts in the State and the hospital authorities would be greatly embarrassed should a fire occur and the records be destroyed. They are of such a character that they cannot be replaced. In most hospitals for the insane a fireproof vault is provided to care for these case records, and this institution should also be equipped with a vault for that purpose.

LODGE HOUSE AND GATE.

The population in the vicinity of the hospital is rapidly increasing. There are many trespassers and curious sightseers about the hospital's grounds every day, and to keep track of them and see that they do not disturb the patients is a serious proposition. I would recommend that a lodge house and gate be provided at





STATE HOSPITAL BASEBALL TEAM, 1916
GAMES WON 20, GAMES LOST 2

the center drive, where all individuals wishing to enter the hospital grounds could be provided with passes, and in that way give us better control of those who visit the institution. Automobiles, especially on Sundays, use the center drive as a favorite road. Their occupants are rather annoying in the remarks they make about the patients who are out for walks and recreation, and their speeding at times is attended with much danger to patients. Such visitors occasionally hand patients articles to use in endeavoring to escape from the hospital. On several occasions friends of patients have driven on the institution grounds in an auto and kidnapped patients from our custody.

ADDITIONAL QUARTERS FOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

At the present time there are ten assistant physicians on the hospital staff, which number is not adequate to look after the number of patients in the institution. In most States where careful consideration is given to the ratio of physicians to patients, the law requires the appointment of an additional physician to each increase of 150 patients. Were this State to pass the same law, it would mean the appointment of eight additional assistant physicians. Should the State appropriate the money for the appointment of this number of physicians, we would at present have no place for them to reside. As a matter of fact, the present assistant physicians are crowded together in two apartments and have not the accommodations which very much smaller hospitals than this give their internes. Three members of the present staff have found it necessary to ask permission to live in cottages not on the hospital grounds. They are often needed at night when their services cannot be commanded. This works a detriment to the service. The cottages would remedy this.

A physician in a State hospital is on duty twenty-four hours a day, except for a day or so occasionally, when he is permitted to leave the hospital grounds. When physicians are called upon to render such continuous service, they should be furnished with proper and comfortable living apartments. A number of the

physicians on the staff are married and cannot enjoy anything resembling home life under the present conditions. I believe the State would make no error in building a staff house for the single physicians, where each physician could have at least one room and bath, and erecting bungalows for the married physicians. If the hospital is to retain the services of the physicians who are equipped to do this line of work satisfactorily, it will be necessary to provide better accommodations for them.

ADDITION AND EQUIPMENT FOR NEW PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY AND MORTUARY BUILDING.

Owing to the fact that the original appropriation for the construction of a pathological building and mortuary had not been released until the very last month of the hospital year, it was found impossible to obtain bids low enough to construct the building according to the original plans and specifications because building material had advanced from fifteen to twenty-five percent during the time which elapsed from the approval of the original appropriation till the release of the same. By special arrangement certain important features were omitted with the hope of obtaining an additional appropriation later to complete this building. The large bulkhead, which was to be located on the roof, is required for the purpose of properly housing the various animals, such as rabbits and guinea-pigs, which are absolutely essential in carrying on the pathological work. A porte-cochere is also needed to complete the basement floor exit and to place the exit in sufficient obscurity so that the transference of the patients' bodies from the building to the undertaker's wagon will not be noticed by people who have occasion to pass in the neighborhood of this building.

Additional equipment will also be required to enable the pathologist to carry on his work in a thorough manner without the handicap of makeshift apparatus or inadequate material for work.

AUTO STAGES FOR PATIENTS.

The hospital should be provided with two auto busses, so that the patients may be taken out for rides at stated intervals.

During the winter months the patients occasionally get out for a sleigh ride. I see no reason why they should not get more opportunity to get away from the hospital grounds and see some of the surrounding country. Auto busses could be used part of the day by the business department in hauling freight. There are some patients who are too feeble to walk a great distance, and for these patients the auto busses would be a great boon. These busses could be used for business and commercial necessities and reduce the cost of numerous forms of transportation and at the same time give a more expeditious and satisfactory service in keeping with other State institutions throughout the country.

VACUUM CLEANERS.

Now that the wards are equipped with electricity, the antiquated method of sweeping with hand-brooms should be supplanted by the use of vacuum cleaners which can be operated by making a connection with the electric socket. By installing vacuum cleaners the sweeping will be expedited and done in a sanitary way, and not only leave considerably more time for the nurses to devote to personal attention to the patients, but minimize the possibility of infection being spread. This item has so much to commend it that elaboration is deemed unnecessary.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES FOR PATIENTS.

The last session of the Legislature appropriated \$200 for the purchase of books for the patients' library. I was fortunate enough to obtain 184 volumes of high grade reading matter with this fund. These books have been placed in sectional bookcases in one of the reception rooms in the Main Building and a clerk has been made librarian in addition to her other duties. This is the beginning of a circulating library for the patients at this institution, and is greatly appreciated by the more intellectual patients. On rainy days, instead of being compelled to sit about the wards, they now have the opportunity to go to the circulating library and look over the books for an hour or so before they eventually select a book to take with them to the ward. I trust

the Legislature will see its way clear to give this institution appropriations every year until we have a fair-sized library, from which the patients may select such books as they desire to read. It promotes good and orderly conduct; diverts the minds of the diseased, and operates to benefit a large number of our sick.

TRAINING SCHOOL AND COMMENCEMENT.

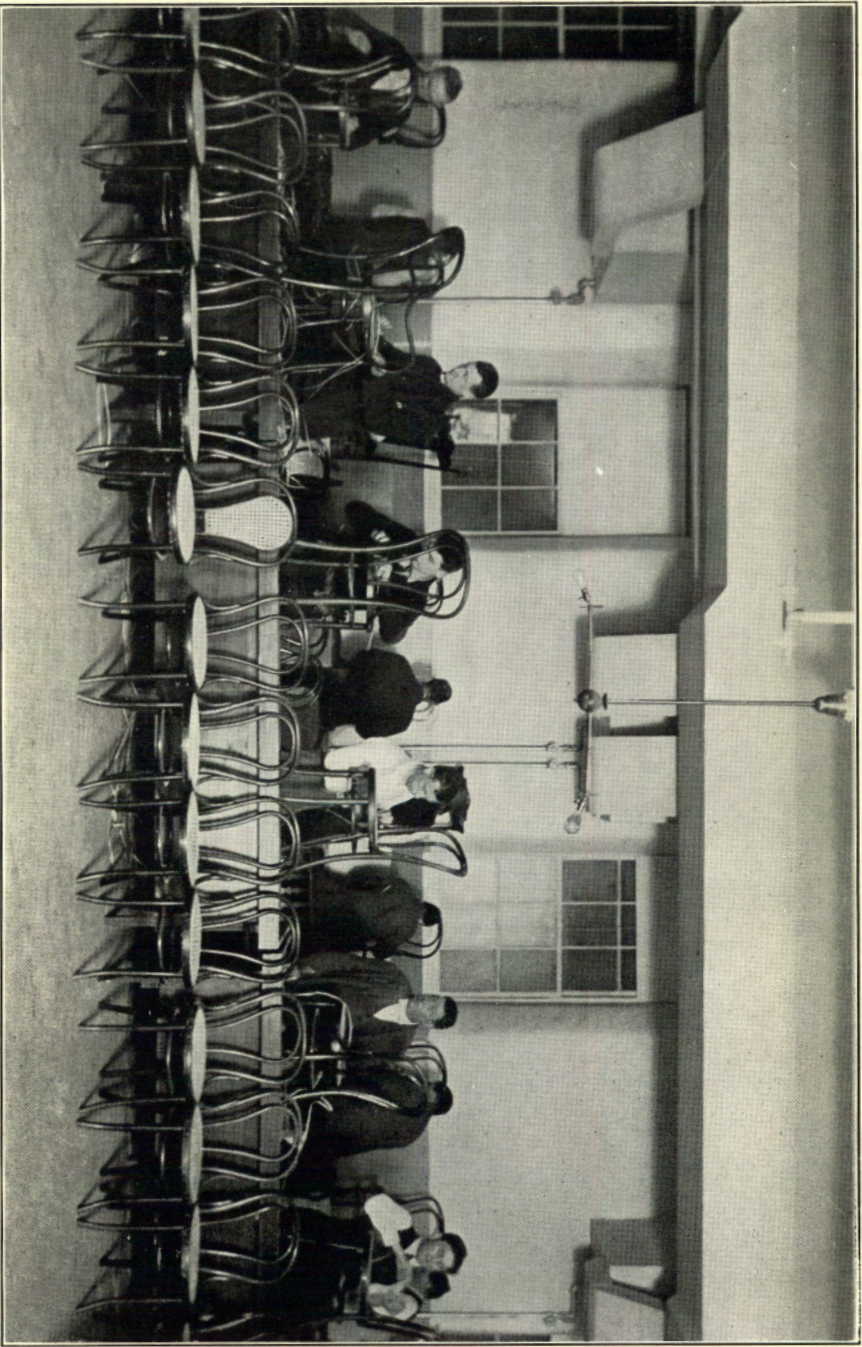
A Training School for Nurses and Attendants at this institution has been in existence since 1894. During that time 240 nurses have been graduated. The course consists of three years of didactic lectures and practical work on the wards. Nurses are also given instructions in the hydrotherapeutic room, the continuous bath department and in the diversional occupation department in the Industrial Building. The course is optional, and before a nurse is permitted to enter the Training School, a fair knowledge of arithmetic, civil government, geography and the English language must be shown, an examination for that purpose being given before the opening of the Training School.

During the course of 1914-16 five nurses showed sufficient qualifications to be permitted to graduate. They were:

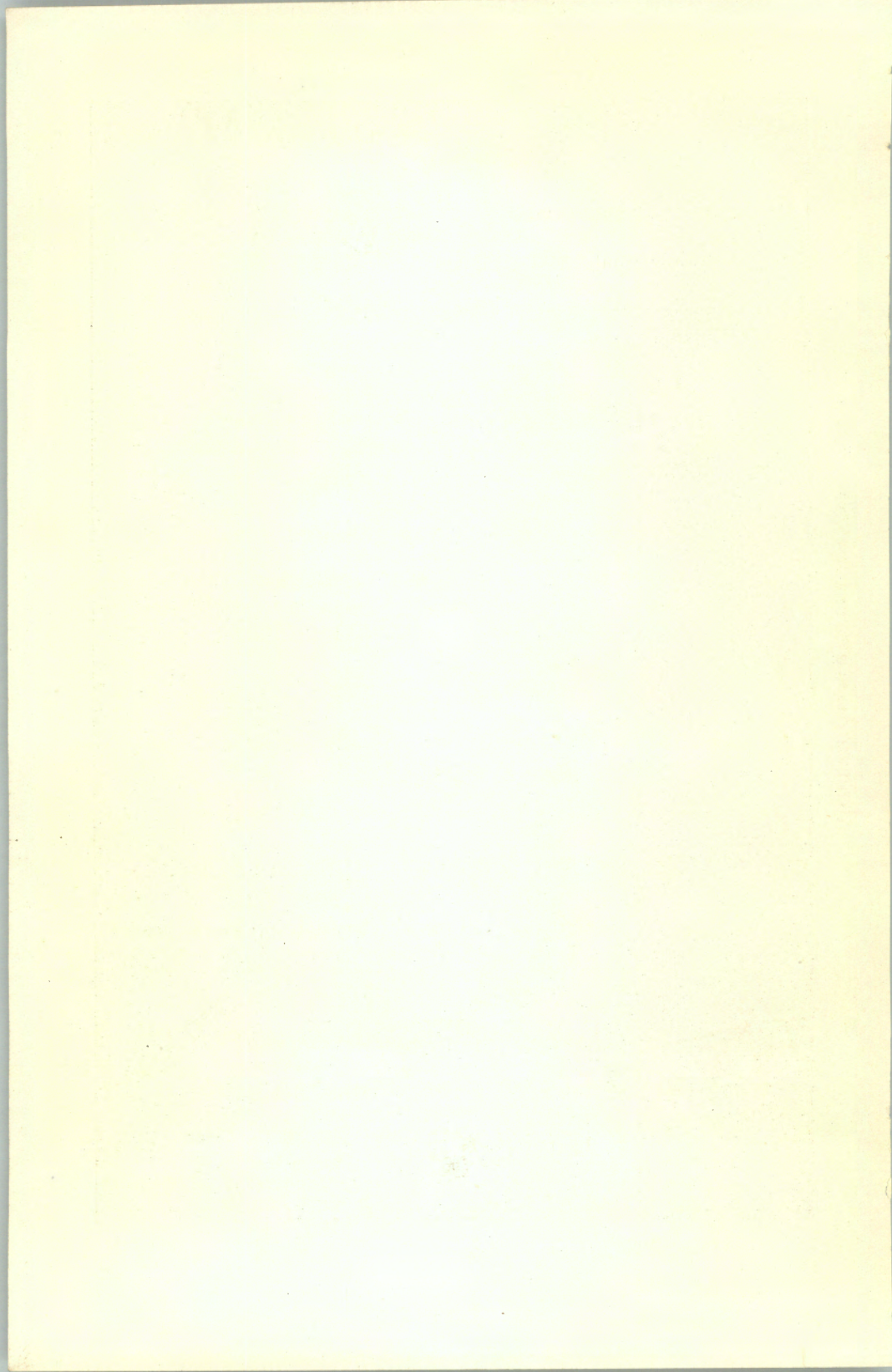
Marie A. Curran,	Mae Evelyn Merkle,
Paula Ruth Gitterman,	Margaret Anne Sweeney,
	Herman Kohles.

The diplomas and class pins were awarded to these nurses at a commencement held in the hospital chapel on the evening of June 14, 1916. Rev. Harold B. Drew, of Morristown, opened the exercises with a prayer. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Harry S. Everett, of the Public Forum, of Jersey City. The class pins were presented by Hon. P. J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, N. J., President of the Board of Managers, while the Medical Director conferred the diplomas. During the exercises the hospital orchestra rendered several selections. A dance for the graduates and their guests closed the evening's program.

Chapter 167, Laws of 1916, Approved March 17, 1916, concerning the Government and Management of Hospitals for the Insane, in Section 9, requires that :



PATIENTS ENGAGED IN CHAIR CANING



"A Training School for Nurses shall be maintained, the course to be approved by Commissioner of Charities, and consist of three years, six months of which time (either before or after graduation) shall be spent in training in a general hospital, and such graduates shall be eligible for registration. *Proviso:* Former graduates to be considered properly qualified for registration."

This places the Training School of this hospital in a position to give its graduates an opportunity to become registered nurses in this State, and, I trust, will be the means of our getting a higher grade of help to care for the patients and to keep such help until they have taken the three years' course of training.

The medical staff gives the didactic lectures and the supervisors and graduate nurses the practical instruction. The list of the different subjects on which lectures and instructions are given with the names of the instructors, is given below:

Dr. Britton D. Evans: The Qualifications of a Nurse, and History of Hospital Care of Insane.

Dr. E. Moore Fisher: Mental and Nervous Diseases.

Dr. Louis K. Henschel: Dietetics; Hydrotherapy.

Dr. George A. Anderton: Materia Medica.

Dr. Marcus A. Curry: Medicine.

Dr. George R. Hampton: Surgery.

Dr. George B. McMurray: Genito-Urinary Diseases (men only); Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. Frederic H. Thorne: Pathology and Bacteriology; Chemistry and Physics.

Dr. Frank M. Mikels: Hygiene and Diversional Occupation.

Dr. Julia C. Cotton: Physiology; Gynecology (women only).

Dr. H. Raymond Mutchler: Anatomy.

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

Miss Phoebe Northwood, Supervisor: Instructor in Bandaging.

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

Miss Jennie B. Markey, Supervisor: Instructor in Diet Preparation.

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

HOURS FOR NURSES.

For years the nurses at this institution have been compelled to work from 6:30 in the morning until 9 at night. On the convalescent wards the work has never been arduous, and the nurses have spent a goodly part of the day in the park with the patients. On the infirmary wards this length of duty, we have recognized for a long time, is too long to enable the nurses to do efficient work. After considerable difficulty I have put every nurse, irrespective of the ward on which she is employed, on a twelve-hour schedule. Under the present arrangement the day nurses report for duty at 6:30 A. M. and are relieved at 6:30 P. M., at which hour the night nurses take charge of the various wards. I trust that this reduction in the working hours will result in our getting a sufficient number of nurses in order to bring our nursing corps up to the regular number.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

No change has been made in the order of religious services held in this institution during the past year. The evangelical churches take turns in holding services Sunday afternoons from 3 to 4 o'clock. For the Catholic patients mass is celebrated on Tuesday morning of each week. Communion services are conducted by the Episcopal Church the first Thursday morning of each month. On the second Saturday of each month and on the more important holidays, in the Jewish faith, religious services are held for the Hebrew patients. These services are under the direction of Rev. Dr. Solomon Foster, of Newark, N. J.

Below is a schedule of the Sunday chapel services from November 1, 1915:

November	7	Presbyterian	May	7	Baptist
"	14	Methodist	"	14	Episcopalian
"	21	Baptist	"	21	Presbyterian
"	28	Episcopalian	"	28	Methodist

December	5	Presbyterian	June	4	Baptist
"	12	Methodist	"	11	Episcopalian
"	19	Baptist	"	18	Presbyterian
"	26	Episcopalian	"	25	Methodist
January	2	Presbyterian	July	2	Baptist
"	9	Methodist	"	9	Episcopalian
"	16	Baptist	"	16	Presbyterian
"	23	Episcopalian	"	23	Methodist
"	30	Presbyterian	"	30	Baptist
February	6	Methodist	August	6	Episcopalian
"	13	Baptist	"	13	Presbyterian
"	20	Episcopalian	"	20	Methodist
"	27	Presbyterian	"	27	Baptist
March	5	Methodist	September	3	Episcopalian
"	12	Baptist	"	10	Presbyterian
"	19	Episcopalian	"	17	Methodist
"	26	Presbyterian	"	24	Baptist
April	2	Methodist	October	1	Episcopalian
"	9	Baptist	"	8	Presbyterian
"	16	Episcopalian	"	15	Methodist
"	23	Presbyterian	"	22	Baptist
"	30	Methodist	"	29	Episcopalian

These services were in charge of the following clergymen:

Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Crawford, Methodist, Morristown.
 Rev. Harold B. Drew, Baptist, Morristown.
 Rev. M. J. Glennon, Roman Catholic, Morris Plains.
 Rev. W. W. Hammond, Presbyterian, Morris Plains.
 Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, Episcopal, Morristown.

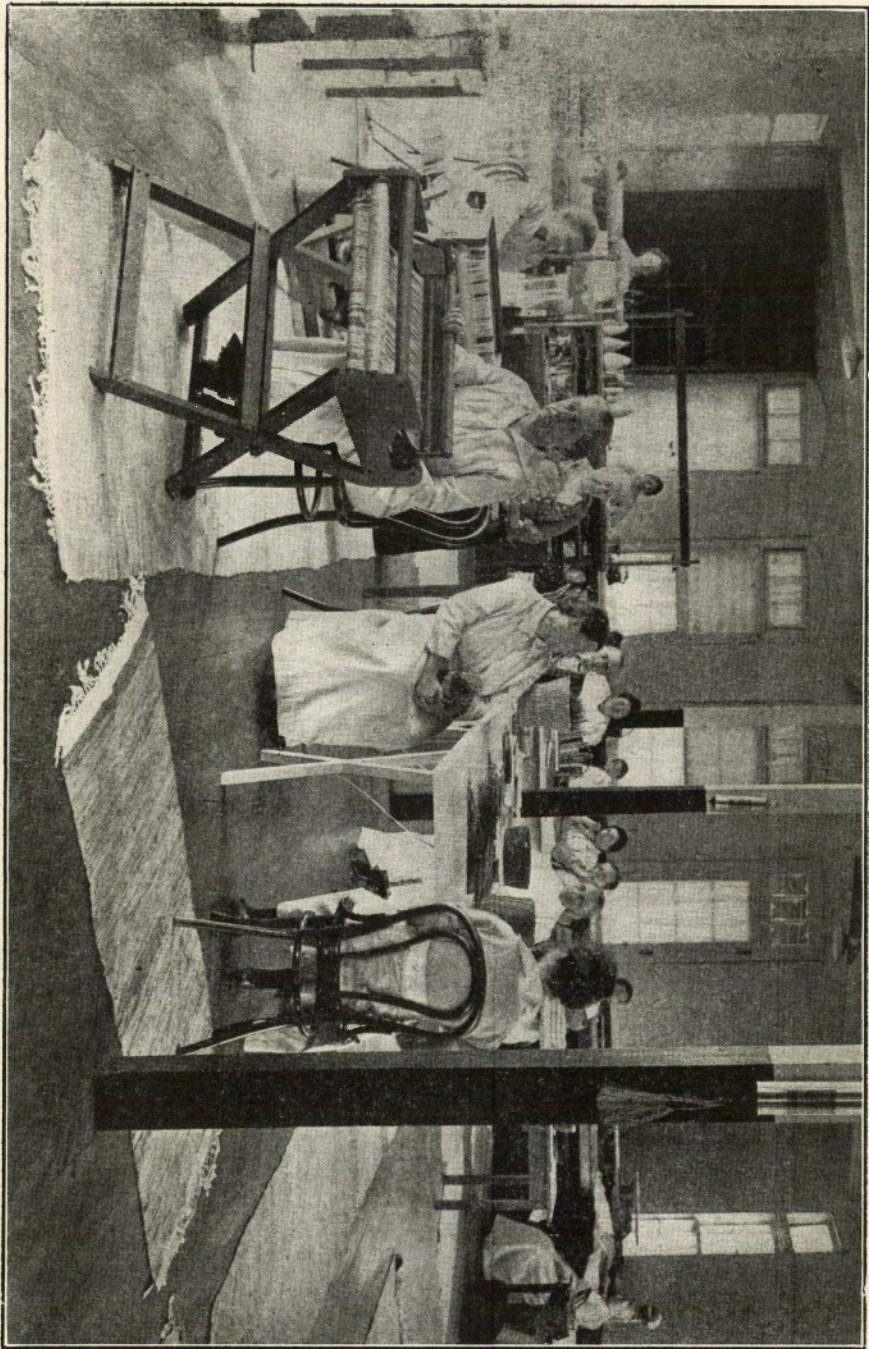
DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTMAS FUND.

Christmas of 1915 was one that will long be remembered by the patients at this institution. Kind friends of the hospital were so generous in their contributions that a present was given to each of the 2,700 patients.

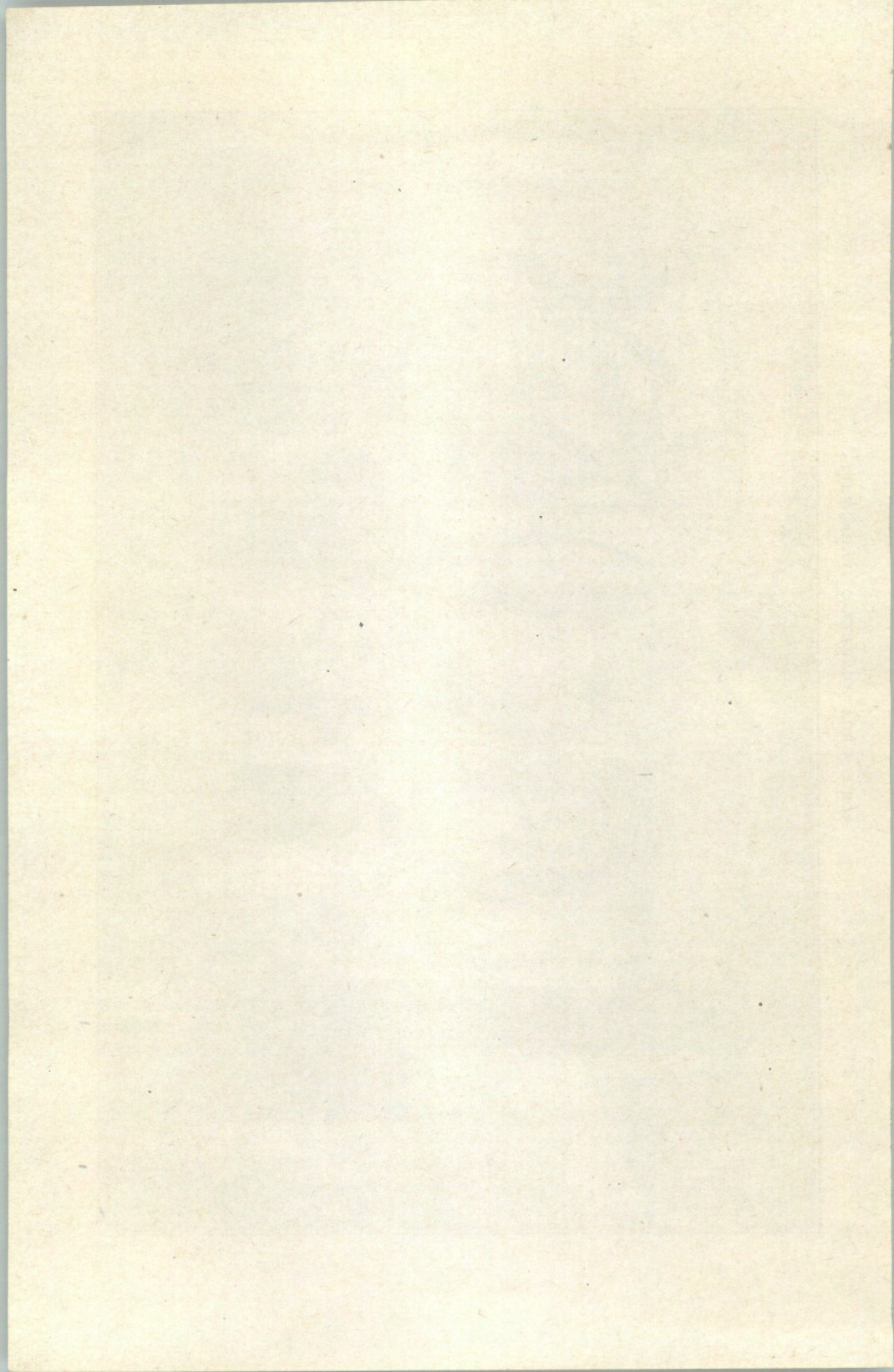
I wish to make grateful acknowledgment to the following for their generous contributions to the Christmas Fund, and to assure them that they have aided in making the lives of the patients more happy for quite a time:

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

Mr. W. A. Abbott, Flemington.
Mrs. Emma Louise D. Alling, Newark.
Mrs. Armstrong, Rutherford.
The Bible Class, First Presbyterian Church, Paterson.
Mrs. Pauline Bodine, Plainfield.
Dr. G. A. Becker, Morristown.
Mrs. Carolyn Blakeslee, Jersey City.
Miss Carrie Budd, Chatham.
Mrs. A. Burnett, Ridgewood.
Mr. and Miss Cook, Elizabeth.
Mr. Frank K. Chew, Newark.
Miss Nellie J. Fosdick, Tenafly.
Mrs. L. H. Vreeland, Orange.
Mrs. C. F. French, Plainfield.
Miss Elizabeth Grover, Newark.
Mrs. George W. Heimel, Englewood.
Mrs. E. Highan, Paterson.
Mrs. C. E. Hooper, Rutherford.
Mr. Mahlon L. Hoagland, Rockaway.
Mr. T. Howard, East Orange.
Mr. S. F. Jensen, Elizabeth.
Miss F. Kauffinger, Jersey City.
Mrs. Keep, Jersey City.
Mrs. Daniel J. King, Jersey City.
Mrs. A. E. Kirkner, Plainfield.
Mr. F. W. Krayner, Paterson.
Mr. Albert Lewis, Phillipsburg.
Mrs. Maken, Dover.
Mrs. H. V. Meeks, North Bergen.
Mrs. Harry C. Miller, Paterson.
Miss Rose Minnich, Paterson.
Mme. Marie Pierson, East Orange.
Miss Estelle E. Potter, Elizabeth.
Miss M. Protz, Elizabeth.
Mr. James Radcliff, Paterson.
Mrs. C. Remstew, Newark.
Mr. John Rysak, Passaic.
Mrs. B. Schaub, Newark.
Mr. Emil Schildt, Irvington.
Mrs. A. Shea, Jersey City.
Mrs. F. E. Sherwood, Newark.
Mrs. W. J. Stanton, Newark.
Mrs. E. Steadman.
Miss Annie C. Steadman, Wellesley, Mass.



DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION FOR WOMEN



Miss Florence Stewart, New York City.
 Mrs. W. H. Stoeber, East Rutherford.
 Mrs. J. S. Stone, Stewartsville.
 Mr. Alessandre Tremitedi, New York City.
 Mrs. Sarah Tunies, Dover.
 Miss A. L. Vail, Plainfield.
 Mr. John Walker, New York City.
 Mr. Edward T. Ward, Newark.
 Mr. Arthur Whitney, Gladstone.
 Mrs. Henry A. Young, New York City.
 Mrs. Mary Lyon, Jersey City.
 Mr. James R. Voorhees, Morristown.
 Mr. George H. Howell, Weehawken.
 Mr. Walter Meyer, East Orange.

NEWSPAPERS.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the editors and proprietors of the various newspapers for their kindness in keeping this institution supplied with papers. As they come from their homes, the patients read them with great pleasure and interest. A list of the papers regularly served to the hospital is published here:

The Better Citizen, Rahway.	Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington.
Bloomfield Citizen.	Hunterdon County Republican, Flemington.
Boonton Times.	The Jerseyman, Morristown.
Boonton Weekly Bulletin.	Madison Eagle.
Butler Argus.	Milford Leader.
Camden Post-Telegraph.	The Morning Call, Paterson.
Carlstadt Freie Press.	Morris County Chronicle, Morristown.
The Christian Work, New York City.	Newark Sunday Call.
Clinton Democrat.	Paterson Evening News.
Daily State Gazette, Trenton.	Paterson Guardian.
De Telegraph, Paterson.	Paterson Press.
Dover Advance.	Passaic Daily Herald.
Elizabeth Daily Journal.	Passaic Daily News.
Hackensack Republican.	Rockaway Record.
Standard and Times, Philadelphia.	The Standard, Westfield.
Somerset Democrat.	Summit Herald.
Summit Record.	
Sussex Independent.	

Trenton Evening News.

Sunday Chronicle, Paterson.

Wantage Recorder, Deckertown.

Town Talk, Newark.

Washington Star.

True Democratic Banner, Morristown.

Warren Tidings, Washington.

MEDICAL STAFF RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. H. Raymond Mutchler resigned on May 1st, to enter into private practice in Dover, N. J. Dr. Julia C. Cotton also resigned on May 1st. Dr. Frederic H. Thorne, who has been resident pathologist in the institution for five years, resigned on July 1st. Dr. Thorne obtained a commission as First Lieutenant in the First New Jersey Field Hospital Corps. Dr. Frank M. Mikels was appointed to the position of pathologist.

A competitive examination was held to fill the three vacancies caused by these resignations. Dr. Paul A. Petree was appointed to the position formerly held by Dr. Mikels and was to report on July 1, 1916. Before that time, however, he received an appointment in the American Red Cross, at Paris, France, and took that position. Dr. H. A. Wallhauser was appointed junior assistant physician and reported for duty on May 29th. Dr. Elam F. Srygley was appointed junior assistant physician and reported for duty on June 1st, 1916.

Dr. Frank S. Gray, one of the consulting surgeons of this hospital, died during the past year. He was always ready to answer any calls that were made upon him by the medical staff of this hospital, and performed a number of operations at this institution. His kind advice and suggestions will be greatly missed. Dr. Gray was an eminent surgeon, interested in the betterment of mankind, and was ex-president of the New Jersey State Medical Society.

CONCLUSION.

The overcrowded condition of this institution has as yet been but little relieved. In addition to the mental strain caused by the fact that we are looking after about one thousand more patients than there is room for, has been added that caused by the

scarcity of nurses and attendants. For more than a year it has been impossible to get sufficient help, and most of the year we were looking after the patients with practically only one-half the regular nursing corps. The numerous changes on the medical staff have also retarded the work.

I wish to express my thanks to my assistants and to those who have rendered efficient service during the year. My gratitude is expressed to the members of the Board of Managers for their advice and aid during the year in my endeavor to run this hospital in the high grade of efficiency which has always been set for it.

Very respectfully submitted,

BRITTON D. EVANS,

Medical Director.

October 31st, 1916.

accuracy of figures and standards. For more than a year it has been possible to get subject matter and most of the year we were looking after the patients not necessarily only one-half the regular nursing force. The various changes on the medical staff have also retarded the work.

I wish to express my thanks to my associates and to those who have rendered efficient service during the year. My thanks is expressed to the members of the Board of Managers for their advice and aid during the year in a endeavor to run this hospital in the high grade of efficiency which has always been set for it. Very respectfully submitted,

BRITTON D. EVANS

Medical Director

October 31st 1916

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Statistical Appendix to the Medical Director's Report

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 31, 1916.

In the hospital October 31st, 1915	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1,335	1,334	2,669
Patients admitted—			
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions.....	277	253	530
Re-admissions	23	43	66
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	300	296	596
Total under treatment during the year.....	1,635	1,630	3,265
Patients discharged—			
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered.....	46	48	94
Improved.....	95	80	175
Unimproved.....	30	38	*68
Died	132	108	240
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	303	274	577
Remaining in hospital—			
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public	1,232	1,198	2,430
Private	100	158	258
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	1,332	1,356	2,688
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1916	6,904	6,489	13,393
Whole number discharged during the same period of time—			
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered	1,499	1,504	3,003
Improved	1,167	1,322	2,489
Unimproved.....	419	397	816
Died.....	2,454	1,909	4,363
Escaped.....	31	....	31
Not insane.....	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	5,572	5,133	10,705
Remaining October 31st, 1916.....	1,332	1,356	**2,688

*Twenty-four men and twenty-eight women transferred to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

**Twelve men 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
1915									
November.....	28	25	53	14	20	34	1323.47	1329.07	2652.54
December.....	19	23	42	22	16	38	1327.92	1337.94	2665.86
1916									
January.....	34	30	64	32	27	59	1332.61	1342.35	2674.96
February.....	25	30	55	17	27	44	1338.04	1347.31	2685.35
March.....	35	24	59	22	25	47	1347.54	1347.46	2695.00
April.....	27	24	51	22	12	34	1352.26	1352.51	2704.77
May.....	22	23	45	24	23	47	1352.17	1355.92	2708.09
June.....	20	25	45	30	31	61	1338.70	1350.90	2689.60
July.....	23	31	54	17	21	38	1336.03	1354.53	2690.56
August.....	21	25	46	30	21	51	1331.65	1362.78	2694.43
September.....	24	18	42	17	25	42	1330.62	1361.29	2691.91
October.....	22	18	40	56	26	82	1327.63	1353.95	2681.58
Total.....	300	296	596	303	274	577			
Total for the year.....							1336.55	1349.67	2686.22

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Attacks.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First.....	146	137	283
Second.....	23	35	58
Third.....	7	15	22
Fourth.....	1	3	4
Fifth and over.....	4	6	10
Unascertainable.....	119	100	219
Total.....	300	296	596

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	4	7
Fifteen to twenty years.....	13	15	28
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	11	27	38
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	23	19	42
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	17	18	35
Thirty-five to forty years.....	20	20	40
Forty to forty-five years.....	20	19	39
Forty-five to fifty years.....	10	13	23
Fifty to sixty years.....	14	16	30
Sixty to seventy years.....	11	10	21
Seventy to eighty years.....	8	3	11
Eighty and over.....	2	3	5
Unascertainable.....	148	129	277
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona ..	1	1	1
California.....	1	..	1
Connecticut.....	2	1	3
Georgia.....	1	..	1
Illinois.....	..	1	1
Indiana.....	..	1	1
Kansas.....	..	1	1
Kentucky.....	..	1	1
Maryland.....	2	2	4
Massachusetts.....	2	3	5
Michigan.....	2	1	3
Minnesota.....	..	2	2
NEW JERSEY.....	99	82	181
New York.....	33	44	77
North Carolina.....	..	1	1
Ohio.....	3	5	8
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	16
South Carolina.....	1	2	3
Tennessee.....	..	1	1
Texas.....	1	..	1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Virginia.....	2	6	8
Wisconsin.....	..	1	1
United States.....	4	4	8
<hr/>			
Total native born.....			<i>Men</i> 164
			<i>Women</i> 167
			<i>Total</i> 331
Austria-Hungary.....	28	21	49
Bohemia.....	1	..	1
Bulgaria.....	1	..	1
Burmah.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	1	..	1
China.....	1	..	1
Denmark.....	..	1	1
England.....	8	3	11
Finland.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	2	3
Galicia.....	..	2	2
Germany.....	19	22	41
Holland.....	3	5	8

			<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ireland.....	7	24	31		
Italy.....	28	22	50		
Norway.....	..	1	1		
Poland.....	3	4	7		
Rumania.....	1	1	2		
Russia.....	18	13	31		
Scotland....	2	2	4		
Sweden.....	3	2	5		
Switzerland.....	2	3	5		
Wales.....	1	..	1		
West Indies.....	1	..	1		
Total foreign born.....			131	129	260
Unascertainable.....			5	..	5
Total.....			300	296	596

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen.....	50	44	94
Camden.....	1	..	1
Cape May.....	..	1	1
Essex.....	47	52	99
Hudson.....	53	55	108
Hunterdon.....	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	4	1	5
Morris.....	33	23	56
Passaic.....	44	57	101
Somerset.....	3	..	3
Sussex.....	9	7	16
Union.....	53	54	107
New York.....	2	1	3
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE VII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Civil Condition.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Single.....	121	92	213
Married.....	149	154	303
Widowed.....	17	47	64
Divorced.....	3	..	3
Unascertainable.....	10	3	13
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE VIII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agents.....	1	..	1
Artists.....	2	..	2
Bakers.....	1	..	1
Barbers.....	3	..	3
Bartenders.....	1	..	1
Basketmakers.....	2	..	2
Blacksmiths.....	1	..	1
Boilermakers.....	3	..	3
Bookkeepers.....	2	3	5
Brokers.....	3	..	3
Butchers.....	3	..	3
Cabinetmakers.....	1	..	1
Carpenters.....	9	..	9
Chauffeurs.....	1	..	1
Chemists.....	1	..	1
Cigarmakers.....	1	..	1
Clergymen.....	2	..	2
Clerks.....	21	2	23
Combmakers.....	1	..	1
Confectioners.....	1	..	1
Constables.....	1	..	1
Contractors.....	1	..	1
Cooks.....	1	2	3
Dairymen.....	1	..	1
Dentists.....	1	..	1
Designers.....	1	..	1
Domestics.....	..	22	22
Dressmakers.....	..	2	2

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<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Drivers	2	..	2
Dropforgers	1	..	1
Druggists	1	..	1
Electricians	2	..	2
Embroiderers .....	..	1	1
Engineers	3	..	3
Engravers	1	..	1
Factory hands	2	5	7
Farmers	12	..	12
Firemen	1	..	1
Florists	1	..	1
Furniture polishers	1	..	1
Gardeners	4	..	4
Hostlers	2	..	2
Housekeepers .....	..	5	5
Housewives .....	..	106	106
Housework .....	..	97	97
Inspectors	1	..	1
Ironworkers	1	..	1
Laborers	69	..	69
Lawyers	2	..	2
Longshoremen	2	..	2
Machinists	7	..	7
Managers	3	..	3
Marble polishers	1	..	1
Mariners	1	..	1
Masons	1	..	1
Merchants	12	..	12
Metalworkers	1	..	1
Millhands	3	2	5
Milliners .....	..	1	1
Miners	3	..	3
Needle swagers	1	..	1
Nurses .....	..	5	5
Painters	6	..	6
Patternmakers	1	..	1
Peddlers	1	..	1
Pipefitters	2	..	2
Plumbers	5	..	5
Policemen	2	..	2
Postmasters	1	..	1
Powderworkers	2	..	2
Printers	2	..	2
Rubber workers	2	..	2

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salesmen.....	3	..	3
Saloonkeepers.....	3	..	3
Seamstresses.....	..	3	3
Shoemakers.....	1	..	1
Silkworkers.....	6	..	6
Silversmiths.....	1	..	1
Stenographers.....	1	2	3
Students.....	5	4	9
Superintendents.....	1	..	1
Surveyors.....	1	..	1
Tailors.....	4	..	4
Teachers.....	..	5	5
Waiters.....	1	..	1
Wallpaper typers.....	1	..	1
Watchmen.....	1	..	1
Weavers.....	6	2	8
Woodcarvers.....	1	..	1
Writers.....	1	..	1
No occupation.....	23	27	50
Unascertainable.....	9	..	9
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE IX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Acute Alcoholism, Intolerance.....	..	1	1
Chronic Alcoholism.....	15	6	21
Chronic Alcoholism, Acute Hallucinatory Dementia.....	4	..	4
Chronic Alcoholism, Chr. Hallucinatory Dementia.....	2	..	2
Chronic Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens.....	4	..	4
Morphinism.....	1	1	2
INFECTIO PSYCHOSIS.....	..	1	1
EXHAUSTION PSYCHOSIS.....	1	1	2
SYPHILITIC PSYCHOSIS:			
Tabo-Paresis.....	1	..	1

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<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
Depressive Form.....	12	4	16
Expansive Form.....	18	6	24
Agitated Form.....	5	2	7
Demented Form.....	9	2	11
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
Cerebral Trauma.....	1	..	1
ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PSYCHOSIS			
	4	2	6
DEMENTIA SENILE			
	22	28	50
PRESENTILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS			
	2	3	5
DEMENTIA PREGOX:			
Simplex.....	3	4	7
Hebephrenic.....	28	23	51
Depressive with Delusional Formation.....	1	4	5
Agitated Form.....	3	2	5
Periodic Form.....	..	1	1
Katatonic Form.....	9	32	41
Paranoides Gravis.....	40	28	68
Paranoides Mitis.....	21	15	36
PARAPHRENIA:			
Systematica.....	..	3	3
PARANOIA			
	1	..	1
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS			
	11	5	16
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	34	45	79
Depressed Phase.....	23	42	65
Mixed Phase.....	4	10	14
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA			
	1	6	7
PSYCHO-NEUROSES:			
Hysterical Psychosis.....	2	..	2
DEGENERATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Constitutional Inferiority.....	3	2	5
Sexual Perversion.....	1	..	1
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
Imbecility, Low Grade.....	4	2	6
Imbecility, Middle Grade.....	3	3	6
Imbecility, High Grade.....	2	2	4
Total.....	300	296	596

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TABLE X.

MANNER OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>How Supported.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
State	78	99	177
County	153	136	289
Private	69	61	130
Total	300	296	596

TABLE XI.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
PHYSICAL:			
Arteriosclerosis	2	..	2
Cerebral apoplexy .....	..	1	1
Cerebral changes .....	..	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	..	1
Climacteric .....	..	11	11
Congenital	1	..	1
Environment	1	..	1
Epilepsy	7	2	9
General ill health .....	..	3	3
Hemiplegia	1	..	1
Heredity	5	17	22
Intemperance and other excesses	35	12	47
Malarial fever	1	..	1
Masturbation	10	1	11
Menstrual irregularities .....	..	3	3
Overwork	5	4	9
Predisposition	5	4	9
Puberty .....	..	1	1
Puerperium .....	..	6	6
Senility	9	13	22
Syphilis	16	3	19
Toxic	2	..	2
Traumatism	5	1	6
Total	106	83	189
MORAL:			
Disappointed affections	1	5	6
Domestic troubles	2	5	7

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial reverses.....	3	2	5
Grief.....	1	3	4
Religious excitement.....	3	11	14
Shock.....	2	4	6
Worry.....	15	10	25
Total.....	27	40	67
Total physical.....	106	83	189
Total moral.....	27	40	67
Unassigned.....	167	173	340
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE XII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Complications</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
GENERAL DISEASES :			
Acne.....	3	..	3
Arthritis deformans.....	..	1	1
Deaf mute.....	1	..	9
Diabetes mellitus.....	3	1	4
Epilepsy.....	13	5	18
Epithelioma of face.....	..	1	1
Goitre.....	1	16	17
Malaria.....	1	..	1
Mastitis.....	..	2	2
Parotitis.....	..	1	1
Rheumatism.....	2	2	4
Syphilis.....	50	19	69
Rheumatoid arthritis.....	1	..	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM :			
Chorea.....	1	..	1
Diplegia.....	2	3	5
Facial tic.....	1	..	1
Hemiplegia.....	3	..	3
Locomotor ataxia.....	2	..	2
Neuritis.....	1	..	1
Paralysis.....	..	2	1
Paraplegia.....	1	..	1

<i>Complications</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:			
Anemia.....	3	6	9
Arteriosclerosis.....	33	19	52
Endocarditis.....	3	27	30
Myocarditis.....	..	2	2
Varicose ulcers.....	..	3	3
Varicose veins.....	..	8	8
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:			
Asthma.....	..	1	1
Bronchitis.....	2	4	6
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	4	5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:			
Artificial anus.....	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2	..	2
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1	..	1
Gastritis.....	3	1	4
Hernia.....	3	3	6
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT:			
Arcus senilis.....	1	2	3
Blindness (one eye).....	4	2	6
Blindness (total).....	4	2	6
Casts.....	1	..	1
Cataract.....	5	2	7
Color blind.....	1	..	1
Deafness.....	11	5	16
Hyperopia.....	..	1	1
Myopia.....	2	..	2
Ptosis of right eye.....	1	1	2
Strabismus.....	4	..	4
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:			
Chancroids.....	1	..	1
Cystitis.....	2	1	3
Hydrocele.....	1	..	1
Left testicle missing.....	1	..	1
Nephritis.....	83	34	117
Undescended testicles.....	2	..	2
GYNECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:			
Fibro-myomata.....	..	2	2
Hysterectomy.....	..	2	2

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<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lacerated cervix.....	..	1	1
Oophorectomy.....	..	2	2
Retroflexion of uterus.....	..	1	1
ACCIDENTAL TRAUMATISMS:			
Abrasions of wrists.....	..	1	1
Bruises.....	1	5	6
Contusions.....	1	..	1
Dislocation of hip.....	..	2	2
Fracture.....	4	..	4
Infection of ankles and wrists.....	..	1	1
Infection of arm and index finger of right hand.....	1	..	1
Lacerated wounds.....	6	3	9
Scars from burns.....	1	1	2
Second finger of right hand infected.....	1	..	1
Two bullets in brain (self inflicted).....	1	..	1
AMPUTATIONS AND DEFORMITIES:			
Amputation of fingers.....	4	..	4
Amputation of leg.....	2	..	2
Amputation of toes.....	..	1	1
Ankylosis.....	1	3	4
Chicken breast.....	1	2	3
Cleft palate.....	..	1	1
Clubbed fingers.....	..	1	1
Clubfoot.....	..	1	1
Contraction of left hand.....	..	1	1
Deformity of hand.....	1	..	1
Deformity of leg.....	5	..	5
Fingers of left hand stiff.....	1	..	1
Hands and feet frozen.....	1	..	1
Kyphosis.....	..	2	2
Lordosis.....	..	1	1
Nose deformed and burned.....	..	1	1
Part of right breast removed.....	..	1	1
Talipes varus.....	1	1	2
Tongue-tied.....	1	..	1
Homicidal tendencies.....	32	23	55
Suicidal tendencies.....	36	46	82
Without complications.....	118	119	237

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.....	47	66	113
Hereditary taint denied.....	108	106	214
Hereditary history unascertainable.....	145	124	269
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE XIV.

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	67	69	136
One to three months.....	62	64	126
Three to six months.....	29	26	55
Six to twelve months.....	26	35	61
One to two years.....	29	20	49
Two to three years.....	14	12	26
Three to four years.....	12	10	22
Four to five years.....	4	7	11
Five to ten years.....	10	16	26
Ten to twenty years.....	4	7	11
Over twenty years.....	4	3	7
Unascertainable.....	39	27	66
Total.....	300	296	596

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years.....	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	5	7
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	4	5	9
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	4	8
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	3	8	11
Thirty-five to forty years.....	3	1	4
Forty to forty-five years.....	3	4	7
Forty-five to fifty years.....	2	1	3
Fifty to sixty years.....	5	2	7
Over sixty years.....	1	..	1
Unascertainable.....	17	17	34
Total.....	46	48	94

TABLE XVI.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	21	22	43
One to three months.....	9	10	19
Three to six months.....	3	7	10
Six to twelve months.....	3	..	3
One to two years.....	2	1	3
Over two years.....	5	5	10
Unascertainable.....	3	3	6
Total.....	46	48	94

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	5	11
Two to three months.....	7	4	11
Three to four months.....	4	8	12
Four to five months.....	4	..	4
Five to six months.....	..	6	6
Six to nine months.....	6	12	18
Nine to twelve months.....	4	4	8
Twelve to eighteen months.....	5	5	10
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	2	1	3
Over two years.....	6	3	9
Total.....	46	48	94

TABLE XVIII.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Chronic alcoholism.....	12	4	16
Chronic alcoholism, acute hallucinatory dementia...	2	..	2
Chronic alcoholism, delirium tremens.....	3	1	4
Morphinism.....	..	2	2
Trional.....	1	..	1
INFECTION PSYCHOSIS.....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
Agitated form.....	..	1	1
Hebephrenic.....	3	3	6
Katatonic.....	2	1	3
Paranoides mitis.....	1	..	1
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic phase.....	14	21	35
Depressed phase.....	6	10	16
Mixed phase.....	..	1	1
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA.....	2	3	5
Total.....	46	48	94

TABLE XIX.

AGE AT DEATH.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ten to twenty years.....	..	1	1
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	1	5	6
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	3	3	6
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	9	6	15
Thirty-five to forty years.....	11	11	22
Forty to forty-five years.....	21	9	30
Forty-five to fifty years.....	17	6	23
Fifty to sixty years.....	19	22	41
Sixty to seventy years.....	22	20	42
Seventy to eighty years.....	22	14	36
Eighty to ninety years.....	7	8	15
Over ninety years.....	..	3	3
Total.....	132	108	240

TABLE XX.

MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

<i>Mental Disease.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
Acute alcoholism, intolerance.....	..	1	1
Chronic alcoholism, alcoholic paranoia.....	1	..	1
Chronic alcoholism, delirium tremens.....	1	..	1
Chronic alcoholism, Korsakow's.....	1	..	1
Chronic alcoholism, acute hallucinatory dementia...	1	..	1
Chronic alcoholism, chronic hallucinatory dementia.	4	..	4
EXHAUSTION PSYCHOSIS	1	1	2
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
Depressed form.....	4	..	4
Expansive form.....	16	2	18
Agitated form.....	3	1	4
Demented form.....	19	4	23
DEMENTIA ORGANIC.....	10	8	18
DEMENTIA SENILE	36	34	70
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL INSANITY .....	..	2	2
DEMENTIA PREGOX:			
Hebephrenic.....	4	4	8
Katatonic form.....	3	9	12
Paranoides gravis.....	3	9	12
Paranoides mitis.....	1	1	2
PARANOIA	1	2	3
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS	3	3	6
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
Manic Phase.....	11	13	24
Depressed phase.....	5	9	14
Mixed phase.....	1	1	2
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA .....	..	3	3
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
Imbecility, low grade.....	1	..	1
Imbecility, middle grade.....	2	1	3
Total.....	132	108	240

TABLE XXI.

<i>Cause.</i>	CAUSE OF DEATH.		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	
INTOXICATION PSYCHOSIS:			
With acute cardiac dilatation.....	2	..	2
With broncho-pneumonia.....	1	..	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	2	..	2
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	2	1	3
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
EXHAUSTION PSYCHOSIS:			
With acute parenchymatous nephritis; uremic con- vulsions.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PARETIC:			
	2	..	2
With acute peritonitis.....	1	..	1
With broncho-pneumonia.....	7	..	7
With cardiac exhaustion.....	2	..	2
With cerebral apoplexy.....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	..	2	2
With chronic nephritis.....	2	..	2
With convulsions.....	20	1	21
With exhaustion.....	7	..	7
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	3	4
DEMENTIA ORGANIC:			
With arteriosclerosis; mitral insufficiency.....	..	1	1
With cerebral apoplexy.....	..	4	4
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	1	4
With chronic albuminous nephritis.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis.....	1	..	1
With exhaustion.....	1	..	1
With infected calculus of liver.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	3	2	5
DEMENTIA SENILE:			
With broncho-pneumonia.....	3	1	4
With carcinoma of breast.....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion.....	7	..	7
With cerebral apoplexy.....	1	3	4
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	3	5
With chronic endocarditis.....	3	2	5
With chronic endocarditis; arteriosclerosis.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	1	1

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
With chronic interstitial nephritis; chronic endo- carditis	1	1	2
With myocarditis	1	2	3
With chronic nephritis	5	3	8
With diarrhea; enteritis .....	..	1	1
With exhaustion	1	3	4
With gangrene of legs; exhaustion .....	..	1	1
With lobar pneumonia	11	11	22
With myocarditis; chronic interstitial nephritis .....	..	1	1
PRESENILE DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSIS:			
With broncho-pneumonia .....	..	1	1
With cerebral hemorrhage .....	..	1	1
DEMENTIA PRECOX:			
With chronic endocarditis	1	..	1
With acute myocarditis .....	..	1	1
With aortic regurgitation .....	..	1	1
With apoplectic convulsions .....	..	1	1
With broncho-pneumonia .....	..	3	3
With broncho-pneumonia; chronic interstitial ne- phritis	1	..	1
With carcinoma of uterus .....	..	1	1
With chronic endocarditis; chronic interstitial ne- phritis	1	..	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis	2	3	5
With diabetes mellitus	1	..	1
With double empyema	1	..	1
With exhaustion .....	..	2	2
With lobar pneumonia	4	4	8
With pulmonary tuberculosis .....	..	6	6
With pulmonary tuberculosis; chronic interstitial ne- phritis .....	..	1	1
PARANOIA:			
With chronic interstitial nephritis .....	..	1	1
With lobar pneumonia	1	1	2
EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSIS:			
With broncho-pneumonia	2	..	2
With convulsions	1	..	1
With status epilepticus .....	..	3	3
MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS:			
With acute cardiac dilatation .....	..	1	1
With acute myocarditis .....	..	1	1
With acute nephritis	1	..	1

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
With broncho-pneumonia.....	..	5	5
With cardiac exhaustion.....	4	1	5
With cerebral apoplexy.....	1	1	2
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis.....	..	1	1
With chronic endocarditis; chronic nephritis.....	2	..	2
With chronic endocarditis; exhaustion.....	..	1	1
With chronic nephritis.....	3	1	4
With exhaustion.....	1	3	4
With lobar pneumonia.....	2	5	7
With mitral regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	2
With suicide by hanging.....	1	..	1
With volvulus of intestines.....	..	1	1
INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA:			
With endocarditis; mitral regurgitation.....	..	1	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis.....	..	1	1
ARRESTED PSYCHICAL DEVELOPMENT:			
With cerebral hemorrhage.....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis.....	1	..	1
With diabetes mellitus; chronic endocarditis.....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia.....	1	..	1
Total.....	132	108	240

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	1009	60
October 31st, 1894.....	520	530	1050	41
October 31st, 1895.....	541	575	1116	66
October 31st, 1896.....	538	550	1088	...
October 31st, 1897.....	593	584	1177	89
October 31st, 1898.....	618	618	1236	59
October 31st, 1899.....	658	644	1302	66
October 31st, 1900.....	696	693	1389	87
October 31st, 1901.....	707	683	1390	1
October 31st, 1902.....	729	732	1461	71
October 31st, 1903.....	744	761	1505	44
October 31st, 1904.....	789	812	1601	96
October 31st, 1905.....	834	840	1674	73
October 31st, 1906.....	872	907	1779	105
October 31st, 1907.....	917	907	1824	45
October 31st, 1908.....	993	950	1943	119
October 31st, 1909.....	1050	1009	2059	116
October 31st, 1910.....	1093	1025	2118	59
October 31st, 1911.....	1131	1079	2210	92
October 31st, 1912.....	1170	1132	2302	92
October 31st, 1913.....	1225	1186	2411	109
October 31st, 1914.....	1261	1248	2509	98
October 31st, 1915.....	1335	1334	2669	160
October 31st, 1916.....	1332	1356	*2688	19

*Fifty-two patients transferred to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.

TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL MANNER OF SUPPORT.

OCTOBER 31ST, 1916.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen	110	124	234	56	54	110	11	10	21	4	1	5	...	3	3
Camden	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex	12	12	24	141	175	316	20	33	53	22	2	24	8	1	9
Hudson	45	38	83	109	77	186	30	55	85	17	1	18	6	1	7
Hunterdon	19	13	32	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Middlesex	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	6	...	6	...	...	...
Monmouth	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	1
Morris	82	84	166	46	23	69	7	6	13	2	...	2	4	1	5
Ocean	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic	231	237	468	36	39	75	5	11	16	4	1	5	1	...	1
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex	20	33	53	2	3	5	2	6	8	1	...	1	1	...	1
Union	162	196	358	34	34	68	16	14	30	3	...	3	2	...	2
Warren	37	39	76	3	1	4	...	2	2	3	...	3	2	...	2
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	718	779	1,497	427	407	834	100	158	258	63	5	68	24	7	31

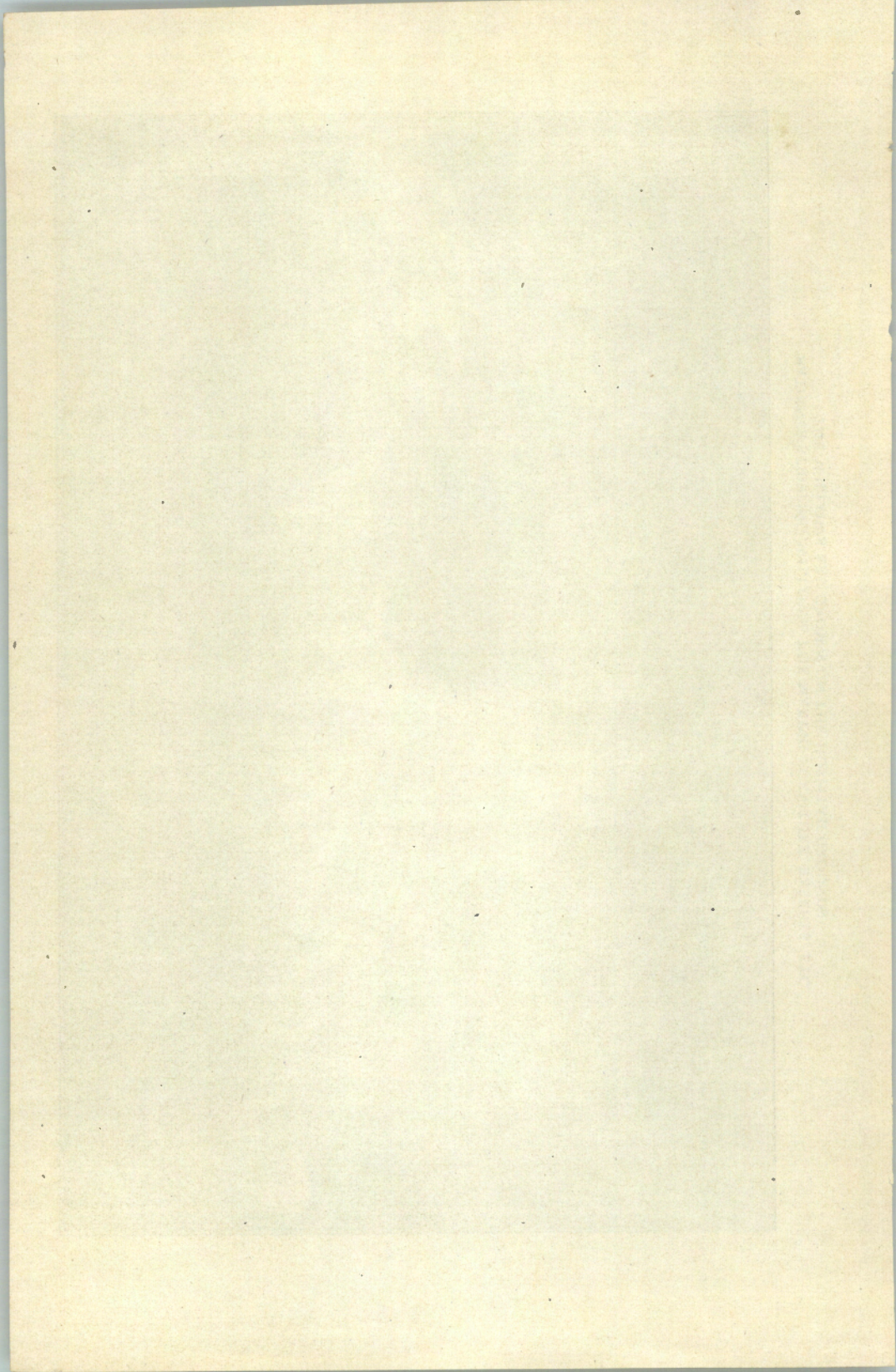
NOTE.--In all indigent cases where inquiry has not been held, or final Court order has not been received, the patients are credited to the County from which they were sent.

SUMMARY

<i>Class</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigent	718	779	1,497
State indigent	427	407	834
Private	100	158	258
Convict.....	63	5	68
Criminal.....	24	7	31
Total.....	<u>1,332</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>2,688</u>



PATIENTS STRIPPING WILLOWS, FOR MAKING FURNITURE, BASKETS, ETC.
THE WILLOWS ARE GROWN ON THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS



REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

Warden's Report.

To the Board of Managers,

Gentlemen: The annual report of the business department of the institution, embodying detailed accounts of the mechanical and other branches, for fiscal year ending October 31, 1916, is respectfully presented.

Improvements to buildings, grounds, power plant and equipment, also in the operation of the various departments, have been made.

Appropriations for buildings, etc., were made available during the year, all of which have been constructed or delivered, with the exception of the item of water main for an independent line to the high service reservoir, which was allowed to lapse.

This course was found to be advisable, as the advance in cost of materials between the time appropriation was asked for and date when available, increased the cost beyond the appropriation.

The addition to fire house is in course of construction; inability to secure iron work delayed the work.

The material is on hand for silo; the work of building will be done by the hospital force.

Contracts were placed for machinery for the machine shop. Owing to difficulty in obtaining lathes, etc., the contractor will be unable to deliver until approximately November 15th.

Contracts have been awarded for roofs on the kitchen and tuberculosis buildings.

Contract has been awarded for electric elevator for Dormitory Building kitchen.

There are a number of items included in the list of appropriations asked for that were not provided; others partially.

These will be included with other items for further consideration of the Legislature.

Tomatoes from the garden were canned with the new canning plant, and the results obtained were entirely satisfactory.

FIRE ALARM AND WATCH CLOCK SERVICE.

The required fire alarm boxes, electric watch clock stations, conduits, cable, etc., were purchased with money appropriated for the purpose, and the laying of conduit, wiring, and installation of boxes and stations, is being done by the hospital electrician.

The completion of these extensions to the systems will insure better fire protection and supervision of buildings.

The finishing of this very important work is being delayed owing to lateness of delivery of a portion of the material.

HEATING EQUIPMENT.

The work of removing defective piping, etc., making improvements in the heating system and installation of new materials, has been continued throughout the year.

The erection of new buildings each year enlarges and extends the system, increasing, necessarily, the volume of repairs.

To complete the work of removing old and defective material throughout the ducts and buildings, and to procure required steam traps, etc., to provide for the finishing of necessary improvements, material is required and should be provided for.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Thirty-six fifty-foot lengths of hose were purchased and installed, replacing defective hose and equipping additional stand-pipes upon the wards in the Administration Building.

Additional hose for replacing worn hose upon the trucks, also fire extinguishers in the various buildings, are needed.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD FROM KITCHENS.

The introduction and use of enclosed food cars for the distribution of food to the wards, dining rooms, etc., is a very satisfactory improvement over previous methods.

The new cars are so constructed as to require less floor space and are shorter and narrower than the old type. These features, while not constituting the entire change, reduce the weight, and make easier their transmission through the ducts or passageways, which in places are narrow, and where progress is difficult.

These cars are fully enclosed, are heated with live steam, and the food is kept hot and free from contamination while en route from the kitchen to the point of delivery.

The food elevators are operated by hand. They alone are heavy, and when filled with food are extremely hard to operate, and the difficulty in securing and keeping men for the work is responsible for the constant shortage of help in the kitchens.

The elevators should be electrically operated, thus reducing the number of men required to operate them, insure good delivery service (which is now impossible), eliminate the breakage of dishes, destruction of foods and wrecking of elevators, which occurs when the men hoisting the elevators lose control and elevators and contents drop to the bottom of the shaft.

LAUNDRY.

The work in this very necessary and highly important department continues to increase, and the new machinery, for which an appropriation is available during the ensuing year will replace a portion of the equipment which is incapable of disposing of the mass of work, on account of its worn-out condition.

The amount asked for was not granted, but the money available will aid very materially in placing the laundry upon a more efficient basis.

The need of an elevator at the laundry was mentioned last year, but was not provided for. The elevator now in use is kept constantly in operation, disposing of clothing to be sent out to the various wards. It operates between the laundry and cable car platform in the subway, was constructed for handling one-half the amount of clothing etc., now laundered, is belt driven, exceedingly slow in operation, too small and unsafe. As many

safeguards as it has been possible to provide have been installed upon advice of the Department of Labor.

Upon the grounds of safety and efficiency, a new elevator should be installed.

REFRIGERATION FOR DORMITORY BUILDING.

Food for supplying eight hundred persons is stored and prepared at the Dormitory Building.

Ice is stored in bunkers at this building for refrigeration purposes; the system is crude, expensive and unsatisfactory.

The bunkers in which ice is placed do not produce the proper efficiency, are now in condition which necessitates constant repair.

Ice is carted from the ice house, a distance of one-half mile, and much is lost while in transit.

The installation of an equipment for refrigeration purposes will provide for efficiency and reduce present cost of handling and carting of ice, and continuous repairs to the ice bunkers.

A plant should be installed at this building to relieve the existing conditions which are unsatisfactory and expensive.

SHOP BUILDING.

The room formerly occupied by the painting department was located in the basement of the Administration Building, directly underneath the wards. This space was occupied for some years, and finally on account of danger from fire (a number of fires occurred and were extinguished, fortunately without serious damage) this department was removed to a shop which was constructed near the mechanical department.

This location was later taken over for the cold storage equipment, and again the department was moved, this time to the basement of the Dormitory Building, where on account of a more suitable place not being available, it is now working.

The quantity of materials necessary for the increasing work is greater than formerly, and the danger from fire more pronounced.

This very important and necessary branch of the service must be maintained, and a suitable building of proper construction should be provided, situated so that in case of fire, the lives of patients and employees will not be endangered.

EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The mechanical departments are partially equipped with machinery, etc. from moneys appropriated. The amount provided was less than asked for, consequently the entire apparatus, tools, etc. needed could not be purchased.

The institution is removed from all well-equipped shops where it might be possible to have work done, and must rely upon its own resources.

Work that could be produced here at a reduced cost, if shops were properly equipped, must be sent to some distant point at great expense in most cases, and also loss of time.

No mistake will be made in providing for the necessary machines, tools, etc. with which to properly equip the departments for prompt and efficient service at reduced cost and saving in time.

WATER SUPPLY.

Ample water has been available during the greater part of the year. In the latter months the supply has fallen off rapidly, and with the close of the year all reservoirs contain much less than the normal quantity.

The necessity of greater storage capacity is emphasized, and an appropriation for an additional reservoir as asked for last year should be provided.

The artesian well was drilled to a depth of 305 feet, a greater portion of the distance through solid rock. The quantity of water available when drilling of well was completed, was approximately 47 gallons per minute; during a dry season this quantity will naturally be reduced.

To become available for use, a pump must be installed and water from well delivered into the water main now supplying the cottages in the vicinity of the dairy; also the dairy.

The mountain spring has given a continuous supply, meeting all demands for drinking purposes. Analysis of the water at regular intervals, by the State Board of Health, show it to be free from pollution.

The materials in filter house at the lower reservoir in garden have been removed, filter thoroughly cleansed and replaced with a fresh supply. All remaining filters will be renovated as rapidly as water conditions and weather will permit.

The water purification plants, three in number, recently installed and placed in operation, have not been operating satisfactorily, difficulty being experienced with motors, pumps, etc.

NURSERY.

Four acres of land were set aside and are devoted to the raising of seedlings, which will later be planted upon the water shed to replace the chestnut timber.

Six varieties, Douglas fir, white pine, Austrian pine, white spruce, Norway spruce and red pine seedlings, aggregating 425,000 were purchased, and on account of lateness in delivery, unfavorable weather conditions, lack of help and a great amount of other work, it was found to be impossible to properly handle them in the time required to insure life and growth.

The State Forestry Department furnished names of prospective buyers, and advised that as many seedlings as possible be disposed of.

The same conditions existing at the hospital were being experienced by these people, and as a result, the quantity disposed of was small.

The nursery has been given but little care, as the men could not be secured to do the work.

The prospect for good results are, however, promising, and with the opening of spring it will be possible, help being available, to develop the nursery, upon which the successful conservation of the available water upon the shed in a marked degree depends.

GAS PLANT.

Gas is used for cooking purposes, also in the infirmaries for preparing or warming foods for the sick.

The gas plant is run in conjunction with the pumping plant, consequently the cost of operating the plant is reduced.

One bench of retorts is worn out and the remaining retorts have been in use for some months.

The worn-out retorts should be torn out and renewed as early as possible, and later the remaining retorts (now in use) renewed.

HOSPITAL SWITCH.

To relieve as much as possible the dangerous condition of the hospital switch, a quantity of rail, etc. was purchased from the house funds as mentioned in report of last year.

An appropriation of \$6,100 for railroad equipment was requested, and \$3,000 was allowed, available during fiscal year ending October 31, 1917.

This amount is only one-half the money required, and owing to the continuous advance in cost of materials, the money made available is insufficient, and not less than than \$3,500 additional should be provided in order that this very important matter which involves the safety of human lives, can be disposed of.

STORAGE CAPACITY FOR COAL.

The very important question of keeping in reserve a sufficient quantity of coal to protect the institution from the serious consequences which would result in the event of lack of coal for operating the heating and power plant, has been discussed in previous reports.

While the tonnage consumed daily has increased, owing to the addition each year of buildings to be heated and lighted, no provision has been made to care for the coal which should be procured during the summer months, when the quantity used is the lightest, for use during the winter.

The coal company each year advises and requests that the hospital bank as much coal as possible before cold weather sets in, as they will not guarantee delivery in winter, at which time the mines are not running at full capacity and heavy storms interfere with and retard shipments.

The required amount to carry the institution through the cold season cannot be stored, and should the coal company fail to deliver throughout this period, the result can readily be foreseen.

This is one of the items which requires attention and should be provided for.

FARM.

Difficulty in securing help, and the lack of men to properly perform the work in connection with the farm made it impossible to operate successfully, and the shortage in production results not only from the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed, but from this cause also. The lateness of the season retarded and prevented early work, the effect of which was evident throughout the entire time. This was followed by excessive rainfalls at intervals, which, while aiding the grass, seriously affected wheat, rye and corn. Wheat and rye sprouted before it was possible to harvest it.

The hay yield was greater than of last year, the result of generous top dressing and favorable rains.

The usual acreage of silage corn was planted, but the greater part so late that it did not mature, consequently the quantity of ensilage is below former years; inability to properly cultivate on account of insufficient help is also responsible.

Eight acres were planted in mangel-wurzels; double that of last year. Being unable to cultivate reduced the yield, and it will require the combined silage and beet crop to supply the dairy during the winter.

The yield of green fodder during the summer months aided very materially in keeping the daily milk production up to a fair average.

DAIRY.

The general conditions at the dairy are, when the difficulties prevalent during the year are considered, exceptionally good.

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Inability to retain milkers, even at increased wages, absence of competent men to replace those leaving, made difficult and at times impossible, regulation of the work and proper results. Many times the force was badly depleted, leaving three men struggling along in an effort to perform the work of six. The men worked long hours, could not milk thoroughly, and had little time to devote to the cleanliness of cows, stable or equipment.

Later in the season the applications for work increased, and with the close of the year, this department is in good shape.

Seventy-six cows were purchased and eighty slaughtered for food during the year. Of the latter, all were inspected by a competent veterinarian appointed by the State Department of Health, and sixty-five carcasses were passed for food.

One consignment of cows purchased at Buffalo had apparently been exposed before shipment, or while en route, a number developed pneumonia and within a few hours after arrival were seriously ill; later four died.

Subsequently one cow of a number obtained at Buffalo by a dealer, contracted the disease prior to her arrival at the hospital, this case recovered.

The acquiring of cows in the market free from disease, of good size and quality is becoming difficult, if not impossible, and good prices are being paid for animals of fair quality only.

The only successful method of acquiring a clean herd, and a dairy of good quality is by breeding.

Grazing land is not available and the cows are not pastured. Lack of pasture land and sufficient room makes this impossible on a scale sufficient to supply the dairy.

Under these unfavorable conditions, however, a few heifers are being raised to maturity each year.

I recommend that fifty acres of pasture land be purchased.

The system of ventilation approved when the old dairy barn was constructed is not efficient.

To promote and preserve the health of cows, an approved modern system should be installed.

In a crude way, the best, however available, milk pails and other equipment are being sterilized in an effort to furnish to the

inmates, pure milk. All utensils, pails, cans, bottles, cooler, etc. should be sterilized regularly and thoroughly at the dairy. Hot water should be furnished for the use of employees, to insure cleanliness, which is indispensable in the dairy.

The modern method of bottling milk should be adopted, and the ancient practice of using cans which, when they become worn, are extremely difficult to keep in a sanitary condition, discontinued.

Milk is dipped or poured from the cans in which it is delivered at the building, into pails or other receptacles, and then distributed to the various wards in the several buildings.

Milk bottled at the dairy can be delivered to the various wards, free from contamination, danger of which exists under the present conditions.

A building equipped with steam boiler and other necessary appliances to properly sterilize all equipment, and in addition, a bottling machine, are urgently recommended.

GARDEN.

Two very necessary requirements to insure a successful year, viz.; favorable weather and sufficient help, were lacking.

While the quantity of vegetables produced and served was not as liberal as that of last year, there was a generous supply.

The beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc., which have been buried in an effort to preserve them for use during the winter months, cannot be successfully kept by this method.

A root cellar has been recommended to relieve the situation which must necessarily be of large dimensions to accommodate the roots for winter consumption.

A considerable quantity of vegetables is lost each winter, and during exceptionally severe weather the waste has been heavy, entailing not only a loss financially, but in addition, depriving the patients of the food that is appreciated and which is, on account of the advanced cost of articles of food purchased, very valuable.

This item deserves consideration and an appropriation should

be made available for materials with which to construct it during the coming summer, to be ready for use in the winter months.

FENCING.

The fences, a portion of which are post and rail, the balance picket, enclosing several portions of the hospital property, were constructed years ago, have been repaired each year for some time, and many are now in such condition that renewal is necessary.

Posts for new fences can be supplied from chestnut timber cut off the hospital property.

Heavy wire fencing will be the most economical and satisfactory from the point of cost, efficiency and durability.

PIGGERY.

The year has been a successful one in breeding and raising pigs. While the conditions are not favorable for carrying on this industry on a large scale, it is probable that a sufficient number to consume the waste material can be successfully raised in the future.

At the close of the year the herd of stock bred totals 172; a considerable number are now of good size.

One hundred shoats were purchased from the hospital at Trenton for the purpose of having a sufficient number to consume all table refuse.

Cholera did not develop during the year, which may be due in part to the preventive measures employed. All pens are thoroughly cleansed each day and regularly disinfected.

The installation of the incinerator adds live steam to the equipment at the plant, which will be a valuable aid in cleansing the pens and implements used.

Fifty-two hogs bred and raised at the piggery dressed when slaughtered 14,456 pounds.

INCINERATOR.

The incinerator, installation of which was completed during October, was subjected to a test during the latter part of the month and proved satisfactory.

The plant is being operated successfully by the man in charge at the piggery, with the assistance of a helper. A considerable quantity of wet garbage is successfully destroyed daily without odor.

One of the horses at work in the garden died suddenly; the carcass was readily disposed of at the incinerator.

The objectionable odor from the pits in which garbage was for years dumped, is eliminated as well as the expense of excavating for pits, and the land is available for cultivation.

Waste paper and rags sent to the incinerator will be assorted, baled and sold.

This work will be done by the extra man employed to assist in the destruction of refuse, etc., and it is estimated that the revenue derived from the sale of paper and rags will reduce, materially, the expense of operating the incinerator.

ROADS.

Five miles of driveways and roads, portions of which are upon the property, others adjacent to the hospital grounds, have been kept in repair by the institution during the year.

The main driveway, extending from a point at the entrance to the property, to the front of the Administration Building, is of macadam construction. The driveway in rear of the Administration Building, and extending to the Dormitory Building; also road from front of this building around southern end, to the entrance to the garden, are of macadam. The latter two have been repaired with top dresser of native rock collected from the ground under cultivation. This rock is soft and will not wear well, necessitating considerable work to keep the roads in fair condition. Originally, the surface of the main driveway was treated with trap rock, which was of good wearing quality and until worn out gave excellent service.

The remainder, dirt roads, have been kept in repair by the institution with ashes from the power plant.

Dirt roads should be replaced with others more durable, and the present macadam driveways given a dressing of trap rock.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The proper disposal of sewage from the various buildings has been for a number of years a serious problem, and of late becomes more so.

Attention has been directed in the yearly reports to this very important matter, and earnest consideration should now be given it.

The winter months of 1915-16 were not favorable for satisfactory results, owing to the excessive rainfall, the filtration beds being overtaxed with sewage; the water adding to the excessive work to which they were subjected keeping the beds flooded the greater part of the time, making it at times extremely difficult, and often impossible, to put them in such condition as is required to perform efficient work.

Freezing weather added to the difficulties, and when spring opened, the beds were not in dependable condition.

Excessive rainfalls during the spring and summer months have kept the beds in the same unsatisfactory condition, as it has not been possible to properly renovate them, although as often as available they have been thoroughly plowed and harrowed. Seldom was it possible to allow them to remain exposed to the sun and air for even a short time, as they must be kept in constant use.

Were it not for the utilization of approximately ten acres of ground for surface filtration, upon which the effluent from a portion of the Administration and Dormitory buildings is directed, daily during such periods of the year when the ground will readily absorb it, the system would have failed in its purpose.

The seven filtration beds are inadequate in capacity, owing principally to the material of which a portion are constituted. Two of the beds are to a great extent of clay formation and the filtration is, therefore, necessarily slow.

Upon request to the Department of Charities and Corrections, arrangements were made with Professor Charles McMillan, Consulting Engineer of the Department, for an inspection of the system, and report on same with recommendations for such additions and changes as are necessary to accommodate present and future requirements. Professor McMillan made an inspection and report, with estimate of the probable cost of the changes recommended by him.

ANNUAL INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

An appraisal of the real estate and personal property as inventoried shows an increased value over that of last year. The real estate is valued at \$3,499,149.00; personal property, \$430,641.81.

Mr. John Naughton and Mr. H. A. Van Gilder, of Morristown assisted in the appraisal, rendering valuable services.

Respectfully submitted,

ORLANDO M. BOWEN,

Warden.

Abstract of Receipts and Earnings and Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1916.

RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS.

Balance in hands of State Treasurer Oct. 31, 1915, as per annual report,.....		\$317.07
Allowance from State Treasurer for support of Indigent Patients:		
State County,.....	172,555.06	
State Indigent,.....	175,613.08	
State Convict,	16,831.86	365,000.00
From Bergen County,.....		28,202.77
From Essex County,.....		30.80
From Hunterdon County,		4,500.07
From Hudson County,.....		11,721.95
From Mercer County,.....		27.82
From Morris County,.....		20,741.11
From Monmouth County,.....		358.08
From Middlesex County,.....		152.79
From Passaic County,		62,791.68
From Sussex County,		6,660.64
From Somerset County,.....		43.43
From Union County,.....		41,886.15
From Warren County,		9,517.94
From Private Patients,.....		97,899.37
From Miscellaneous Earnings,.....		7,427.16
From Account of Indigent and Convict Patients,.....		713.55
From Petty Expense Fund returned to State Treasurer,		2,000.00
		\$659,992.38

EXPENSES.

Employees' Pay Rolls,.....	\$213,100.94	
Bills and Refunds,.....	434,274.02	
Petty Expense Fund advanced to Warden,.....	2,000.00	649,374.96
Balance in hands of State Treasurer October 31, 1916,..		\$10,617.42

RESOURCES.

Amount due from Bergen County, October, 1916,.....	\$2,172.45	
Amount due from Essex County, May, June, 1911, December, 1913, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, 1914, April, December, 1915, May, September, October, 1916,....	891.67	
Amount due from Hudson County, September, October, 1916,.....	1,608.97	
Amount due from Hunterdon County, October, 1916,..	349.43	
Amount due from Middlesex County, October, 1916,...	8.86	
Amount due from Monmouth County, October, 1916,...	26.57	
Amount due from Passaic County, September, October, 1916,.....	9,139.80	
Amount due from Sussex County, October, 1916,.....	580.85	
Amount due from Union County, October, 1916,.....	3,600.77	
Amount due from Warren County, October, 1916,.....	740.69	19,120.06
Amount due from Private Patients,		15,501.03
Clothing furnished during October, 1916,.....		1,598.67
Due for hides, grease, etc.,		1,321.04
Due for maintenance of patients for whom no orders have been received,		4,882.25
Deficit account of maintenance of State Indigent patients, 1915,...		8,436.13
Cash balance with State Treasurer,.....		10,617.42
		<u>61,476.60</u>

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable outstanding,.....	10,403.27	
Excess Resources above Liabilities,.....	51,073.33	\$61,476.60

APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.

APPENDIX TO WARD'S REPORT.

Appendix to Warden's Report.

DAIRY AND FARM.

384,170 quarts milk (average number of cows milked, 153; average per cow per day, 10.16 quarts),.....	@ .07	\$26,891.90
44 calves sold,		318.53
303 tons hay,	20.00	6,060.00
15 tons rye straw,	14.00	210.00
5 tons wheat straw,	14.00	70.00
340 tons ensilage,	8.00	2,720.00
364 tons green fodder,	6.00	2,184.00
73½ bushels wheat,	1.50	110.25
234 bushels rye,	1.25	292.50
52 bushels apples, .....	.50	26.00
133 baskets plums, .....	.75	99.75
1,200 bushels mangel-wurzel beets, .....	.60	720.00
2.552 dozen eggs, .....	.55	1,403.60
		\$41,106.53

STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

65 cows dressed, 41,840 lbs.,	@ .12½	\$5,334.60
27 calves dressed, 2,244 lbs., .....	.18	403.92
2 sheep dressed, 150 lbs., .....	.12	18.00
16 lambs dressed, 792 lbs., .....	.14	110.88
Chickens dressed, 201 lbs., .....	.18	36.18
30 prs. broilers,	1.50	45.00
139 hogs dressed, 31,777 lbs., .....	.12	3,813.24
		\$9,761.82

STATEMENT OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM GARDEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916.

Asparagus, bunches,	809	@ .25	\$202.25
Beans, string, bushels,	463 29-32	.55	255.15
Beans, lima, bushels,	143 6-32	1.50	214.78
Beets, bunches,	368	.06	22.08
Beets, bushels,	174 31-32	1.00	174.97

Cabbage, heads,	19,083	.10	1,908.30
Cauliflower, heads,	2,415	.10	241.50
Corn, sweet, ears,	137,354	.01½	2,060.31
Cucumbers,	9,163	.01½	137.45
Carrots, bunches,	153	.06	9.18
Carrots, bushels,	154 5-32	1.00	154.16
Celery, stalks,	255	.10	25.50
Egg plant,	4,807	.05	240.35
Kale, bushels,	477 26-32	.25	119.45
Lettuce, heads,	24,053	.05½	1,322.92
Onions, bushels,	101 26-32	1.00	101.81
Onions, bunches,	43,385	.02½	1,084.63
Peas, bushels,	166	1.10	182.60
Parsley, bunches,	8,064	.01	80.64
Peppers,	5,177	.02	103.54
Pumpkins,	3	.20	.60
Parsnips, bushels,	60	1.00	60.00
Radishes, bunches,	4,584	.01½	68.76
Rhubarb, bunches,	18,234	.06	1,094.04
Squash,	244	.02	4.88
Squash, bushels,	25	.55	13.75
Spinach, bushels,	939	.60	563.40
Tomatoes, bushels,	4,679½	.80	3,743.60
Turnips, bushels,	26½	.75	19.88
Turnips, Rutabaga, bushels,	30	.75	22.50
Blackberries, quarts,	84	.10	8.40
Cherries, quarts,	677	.10	67.70
Currants, quarts,	526	.15	78.90
Gooseberries, quarts,	156	.10	15.60
Grapes, baskets,	285	1.00	285.00
Raspberries, quarts,	443	.15	66.45
Pears, bushels,	42	1.00	42.00
Strawberries, quarts,	5,849	.10	584.90

Forward..... \$15,381.93

VEGETABLES RAISED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916, AND ON HAND
AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Forward..... \$15,381.93		
60 bushels beans, string,	@ .55	33.00
54 bushels beans, lima,	1.50	81.00
1,275 bushels beets,	1.00	1,275.00
30 bushels Brussels sprouts,	1.75	52.50
26,475 heads cabbage, .....	.10	2,647.50

NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

28,780 bunches celery,.....	.10	2,878.00	
1,477 bushels carrots,.....	1.00	1,477.00	
275 heads cauliflower,.....	.10	27.50	
3,500 ears corn, sweet,.....	.01½	52.50	
450 egg plant,.....	.05	22.50	
1,800 bushels kale,.....	.25	450.00	
6,850 leek,.....	.02	137.00	
18,250 heads lettuce,.....	.05½	1,003.75	
330 bushels onions,.....	1.00	330.00	
50 bushels onion sets,.....	3.00	150.00	
20,000 bunches onions,.....	.02½	500.00	
800 peppers,.....	.02	16.00	
1,580 bushels parsnips,.....	1.00	1,580.00	
15,000 bunches parsley,.....	.01	150.00	
150 pumpkins,.....	.20	30.00	
275 bunches sage,.....	.02	5.50	
750 bushels tomatoes,.....	.80	600.00	
925 bushels turnips, Rutabaga,.....	.75	693.75	
75 bushels turnips, purple top,.....	.75	56.25	
450 bunches thyme,.....	.02	9.00	14,257.75
			<u>\$29,639.68</u>

FLORIST'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916.

The following is a report of work done in the Florist's Division of the Warden's Department. This work includes growing flowers and plants for the decoration of the wards and other parts of the hospital as well as other work, such as the making and maintaining of flower beds and other allied work as directed by the managers:

PLANTS AND BULBS GROWN FOR FLOWER BEDS AND CUT FLOWERS.

Pansies.....	1,628
Geraniums.....	3,640
Forenia.....	246
Coleus.....	4,449
Celossia.....	18
Petunia.....	1,914
Salvia.....	2,412
Vinca.....	631
Helichrysum.....	500

Heliotrope	180
Chrysanthemums	4,727
Lobelia	46
Dahlia	833
Cannas	2,777
Alternanthera	295
Snapdragon	2,796
Sweet Peas	600 ft.
Asters	5,780
Balsam	500
Gladiolus	10,000
Roses	1,446
Carnations	1,595
Begonias	965
Cobala	32
Hanging Baskets	27
Verbena	584
Ageratum	966
Jerusalem Cherries	254
Ferns	98
Cyclamen	288
Hyacinths	227
Easter Lilies	260

RECORD OF CUT FLOWERS.

Roses	25,817
Carnations	5,634
Chrysanthemums	3,455
French Roman Hyacinths	4,205
Dahlia	24,290
Snapdragon	14,258
Gladiolus	6,431
Lilies	118
Asters	10,479
Strawflowers	1,604
Narcissus Paper White	1,663
Narcissus Double	1,108
Sprengeri Strings	3,098
Peonies	252
Pansies	50
Phlox Hardy	9,717
Sweet Peas	1,800
Golden Glow (Rudebeckia)	2,775
Rambler Roses	865
Fern Leaves	1,300
Iris	1,900
Japanese Lilies	1,124

