

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Hospital Print



**Thirty-Ninth Annual Report**  
**OF THE**  
**MANAGERS AND OFFICERS**  
**OF THE**  
**NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL**  
**AT**  
**MORRIS PLAINS**

**For the Year Ending October 31st**

**1914**

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**PATERSON, N. J.**  
**News Printing Co., State Printers.**

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**New Jersey State Library**



## Managers

### PRESIDENT

PATRICK J. RYAN ..... Elizabeth

### VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT RICHARDS..... Dover

JOHN C. ELSELE..... 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. ANDERSON, 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  
FREDERIC H. THORNE, M. D. .... Junior Assistant Physician and Pathologist  
FRANK M. MIKELS, M. D. .... Junior Assistant Physician  
WALTER W. SCHMIDT, M. D. .... Junior Assistant Physician  
JULIA C. COTTON, M. D. .... Junior Assistant Physician  
ANNIE F. COLLYY, D. D. S. .... Resident Dentist  
FRODE HEIMAN..... Assistant Pathologist

### 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  
EDWARD J. ILL, M. D. .... Gynecologist  
JOSEPH BRETTAUER, M. D. .... Gynecologist  
PHILANDER A. HARRIS, M. D. .... Gynecologist  
JOSEPH FEWSMITH, M. D. .... Neurologist  
CHRISTOPHER C. BELING, M. D. .... Neurologist  
FRANK D. GRAY, M. D. .... Surgeon  
FRANCIS H. GLAZEBROOK, M. D. .... Surgeon  
JEROME MORLEY LYNCH, M. D. .... Surgeon  
H. AUSTIN COSSITT, M. D. .... Gastro-Enterologist  
L. 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  
WILLIAM E. YOULAND, JR., M. D. .... Bacteriologist and Serologist  
WILLIAM G. SHARP, D. D. S. .... Dentist

Discard



## Report of the Board of Managers

*To His Excellency, James F. Fielder:*

Sir:—In conformity with Chapter CII, Section 20 of the Laws of New Jersey of the year 1893, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains respectfully submits its Thirty-ninth Annual Report. This report covers the year from November 1st, 1913 to October 31st, 1914.

Following the established rule, the reports of the Medical Director, the Warden and the Treasurer have been incorporated into the report of the Managers so as to present the affairs of the institution in further detail.

The Medical Director's report gives the changes in the population of the hospital and much of what has been accomplished in his department. During the year 2,960 patients were under treatment—1,500 men and 1,460 women. The largest number under treatment at one time was 2,522 on September 30th, 1914. The number of admissions for the year is 549—275 men and 274 women. There were remaining on October 31st, 1914, 2,509 patients—1,261 men and 1,248 women. This is an increase in population of 98 over that shown in last year's report. There were discharged as recovered 83 patients. One hundred and eighty-four died—6.2 per cent of the number treated throughout the year.

The Treasurer's report shows clearly the hospital's finances.

The report of the Warden herein incorporated sets forth the hospital's business affairs as fully as this official document will permit. Detailed tables of farm and garden produce and also of work done in the shops were presented to the Managers, but are too elaborate for a report of this nature.

EXCESS INSANE POPULATION.—The population of the hospital continues to increase and along with this come the numerous dangers and threatening calamities incident to crowding into the institution a number of patients so far in excess of its normal capacity.

At the close of last year the institution had in it 2,509 patients. Its normal capacity is 1,600. This shows an excess of 909 patients and is



conclusive evidence that something must be done as a matter of relief. The alarming conditions growing out of this over-crowding places everyone responsible for the welfare of the patients in a state of constant apprehension. The rate of recoveries is being reduced from year to year because of this. This subject has been treated more at length in the report of the Medical Director.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Under the appropriations granted we have been able to do the following important work and make the improvements set forth.

The contracts for a Surgical Room and for Basement Dining Rooms have been awarded and the work is now in progress. Buildings to relieve the over-crowded conditions are now being erected at the rear of the Dormitory Building and will soon, we trust, be ready for occupancy. This is only a small temporary effort at relief. The addition to the Dairy Barn has been completed and occupied. A concrete walk has been laid on the south side of the Main Drive-Way to the entrance of the Hospital property, a distance of 2,450 feet. The new Central Store House erected at the rear of the Main Building is almost completed. The hog pens have been rebuilt and additions constructed. The Industrial Building is now equipped and in operation and the work is progressing very satisfactorily. Fire escapes for the female nurses' cottage have been erected and are to be paid for from the House Fund. Other improvements for which appropriations were made are as follows:

Addition to female nurses' cottage, alterations to fourth floor, main building; additional wiring, addition to cold storage plant, power plant equipment, summer houses (rebuilt), glass pavilions.

The following has been done by the Hospital Mechanics with the aid of patient labor:

Driveway bridge at dairy barn, retaining wall near addition to dairy barn, concrete walk between dormitory building and tuberculosis pavilion, concrete platform in rear of main kitchen.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.—Some of the more important needs of this hospital which call for executive and legislative consideration are respectfully presented in the following list:

Complete X-Ray equipment, including induction coil, protective apparatus and all essential appliances; wages and expenses, research work of field workers; cars for distribution of food; slate roof for kitchen building; slag roof for laundry; fireproof vaults for records and cabinets; addition to fire house; salary of clinical director; coal trestle; silo; refrigeration for kitchen—Dormitory Building; additional electric wiring and switches to economize and control light; material for walks and porches; auto truck; moving picture machine and pictures; water main to high service reservoir; water main to garden and hog pens; rails, etc., for railroad switch; power lawn mower; outdoor amusement fund; gasoline engine; carpenter shop equipment; books for patients' library; canning outfit; machine shop equipment; vacuum cleaners for wards, physicians' research; roof for tuberculosis building; repair and ventilation—fourth floor alcoves and dining rooms; water-driven wells; paint shop, with provision for storing oils and paints; food elevator for Dormitory basement dining rooms.



Estimates and details bearing upon all these and additional items and their urgent necessity will be presented in writing to Your Excellency and the Appropriation Committee.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The water supply must be increased. During the dry season the pressure had to be cut down to a point seriously threatening actual sanitary demands. Had a fire broken out the loss of life and property could not have been avoided. In the latter part of the drouth the reservoirs showed only about two weeks' supply, even under most economical methods of distribution. This is a most serious matter which calls for attention.

**COUNTY HOSPITALS.**—Under provision of an act approved May 17th, 1894, it is the duty of the Board of Managers of this institution to visit each county hospital for the insane and to make such recommendations as they shall deem necessary.

If this Board has supervisory powers in reference to the county hospitals we are unable to determine just what they are and it occurs to us that this matter might better be referred to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections for the reason that, so far as we are able to discover, we have no power to enforce any suggestions or recommendations we may wish to make to those in authority in the respective counties. However, we have visited these hospitals and submit the following report.

#### ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Essex County Hospital for the insane was visited and inspected by a committee of this Board. The Medical Superintendent of that institution, Dr. Guy Payne, reports that on October 31st, 1914, there were 1,646 patients under treatment—752 men and 894 women. Eight physicians comprise the Medical Staff. This makes a ratio of one physician to every 206 patients.

During the year the following changes occurred in the Staff: Drs. William N. Keith and Philip Heyman resigned and Dr. Virgil H. Cornell was appointed. Eight supervisors are employed at that institution—four men and four women. There are 89 attendants and 96 nurses, making a total of 185. The total number employed in the Medical Department is 208. The ratio of nurses and attendants to patients is 1 to 9.

During the past year improvements in the way of a New Tubercular building, which is nearing completion, a summer pavilion, cow barn and silo and a piggery have been erected. Various appliances and machinery to give more diversified occupation to the patients have been installed in the Industrial School. The capacity for accommodating patients has not been increased during the past year and there is an excess of 121 patients. The improvements needed are continuous baths and an Industrial building.

The Hospital is in excellent condition, both as to equipment and in the care of grounds, buildings and of the inmates. \* \* \* From a scientific standpoint this institution is fortunate in the possession of a Medical Staff whose work is characterized by intelligent effort and the people of Essex County are to be congratulated in the possession of a hospital for the insane that equals those of a high standard.

#### HUDSON COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The report of Dr. H. V. A. Smith, Medical Superintendent shows that there were 773 patients under treatment on October 31st, 1914—343 men and 430 women. Only two physicians are employed to care for this number of patients. There are two supervisors: 22 attendants, and 24 nurses. The ratio of attendants and nurses to patients is 1 to 17. The average percentage of patients employed daily is 15.

The Hudson County Institution, while there has been a noticeable improvement in the housing conditions, cleanliness, painting, etc., does not at this time present any reason for favorable comment.

It is anticipated that this new wing, now in the course of erection, will relieve some of the over-crowding, but only of the male patients. It will be necessary to erect a similar building



for female patients to accomplish the desired results. The Medical Director of this hospital has an insufficient Staff. He is assisted by a visiting physician who calls at the institution daily. There should be at least four assistants (Resident) Physicians and a staff of trained nurses.

There should be some steps taken immediately to arrange for an Industrial Work Shop which could readily be done by utilizing the lower floor of the New Wing when completed. The Medical Director informs this board that the new wing will contain modern appliances for the scientific care of the insane, a step in the right direction.

The insane, or supposedly insane, who are held for examination are committed to the county jail for the present. It is a practice that should be discontinued, if necessary, by some statutory provision. \* \* \* This same condition obtains in other counties in this State.

#### PASSAIC COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Passaic County still looks after a number of insane at the Passaic County Almshouse. On October 31st, 1914, there were 37 insane persons at the Almshouse—10 men and 27 women. No improvements have been made and no attempt has been made to give these 37 insane inmates any special care or treatment. This Board does not believe that the Almshouse is a proper place to care for the insane and is of the opinion that the State officials should demand that Passaic County make proper provision to care for its insane in an up-to-date manner.

VISITS.—Joseph P. Byers, Esq., Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, C. L. Stonaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, Colonel R. Stevens, State Commissioner of Roads, and United States Senator James E. Martine have visited the institution. The Appropriation Committee of the Legislature met the Managers at the Hospital on February 13th, 1914. The Morris County Medical Society held its regular annual meeting at the hospital. The Members of the Board have collectively visited the hospital 152 times.

CONCLUSION.—We wish to express our earnest appreciation of the manner in which the Officials of the Hospital have displayed their devotion and energetic attention to the various and onerous duties presented in the different departments of the hospital operations. The Medical Director has met the high expectations of the Managers in his observance of their wishes, in giving to the patients of the hospital an order of scientific and conscientious treatment worthy of our commendation; and the Warden has been industrious and attentive.

The over-crowded condition of the hospital still causes us much concern and we are hopeful that remedial measures for its relief may be energetically instituted without serious delay.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. RYAN, President,  
ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President,  
JOHN C. EISELE  
J. T. GILLSON  
JOHN NEVIN  
W. L. R. LYND  
CHARLES E. HETZEL  
DANIEL S. VOORHEES

October 31st, 1914.



# Treasurer's Report

*To the Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains:*

Gentlemen: The Treasurer of the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J., respectfully submits the following abstract showing available appropriation for maintenance (not including officers' salaries), from November 1st, 1913, to October 31st, 1914, inclusive.

## APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914.

Collections for October, 1913, paid State Treasurer after November 1, 1913, and part of appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1914.....	\$21,636.24
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Bills rendered against State and allowed:	
For County patients.....	\$144,313.73
For State indigents.....	150,967.23
For State convicts.....	15,766.43
	311,047.39

Collections made by the State Hospital Treasurer paid to the N. J. State Treasurer:	
From sundry Counties.....	\$178,349.06
From private patients.....	94,697.16
From sale of hides, etc.....	9,113.02
From sundries.....	16.51
	282,175.75
	\$614,859.38

FUNDS RECEIVED FROM STATE TREASURER CHARGEABLE AGAINST THIS APPROPRIATION.	
For bills.....	\$358,169.68
For employees' payrolls.....	189,719.24
	547,888.92
Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	\$66,970.46

AGAINST THIS BALANCE there are outstanding requisitions including September and October bills, and employees' payroll for period October 16-31, 1914.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.	
From State Treasurer for sundry charges against hospital:	
For bills.....	\$358,169.68
For employees' payrolls.....	189,719.24
For officers' payrolls.....	24,434.81
Petty expense fund.....	1,500.00
	\$573,823.73
Collected by hospital Treasurer:	
Received from sundry Counties.....	\$178,349.06
From private patients.....	94,704.52
From sale of hides, etc.....	9,113.02
Sundries.....	16.51
	282,183.11
Received from O. M. Bowen, Warden:	
Refund petty expense fund.....	1,500.00
Sundry payments by private patients during year, where checks were dishonored.....	1,139.37
	\$858,646.21



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

By bills paid. . . . .	\$358,169.68	
By employes, payrolls paid. . . . .	189,719.24	
By officers payrolls paid. . . . .	24,434.81	
Collections paid State Treasurer. . . . .	282,175.75	
Checks received on account from private patients, dishonored. . . . .	\$1,139.37	
Protest fees thereon. . . . .	7.36	
		1,146.73
Petty expense fund to Warden. . . . .		1,500.00
Petty expense fund refunded to State Treasurer. . . . .		1,500.00
		<u>\$858,646.21</u>

NOTE:—Officers' payrolls are not chargeable against the general maintenance appropriation; a special appropriation is made therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON P. LINABURY,  
Treasurer.

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

JOHN C. EISELE,  
JOHN NEVIN,  
DANIEL S. VOORHEES,  
Auditing Committee.



## Report of the Medical Director

*To the Board of Managers,*

Gentlemen: I have the honor of herewith submitting to you the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this hospital. Its contents cover the hospital year beginning November 1st, 1913, and ending October 31st, 1914. No effort has been made to write into this report superfluous scientific matters. It is intended to present in a plain and practical way such matters and things as the public is entitled to know, and to set forth pertinent facts and incidents as are calculated to be of educational worth.

It is unfortunate that many serious problems to which I have called attention in my reports for several years still confront us unremedied and that it is necessary to again make them a part of this report, with another appeal in the interest of those who are detained in this institution under the laws of the State. \* \* \* I realize that in calling attention to the same subjects from year to year I face the danger of criticism from frequent repetitions. I have taken this risk with the hope of bringing about helpful results.

It is unfortunate that many of our most intelligent citizens—men and women of sincerity and honesty purpose, who are desirous of discharging faithfully the responsibilities resting upon them—fail to read carefully the annual reports of our public charitable institutions, and for this reason remain in comparative ignorance of actual institutional needs and the character of the work being done.

### RESUME.

In the 38 years since the hospital opened, 12,191 patients have been admitted and received treatment. \* \* \* No additional accommodations have been provided for the annual increase by the State. We are now caring for more than 900 persons in excess of our accommodations.

Those admitted with mental disease not curable is over 46 per cent; there were 156 suffering from various forms of dementia; 127 were diagnosed as suffering from adolescent insanity; 43 have paranoia and 21 different forms of imbecility. Patients so afflicted live in institutions for long periods and constitute the principal cause of the increase of State hospital population. The segregation of such patients in cottages where they could be easily watched and attended, would be a more satisfactory and more economical way of caring for them and thus leave this hospital for the admission, observation and treatment of acute cases, with beneficial results to both classes.

Of the patients admitted, there were 125, or nearly 23 per cent, whose mental disorders were diagnosed as mania, and 71, or nearly 13 per cent,



with forms of melancholia. In 42 persons the principal alleged cause for mental derangement was intemperance and other excesses. Senility was alleged to be the cause in 29 and hereditary taint in 34 persons. In 298 cases, over 54 per cent, the cause could not be ascertained by the examining physicians before admission of patients to the hospital. Seventy-one persons were admitted who had exhibited suicidal tendencies and fifty with homicidal tendencies. Such patients have to be carefully watched and have constant, vigilant attention.

June was the month when most patients were admitted and November the month of fewest admissions. Over 12 per cent of the patients admitted came in June, and less than 5 per cent in November.

The percentage of patients of foreign birth admitted is steadily increasing; this year there were 241 such, comprising nearly 44 per cent of those admitted. One hundred and forty-four of those admitted were born in New Jersey and 162 had other States as their nativity.

Eighty-three persons were discharged who had recovered from their mental disease and 153 in such an improved mental condition as to warrant their release under the provisions of the laws of the State. Of those who died, nearly 62 per cent suffered from various forms of mental deterioration known as dementia. The percentage of deaths, computed on the whole number under treatment during the year, was 6.2, which is slightly lower than it has been for several years.

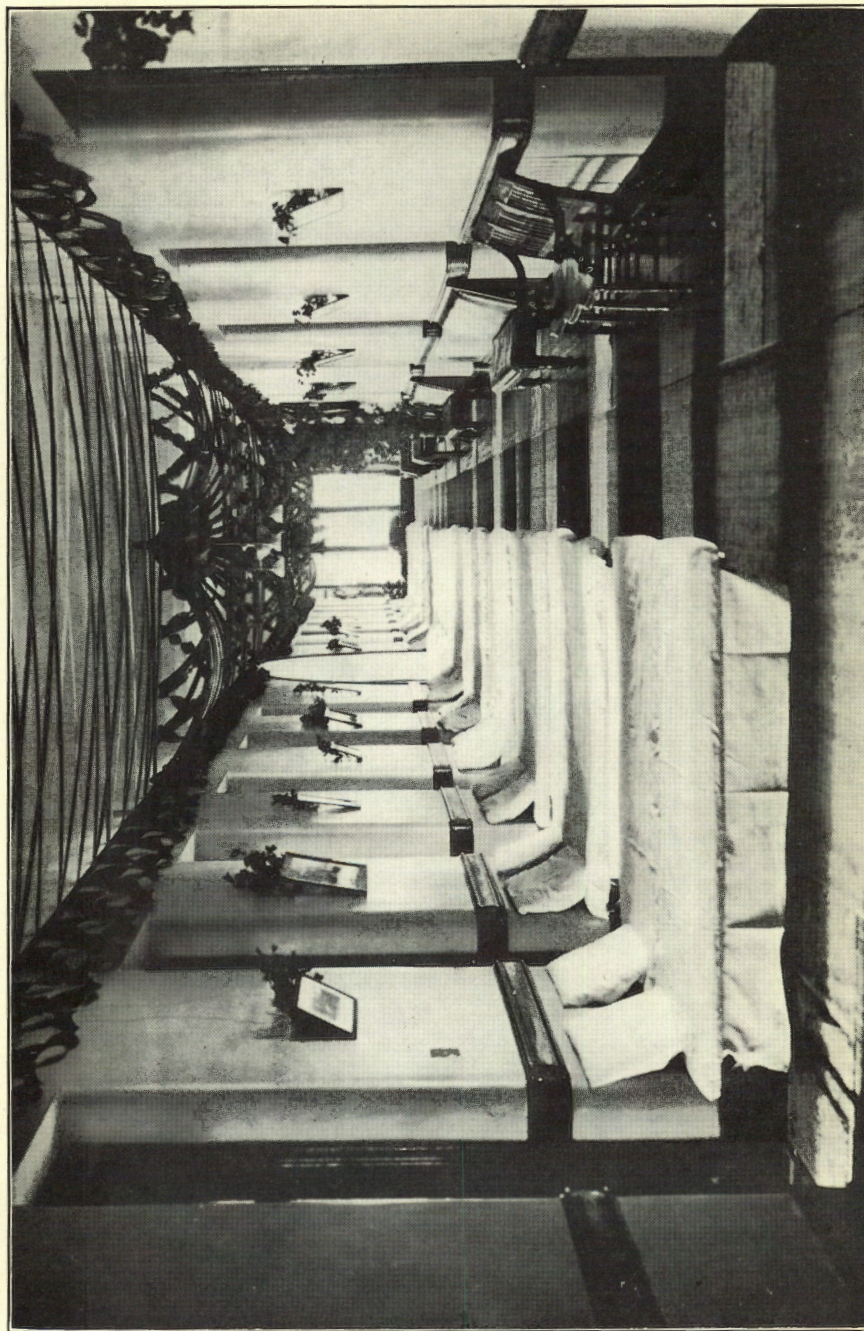
#### OVERCROWDED CONDITION.

Again it becomes my duty to lay before you the fearfully serious condition of the hospital, due to an excess of patients. \* \* \* To conduct the hospital so as to preserve the well recognized principles of treating persons mentally deranged and of a highly nervous organization, this institution should care for a population of about 1,600. The year closed with 909 patients in excess of the hospital's normal capacity. This excess of patient population has brought with it more dangers, inconveniences, apprehensions and anxieties than is possible to incorporate into a report of this sort. The responsibilities of trying daily to properly and humanely care for 900 patients for which there is no room; the lack of sleeping accommodations, crowded tables, cots strewn along the corridors, the breathing over and over of air already deprived of the amount of oxygen which is sufficient to support healthful conditions, tell a tale which is akin to horrible.

The records of this hospital show that for many years the population has been increasing about 100 annually. The law obliges the resident officers to accept all patients who come to the institution with properly executed commitment papers. It therefore follows that this annual increase will continue and these grave conditions will proportionately grow worse unless relief be given, and given without serious delay.

The law demands that persons deprived of their reason and who because of their insanity are a menace to the public and to themselves must be deprived of their liberty. A law which assumes that a citizen shall be under restraint, naturally and rightfully assumes that such a person shall

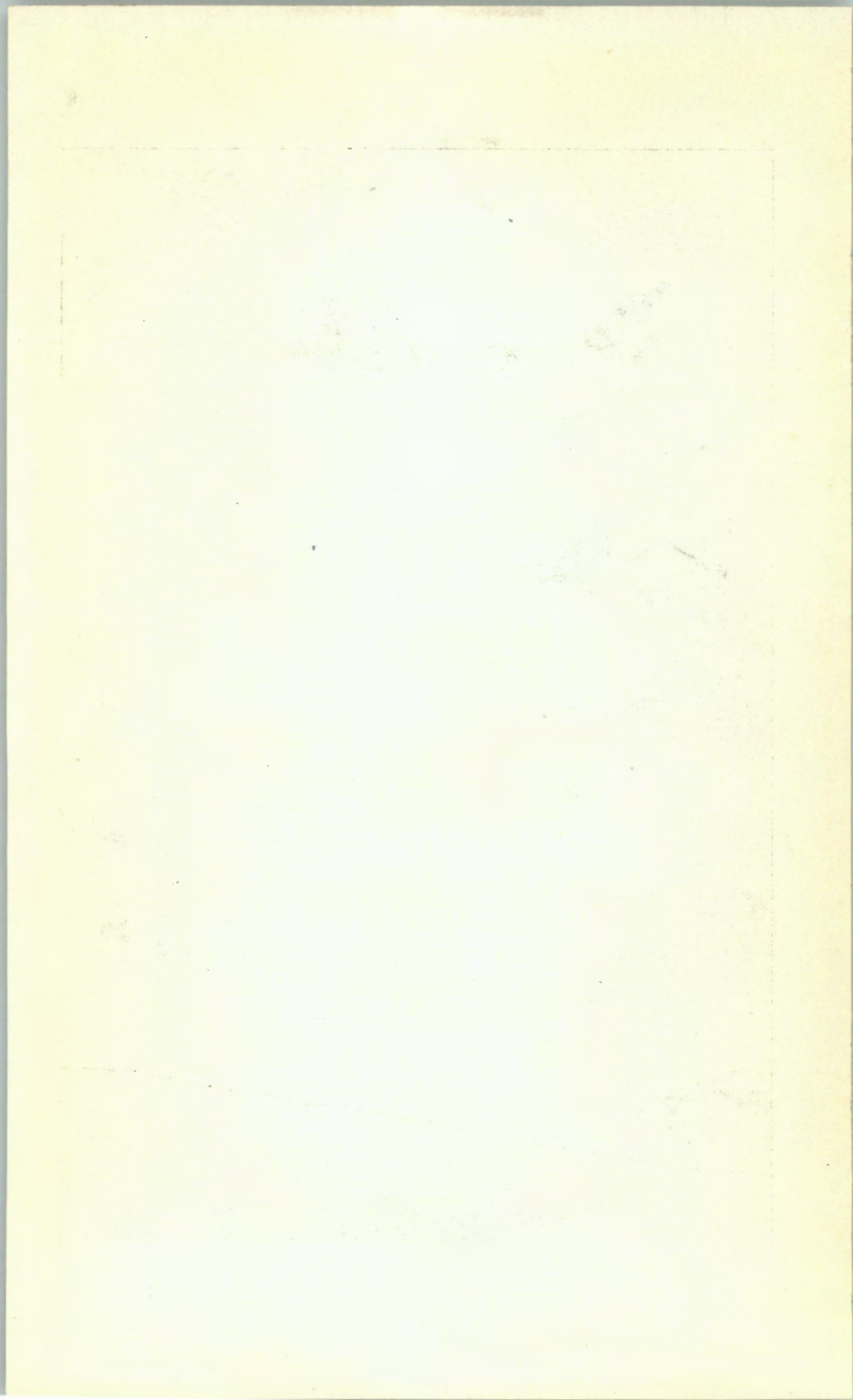




BEDS SET IN CORRIDORS, DUE TO OVER CROWDED CONDITION

Hospital Print







be treated humanely and provided for in such manner as to give them a fair chance to recover their mental balance or, in the event recovery is not possible, that they shall be made comfortable and treated as the laws of humane treatment demand. The question naturally arises: "Are the insane of New Jersey, particularly those confined in this hospital at Morris Plains, receiving that order of treatment to which they are entitled?" I am compelled to answer in the negative. \* \* \* The only logical and common-sense manner of giving relief is to be found in the construction of a new institution.

In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that an institution constructed upon the cottage plan and added to from year to year is a logical way of dealing with this grave problem. It should have a location in a fertile portion of the State and should provide a means of occupation for all such patients as can be interested in doing such things as will promote their health, and at the same time produce articles of food and clothing, carpets, rugs, furniture and other useful commodities. This is a logical solution of the matter; it is a practical solution. It is not an untried method, for it has been proven that a judicious occupation of insane persons is not only healthful to them, but decreases greatly the cost of their maintenance. Over fifty per cent of the patients in the large institutions throughout the world are capable of useful employment, if the employment is carefully selected and intelligently and systematically supervised. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take this matter in hand and take some substantial step to give to the State another institution for her insane. \* \* \*

The outbreak of an epidemic of serious disease or of an uncontrollable fire would, in our overcrowded condition, render the officers and those in charge of the patients practically helpless to avoid a calamity of great proportions.

#### CONVICT INSANE.

Again I must bring to your attention the dangers incident to housing the convict insane along with persons upon whom the taint of criminality does not rest. If this hospital had room for this class of patients it would then be unwise and an unsatisfactory procedure to have the two classes mingle together. Confirmed criminals are dangerous when sane, but the complication of mental obliquity makes them doubly so. These persons in the same hospital with persons who are detained solely because of mental unsoundness is grossly unfair to the latter class. The various progressive States of the Union have provided hospitals for the insane criminals and convicts and have found that the segregation of such persons works for the safety of the public and the promotion of the best principles governing the care and treatment of them.

The following incident will serve to illustrate in part the necessity for segregation:

William Wall, convict, was transferred from the Rahway Reformatory to this institution on May 5th, 1913. He is well known by the police of Paterson and vicinity, where he gained notoriety in the underworld for his dexterity in entering and robbing houses along the Passaic



river. His family history indicates that he is but one of several generations of expert house-breakers.

About 4:45 A. M. of June 28th, 1914, the night patrol, Edward Carroll, noticed Wall was not in his bed and he and Attendant Patrick J. Collins searched the ward and found the patient. He was located walking the long hall fully dressed, and was taken to his bed and told to undress and retire. The night patrol then noticed that the door of one of the rooms was open and he and Attendant Collins went to investigate. Wall waited until the nurses had turned their backs, and then shouted to them to throw up their hands or he would shoot. He immediately fired and Attendant Collins rushed towards him. Wall fired three shots and Attendant Collins was struck by one of the bullets, which penetrated the left chest about one inch above the heart and lodged in the muscles in the lower part of the back. Attendant Collins was in bed and in a dangerous condition for weeks, but eventually made a satisfactory recovery. He deserves great credit for his courage and daring in struggling with Wall and overpowering him, even after the criminal had fired a bullet into his body.

About three days previous to this incident Wall (the patient) was visited by two men who claimed to be near relatives, and they are suspected of giving him the revolver with which he did the shooting.

Since this occurrence he has been under doubly close watch, but despite this he managed to tear off a buckle of his suspenders and make of it a screw-driver and used it to undo a window guard, after which he broke the window frame and escaped from the hospital. A week later he was arrested by the Paterson police and returned to this hospital. It is necessary to keep him under close watch night and day, which entails much expense.

There are 64 convicts and 24 criminals confined in this institution, a total of 88. Their vicious attacks upon attendants, nurses and physicians do not reach the ear of the public. I make record of the foregoing incident in order that the trouble, expense and danger of keeping such people in an institution of this sort may be known, and I desire to make another official plea for a separate building for the segregation of the criminal and convict insane. An appropriation was made for this purpose, but through some technicality it became necessary to allow it to lapse.

#### PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Inquiries are made from time to time relative to the maintenance of private or pay patients in the State hospitals. Persons not fully familiar with hospital work can scarcely be expected to satisfactorily answer these questions and I have therefore thought it would be well; first, to briefly state what the maintenance of private patients means to this hospital and the State and, second, what the results would be should for any reason it be decided to discontinue the treatment and admission of persons maintained from private resources.

(a) The maintenance of private patients in this hospital signifies to the hospital treasury about \$100,000 annually which aids in the up-keep of the hospital very much.

(b) It gives people of means and financial standing a more definite interest in the institution and the manner in which it is conducted.

(c) It says to the public that the institution is not exclusively a place of those financially helpless and in the eyes of the public, therefore, cannot be stamped as what is often called a pauper institution.

(d) It has a good effect upon indigent patients in that they notice about them and mingling with them persons of means and of social and financial standing, thus creating the feeling that there is no stigma upon them because of their lack of means.

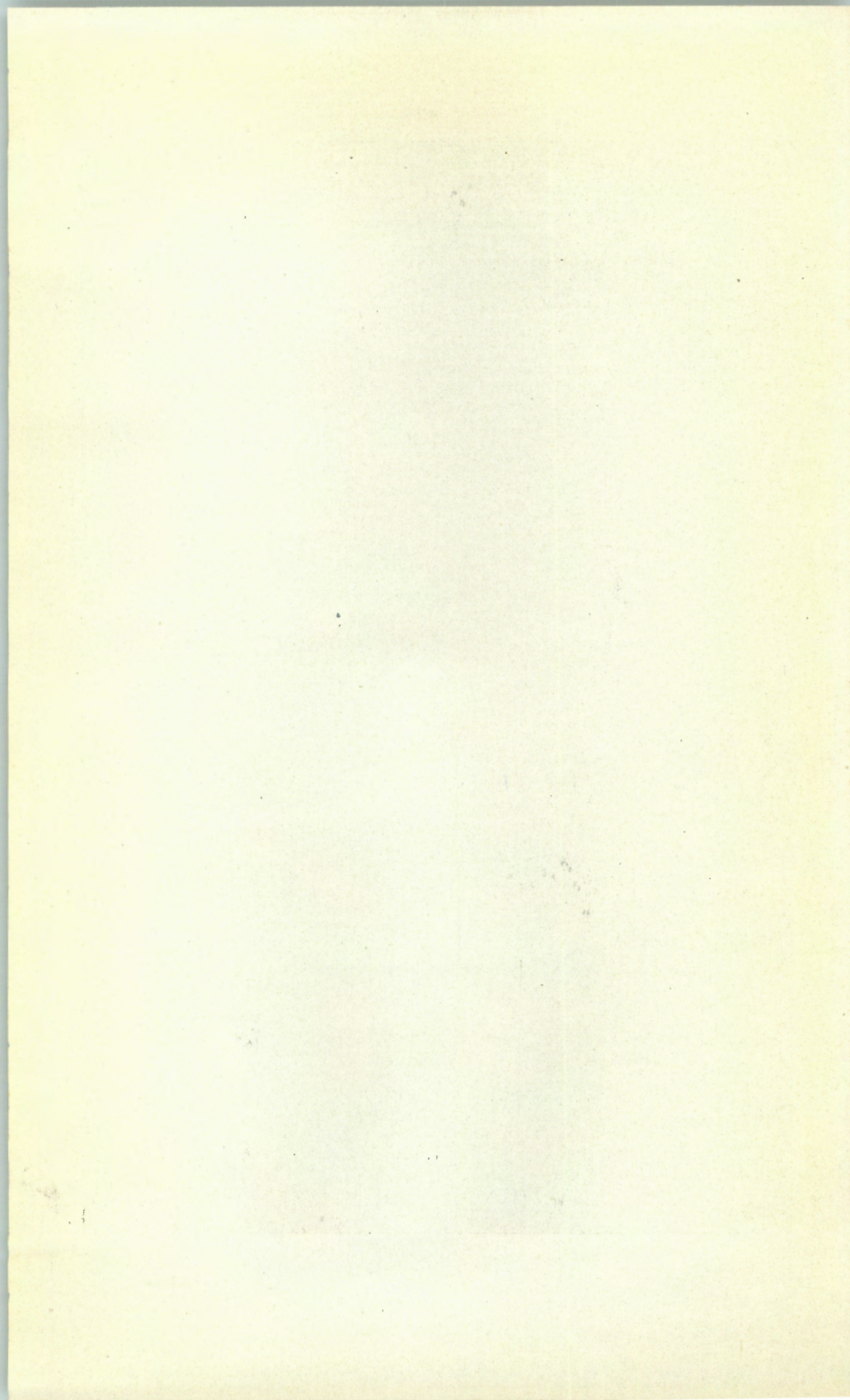
(e) It gives access in the hour of affliction to persons who by thrift, industry and all that makes good citizenship, a right to the advantages of the State's institutions which they have to the full extent of their ability supported morally, socially, financially and intellectually.

(f) When such people show a preference for their State institutions and for the manner in which they are conducted, their application for admission in behalf of themselves or their relatives carries with it the stamp of approval and is an evidence of public confidence, and in turn adds to the tone of the institution, its good work and its good name.

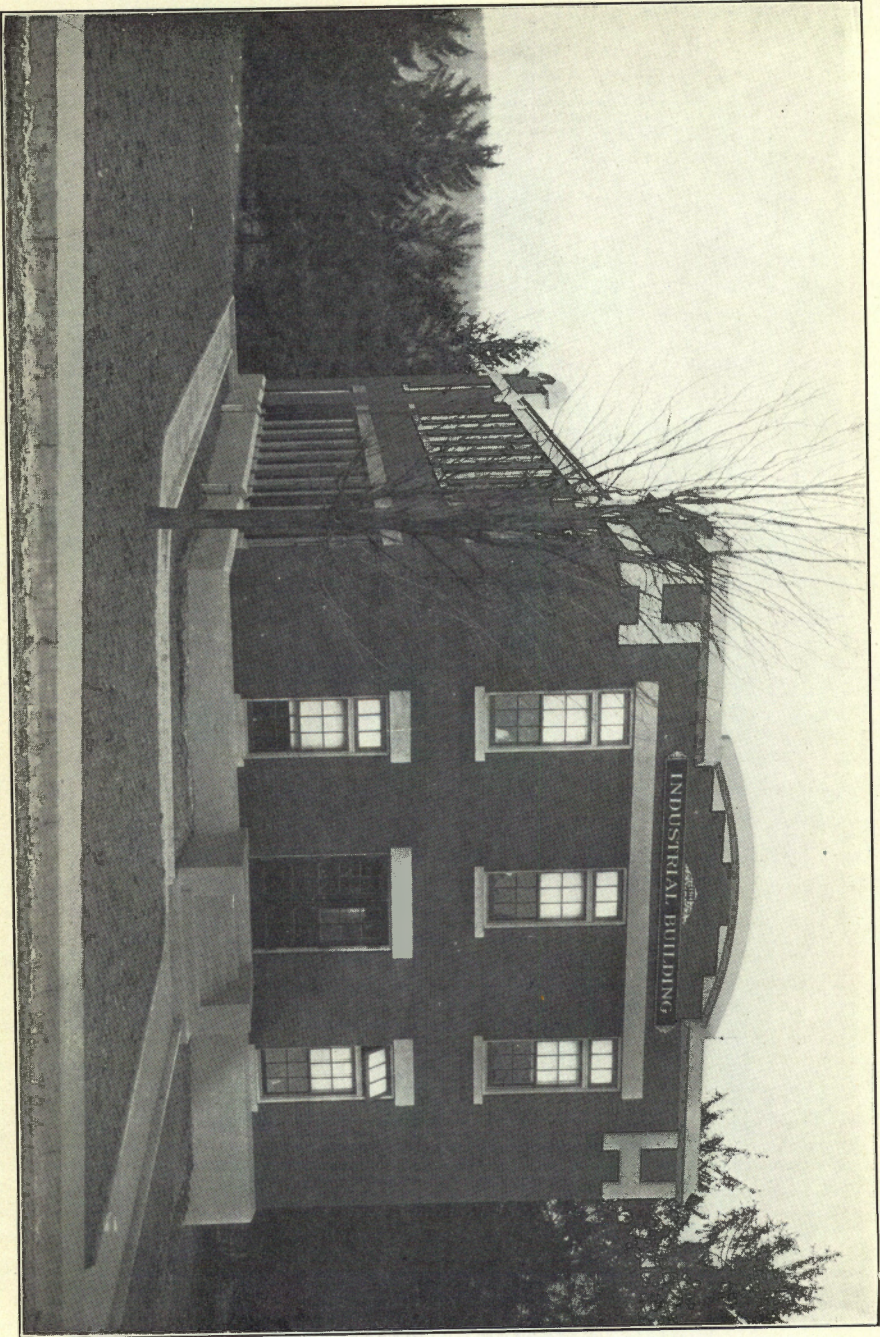
(g) It signifies that persons of limited means: that is, of means not sufficient to maintain them in private retreats for the treatment of mental disorders, may have access to a State hospital where they will be treated scientifically and humanely without placing a burden upon the State in the matter of maintenance.

(h) It would mean that no discrimination is made against the families of our best citizens and in favor of a class of persons who contribute little or nothing to the State's welfare. Among this latter class may be mentioned tramps mentally unsound and other persons whose equal settlement cannot be definitely determined.









THE NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

Hospital Print



To discontinue to admit or treat private or pay patients in my opinion would be a serious step backward and attended with the following results:

- (a) The diversion of about \$100,000 each year from the hospital treasury.
- (b) It would greatly and seriously diminish the interest now manifested in the welfare of the hospital by the relatives and friends of private patients and deprive the institution proportionately of their moral support.
- (c) It would make the impression upon such patients whose reason was not entirely gone that the hospital was exclusively for indigent persons or paupers, thus having a depressing effect upon them, and it would also lower the general institutional tone.
- (d) It would mean legislation in the interest of private sanitariums and a moral and financial detriment to the State hospitals. Persons of limited means would necessarily have to be placed in private sanitariums where the charges for maintenance are high and a consequent rapid depletion or exhaustion of their resource of maintenance would result: when this is brought about such patients would be returned as indigent patients to the State hospitals and become wholly State or County charges, whereas if they were permitted to remain or be kept in the State hospitals their limited means would maintain them through life should they not recover and thus prevent them from becoming a burden to the State. After a careful analysis of private patients now in this hospital I am of the opinion that 70 per cent. of them if forced to go into private institutions would, in a short time, be returned to this hospital as indigent patients. This, to me, is conclusive proof that from an economic standpoint such a law would be a serious mistake. I have admitted numerous patients to this hospital who had exhausted their entire estates in private retreats and sanitariums, having sought such places from a mere matter of pride or sentimentality.
- (e) It would be discrimination against a class of good people without materially benefiting anyone except those people who conduct private institutions. Private institutions rarely keep patients when their means fail and they are unable to pay the rates demanded, and the higher grade of private institutions are averse to receiving or keeping insane persons who are suffering from forms of mental disease characterized by acts and conversation of a marked disturbing character. These are facts with which I am familiar after many years of careful observation.

State hospitals for the insane conducted upon ideal principles should not discriminate against the admission of any class of citizens within the State in which such institutions are located. The principles of public charity demand that the poor and helpless should be cared for humanely and scientifically. All insane persons who are a menace to public safety or dangerous to themselves should be provided for, but there is no good reason why a citizen who has means to pay for maintenance and whose friends prefer treatment in a State hospital to a private sanitarium should be disqualified from admission because of a willingness on his part or the part of his relatives, friends or guardians to pay the cost of maintenance.

The hospital year closed with 236 private or pay patients in the house, all of them committed according to the laws of the State, all of them with clearly established residences in the State except eight and most of the eight claim residences, but for technical reasons were put down as non-resident.

There are no wards in the hospital, halls, rooms or dormitories set apart for private patients. Classification is based upon the general demeanor or conduct of patients and there is no classification carrying with it financial qualification. It is, therefore, clear that any effort to remove private patients from this hospital or to deny such patients admission would be an unwise step not in the interest of the hospital and not just to the State.

#### INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION BUILDING.

There has been an awakening throughout the country relative to the industrial occupation of patients. No one familiar with the care and treatment of insane persons has entirely overlooked the fact that they should be, as far as possible, employed, but not enough thought has been given to providing a sufficiently diversified line of occupation. Men and women



who can be interested in one order of work cannot be satisfactorily employed in another. \* \* \* This convincing proof that a great variety of forms of employment should be instituted in order to give a large percentage of patients useful employment, such as is calculated to divert their minds from their morbid imaginations and concentrate them in a healthful and useful way.

The Industrial Occupation Building as it now is, and even with the proposed extension for which we have a small appropriation, will be far too small to carry into successful operation the numerous lines of work contemplated. This building, while not yet more than half equipped and the work not yet satisfactorily organized, is serving already to occupy patients who for years have insisted upon sitting upon the wards unemployed, and to profitably utilize their labor. Terminal dementers are making brushes and brooms; those with more mental vigor, upon whom the inroads of mental disease have not made such pronounced progress, are engaged in printing and bookbinding, the making of carpets, rugs, baskets and bric-a-brac, both useful and ornamental, showing that when this department is fully organized it will be more than an ordinary factor in the field of therapeutics and the utilization of heretofore dormant energy.

With the continued support of the Managers and substantial assistance from the Legislature there is no reason why industrial occupation shall not become not only the most important feature of our work, but a means of reducing the cost of maintenance and at the same time operate to beautify and make more pleasing the home life of those, who, because of disease, it is found necessary to place in this large institution.

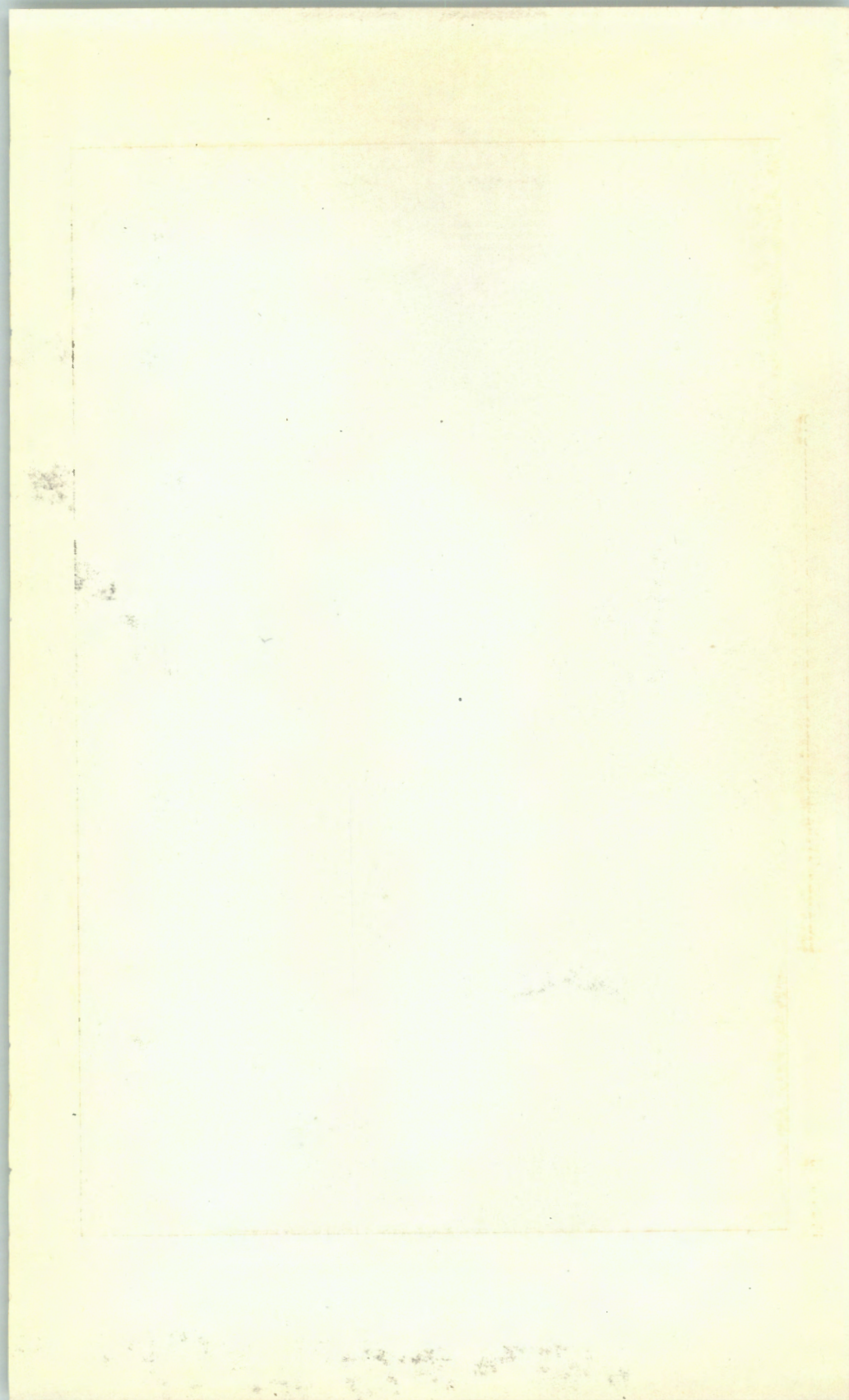
#### ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT.

The present equipment of the electro-therapeutic department is far from being a satisfactory one. Great strides have been made in the application of the various forms of electricity in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Any large hospital which lacks a first class electro-therapeutic outfit cannot be said to be well equipped.

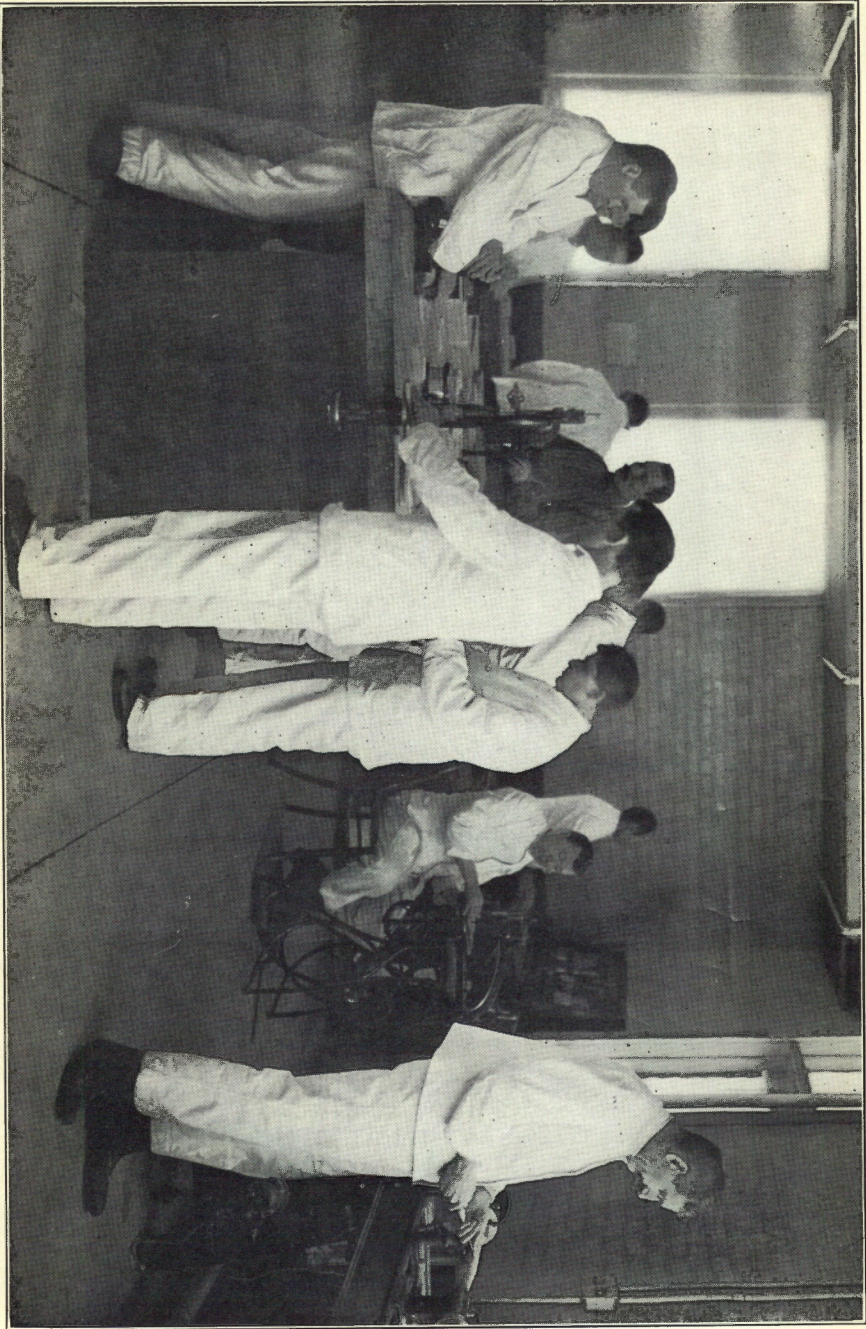
This hospital is lacking in that it is not prepared to do a high grade of fluoroscopic work. It is now well known that through this means a diagnosis of serious intestinal troubles may be made, and it is conceded that a large percentage of patients suffering from involuntal forms of mental disease are afflicted with intestinal disorders which call for treatment both for the comfort of the body and the amelioration of their mental disorders.

Our X-Ray apparatus will not take a picture through the deep structures of the body and requires a long exposure to take a picture of any sort. This places us at a great disadvantage in view of the fact that with nervous, excitable or restless patients a time exposure as short as possible is necessary. The hospital is in need of an X-Ray coil, a D'Arsonval apparatus and accessories necessary for the production of the D'Arsonval current and the Oudin current which have been found to be of much value in the treatment of arteriosclerotic conditions and the nervous disorders which result from the various auto-intoxications.









CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

Hospital Print



The cost of this addition to our electro-therapeutic department and their installation would be about \$3,000. I most earnestly commend this item to favorable consideration.

#### ADDITIONAL FILING FACILITIES.

The increased attention given to case record work, the methodical keeping of statistics and data bearing upon the treatment of patients and the orderly filing of correspondence has overtaxed our filing cabinets. It is impossible to properly conduct the affairs of a modern hospital without facilities for filing vital statistics and the essential records. To care for, in an orderly way, the records and data referred to, it will be necessary to add to the present equipment of the hospital. The need is an urgent one.

On October 31st, 1914, there were 12,191 case histories on file in a cramped and crowded condition in this hospital. Of these 9,704 are histories of inactive cases; that is, of patients who have died or have been discharged from the hospital. The contents of these case histories represent inestimable work and are of much importance in investigating problems in medical research. They are also at times invaluable where there is litigation involving the interests of the families whose relatives have been patients at this institution. All these histories should be preserved free from danger of fire.

Many valuable papers not in active use are stored away in basement rooms and would be a source of menace in the event of fire, and their loss would be irreparable. \* \* \* There is much need for the construction of a vault in the basement of this institution at an early date.

#### DEMENTIA PRECOX.

That group of mentally diseased persons who suffer from mental disorder known as dementia precox represents on an average of about 50 per cent of the permanent population of all the hospitals for the insane. Of the more than 2,500 patients of this institution nearly 50 per cent are afflicted with this psychosis. Clinical observations have indicated that patients suffering from dementia precox often show marked improvement in their mental condition following an acute attack of contagious disease. From these observations there was evolved a theory that the improvement was largely due to an increase of the number of white blood cells, or leucocytes. Acting upon this theory a combination of drugs was sought which would give blood changes similar to those incidents to the acute infections.

During the year covered by this report we have given this theory a fair trial by administering hypodermic injections of sodium nucleate and arsenic trioxid. A well pronounced reaction followed these injections. Blood tests were regularly made and the leucocyte count rose as high as 25,000. There was some very noticeable improvement in the mental status of a number of patients so treated, but its lack of permanency and the small percentage improved does not warrant me in stating that this line of treatment will materially benefit this form of mental disease. More satisfactory results have followed our endeavors to re-educate such patients so that they may



occupy themselves with well selected and diversified industries. Improvement brought about by these methods has been more permanent and grateful in character.

#### PATIENTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

It is not an infrequent occurrence that insane persons are confined and detained in County jails for several days awaiting the completion of papers necessary to their admission to this institution. \* \* \* The injustice done to them and their relatives and friends is at once apparent. That such a procedure should be possible under the law shows clearly that the law is not what it ought to be.

I have frequently suggested the establishment of psychopathic wards connected with general hospitals throughout the State. Such wards should have State and municipal support, and should provide a place where persons suffering from mental disorder might be confined, without visiting upon them the stigma of jail records. Such psychopathic wards would enable insane persons, awaiting commitment to suitable hospitals, to have proper care and treatment, and humane consideration at the hands of trained nurses and physicians, whose observations would be of much assistance to the Courts in taking judicial action and make it improbable that any suspicion should arise upon the manner of commitment to the State hospitals.

I am firmly of the opinion that all the laws now on the statute books relating to the admission, detention, care, treatment, maintenance and discharge of insane patients should be repealed, and that a comprehensive act should be passed by the Legislature in such form that the interests and individual liberty of persons shall be safe-guarded and public safety duly protected. The numerous acts now in force are more or less complicated, decidedly confusing and the verbiage of some of them almost incomprehensible.

#### DEPORTATION AND INTERSTATE TRANSFERS.

This branch of the work was turned over to the Department of Charities and Corrections by the last Legislature. I have endeavored, in every manner possible, to cooperate with the Commissioner in this work. During the past year eight men and three women were deported and two men and two women were returned to their homes in other States.

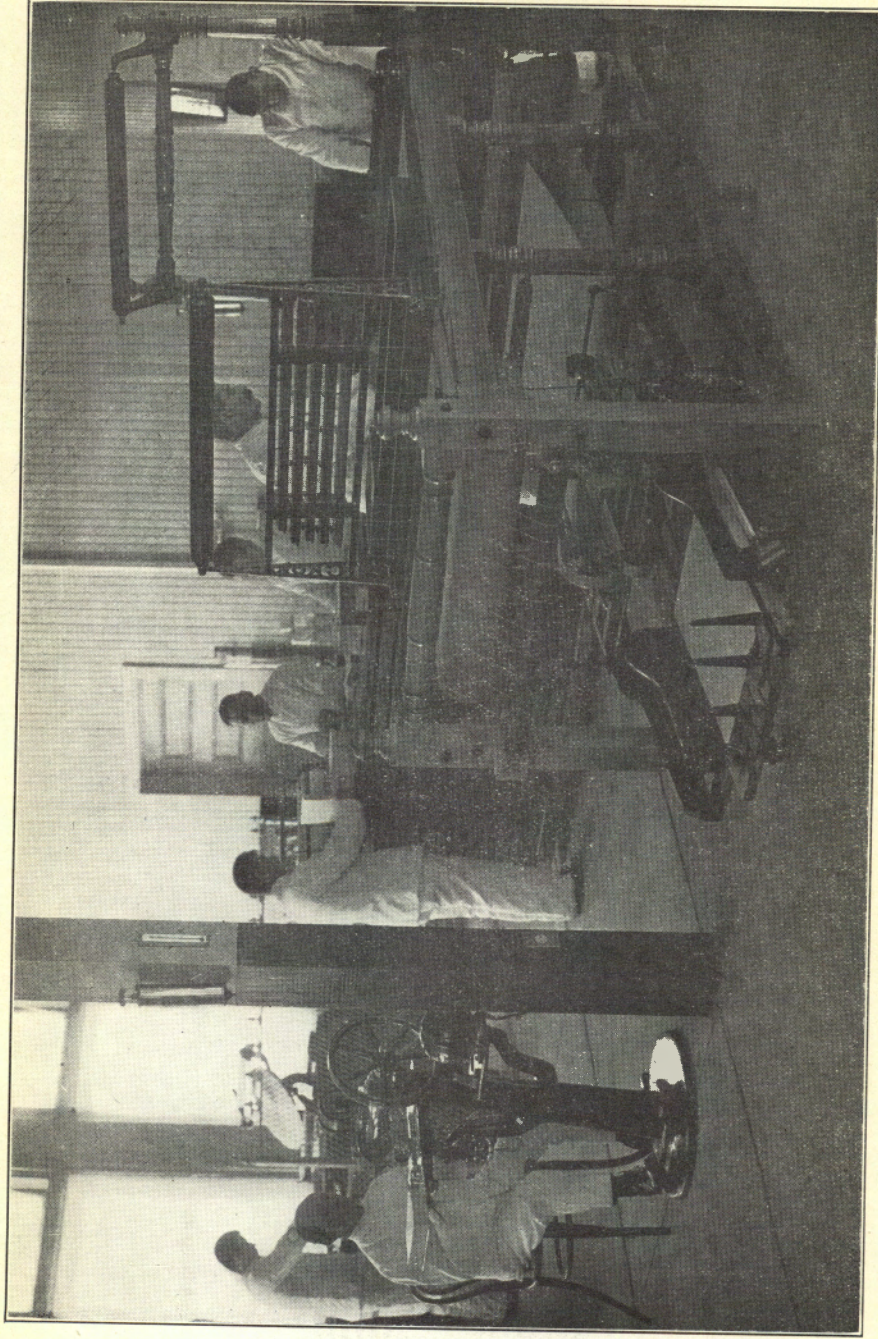
As I set forth in my annual report of last year, each person deported or transferred to another State saves the State of New Jersey \$250 a year and, as the average duration of a patient's life in institutions of this kind is upward of fifteen years, it can readily be seen that this subject should be given careful consideration.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

The usual careful attention was given to athletics and other forms of amusement of a sort beneficial to the patients. The recreation thus provided was greatly enjoyed and proved to be of marked value in the improvement of the mental status of the patients.

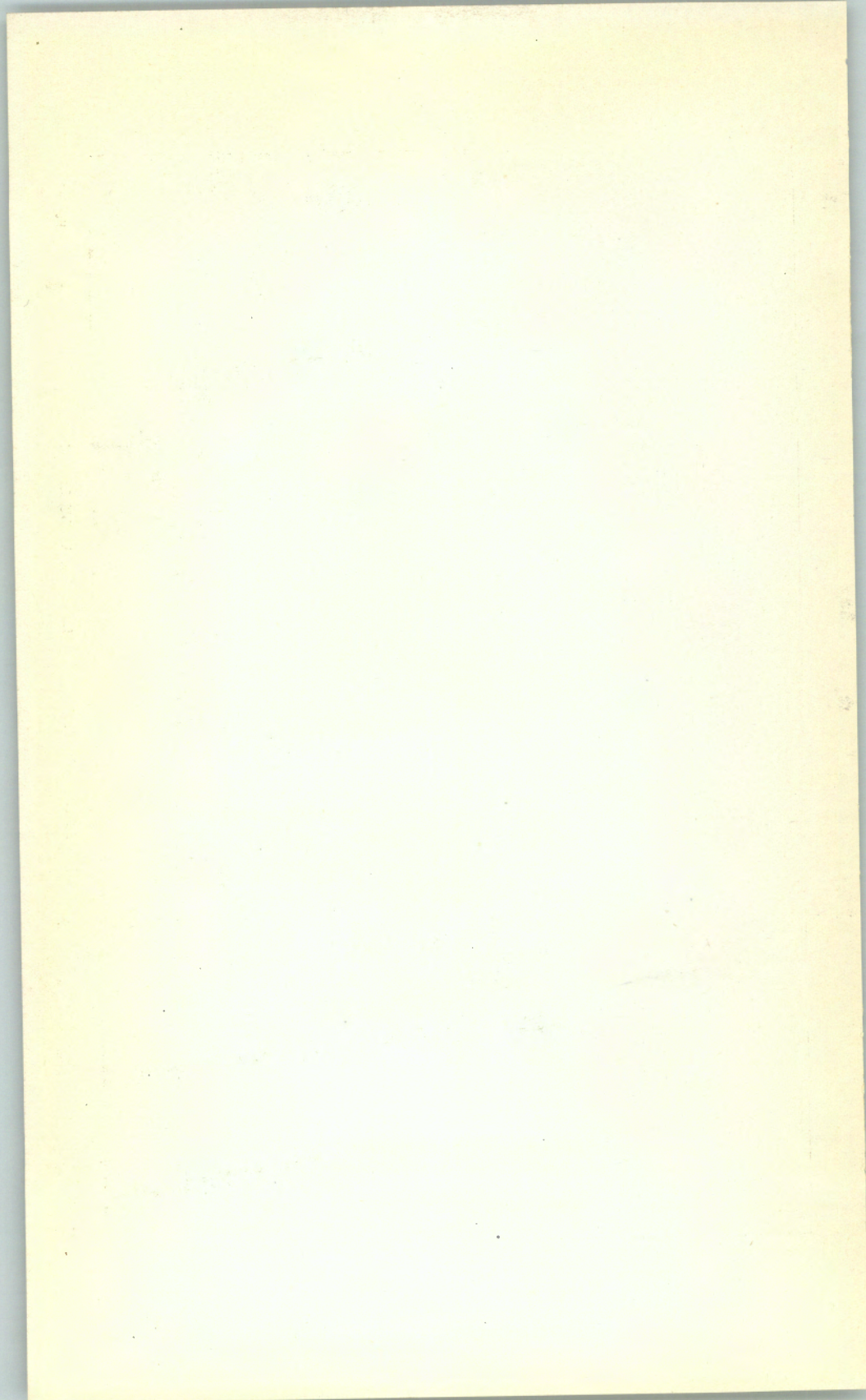
Weekly dances were held and moving picture entertainments provided during the Winter months on an average of one every two weeks; vaudeville



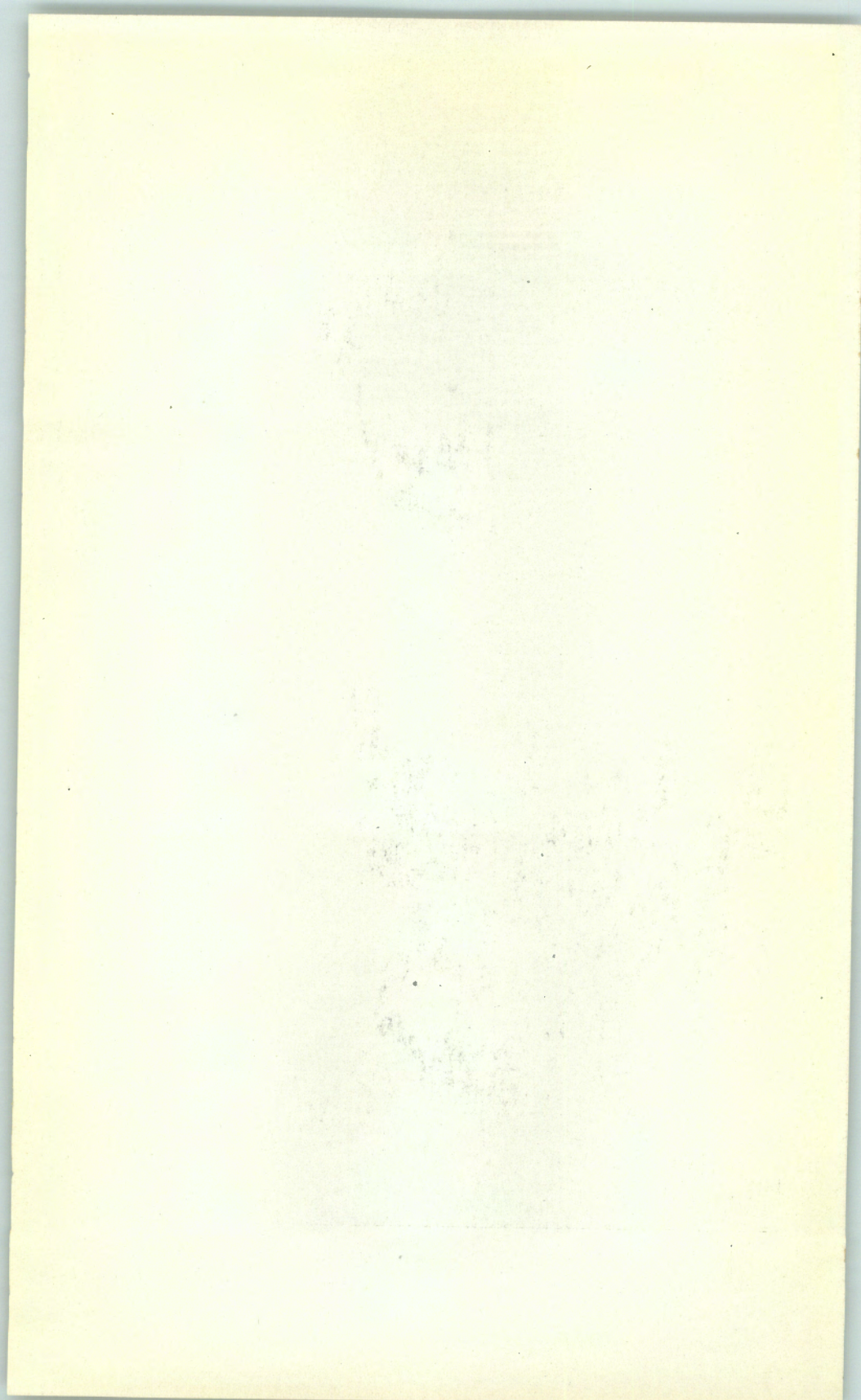


PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW INDUSTRIAL BUILDING













OUTDOOR SPORTS FOR THE PATIENTS

Hospital Print



performances were furnished at intervals and other forms of recreation and outdoor amusements indulged in, such as baseball, tennis, bowling, soccer football, croquet and golf. A great many more patients this year have become interested in golf and it is with no little degree of gratification that these patients are seen daily playing match games on the hospital course. During the past Summer the hospital maintained a baseball team which had a very successful season, playing about twenty-six games and winning twenty.

At the close of the Summer a very successful track meet was held. The contestants were made up of patients and employes. Fifteen contests were run off and prizes were awarded to the winners. This form of amusement was greatly appreciated by the patients and arrangements have been made for an annual field contest. \* \* \* I earnestly advocate that a suitable sum be asked from the Legislature to carry on such sports during the year 1915.

#### PATIENT LABOR.

It may not be generally known that should the labor of patients be withdrawn in the various hospitals for the insane the cost of maintenance would be increased four-fold.

I have thought it proper to make as a part of this report a record of the amount of work done by patients in this institution during the last year and the order and grade of work performed. By an examination thereof it will be found that in the various departments 275,567 days' work were done by patients. This of itself presents a feature in economics well worth bearing in mind, and when it is fully understood that work properly allotted and with conditions orderly adjusted these patients are improved in health and those who are destructive and excitable are, by virtue of mental concentration and legitimate physical exercise, rendered less destructive and as a rule made to sleep without the use of hypnotic medicine.

#### PATIENTS' WORK.

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

	LAUNDRY.			Kitchen.	Farm & Grounds.	Bakery.	Shops.	Sewing.	Miscellaneous Work.	Patients' Gardens.	Arts and Crafts.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.									
1913.												
November .	381	1,141	1,522	163	1,894	89	299	564	765	.....	240	5,536
December ..	398	1,097	1,495	137	2,037	93	335	619	777	.....	280	5,773
1914.												
January ...	400	1,193	1,593	282	1,806	93	383	661	813	.....	200	5,831
February...	423	1,215	1,638	295	1,607	86	233	584	741	.....	204	5,388
March.....	470	1,337	1,807	302	1,731	93	390	656	772	.....	300	6,051
April.....	441	1,325	1,766	278	1,819	90	324	657	1,307	137	280	6,658
May.....	451	1,266	1,717	266	1,559	95	275	642	1,402	736	240	6,932
June.....	411	1,270	1,681	254	1,833	90	278	660	1,428	727	210	7,161
July.....	490	1,286	1,776	253	1,862	84	285	605	1,416	737	200	7,218
August.....	514	1,271	1,785	313	1,747	82	274	625	1,449	727	194	7,196
September..	464	1,272	1,736	408	1,731	91	295	614	1,406	640	210	7,131
October ...	490	1,272	1,762	393	1,831	96	288	635	1,496	594	230	7,325
Total.....	5,333	14,945	20,278	3,344	21,457	1,082	3,659	7,522	13,772	4,298	2,788	78,200



The total number of days' work done by patients on the wards were; Men, 120,254; women, 77,113; total, 197,367.

#### PATIENTS' GARDENS.

Two small plots of ground were allotted to the patients for competitive gardening and flower raising; the one to the men and the other to the women. The very gratifying results are such that I have deemed it proper to give them in detail in this report, as follows:

**MEN**—Strawberries, 4,146 quarts; cauliflower, 378 heads; cabbage, 1,665 heads; lettuce, 2,475 heads; cucumbers, 5,122; sweet corn, 10,724 ears; green onions, 894 bunches; radishes, 9,384 bunches; celery, 500 bunches; squash, 116 dozen; egg plants, 17 doz.; peppers, 149 doz.; tomatoes, 190 bu.; carrots, 81 bu.; spinach, 25 bu.; onions, 56 bu.; beets, 88 bu.; peas, 108 bu.; string beans, 117 bu.; lima beans, 106 bu.; pumpkins, 24; loads of fodder, 3; flowers, 40 bunches.

**WOMEN**—String beans, 28 bu.; butter beans, 26 bu.; lima beans, 7 bu.; peas, 9 bu.; tomatoes, 40 bu.; spinach, 14 bu.; beets, 21 bu.; turnips, 4 bu.; carrots, 2 bu.; corn, 1,920 ears; peppers, 17 doz.; cucumbers, 840; cabbage 130 heads; lettuce, 400 heads; green onions, 400 bunches; celery, 28 bunches; radishes, 900 bunches; egg plant, 13 doz.; squash, 9 doz.; water-melons, 21; pumpkins, 15; sage and thyme, 23; parsley, 93; horseradish, 80; flowers, asters, 40 doz.; dahlias, 140 doz.; goldenglow, 21 ½ doz.; snapdragon, 18 doz.; marigold, 21 doz.; sweet peas, 120 doz.; ladyslippers, 90 doz.; candytuft, 15 doz.; sunflowers, 38 doz.; sweet william, 500 bunches.

#### CHILDREN BORN AT THE HOSPITAL.

One male and three female babies were born at the hospital during the past year. The mothers of two of these children are suffering from adolescent insanity; one is afflicted with acute melancholia, and the other with epilepsy complicated by maniacal episodes.

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the institution it was a difficult problem to care for these patients during the period of gestation. The births were all normal and notwithstanding the numerous excited and violent attacks of the patients and the many grand mal attacks of the patient suffering from epilepsy, the babies all appeared normal at birth. The children have all been removed from the institution by the patients' relatives. Two of the mothers have also returned to their homes and are reported getting along comfortably.

#### PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

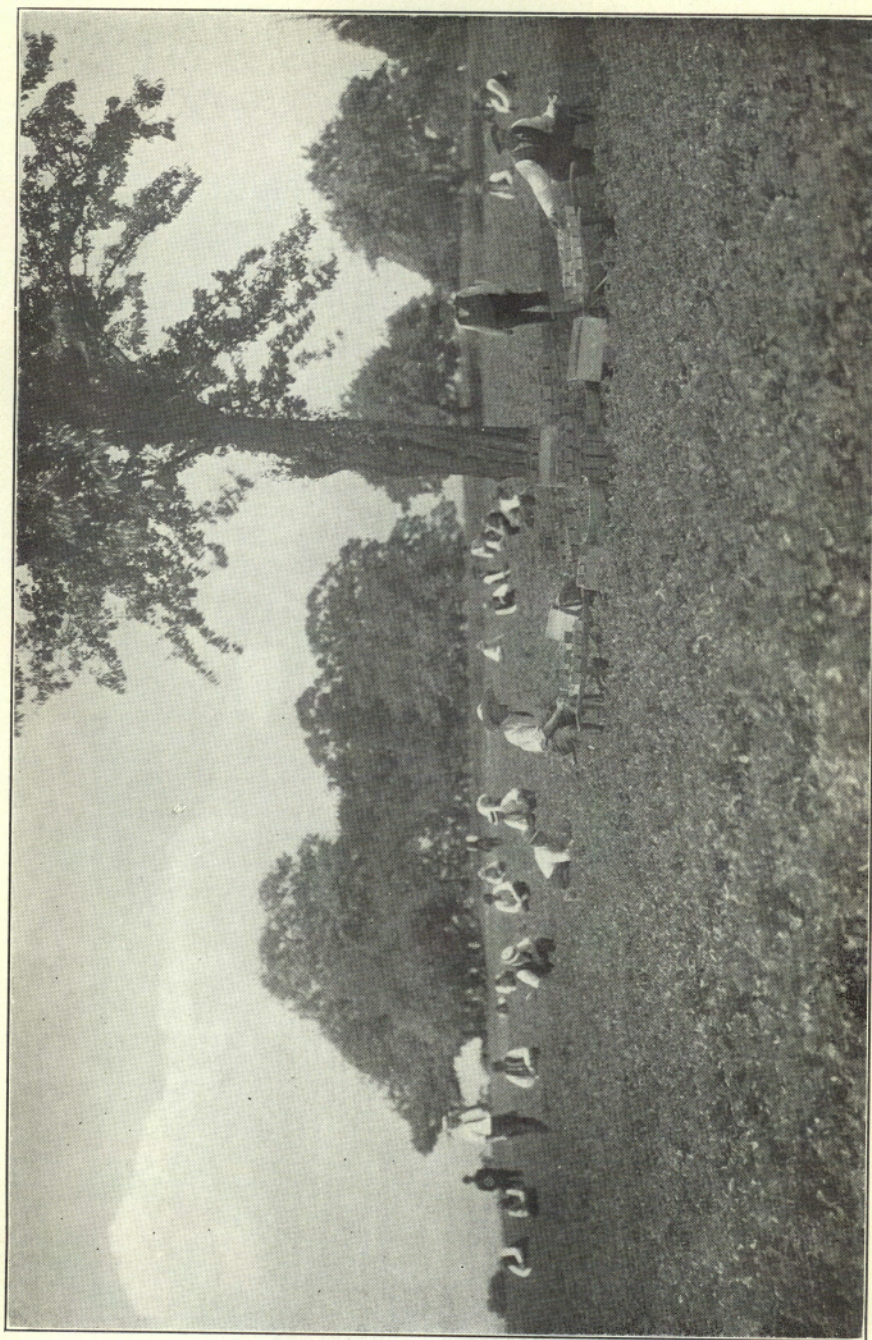
The pathological department has been conducted during the year in a careful and energetic manner and the work has been presided over by Dr. Frederic H. Thorne, who is still in charge of the laboratory work of the Medical Department. His report sets forth clearly the more important features of the work done during the year, and I incorporate it into my report.

#### PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

The work of this department has been arranged in two sections—clinical pathology and post-mortem pathology.

The work of the first section comprises the various clinical examinations from the wards, such as urinalysis, Wassermann tests, histological examinations of tissues from operations, blood counts, etc. Ten post-mortem section takes in the autopsies and the subsequent histological examinations of the different organs. Complete records are kept of all work and filed both in the laboratory office and with the case records.

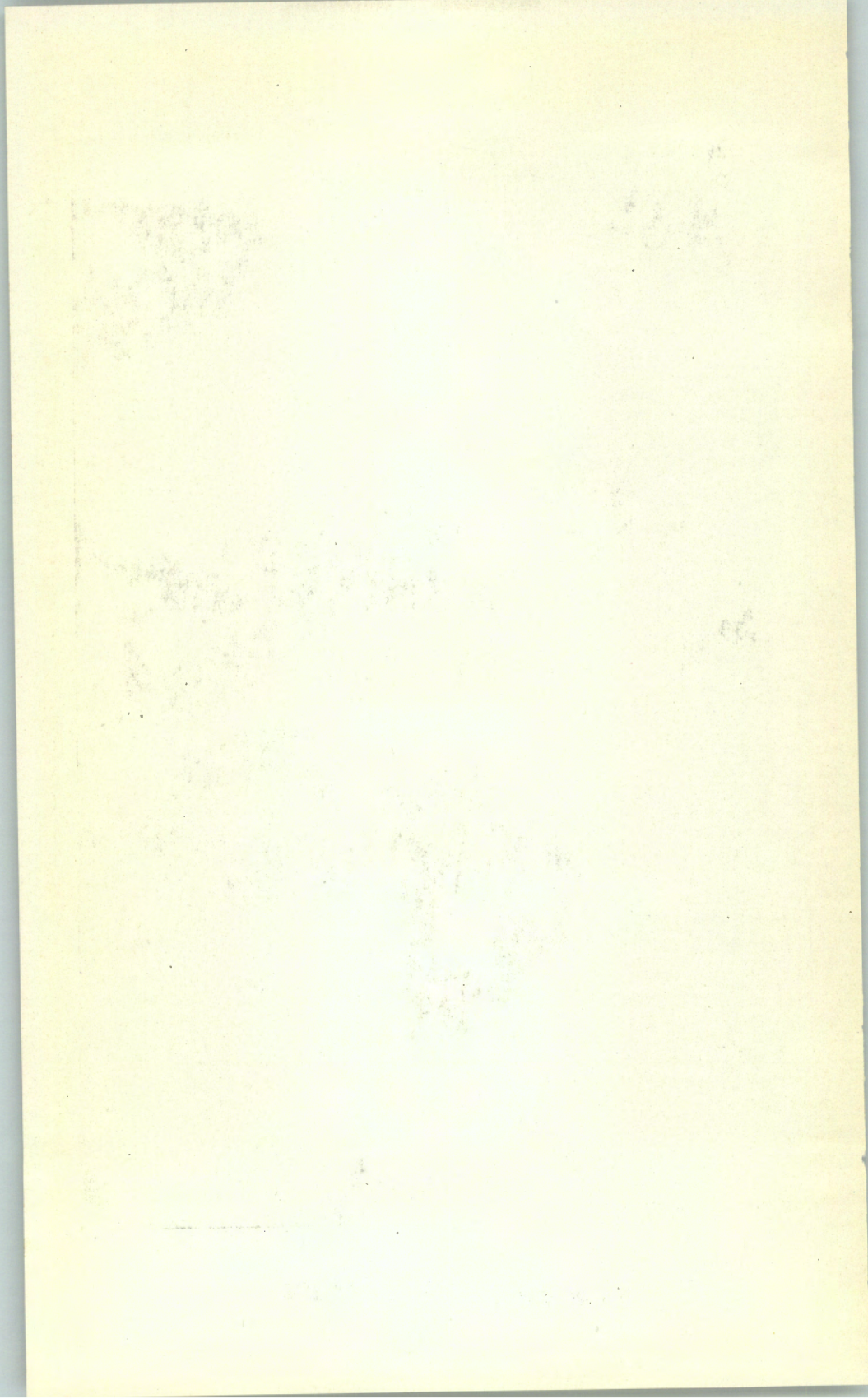




GATHERING STRAWBERRIES IN PATIENTS' GARDEN

Hospital Print







The following is a summary of the work of the clinical laboratory:

Examination of urine: Chemical and microscopical, 460; for gonococci, 1; total, 461.  
 Sputum: For tubercle bacilli, 23; total, 23.  
 Blood: Complete cytology of, 62; coagulation time of, 132; Wassermann's reaction, 615; total, 809.  
 Cerebro-Spinal Fluid: Wassermann's reaction, 111; globulin content, 101; Lange's colloidal gold test, 7; total, 320.  
 Urethral Smears: For gonococci, 2; total, 2.  
 Pharyngeal Swabs: For diphtheria, 9; total, 9.  
 Eye Swabs: For gonococci, 1; total, 1.  
 Tissues (Histological): 10; total, 10. Total, 1,635.

Since September 1st, a Wassermann test has been made on all cases admitted to the institution. Previous to this time, tests were made only on those showing evidences of syphilis or giving a syphilitic history. Each case giving a positive reaction with the blood serum is subjected to a lumbar puncture. A Wassermann test is made with the spinal fluid and the cell and globulin content determined. Six hundred and fifteen of these tests were made with the blood sera and one hundred and eleven with the cerebro-spinal fluids.

The results in the different psychoses were as follows:

PSYCHOSES.	BLOOD.			C. SPINAL FLUID.		
	+	-	Total.	+	-	Total.
Adolescent Insanity. ....	4	121	125	2	2	2
Cerebral Syphilis. ....	2	1	3			
Epilepsy with mania. ....		16	16			
Hysteria. ....		1	1			
Imbecility with Mania. ....	3	28	31			
Involutional Melancholia. ....	1	15	16	1	1	1
Mania Chronic. ....	3	106	109	3	3	3
Mania Toxic, Alcoholic. ....		16	16	5	5	5
Organic Dementia. ....	1	14	15	2	2	2
Paranoia. ....		1	1			
Paretic Dementia. ....	111	4	115	92	3	95
Pubescent Insanity. ....	1	13	14			
Senile Dementia. ....		37	37			
Tabes Dorsalis. ....	2	2	4	1	2	3
Terminal Dementia. ....		111	111			
Total. ....	128	487	615	93	18	111

The foregoing table illustrates the value of a Wassermann test on all admissions. Excluding the syphilitic psychoses, it will be noted, that with the small number of tests already made, 2.6 per cent reacted positively with the blood serum.

The average number of cells in the cerebro-spinal fluid of the paretic dementia group was 49 per c. m. m.; the extreme numbers being 131.1 and 5.1. Noguchi's butyric acid test for globulin was positive in 100 per cent. Fourteen cases diagnosed as paretic dementia were treated with salvarsan and neosalvarsan by the intraspinal method of Swift and Ellis and one by the intraspinal and intracranial methods combined. These treatments were discontinued, because of our inability to obtain more salvarsan.

The following table gives the bio-chemical findings in each case before and after treatment:



CASE.	TIME.	W. R. BLOOD.	C. SPINAL FLUID.			DOSES.
			W. R.	Cells.	Glob.	
1	Before treatment	++++	++++	39	+	6
	After	++++	++++	15	+	
2	Before treatment	++++	++++	40	+	10
	After	++	++++	3.2	+	
3	Before treatment	++++	++++	114	+	7
	After	++++	++++	16	+	
4	Before treatment	++++	++++	52	+	5
	After	++++	++++	6.1	+	
5	Before treatment	++++	++++	9	+	5
	After	++++	+	80.1	+	
6	Before treatment	++++	+	29.2	+	5
	After	++++	+	113	+	
7	Before treatment	++++	++++	8	+	5
	After	++++	++++	56	+	
8	Before treatment	++++	++	9.2	+	8
	After	++++	++	80.1	+	
9	Before treatment	++++	++++	13.1	+	2
	After	++++	+	36.2	+	
10	Before treatment	++++	+	11.1	+	3
	After	++++	+	30	+	
11	Before treatment	++++	++	18	+	2
	After	++++	++	40	+	
12	Before treatment	++++	++++	10	+	2
	After	++++	++++	37	+	
13	Before treatment	++++	++++	7.2	+	4
	After	++++	++++	40.2	+	
14	Before treatment	++++	++++	20	+	2
	After	++++	++++		+	

A histological examination of the following tissue specimens was made:

Acute purulent appendix, 2; acute purulent salpingitis, 1; adenoma of breast, 1; angio-carcinoma of face, 1; epithelioma of face, 1; epithelioma of thumb, 1; fibroid of uterus, 1; hypertrophied prostate, 1; lipoma of shoulder, 1; total, 10.

As it is very difficult to obtain permission from friends and relatives, only a small number of autopsies were performed during the year.

Each brain removed is placed in 4 per cent formalin for a few days, then two pieces are taken from each gyrus; one is placed in 96 per cent alcohol and one in Weigert's mordant. In this way a large amount of material is always ready for the various methods of research. When a case diagnosed as paretic dementia comes to autopsy, an emulsion is made of small pieces of the cortex and examined under a dark-field illuminator for treponema pallida.

The autopsies performed are as follows: Number of autopsies 25. Sex: Males, 20; Females, 5. Race: White, 21. Colored, 4. The average age at death was 50 years and 6 months. The extremes of age were 19 and 71 years.

The psychoses represented were as follows: Adolescent insanity, 4; dementia epileptic 1; dementia organic, 8; dementia paretic, 5; dementia terminal, 1; dementia senile, 2; mania toxic (alc.), 2; mania chronic, 1; paranoia, 1; total, 25.

The following table gives the causes of deaths and the psychoses in which they occurred:

Adolescent insanity—Acute caseous tuberculosis, 1; acute, peritonitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; lobar pneumonia, 1. Dementia epileptic—Pulmonary tuberculosis, 1. Dementia organic—Broncho-pneumonia, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; chronic interstitial nephritis, 1; chronic parenchymatous nephritis, 1; exhaustion, 3; tubercular nephritis, 1. Dementia paretic—Chronic interstitial nephritis, 1; exhaustion, 2; lobar pneumonia, and Acute nephritis, 1; Lobar Pneumonia, 1. Dementia senile—Chronic interstitial nephritis, 2; Dementia terminal—Carcinoma of stomach, 1; Mania chronic—Pulmonary tuberculosis, 1. Mania toxic, alcoholic—Lobar pneumonia, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1. Paranoia—Cerebral apoplexy, 1; total, 25.



Forty photomicrographic pictures were made, illustrating the following papers:

Tuberculosis.—By Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director. Read at the State Tuberculosis Exhibit, Morristown and Dover.

Arteriosclerosis.—By Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director. Read before the Tri-County Medical Society, Belvidere.

Epilepsy.—By Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director. Read before the Union County Medical Society, Rahway.

Pathology of Epilepsy.—By Dr. F. H. Thorne. Read before the Essex County Anatomical and Pathological Society, Newark.

General Review of Syphilis.—By Dr. F. H. Thorne. Read before the Biological Club, Rutgers College.

Some of the Histological Changes Found in Tabes. By Dr. F. H. Thorne. Read before the Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society, Spring Lake.

#### EUGENICS.

Eugenic research work is of such intense interest to the public, that the findings and results of efforts along this line should be published wherever and whenever it is clear that such publication will be of positive educational value. This order of research work has been done for this hospital during the past year by two trained eugenicists, Miss Mary Clark and Miss Myrtle F. Smart, and their records set forth in detail in such a comprehensive and succinct manner the work done by them that I have, with a few corrections, incorporated it into my official report.

It is as follows:

#### EUGENIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Since the installation, in August, 1912, of a Eugenic Research Department in this hospital investigations have been made in the cases of 111 individuals. These investigations necessarily include a number of other patients whose history is connected through some tie of relationship with the history of the individuals investigated. Previous to January, 1914, 42 family histories had been completed with all personal data that it was possible to obtain concerning four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two individuals. Two hundred and thirty-six cases of insanity were recorded in these families, showing 5 per cent of those investigated to be afflicted with some form of insanity.

Since January, 1914, 63 more histories have been added to the number, with data concerning 3,326 more individuals, making in all since the beginning of research work in this hospital a total of individuals charted equal to 8,148. Of patients admitted during this year there are 67 whose histories have been investigated, and of those admitted previous to this year there were two investigated. Of patients admitted during the year whose cases had been investigated by reason of their relationship to some other patient and whose histories had been previously filed, there were two; one patient whose history was written up this year has been admitted twice since the beginning of the fiscal year. The record then of 63 histories completed since January, 1914, includes a history of 67 of this year's admissions, and of two admissions previous to this year. One hundred and sixty cases of insanity appear on this year's chart, making 4.2 per cent. of those under investigation to be afflicted with insanity.

Of cases investigated this year there were three cases of organic dementia, all among males; nine cases of parietic dementia, seven males and two females; 21 cases of dementia precox, eleven males and ten females; two cases of senile dementia, one male and one female; seven cases of imbecility with mania or melancholia, four males and three females; two cases of involutional melancholia, both females; twelve cases of manic depressive, three males and nine females; seven cases of mania toxic, four males and three females; one case of psychoneurosis, a female.

Results of this year's work:

Group No. 1 (3 Men).—Form of psychosis: Dementia organic. In one case the psychosis was of syphilitic origin and the patient foreign born. No hereditary history ascertained. Two cases showed paralysis on one side of the ancestry; neurotic tendency on the other.

Group No. 2 (7 Men and 2 Women).—Form of psychosis: Dementia parietic. In one case previous generations were unascertained. Fraternity shows alcoholism, tuberculosis, syphilis and immorality. Two cases have nothing ascertained on either side. One case shows epilepsy and alcoholism on one side of the ancestry; nothing on the other. Three cases show tuberculosis or alcoholism on both sides of the ancestry. Two cases show insanity or suicidal tendency on one side; alcoholism on the other.

Group No. 3 (11 Men and 10 Women).—Form of psychosis: Dementia precox. In two cases there was nothing ascertained on either side. In one case there was nothing abnormal in the heredity, but there were three other cases of insanity in patient's fraternity. Four cases showed alcoholism or paralysis on one side of the ancestry; neurotic tendency on the other. One case showed epilepsy on one side of the ancestry; no defect on the other. One case showed paralysis on one side of the ancestry; insanity in the fraternity. Five cases showed insanity on one side of the ancestry; nothing on the other. Five cases showed insanity



on one side of the ancestry; alcoholism or neurotic tendency on the other. One case showed insanity and alcoholism on both sides.

Group No. 4 (1 Man and 1 Woman)—Form of psychosis: Dementia senile. In one case there was no defect found on either side of the ancestry. In one case insanity showed on one side of the ancestry; tuberculosis on the other; epileptic insane in the fraternity.

Group No. 5 (4 Men and 3 Women)—Form of psychosis: Imbecility with Mania or Melancholia. One case shows insanity on one side of the ancestry; no defect ascertained on the other. Four cases show insanity on one side of the ancestry; alcoholism or paralysis on the other. One case shows feeble-mindedness and alcoholism on one side of the ancestry; feeble-mindedness on the other.

Group No. 6 (2 Women)—Form of psychosis: Involuntary Melancholia. One case shows tuberculosis on one side of the ancestry; nothing on the other. One case shows nothing abnormal on either side of the ancestry.

Group No. 7 (3 Men and 9 Women)—Form of psychosis: Manic depressive. In three cases information was inaccessible (patients foreign born). In two cases insanity shows on both sides of the ancestry. Four cases show insanity on only one side of the ancestry, with some defects such as alcoholism, epilepsy, tuberculosis or paralysis on the other. Two cases show insanity on neither side of the ancestry, but one case shows tuberculosis on one side of the ancestry and paralysis on the other; one case shows tuberculosis on one side of the ancestry plus a neurotic temperament on the other. One case shows insanity on one side of the ancestry; no taint on the other. One case shows no defect on either side.

Group No. 8 (4 Men and 3 Women)—Form of psychosis: Mania toxic. In two cases no defect was ascertained in the ancestry; but alcoholism or alcoholic insanity showed in the fraternity. Four cases showed alcoholism on one side of the ancestry; no defect ascertained on the other side. One case showed alcoholism on one side of the ancestry; insanity on the other.

Group No. 9 (1 Woman)—Form of psychosis: Psychoneurosis. This case showed paralysis on the paternal side of the ancestry; no defect on the other.

These results may be considered a small contribution to the fund of data regarding human inheritance which must be accumulated before any steps can be taken to cut off the supply of socially inefficient.

Aside from the scientific value of its work the research investigation is of assistance to the Medical Department of the hospital by furnishing information as to previous history of the patients, thereby making the records more complete and bringing about a better understanding of the individual cases; occasionally a doubtful diagnosis is rendered conclusive by data regarding predisposition and early symptoms. The expense of maintenance is saved in some cases where investigation shows that the patient is not legally dependent upon the State.

The attitude of families toward the investigation is, almost without exception, favorable. They realize that the work being done is for the good of the patient, and are pleased that the case is receiving personal attention; among the more widely informed there is also a marked interest in the scientific aspect. In one case, a boy of sixteen, was admitted to the hospital suffering from imbecility with mania. Investigation showed that he was under an assumed name and had disappeared from home several months before, leaving no clue; the family was in a state of dread and anxiety difficult to imagine until the visit of the research worker, which was naturally most welcome.

The course of investigation reveals various ways in which the hospital could contribute more effectively to the well being of the community. The need of preventive work is strongly felt when, as in one case studied, the environmental conditions throughout life are found to have been so wretched as to leave almost no chance for decency. In a family of six children one son died young of occupational tuberculosis; one became alcoholic; two daughters were alcoholic and immoral, and the third son, after two of his children died from congenital syphilis, developed paretic dementia and was



committed to this hospital. That the stock was not entirely bad is indicated by the fact that the remaining daughter, having been removed to a different environment, lived a normal, moral life.

The problem of relief for destitute families is within the province of charitable organizations, rather than State hospitals, but the investigator in search of family history frequently finds needs which have escaped the notice of the authorities. A young man was admitted to the hospital suffering from dementia precox; his home was his own, but heavily mortgaged, unsaleable and in a location not favorable for renting; his wife, trained only for domestic service, was left with no income and two children, aged three years and eight months, respectively; there seemed to be no opportunity to take in boarders or laundry work, even had she been physically able; no woman desired a maid with two small children; the only possibility remaining seemed to be to put the children in a home and then go out to work, but the first matron to whom application was made refused, on the ground that family had property. Again, the relief is found to be poorly adjusted, as in the case of the Italian woman who was receiving aid from five or six different organizations and privately boasting that she did not need to work.

When personal relations are once established between the families and the research workers, after-care of discharged patients seems to follow naturally. The investigation reveals the defects of environment and proper advice to the patient and his relatives might result in changes which would help to ward off another attack. Also, if general oversight was maintained, the early symptoms of a relapse could be recognized and the patient returned to the hospital before he became a menace to himself or others.

In conclusion then, it may be said that while the Eugenic Research Department, as it has been conducted in the past, fulfills its purpose of adding to the material needful for arousing public opinion to the folly of allowing the unfit to continue to breed and the fit to develop under such environmental conditions as will ultimately render them public charges, and has also been of direct benefit to the hospital by assisting in the work of the Medical Department and by establishing more friendly relations with the families of patients, it may easily become a more vital factor in public welfare by taking upon itself certain social functions, namely: Reporting needy families to the proper authorities, thus cooperating with the charitable organizations of the district and overseeing discharged patients in order to ward off or anticipate a recurrence of the malady. Such work is not without precedent, as social service departments have been installed in several Massachusetts State hospitals and their number is being constantly increased as the value of their labors is recognized.

#### DENTAL WORK.

The dental work has been satisfactorily done by Annie F. Colley, D. D. S. The work done was as follows, the first figures being for men and the second for women patients:

Treatment for abscess, putrescent nerve canal, devitalization of nerve and pyorrhoea Alveolaris, 23, 75; fillings, 21, 91; extractions, 95, 75; crowns, 2, 4; crowns repaired, 4, 1;



bridges repaired, 4, 0; artificial dentures made, 8, 7; artificial dentures repaired, 1, 5; scaling teeth, 2, 11; private patients treated, 9, 23; indigent patients treated, 46, 61; total number of patients treated in dental room, 55, 84.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL AND COMMENCEMENT.

Some changes have been made in the curriculum of the training school during the past year. The addition of new members to the medical staff has enabled me to broaden the scope of the training school work and give instruction in additional branches. To enter the training school an entrance examination is required, the course no longer being compulsory. Practical instruction is given in bandaging, dietetics, hydrotherapy and electrotherapy. Nurses are required to assist in the preparation of patients for surgical operations and aid in the operating room. \* \* \* At the close of the present session nine nurses passed satisfactory examinations and were awarded diplomas at the public commencement held in the hospital amusement hall on July 23rd, 1914. The number of nurses who have graduated from the State hospital training school since its inauguration in 1894 is now 226.

The exercises opened with an overture by the hospital orchestra, which was followed by an invocation by the Rev. Father M. J. Glennon. Dr. F. D. Gray, of Jersey City, and Dr. Thomas N. Gray, of East Orange, delivered interesting addresses to the graduates. The diplomas were presented by the Medical Director. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. W. Hammond.

The commencement exercises were followed by a dance for the nurses and their guests.

The following is a list of the graduates, session 1913-1914: Edward Carroll, Harold C. Gilbert, Dennis J. Harrington, Patrick Monaghan, Margaret Snow Evans, Kate A. Johnson, Carrie S. Lebo, Elizabeth Marie Seelman, Evalyn Weatherford.

The lecturers and instructors, with a schedule of the subjects taught, are as follows: Dr. Britton D. Evans, qualification of nurses; history of hospital care of the insane; Dr. E. Moore Fisher, mental and nervous diseases; Dr. L. K. Henschel, dietetics, hydrotherapy, electro and mechano therapy; Dr. George A. Anderton, materia medica, therapeutics, toxicology; Dr. Marcus A. Curry, medicine, medical nursing; Dr. George R. Hampton, surgery, surgical nursing; Dr. George B. McMurray, genito-urinary diseases; Dr. Frederic H. Thorne, chemistry; physics, urinalysis, pathology, bacteriology; Dr. Frank M. Mikels, personal and ward hygiene, diversional occupation; Dr. Walter W. Schmidt, anatomy; Dr. Julia C. Cotton, physiology, obstetrics, gynecology; Miss Mary R. Keegan, supervisor, instructor in ward work and discipline; Miss Phoebe Northwood, supervisor, instructor in bandaging; Miss Jennie Markey, supervisor, instructor in diet preparation; Miss Julia B. Maguire, supervisor, instructor in hydrotherapy; Mr. John Coleman, supervisor, instructor in ward work and discipline; Mr. C. J. Bright, supervisor, instructor in bandaging; Mr. Leland C. Roberts, nurse, instructor in hydrotherapy; Mr. William Moran, nurse, instructor in feeding and diet preparation.

#### MEDICAL STAFF MATTERS.

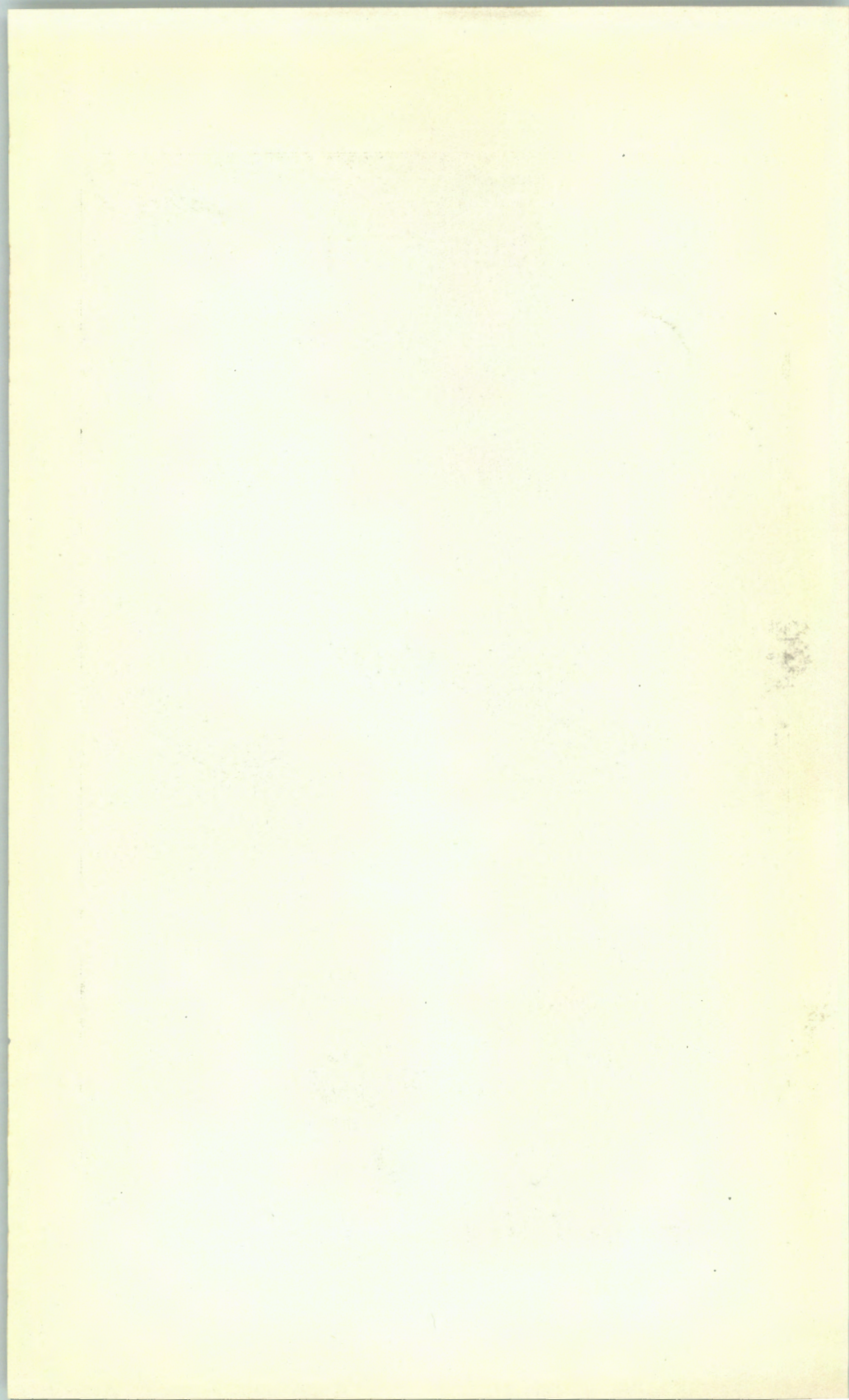
Two junior assistant physicians were added to the staff. Dr. Walter W. Schmidt reported for duty August 17, 1914. Dr. Julia C. Cotton reported for duty August 24, 1914.

During the year the Medical Director read papers on the latest ideas concerning epilepsy and cerebral arterio-sclerosis before medical societies. He also delivered addresses at the convention of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, at Asbury Park, and at the tuberculosis exhibit held at Dover and Morristown.

The Morris County Medical Society held its annual meeting at the hospital on September 8, 1914. The members inspected the hospital, saw several cases and were told of the latest appliances we have for the treatment of the insane.

Drs. Curry and Hampton entertained the Morristown Medical Club in December, 1913. Dr. Gwathmey, of New York, read a paper on rectal anesthesia and also demonstrated the technique of this form of administering anesthetics.









CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR PATIENTS

Hospital Print



Dr. Fisher continues his research work at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in New York City, in nervous diseases.

Drs. Henschel and Mikels each spent a month at the Boston State Psychopathic Hospital doing research work.

The Board of Consultants has been very kind and answered all calls upon their services.

\* \* \* Staff meetings have been held regularly as heretofore.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Mass is celebrated on Sunday mornings, and on the first Thursday morning of each month Episcopal Communion service is held. The regular Sunday afternoon chapel services have been allotted to the religious denominations designated.

The following schedule gives the dates and religious body officiating for the year beginning November 1st, 1914:

November 1st, Episcopal; 8th, Presbyterian; 15th, Methodist; 22nd, Baptist; 29th, Episcopal.  
 December 6th, Presbyterian; 13th, Methodist; 20th, Baptist; 27th, Episcopal.  
 January 3rd, Presbyterian; 10th, Methodist; 17th, Baptist; 24th, Episcopal; 31st, Presbyterian.  
 February 7th, Methodist; 14th, Baptist; 21st, Episcopal; 28th, Presbyterian.  
 March 7th, Methodist; 14th Baptist; 21st, Episcopal; 28th, Presbyterian.  
 April 4th, Methodist; 11th, Baptist; 18th, Episcopal; 25th, Presbyterian.  
 May 2nd, Methodist; 9th, Baptist; 16th, Episcopal; 23rd, Presbyterian; 30th, Methodist.  
 June 6th, Baptist; 13th, Episcopal; 20th, Presbyterian; 27th, Methodist.  
 July 4th, Baptist; 11th, Episcopal; 18th, Presbyterian; 25th, Methodist.  
 August 1st, Baptist; 8th, Episcopal; 15th, Presbyterian; 22nd, Methodist; 29th, Baptist.  
 September 5th, Episcopal; 12th, Presbyterian; 19th, Methodist; 26th, Baptist.  
 October 3rd, Episcopal; 10th, Presbyterian; 17th, Methodist; 24th, Baptist; 31st, Episcopal.

The following clergymen have conducted the services, and a schedule has been sent them for the ensuing year: Rev. M. J. Glennon, Roman Catholic, Morris Plains; Rev. Dr. Thomas T. Crawford, Methodist, Morristown; Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, Episcopal, Morristown; Rev. William W. Barker, Baptist, Morristown; Rev. W. W. Hammond, Presbyterian, Morris Plains.

#### CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

The following is a list of those who contributed to the Christmas trees and Christmas entertainment; to them grateful acknowledgement of their thoughtfulness and generosity is hereby made:

Mrs. C. J. Freeland, East Orange; Mr. Herman Wacker, Hoboken; Mr. Albert Bohl, Paterson; Miss Estelle S. Potter, Elizabeth; Mr. J. Blum, Newark; Mrs. M. A. Clifton, Hoboken; Messrs. H. L. & W. W. Cook, Elizabeth; Miss Emma C. Day, Stockholm; Mr. C. E. Follette, Jersey City; Mrs. A. Heinzelman, Elizabeth; Mr. John T. Hilton, Paterson; Miss A. M. Hill, Brooklyn; Mrs. F. Hinkel, Newark; Miss Frederica Kauffinger, Jersey City; Mr. A. Koel, Newark; Mrs. W. P. Kernochan, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Lysaght, Paterson; Mrs. Platt, Jersey City; Salny Brothers, Morristown; Miss E. A. Shotwell, Rahway; Mrs. L. Smith, Paterson; Miss Florence Stewart, New York; Mrs. F. E. Stewart, Paterson; Mrs. T. J. Walton, Paterson; Mr. Julius Kirsch.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, ETC.

We wish to take this occasion to express our thanks to those who from time to time have forwarded reading matter and in other ways have provided for the entertainment of the patients.

Those who have favored the hospital in this manner are:

Mr. E. P. Ackerman, New York City; Mrs. C. Barnette, Brooklyn; Dr. James M. Buckley, Morristown; Christ Scientists, First Church, Orange; Christ Scientists, First Church, Jersey City; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth; Mrs. Felix Fuld, South Orange; Hahne & Company, Newark; Harper & Brothers, New York City; Mrs. C. H. Kelsey, East Orange; Mr. W. I. Kinkead, Paterson; Hon. James E. Martine, Washington, D. C.; Mr. S. O. Rusby, Tranquility; Mr. H. L. Russell, Washington; Mr. R. S. Schomp, Stanton; Sempre Fidelis Social, Camden; Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Plainfield; Hon. Wm. E. Tuttle, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Mr. B. Buckley Evans, Greystone Park; Vice Chancellor Griffin, Jersey City.



## NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers set forth in the following list are sent regularly to the hospital and enable many to know of happenings in their homes, which is always a source of extreme gratification. To the editors and proprietors I desire to officially make graceful recognition and assurances of appreciation:

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

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my highest appreciation for the confidence you continue to repose in me. I have endeavored to merit it. I feel sure that you realize the many difficulties and the onerous duties which the daily work of my office impose upon me. Your sympathy and counsel have been a constant comfort and strength to me in my endeavor to render an efficient service to the hospital and to the State.

With a full consciousness of the high principles which have moved you in directing the conduct of the affairs of this institution, this report is respectfully submitted.

B. D. EVANS, M. D.,  
Medical Director.

October 31st, 1914.



# Statistical Appendix to the Medical Director's Report.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1914

				MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
In the hospital October 31st, 1913.....				1,225	1,186	2,411
Patients admitted—						
First admissions.....	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Re-admissions.....	255	234	489			
	20	40	60			
Total.....				275	274	549
Total under treatment during the year.....				1,500	1,460	2,960
Patients discharged—						
Recovered.....	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Improved.....	41	42	83			
Unimproved.....	66	87	153			
Died.....	26	5	31			
	106	78	184			
Total.....				239	212	451
Remaining in hospital—						
Public.....	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Private.....	1,166	1,106	2,272			
	95	142	237			
Total.....				1,261	1,248	2,509
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1914.....				6,301	5,890	12,191
Whole number discharged during same period of time—						
Recovered.....	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Improved.....	1,414	1,400	2,821			
Unimproved.....	1,008	1,169	2,117			
Died.....	370	353	723			
Eloped.....	2,215	1,712	3,927			
Not insane.....	31	.....	31			
	2	1	3			
Total.....				5,040	4,642	9,682
Remaining October 31st, 1914.....				*1,261	1,248	2,509

\*Nineteen male patients carried on elopement.

## NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First number, men; second, women.)

First 173, 178; second 16, 33; third 6, 11; fourth 2, 8; fifth and over 4, 4; unascertained 74, 40; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

## AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second numbers, women.)

Under fifteen years 8, 6; fifteen to twenty years 15, 14; twenty to twenty-five years 11, 26; twenty-five to thirty years 23, 33; thirty to thirty-five years 16, 17; thirty-five to forty years 31, 23; forty to forty-five years 13, 14; forty-five to fifty years 17, 24; fifty to sixty years 23, 21; sixty to seventy years 14, 17; seventy to eighty years 13, 5; eighty years and over 3, 6; unascertained 88, 68; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

## NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

California 0, 1; Connecticut 1, 4; Delaware 1, 0; Illinois 2, 1; Indiana 0, 1; Kansas 1, 1; Kentucky 1, 0; Louisiana 1, 0; Maine 1, 0; Maryland 1, 1; Massachusetts 1, 2; Michigan 0, 1;



Missouri 0, 1; Nebraska 1, 0; New Jersey 69, 75; New York 43, 39; North Carolina 1, 0; Ohio 1, 0; Pennsylvania 6, 8; South Carolina 1, 0; Vermont 0, 1; Virginia 2, 7; Washington, D. C. 1, 0; Wisconsin 1, 1; United States 23, 5.

Armenia 0, 1; Australia 1, 0; Austria 10, 11; British West Indies 1, 0; Canada 1, 1; Denmark 1, 1; England 9, 6; Finland 0, 1; France 2, 3; Galicia 0, 1; Germany 25, 23; Greece 1, 0; Holland 3, 5; Hungary 4, 5; Ireland 16, 16; Italy 16, 10; Jamaica 0, 1; Jerusalem 0, 1; Lithuania 1, 0; Poland 2, 5; Prussia 0, 1; Russia 15, 18; Scotland 0, 3; Sweden 1, 1; Switzerland 3, 5; Syria 0, 1; Turkey 1, 0; Wales 0, 1; unascertained 3, 4; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Bergen 35, 41; Essex 37, 51; Hudson 64, 69; Hunterdon 0, 2; Monmouth 1, 3; Morris 29, 15; Passaic 44, 36; Somerset 1, 1; Sussex 7, 5; Union 44, 45; Warren 12, 6; New York 1, 0; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Single 110, 94; married 133, 119; widowed 21, 54; divorced 6, 3; unascertained 5, 4; total 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Art dealers 1, 0; automobile body makers 1, 0; bakers 1, 0; barbers 1, 0; bartenders 1, 0; blacksmiths 3, 0; bookkeepers 4, 1; brakemen 1, 0; bricklayers 1, 0; brokers 2, 0; builders 1, 0; butchers 3, 0; cabinetmakers 1, 0; canalboat captains 1, 0; carpenters 12, 0; carpetlayers 1, 0; chemists 1, 0; civil engineers 1, 0; clergymen 1, 0; clerks 12, 4; collectors 1, 0; conductors 1, 0; confectioners 2, 0; contractors 3, 0; cooks 1, 0; dairymen 1, 0; dentists 1, 0; domestics 0, 21; draftsmen 1, 0; dressmakers 0, 3; drivers 6, 0; drug clerks 1, 0; dyers 2, 0; electricians 2, 0; engineers 4, 0; embroiderers 1, 4; factory hands 0, 4; farmers 12, 0; fileworkers 1, 0; gasworkers 1, 0; grooms 1, 0; harnessmakers 1, 0; hatters 2, 0; horsedealers 1, 0; hostlers 1, 0; housekeepers 0, 9; housewives 0, 102; housework 0, 54; inspectors 1, 0; ironworkers 1, 0; jewelers 4, 0; laborers 39, 0; lapidists 1, 0; laundresses 0, 2; lawyers 2, 0; longshoremen 1, 0; machinists 10, 0; masons 2, 0; manufacturers 2, 0; mariners 1, 0; merchants 6, 0; metal polishers 2, 0; millhands 5, 5; milliners 0, 1; miners 1, 0; monotype operators 0, 1; motormen 2, 0; moulders 1, 0; musicians 1, 0; newsboys 1, 0; nurses 0, 5; painters 5, 0; patternmakers 1, 0; peddlers 1, 0; pharmacists 1, 0; physicians 1, 0; plasterers 1, 0; plumbers 4, 0; policemen 1, 0; porters 3, 0; printers 2, 0; real estate agents, 1, 0; restaurant keepers 2, 0; riggers 1, 0; rubberworkers 2, 0; salesmen 9, 0; saleswomen 0, 1; sailors 1, 0; shophands 1, 1; silkworkers 4, 0; steamship officers 1, 0; stenographers 1, 2; stonecutters 1, 0; students, 5, 2; teachers 2, 8; tinsmiths 1, 0; tugboat deckhands 1, 0; watchmen 1, 0; woodworkers 2, 0; typewriters 0, 1; no occupation 29, 37; unascertained 5, 6; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Mania, acute 23, 45; mania, chronic 0, 1; mania, epileptic 4, 4; mania, puerperal 0, 4; mania, recurrent 1, 5; mania, toxic 29, 9; melancholia, acute 20, 24; melancholia, agitata 1, 1; melancholia, involutional 2, 22; melancholia, recurrent 1, 0; dementia, epileptic 1, 0; dementia, organic 8, 8; dementia, paretic 52, 17; dementia, senile 34, 30; dementia, terminal 5, 1; imbecility, with mania 10, 7; imbecility, with melancholia 2, 0; insane neuroses, hypochondriasis 1, 1; insane neuroses, hysteria 0, 2; insanity, adolescent 56, 71; insanity, pubescent 1, 0; paranoia 21, 22; cerebral syphilis 1, 0; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### MANNER OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

By State 70, 57; county 161, 165; private 44, 52; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Physical—Apoplexy 0, 1; arteriosclerosis 2, 1; cerebral changes 3, 1; Chorea 0, 1; climacteric 0, 11; congenital 1, 5; environment 1, 0; epilepsy 2, 4; heredity 12, 22; hysteria 0, 2; intemperance and other excesses 30, 12; masturbation 3, 0; meningitis 1, 0; menses 0, 1; overwork 4, 2; parturition 0, 2; predisposition 0, 2; pregnancy 0, 1; puerperium 0, 8; rheumatism 0, 1; scarlet fever 1, 0; senility 14, 15; sexual excitement 1, 0; sunstroke 1, 0; syphilis 25, 3; traumatism 4, 1; general ill-health 0, 3; totals 104, 100; grand total 204.

Moral—Disappointed affections 0, 1; domestic troubles 1, 4; financial reverses 7, 3; grief 2, 3; religious excitement 4, 2; shock 1, 2; worry 7, 10; totals 22, 25; grand total 47.

Total physical 104, 100; total moral 22, 25; unassigned 149, 149; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Acne 1, 1; ankylosis 0, 1; amenorrhea 0, 1; anemia 4, 21; aroos senilis 5, 8; arteriosclerosis 27, 25; arthritis deformans 0, 1; asthma 1, 0; astigmatism 0, 1; atheotosis of right hand and



foot 1, 0; blindness 1, 1; bronchitis 1, 0; carcinoma 3, 0; cataract 1, 2; cerebral hemorrhage 0, 1; chondro-dystrophia foetalis 0, 1; chorea 1, 3; colles fracture 0, 1; cystitis 1, 0; deafness 2, 3; diabetes 0, 1; dislocation of hip 0, 1; dyscousia 1, 2; hyperopia 0, 1; eczema 0, 2; endocarditis 24, 13; epilepsy 5, 4; facial palsy 0, 1; fistula 1, 2; gastritis 1, 0; goitre 0, 5; hemiplegia 2, 8; hernia 6, 1; ecchymosis of right eye 1, 0; hysterectomy 0, 1; lipoma 2, 0; cirrhosis of liver 2, 0; locomotor ataxia 0, 1; lordosis 0, 1; myopia 1, 3; nephritis 45, 29; neuritis 5, 0; otitis media 0, 1; paralysis of right arm 0, 1; paralysis of lower extremities 2, 1; paraplegia 1, 0; pediculi 2, 3; pneumonia 3, 3; pregnancy 0, 2; presbyopia 0, 1; pterygium 0, 1; puerperium 0, 3; pulmonary tuberculosis 3, 1; syphilis 38, 10; ulcer of leg 0, 1; vaginitis 0, 1; varicose veins 3, 5; wounds 5, 5; homicidal tendencies 28, 22; suicidal tendencies 26, 45; without complications 116, 102.

(In this statement 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.)

#### HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Insanity in family 39, 69; hereditary taint denied 83, 31; hereditary history unobtainable 153, 174; totals, 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Under one month 44, 75; one to three months 52, 40; three to six months 43, 31; six to twelve months 31, 21; one to two years 23, 26; two to three years 18, 16; three to four years 1, 14; four to five years 6, 4; five to ten years 6, 12; ten to twenty years 6, 8; over twenty years 6, 5; unascertained 39, 22; totals 275, 274; grand total 549.

#### AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Under fifteen years 0, 1; fifteen to twenty years 3, 6; twenty to twenty-five years 0, 1; twenty-five to thirty years 3, 2; thirty to thirty-five years 2, 7; thirty-five to forty years 9, 5; forty to forty-five years 2, 6; forty-five to fifty years 5, 3; fifty to sixty years 4, 3; over sixty years 1, 0; unascertained 12, 8; totals 41, 42; grand total 83.

#### DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Under one month 8, 16; one to three months 8, 9; three to six months 8, 4; six to twelve months 3, 4; one to two years 2, 2; over two years 5, 5; unascertained 7, 2; totals 41, 42; grand total 83.

#### DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Under one month 5, 1; one to two months 9, 4; two to three months 5, 6; three to four months 5, 2; four to five months 2, 3; five to six months 1, 4; six to nine months 2, 5; nine to twelve months 3, 7; twelve to eighteen months 5, 7; eighteen to twenty-four months 1, 2; over two years 3, 1; totals 41, 42; grand total 83.

#### MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Mania, acute 7, 16; mania, recurrent 0, 2; mania, toxic 21, 8; melancholia, acute 6, 9; melancholia, agitata 1, 0; melancholia, involutional 0, 4; insane neuroses, hypochondriasis 1, 0; insanity, adolescent 5, 3; totals 41, 42; grand total 83.

#### AGE AT DEATH.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Ten to twenty years 1, 1; twenty to twenty-five years 2, 3; twenty-five to thirty years 2, 1; thirty to thirty-five years 5, 10; thirty-five to forty years 13, 8; forty to forty-five years 5, 3; forty-five to fifty years 13, 5; fifty to sixty years 25, 14; sixty to seventy years 21, 8; seventy to eighty years 12, 14; eighty to ninety years 7, 10; over ninety years 0, 1; totals 106, 78; grand total 184.

#### MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Mania, acute 6, 11; mania, chronic 0, 4; mania, epileptic 2, 2; mania, toxic 2, 0; melancholia, acute 2, 2; melancholia, chronic 1, 4; melancholia, involutional 1, 6; dementia, epileptic 1, 0; dementia, organic 10, 2; dementia, parietic 33, 6; dementia, senile 26, 25; dementia, terminal 8, 3; idiocy, with mania 0, 1; imbecility 1, 1; imbecility, with epilepsy 1, 0; insanity, adolescent 7, 9; paranoia 4, 2; cerebral syphilis 1, 0; totals 106, 78; grand total 184.

#### CAUSE OF DEATH.

(First numbers, men; second, women.)

Mania—Acute, with acute endocarditis 1, 0; acute, with acute myocarditis 1, 0; acute with broncho-pneumonia 1, 2; acute, with cardiac dilatation 0, 3; acute, with cardiac exhaus-



tion 1, 0; acute, with chronic endocarditis 0, 1; acute, with cirrhosis of liver 1, 0; acute, with exhaustion 0, 2; acute, with hypostatic pneumonia 0, 1; acute, with lobar pneumonia 1, 0; acute, with pulmonary tuberculosis 0, 1; acute, with suicidal hanging 0, 1; chronic, with carcinoma of uterus 0, 1; chronic, with cerebral apoplexy 0, 1; chronic, with chronic interstitial nephritis 0, 1; chronic, with lobar pneumonia 0, 1; epileptic, with status epilepticus 2, 2; toxic, with chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0; toxic, with lobar pneumonia 1, 0.

Melancholia—Acute, with acute cardiac dilatation 0, 1; acute, with broncho-pneumonia 1, 0; acute, with chronic endocarditis 0, 1; acute, with intestinal obstruction 1, 0; chronic, with chronic endocarditis 0, 1; chronic, with chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0; chronic, with lobar pneumonia 0, 1; chronic, with pulmonary tuberculosis 0, 2; involutional, with acute cardiac dilatation 0, 1; involutional, with acute endocarditis 1, 0; involutional, with broncho-pneumonia 0, 2; involutional, with chronic nephritis 0, 1; involutional, with lobar pneumonia 0, 1; involutional, with uterine hemorrhage 0, 1.

Dementia—Epileptic, with status epilepticus 1, 0; organic, with acute nephritis 2, 0; organic, with broncho-pneumonia 1, 1; organic, with cardiac exhaustion 1, 0; organic, with cerebral hemorrhage, chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0; organic, with endocarditis 1, 0; organic, with exhaustion 1, 0; organic, with interstitial nephritis 0, 1; organic, with lobar pneumonia 3, 0; paretic 3, 1; paretic, with broncho-pneumonia 1, 1; paretic, with cardiac exhaustion 2, 0; paretic, with chronic endocarditis 1, 0; paretic, with convulsions 6, 0; paretic, with exhaustion 14, 4; paretic, with lobar pneumonia 6, 0; senile, with acute nephritis 1, 0; senile, with aortic regurgitation 0, 2; senile, with arteriosclerosis, exhaustion 1, 0; senile, with broncho-pneumonia 0, 1; senile, with cardiac dilatation, pulmonary edema 0, 1; senile, with cardiac exhaustion 1, 0; senile, with cerebral apoplexy 0, 1; senile, with chronic endocarditis 3, 1; senile, with chronic endocarditis, arteriosclerosis 1, 0; senile, with chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 2; senile, with exhaustion 2, 6; senile, with hypostatic pneumonia 3, 4; senile, with lobar pneumonia 13, 4; senile, with mitral regurgitation 0, 2; senile, with myocarditis 0, 1; terminal, with broncho-pneumonia 1, 1; terminal, carcinoma of breast 0, 1; terminal, with carcinoma of pancreas 0, 1; terminal, with cerebral hemorrhage 1, 0; terminal, with chronic endocarditis, chronic nephritis 1, 0; terminal, with chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0; terminal, with cirrhosis of liver 1, 0; terminal, with lobar pneumonia 1, 0; terminal, with pulmonary tuberculosis 2, 0.

Idiocy with Mania—With broncho-pneumonia 0, 1;

Imbecility—With chronic nephritis 0, 1; with diabetes mellitus, chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0.

Imbecility with Epilepsy—with status epilepticus 1, 0.

Insanity, Adolescent—With broncho-pneumonia 0, 1; with cardiac exhaustion 1, 0; with chorea, exhaustion 0, 1; with exhaustion 0, 1; with haematosis 1, 0; with hypostatic pneumonia 1, 2; with lobar pneumonia 3, 2; with lobar pneumonia, chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0; with pulmonary tuberculosis 0, 2.

Paranoia—With acute endocarditis 1, 0; with carcinoma of stomach 0, 1; with cerebral hemorrhage 2, 0; with chronic endocarditis, exhaustion 0, 1; with chronic interstitial nephritis 1, 0.

Cerebral Syphilis—With lobar pneumonia 1, 0; totals 106, 78; grand total 184.

#### SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION.

(Each year's figures for October 31st; first, men; second, women; third, total.)

1876—159, 183, 342; 1877—216, 229, 445; 1878—227, 253, 480; 1879—248, 279, 527, 1880—277, 309, 586; 1881—310, 331, 641; 1882—321, 346, 667; 1883—330, 377, 707; 1884—371, 374, 745; 1885—415, 414, 829; 1886—415, 441, 856; 1887—434, 439, 873; 1888—463, 441, 904; 1889—427, 430, \*857; 1890—450, 436, 886; 1891—455, 443, 898; 1892—471, 478, 949; 1893—509, 500, 1,009; 1894—520, 530, 1,050; 1895—541, 575, 1,116; 1896—538, 550, \*1,088; 1897—593, 584, 1,177; 1898—618, 618, 1,236; 1899—658, 644, 1,302; 1900—696; 693, 1,389; 1901—707, 683, †1,390; 1902—729, 732, 1,461; 1903—744, 761, †1,505; 1904—789, 812, 1,601; 1905—834, 840, 1,674; 1906—872, 907, 1,779; 1907—917, 907, 1,824; 1908—993, 950, 1,943; 1909—1,050, 1,009, 2,059; 1910—1,093, 1,025, ‡2,118; 1911—1,131, 1,079, 2,210; 1912—1,170, 1,132, 2,302; 1913—1,225, 1,186, 2,411; 1914—1,261, 1,248, 2,509.

\*One hundred patients transferred to Essex County Hospital.

\*\*Eighty-five patients transferred to Hudson County Hospital.

†Twenty-five patients removed to Hudson and Passaic Counties.

‡Nineteen private patients removed to Sailors' Snug Harbor, N. Y.

§Fifty patients transferred to Essex County Hospital.



TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL THE MANNER OF SUPPORT.

October 31st, 1914.

COUNTY.	INDIGENT.			STATE INDIGENT.			PRIVATE.			CONVICT.			CRIMINAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bergen.....	92	105	197	56	51	107	12	7	19	4	1	5		4	4
Essex.....	9	26	35	133	145	283	15	31	46	19	2	21			
Hudson.....	52	43	95	73	49	122	21	48	69	18	2	20	4		4
Hunterdon.....	24	13	37		1	1		3	3	1		1			
Mercer.....	1	1	2												
Middlesex.....	1	1	2				2	4	6	2		2			
Monmouth.....		2	2					6	6						
Morris.....	78	88	166	38	16	54	9	5	14	2		2		2	9
Passaic.....	217	225	442	34	32	66	8	9	17	4	1	5	1		1
Somerset.....							1	5	6						
Sussex.....	23	36	59	1	2	3	4	5	9	2		2	1		1
Union.....	165	173	338	38	37	75	16	13	29	3		3	3		3
Warren.....	49	46	95	3	2	5		2	2	3		3	2		2
New York.....							4	4	8						
Total.....	709	759	1,468	381	335	716	95	142	237	58	6	64	18	6	24



## Warden's Report.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.

Gentlemen:—The annual report of the Business Department for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1914, is respectfully submitted:

The reports of the various departments show a decided increase in diversity and quantity of work done, over previous years. The garden yielded a great variety of vegetables and fruits in such quantities as to amply supply the needs of the institution, and there is still on hand a supply to be served during the winter months. Efforts will be made during the coming year to increase the yield.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

A number of improvements were made during the year, all of which are important. The addition to the Dairy Barn is completed and occupied. Five bridges of wood construction throughout, and in addition, a driveway to the second story of the dairy barn, also of wood, were replaced with reinforced concrete, insuring stronger structures and eliminating further cost of repairs. A retaining wall, also of concrete, was built in the yard attached to the new dairy building. This was built both as a retaining wall and to be utilized in the construction of a shed for the cows. A concrete walk was laid from the terminus of the old walk on the south side of the main driveway to the boundary of the hospital property, a distance of 2,450 feet. A walk was also laid between the Dormitory Building and the Tuberculosis Pavilion. A concrete platform placed in the rear of the main kitchen is an important improvement, correcting unsanitary conditions. Electric motors were installed in the carpenter shop, bakery, main kitchen preparing room, machine shop and at the ashes elevator. These individual motors aid in the reduction of operating cost of the power plant.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewer plots used as disposal beds have been given careful and constant attention and the results accomplished are satisfactory. Additional area should be provided for this very important work, but it is doubtful if the ground available is suitable for the purpose. In two of the beds the soil is of clay formation and does not filter readily nor properly; the others are gravel and on these proper filtration of the greater part of the effluent is dependant. The combined area of the plots is 5.38 acres.

### DAIRY.

The addition to the dairy building provides room for sixty-six cows, is well lighted and ventilated. The type of stanchion installed and the individual drinking vessels are among the features which make this barn modern in every respect. The method of watering the cows aids very materially in the prevention of transmission of tuberculosis from a cow or cows to others free from the disease.

The tuberculin test was applied by a representative of the State Board of Health October 12th and 13th. The entire herd of 134 cows was given the test and of this number four reacted and were slaughtered under State inspection.

An average of 9.82 quarts per cow per day was produced, a total of 379,838 quarts during the year. Eighty-six cows were slaughtered and fourteen heifers bred at the hospital are being raised.

### FARM.

The value of the products for the year is slightly lower than the previous year. The tonnage of hay is below the yield of 1913, while the green fodder and silage are in excess.

The stock raised and slaughtered at the hospital is as follows:

10 calves, 801 lbs.; 41 lambs, 1,534 lbs.; 43 sheep, 2,370 lbs.; 194 hogs, 28,835 lbs.; 229 chickens, 701 lbs.; 58 pairs of broilers.

All of these were used for food at the hospital, and in addition eighty-six cows weighing 45,570 lbs. from the dairy were also used at the institution.

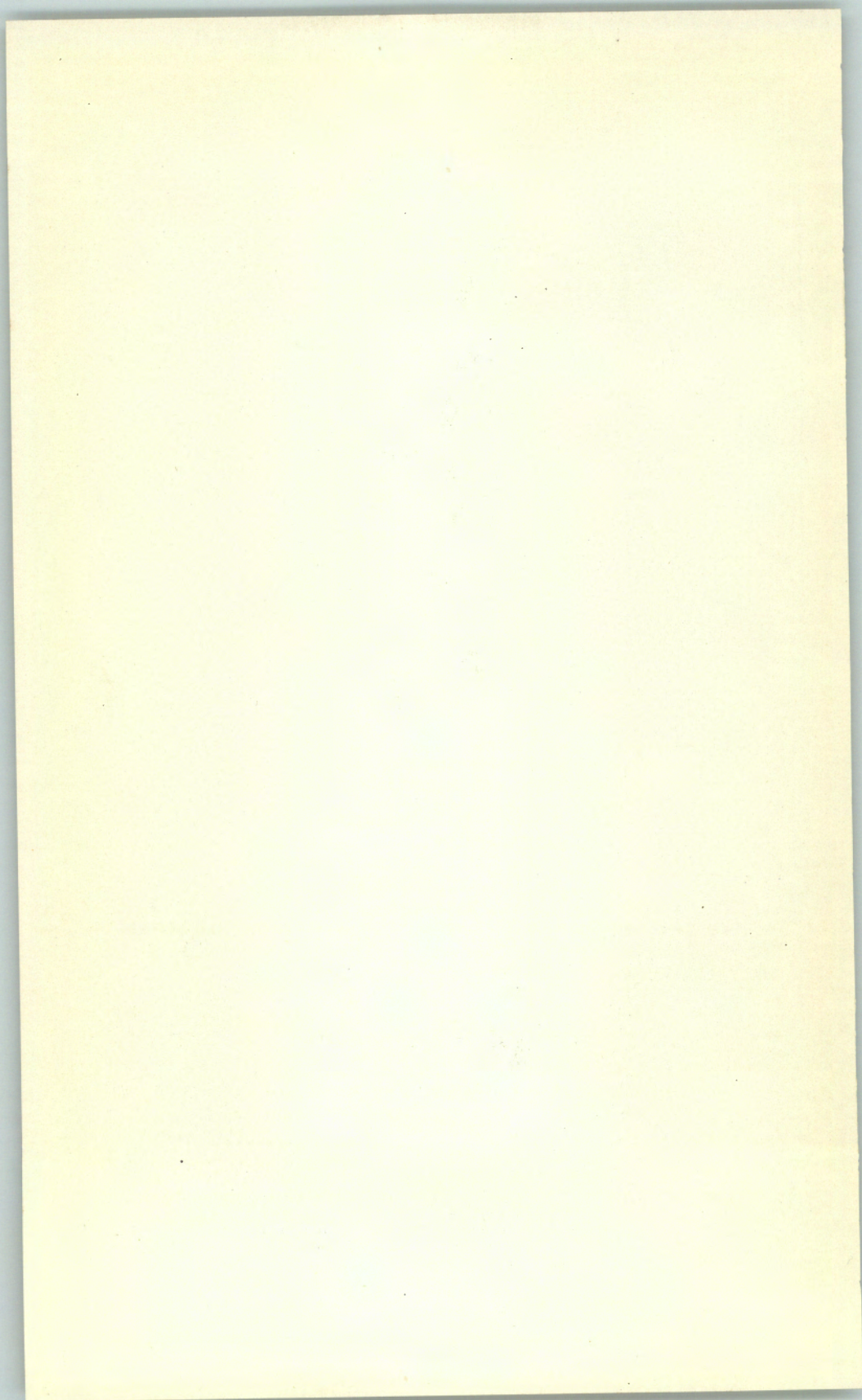




PATIENTS GRADING A PUTTING GREEN

Hospital Print







## GARDEN.

The increase in quantity of vegetables of all kinds grown, over the previous year is very gratifying.

8,006 bushels of tomatoes were produced and, in addition to the quantity served daily, 57,520 quarts were canned. 400 quarts of catsup was put up, part in bottles, the balance in bulk. The large quantity of strawberries grown adds to the efficiency of the garden. It is planned to provide in addition, a greater variety of fruit, and peach and pear trees will be planted. The vineyard has been enlarged. Blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes planted. Overhead irrigation on a small scale was introduced this year and the results have proven it to be practical and effective.

## KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.

In connection with the garden production is mentioned the need of a canning outfit to handle the vegetables available for preserving. A canning outfit should be installed in the preparing room connected with the kitchen. The kettles now used for cooking food are over-taxed when also utilized for canning, the regular service is interfered with and delayed. At times, vegetables are available and can be readily preserved at a profit to the institution.

## PIGGERY.

As the detailed report shows, 194 hogs were slaughtered and were used at the hospital; this meat represented a value of \$3,466.20. In May, 209 pigs were purchased, of which number five were slaughtered and eaten, five died and the remaining 199 are in good condition for slaughter and will be killed and consumed at the hospital. In October, 101 pigs were bought and placed in three completed pens in the building which is being remodeled.

## WATER.

During the latter months of the previous year, the supply of water became nearly depleted and caused considerable anxiety. The conditions during the months of September and October of the past year were even more serious. Practically no rain fell and the flow from the springs has fallen off and at the close of October the daily flow into the several reservoirs dropped to 335,289 gallons.

The present condition is not only serious on account of lack of sufficient water for regular uses, but in addition should be considered the serious consequences which would result should a fire occur with an insufficient supply of water with which to control and extinguish it. With the continuous growth of the institution both in population and number of buildings, comes a greater demand upon the water supply. Plans providing means to obtain more water and to store a greater quantity than is now possible with the present reservoirs, should be considered.

The mountain spring has supplied the required quantity for drinking purposes, averaging 800 gallons daily, delivered in two and five gallon bottles. Analysis by the State Board of Health, of samples taken, show it to be free from pollution.

A harvest of sufficient ice to supply the institution depends first upon a proper and sufficient quantity of water in the reservoirs. If the High Service and Garden reservoirs do not contain water in quantity to supply the buildings, it is therefore, necessary to furnish the deficiency by pumping from the ice pond. Constant pumping disturbs the water and prevents freezing.

There is only one line of pipe for the delivery of water from the High Service reservoir to the several buildings by gravity, and the pumping of water from the ice pond to this reservoir consequently necessitates pumping against pressure. To reduce the cost of and to insure easier and more rapid delivery of water by pump to the reservoir, and to reduce the danger of bursting the pipe line, a separate line should be laid and used only for pumping.

It is impossible to determine upon the amount of water used in one or all the buildings or departments. Meters should be installed to furnish this information which is necessary as a basis upon which to work to regulate the consumption of water and economy in its use.

## HEATING AND POWER PLANT.

The money appropriated and available November 1st for repairs to the piping, etc., connected with the heating system, will replace defective material which has caused continuous trouble and a lack of efficiency. Changes and improvements are also necessary, all of which will add to the effectiveness of the system.



Additional work has been placed upon the power plant with the lighting of the main driveway, dairy barn and industrial building, and heating the latter. The new store room building will be ready for occupancy during the winter months, heat and electric current for lights and elevator will be furnished. Boiler Plant No. 2 was equipped with forced draft apparatus, the engines of which proved defective. New engines are being installed and if satisfactory, this battery will then be serviceable. Boiler Plant No. 1 is equipped with whistles, which are valuable as a safeguard, giving warning of the lack of sufficient water or of an excessive quantity. Plant No. 2 lacks this equipment.

With the extension of the plant added repairs are necessary and the machine shop should be supplied with the necessary machines to prepare this department to handle promptly all work, whether emergency or otherwise. The institution is so far removed from outside plants that it is dependant upon its own resources and delays resulting from lack of preparedness should be prevented.

The carpenter shop is also in need of machinery to aid in the production of all kinds of work. The variety and quantity of work in this department is increasing, and at an institution of this size it should not be necessary to refer work to outside shops.

#### ROOMS FOR EMPLOYEES.

The number of employees in the different departments increases with the added work to be disposed of. The room formerly occupied by male employees engaged at outdoor work are required for additional help in the kitchens, laundry and shops. In order to provide sleeping accommodations for men employed on the farm, in the garden, dairy, etc., seven beds were placed in a shed used for storing farm machinery and implements and this proving insufficient, a platform was erected, tent purchased and twelve beds installed.

To provide rooms for necessary help and to increase the efficiency of the fire department, I would recommend that the present fire department house be enlarged. This can be done at a less expense than the construction of a separate building, will cost less to heat and maintain and will be especially valuable in adding to the efficiency of the fire department.

#### STORING COAL, ETC.

The coal vaults provided in connection with the original heating and power plant were of sufficient capacity to store an ample supply of coal for use during the winter months at the time the institution was opened in 1876.

An electric plant which furnishes light for all buildings and grounds and additional machinery has since been installed, new buildings have been constructed; Dormitory Building, laundry, fire department house, tuberculosis pavilion, industrial building and cottages for male and female nurses. Under course of construction are two glass pavilions, two buildings for patients and a store house.

To furnish the additional power for machinery and heat necessary for new buildings, requires more fuel and provision must be made to store it for winter use, as it is extremely difficult to obtain during the winter months coal in sufficient quantity for daily consumption.

#### [SILOS.

Two silos of a total capacity of four hundred tons were erected in connection with the original dairy barn building. This quantity of silage is insufficient for the present herd. With an increase in the number of cows requisite to furnish milk for additional patients, more ensilage is now required and a still greater quantity must be provided for.

#### REFRIGERATION.

The room installed at the large kitchen in the Administration building which is connected with and is a part of the refrigeration system, has proven very satisfactory, and has relieved to some extent the overcrowding of the other rooms. At the large kitchen in the Dormitory building, ice is used for refrigeration. The box is too small and the quantity of ice required and used is excessive. This kitchen is so far removed from the refrigerating plant that it is not therefore, possible to connect it with the system. This box should be enlarged and a individual equipment such as is used in other institutions under like conditions installed.

#### PORCHES—DORMITORY BUILDING.

The floors and steps of the several porches at the Dormitory Building are of wood construction, and repairs have been made when required. The beams and supports, flooring etc., are now in such condition that all should be torn away and rebuilt. If replaced with,



lumber, repairs will again be necessary. These structures should be reconstructed of reinforced concrete. This work can be done by the hospital mechanics.

#### AUTO TRUCK.

The practical uses to which a motor truck can be put at this institution are many. The Lackawanna Railroad charges \$2 per car for delivering all freight from Morris Plains to the hospital over the hospital switch. As a rule a car contains only a partial load and it is not uncommon to receive two or more cars per day partially filled. During the winter months when the horses are not continuously required for farm or other work, a team or teams cart the freight from Morris Plains to the hospital. With a truck this freight can be carted daily throughout the year, and in addition handle the delivery of milk from the dairy, ice and drinking water to the several buildings, garbage to the incinerator and ashes from the power plant to the dump or such other points on the property where they are utilized for concrete or other work, and the teams now doing this work dispensed with.

The driveways at and around the institution are in good condition for motor use. Such repairs to a truck as are required can be made by the hospital mechanics.

#### PIPE LINES, ETC.

The line of 2-inch pipe which was used in supplying the garden, hog pens and hennerly with water, has been unsatisfactory for some time. During the summer the quantity of water which was insufficient, ceased to flow. The pipe was taken up and found to be so badly corroded that water would not pass through it. A temporary line was laid to relieve the situation. To supply and insure sufficient water to these points, 6-inch cast iron water main should be installed.

#### RAILROADS.

The railroad, or switch, as it is commonly termed, connecting with the Lackawanna line at Morris Plains and extending to the hospital is owned by the State and kept in repair by hospital workmen. The engineers of the Lackawanna Railroad have inspected the road and report that the rails entire are of light construction and much worn and should be replaced with eighty-pound rail.

#### POWER LAWN MOWER.

The lawn area has increased and to keep the grass cropped with the hand machines requires a large force of men. To utilize the horse-drawn machine, requires the services of a horse at such time when it is very important that it be employed in work connected with the farm, garden or something equally as important. A motor-propelled mower will accomplish an amount equal to three horse-drawn machines or thirty men with hand mowers.

When it is evident that the men now required to perform this work can be utilized for other work during the busiest season of the year, that the services of a horse will be dispensed with, that the grass can be mown regularly and oftener if necessary, it is clear that more work can be accomplished and at less cost with a power machine than with the present equipment, and one should be purchased and in readiness for the coming season.

#### WALKS.

Walks are required in the section yards where those now in use are of wood and should be replaced with concrete. New walks will also be needed to connect the glass pavilions and buildings for patients under course of construction with the Administration and Dormitory buildings. The work of laying walks can be done by the hospital force.

#### PETTY EXPENSE FUND.

A fund of \$1,500 is available daily during each year for the payment of persons leaving the employ of the hospital and for charges on small items purchased. These amount are placed upon a separate pay roll, and expense sheet semi-monthly, and payment received from Trenton for same. These payments are refunded to the petty expense account, and in this manner the fund is kept intact. During the past year the fund was at times insufficient to meet the demand upon it and the Warden advanced personally, money to meet the deficiency. The fund should be increased to \$3,000, as such an amount will provide necessary funds and make unnecessary the advancing of money to the hospital.

#### SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT AND FILING CASES.

The need of more room for storing patients' valuables is apparent. There are over 2,000 packages on deposit. The increase in the number of patients has caused a corresponding



increase in the number of valuables to be cared for. The safe which was provided some years ago for storing patients' valuables has 598 boxes only, making it necessary to store a large number of packages in the old safe in the basement which is well filled. When patients are discharged they are required to sign for and take the valuables home with them. A suitable vault fitted up in proper shape for storing valuables would cost approximately \$2,500.

Additional filing cases are needed for storing records of the business office. The cost of equipment would be about \$450. These estimates do not cover any labor or material that might be required to prepare the rooms for the vault and filing cases.

#### APPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

An increase in valuation is shown in the appraisal of the real estate and personal property. The real estate is valued at \$3,351,785; personal property at \$386,161.05.

Mr. John Naughton and Mr. H. A. Van Gilder of Morristown rendered valuable assistance in making the appraisal.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916.

For salaries of resident officers. . . . .	\$25,900.00
For maintenance of county patients, based on an average of 1,625 patients for the year, at the rate of \$2.00 per week. . . . .	169,000.00
For maintenance of State indigent patients, based on an average of 850 patients the year, at the rate of \$4.00 per week. . . . .	176,800.00
For maintenance of insane convict patients, based on an average of 70 patients for the year, at the rate of \$5.00 per week. . . . .	18,200.00
For the annual appraisal. . . . .	200.00
Traveling expenses of the Board of Managers. . . . .	600.00
For clothing of State indigent patients. . . . .	13,600.00
For clothing of insane convict patients. . . . .	1,120.00
For insurance premiums. . . . .	6,000.00

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR 1915.

For providing proper storage room for patients' valuables and records of the Business Office. . . . .	3,500.00
For bill of Pierson & Surdam for advertising, 1911. . . . .	8.84
For officers' salaries for part of the month of October, 1915. . . . .	1,330.00
For traveling expenses of Board of Managers. . . . .	500.00

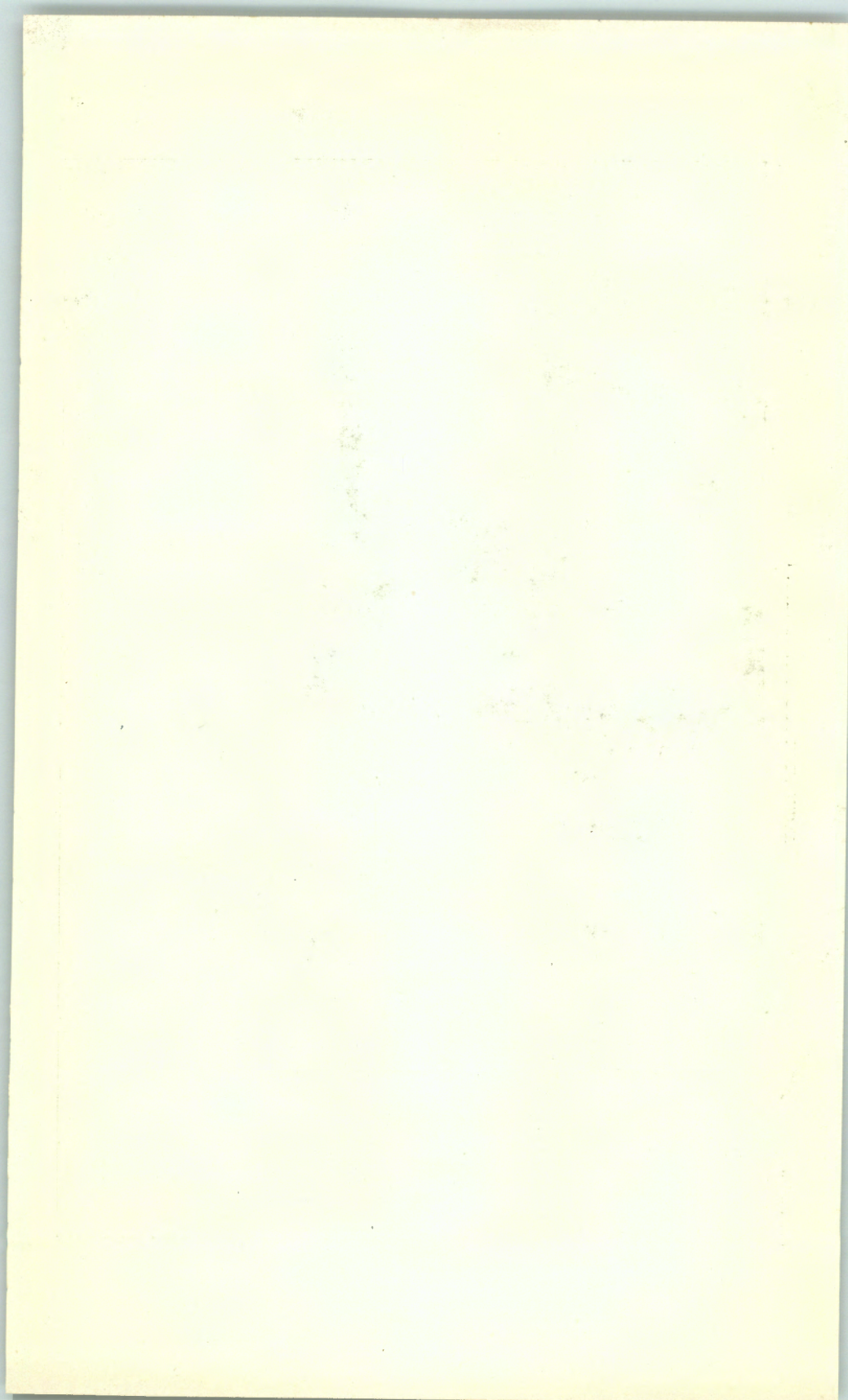
Respectfully submitted.

ORLANDO M. BOWEN,

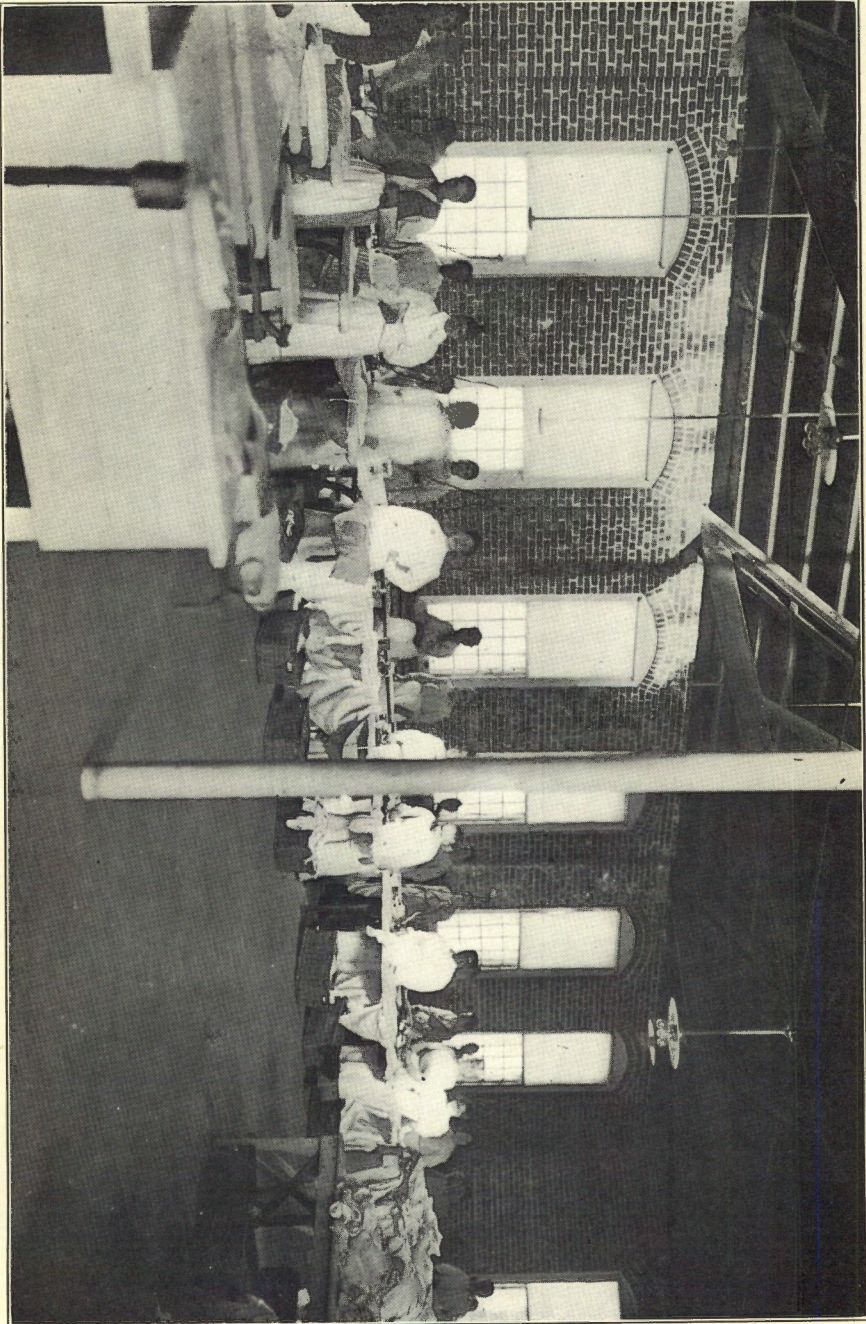
Warden.

The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains October 31, 1914.









PATIENTS AT WORK IN LAUNDRY

Hospital Print



# Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ending October 31, 1914.

## RECEIPTS.

Collections for October, 1913, paid State Treasurer, November, 1913. ....	\$21,636.24
Allowance by State for support of County patients. ....	\$143,146.30
State indigent patients. ....	152,134.66
State convict patients. ....	15,766.43
Amount received from Bergen County. ....	311,047.39
Amount received from Essex County. ....	22,855.22
Amount received from Hudson County. ....	56.78
Amount received from Hunterdon County. ....	3,908.08
Amount received from Morris County. ....	4,614.05
Amount received from Mercer County. ....	19,411.56
Amount received from Monmouth County. ....	115.58
Amount received from Middlesex County. ....	180.13
Amount received from Passaic County. ....	144.61
Amount received from Sussex County. ....	68,784.21
Amount received from Union County. ....	6,466.78
Amount received from Warren County. ....	40,562.83
Amount received from Private patients. ....	11,249.23
Amount received from hides and fat. ....	95,694.89
Amount received from checks on which payment was stopped. ....	9,113.02
	16.51
Total. ....	\$615,857.11

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Administrative expenses. ....	\$199,062.07
Table supplies. ....	180,853.41
House supplies. ....	31,911.03
Clothing and clothing material. ....	21,239.70
Repairs. ....	13,164.42
Farm, stable and grounds. ....	31,006.72
Heat, light and power. ....	54,693.31
Miscellaneous expenses. ....	13,074.08
Betterments. ....	683.85
Refunds. ....	2,200.33
Protested checks with fees. ....	997.73
Balance with State Treasurer October 31, 1914. ..	66,970.46
Total. ....	\$615,857.11

## RESOURCES.

Amount due from Bergen County. ....	\$1,879.07
Amount due from Essex County. ....	703.66
Amount due from Hudson County. ....	2,527.00
Amount due from Mercer County. ....	8.86
Amount due from Monmouth County. ....	20.18
Amount due from Morris County. ....	2,527.00
Amount due from Passaic County. ....	8,322.65
Amount due from Sussex County. ....	547.16
Amount due from Union County. ....	3,214.15
Amount due from Warren County. ....	873.28
Amount due from State Treasurer for support of County patients. ....	12,542.00
Amount due from State Treasurer for support of indigent patients. ....	12,798.57
Amount due from State Treasurer for support of convict patients. ....	1,402.86
Balance with State Treasurer. ....	66,970.46
Due from private patients as per bills rendered. ....	21,164.81
Clothing furnished during October, 1914. ....	1,666.45
Due for hides, grease, etc. ....	1,112.14
Due for maintenance of patients for whom no orders have been received. ....	7,658.27
Total. ....	\$145,938.57



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

LIABILITIES.	
Bills payable for September, 1914. ....	\$33,642.45
Bills payable for October, 1914. ....	41,472.67
Bills payable for October withheld. ....	3,688.02
Refunds for September, 1914. ....	235.19
Refunds for October, 1914. ....	783.73
Pay Roll October 16th to 31st, 1914. ....	9,755.04
Amount of private patients' accounts paid beyond October 31, 1914. ....	10,116.77
Amount of bills rendered private patients unearned. ....	5,387.44
Excess resources above liabilities. ....	41,857.26
Total. ....	\$145,938.57



## Appendix to Warden's Report.

### DAIRY AND FARM.

379,838 quarts milk (average number of cows milked 105.87, average per cow per day, 9.82 quarts), @ .06, \$22,790.28; 76 calves sold @ \$470.00; 211 tons hay at \$20.00, \$4,220.00; 30 tons rye straw @ \$18.00, \$540.00; 11 tons wheat straw @ \$14.00, \$154.00; 494 tons ensilage @ \$5.00, \$2,470.00; 279 tons green fodder (timothy, corn, oats and vetch, oats and peas, wheat) @ \$5.00, \$1,395.00; 435 bushels wheat @ \$1.10, \$478.50; 310 bushels rye @ \$1.00, \$310.00; 77 bushels apples @ .40, \$30.80; 900 gallons cider for vinegar @ .12, \$108.00; 627 baskets plums @ .75, \$470.25; 450 bushels turnips, @ .40, \$180.00; 1,780 bushels potatoes @ .70 \$1,246.00; 3,322 dozen eggs @ .40, \$1,328.80; total, \$36,191.63.

### STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

86 cows dressed, 45,570 lbs., @ .12½, \$5,696.25; 10 calves dressed, 801 lbs. @ .17, \$136.17; 42 sheep dressed, 2,370 lbs. @ .09, \$213.30; 41 lambs dressed, 1,534 lbs. @ .14, \$214.76; 229 chickens dressed, 701 lbs. @ .18, \$126.18; 58 pairs broilers, dressed @ \$1.50, \$87.00; 194 hogs dressed, 28,885 lbs. @ .12, \$3,466.20; total, \$9,939.86.

### GARDEN.

VEGETABLES GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM GARDEN DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914.

Asparagus, bunches, 2,375 @ .20, \$475.00; beans, string, bushels, 1,052 13-32 @ .50, \$526.20; beans, lima, bushels, 428 7-16 @ \$1.50, \$642.66; beets, bushels, 270 15-16 @ .45, \$121.92; beets, bunches, 1,584 @ .05, \$79.20; Brussels sprouts, bushels, ¼ @ \$1.50, .38; cabbage, heads, 30,585 @ .05, \$1,529.25; cauliflower, heads, 3,658 @ .10, \$365.80; corn, sweet, ears, 144,070, @ .01, \$1,440.70; cucumbers, 53,162 @ .01, \$531.62; carrots, bushels, 218 7-32 @ .45, \$98.20; carrots, bunches, 60 @ .05, \$3.00; celery, stalks, 61 @ .03, \$1.83; egg plant, 7,780 @ .05, \$389.00; greens, soup, bunches, 421 @ .03, \$12.63; kale, bushels, 308 1-8 @ .20, \$61.63; lettuce, heads, 64,631 @ .05, \$3,231.55; leeks, single, 3 @ .02, .06; onions, bushels, 112 9-16 @ .65, \$73.17; onions, bunches, 35,473 @ .02, \$709.46; peas, bushels, 379 7-16 @ \$1.00, \$379.44; parsley, bunches, 1,011 @ .01, \$10.11; peppers, single, 12,354 @ .01, \$123.54; pumpkins, 246 @ .05, \$12.30; parsnips, bushels, 219 @ .50, \$109.50; radishes, bunches, 24,103 @ .01½, \$361.55; rhubarb, bunches, 17,965 @ .06, \$1,077.90; squash, single, 401 @ .01½, \$6.02; squash, bushels, 367 ½ @ .50, \$183.75; spinach, bushels, 845 11-16 @ .50, \$422.84; tomatoes, bushels, 6,066 13-24 @ .50, \$3,033.27; Turnips, bushels, 134 1-8 @ .40, \$53.65; turnips, Ruta Baga, bushels, 96 @ .40, \$38.40; total, \$16,105.53.

### FRUIT.

Strawberries, quarts, 3,294 @ .10, \$329.40; cherries, quarts, 1,660 @ .10, \$166.00; currants, quarts, 15 @ .10, \$1.50; raspberries, quarts, 536, @ .15, \$80.40; blackberries, quarts, 19½ @ .10, \$1.95; grapes, baskets, 216 @ \$1.00, \$216.00; pears, baskets, 79 @ .80, \$63.20; total, \$858.45. Total for vegetables and fruit grown and furnished from garden during year ending October 31, 1914, \$16,963.98.

VEGETABLES RAISED DURING YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914, AND ON HAND AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

1,474 bushels beets @ .45, \$663.30; 1,407 bushels carrots @ .45, \$633.15; 130 bushels Brussels sprouts @ \$1.50, \$195.00; 1,248 bushels parsnips @ .50, \$624.00; 1,408 bushels Ruta Baga @ .40, \$563.20; 1,206 bushels white turnips @ .40, \$482.40; 10,000 bunches radishes @ .01½, \$150.00; 25,000 bunches parsley @ .01, \$250.00; 2,707 leeks @ .02, \$54.14; 3,984 celery @ .01½, \$59.76; 1 168 heads cauliflower @ .10, \$116.80; 26,400 heads cabbage @ .05, \$1,320.00; 45,586 stalks celery @ .03, \$1,367.58; 625 bushels spinach @ .50, \$312.50; 1,550 bushels kale @ .20, \$310.00; 479 bushels onions @ .65, \$31.35; 25,000 heads lettuce @ .05, \$1,250.00; 1,550 bunches sage @ .02, \$31.00; 1,475 bunches thyme @ .02, \$29.50; 1,200 green peppers @ .01, \$12.00; 600 egg plants @ .05, \$30.00; 695 pumpkins @ .05, \$34.75; 9,000 ears corn @ .01, \$90.00; 700 bushels tomatoes @ .50, \$350.00; total, \$9,240.43; grand total, \$26,204.41.



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