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Fortieth Annual Report  
OF THE  
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
**NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL**  
AT  
MORRIS PLAINS  
For the Year Ending October 31st  
1915

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HOSPITAL PRINT.

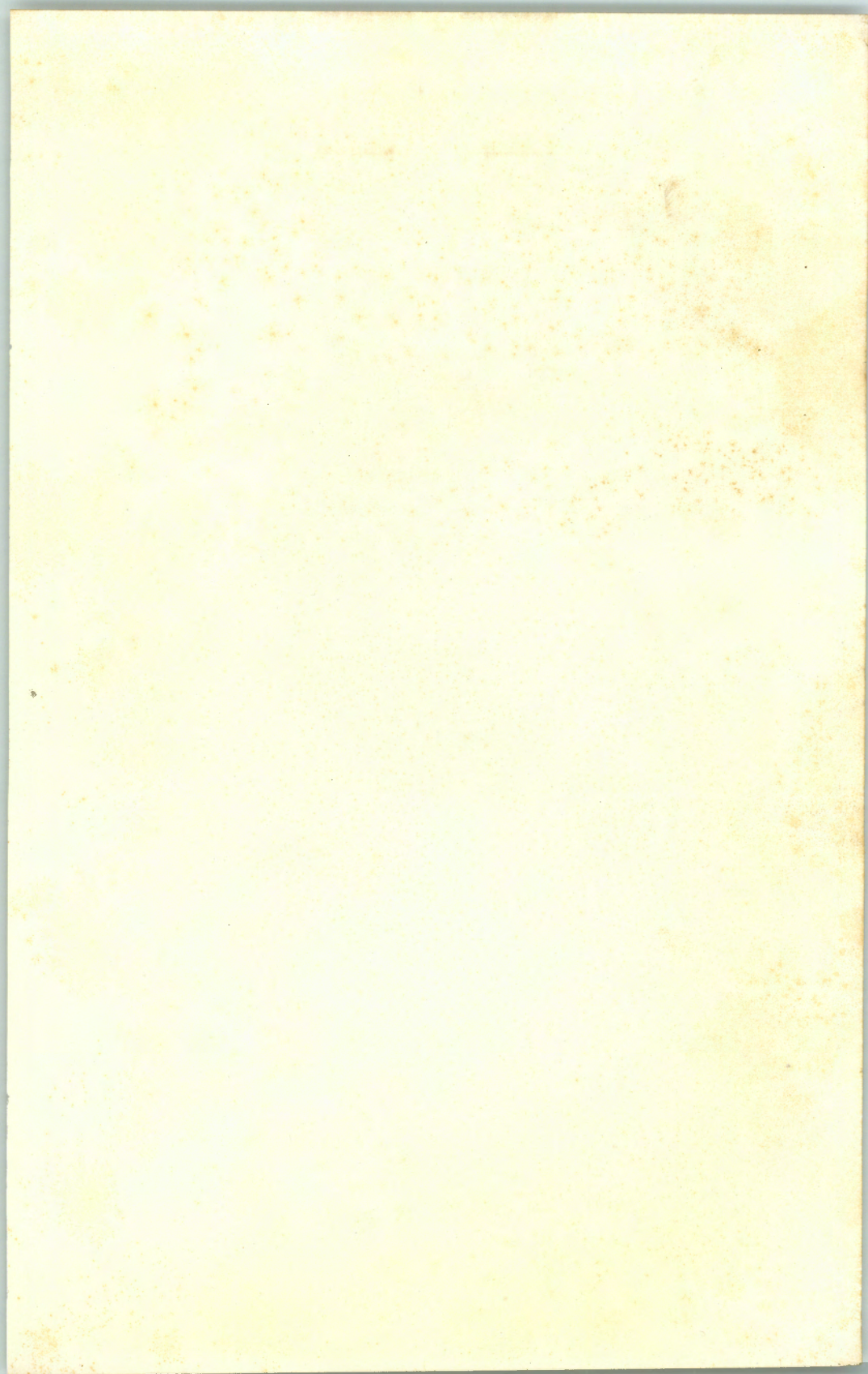
1916.

New Jersey State Library

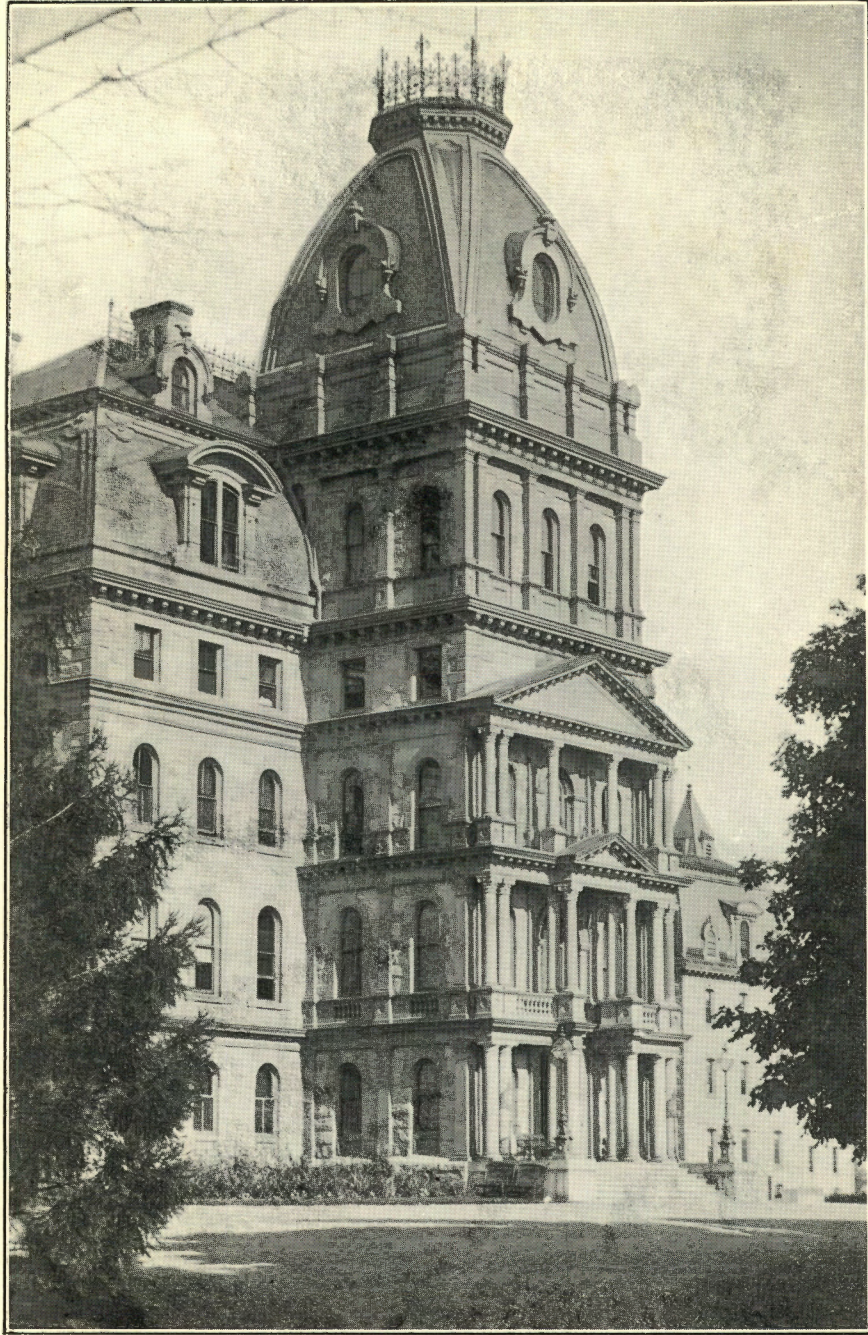












ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



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Hospital Print

1916



## Managers

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### PRESIDENT

PATRICK J. RYAN.....Elizabeth

### VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT RICHARDS.....Dover

JOHN C. EISELE.....Newark

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

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

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

CHARLES E. HETZEL.....Newark

DANIEL S. VOORHEES.....Morristown

(3)



# Managers

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PATRICK J. RYAN ..... Elizabeth

## VICE-PRESIDENT

ALBERT HENRARD ..... Dover

JOHN C. F. ..... Newark

JOHN T. GILSON, M. D. .... Paterson

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

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

CHARLES F. HENRY ..... Newark

DANIEL S. VOORHEES ..... Monticello

(3)



## Officers.

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### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRITTON D. EVANS, M. D.....	Medical Director
E. MOORE FISHER, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
LOUIS K. HENSCHER, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
GEORGE A. ANDERTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
MARCUS A. CURRY, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE R. HAMPTON, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
GEORGE B. McMURRAY, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
FREDERIC H. THORNE, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician and Pathologist
FRANK M. MIKELS, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
JULIA C. COTTON, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
H. RAYMOND MUTCHLER, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
ANNIE F. COLLEY, D. D. S.....	Resident Dentist

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

## Board of Consultants.

---

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D.....	Physician
JOSEPH 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
CLIFFORD MILLS, M. D.....	Surgeon
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 G. SHARP, M. D.....	Dentist



# Officers

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

BRITTON D. ELY, M. D. Medical Director  
 E. MOORE FISHER, M. D. Senior Assistant Physician  
 LOUIS K. HESSELMAN, M. D. Senior Assistant Physician  
 GEORGE A. ANDERSON, M. D. Assistant Physician  
 ALABUS A. GERRY, M. D. Assistant Physician  
 GEORGE R. HAMILTON, M. D. Assistant Physician  
 GEORGE B. McHONKAY, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician  
 EDWARD H. THORNE, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician and Pathologist  
 BRANK M. MILLER, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician  
 HILL C. COTTON, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician  
 H. RAYMOND MORTIMER, M. D. Junior Assistant Physician  
 ARNOLD F. COLLEY, D. O. S. Resident Dentist

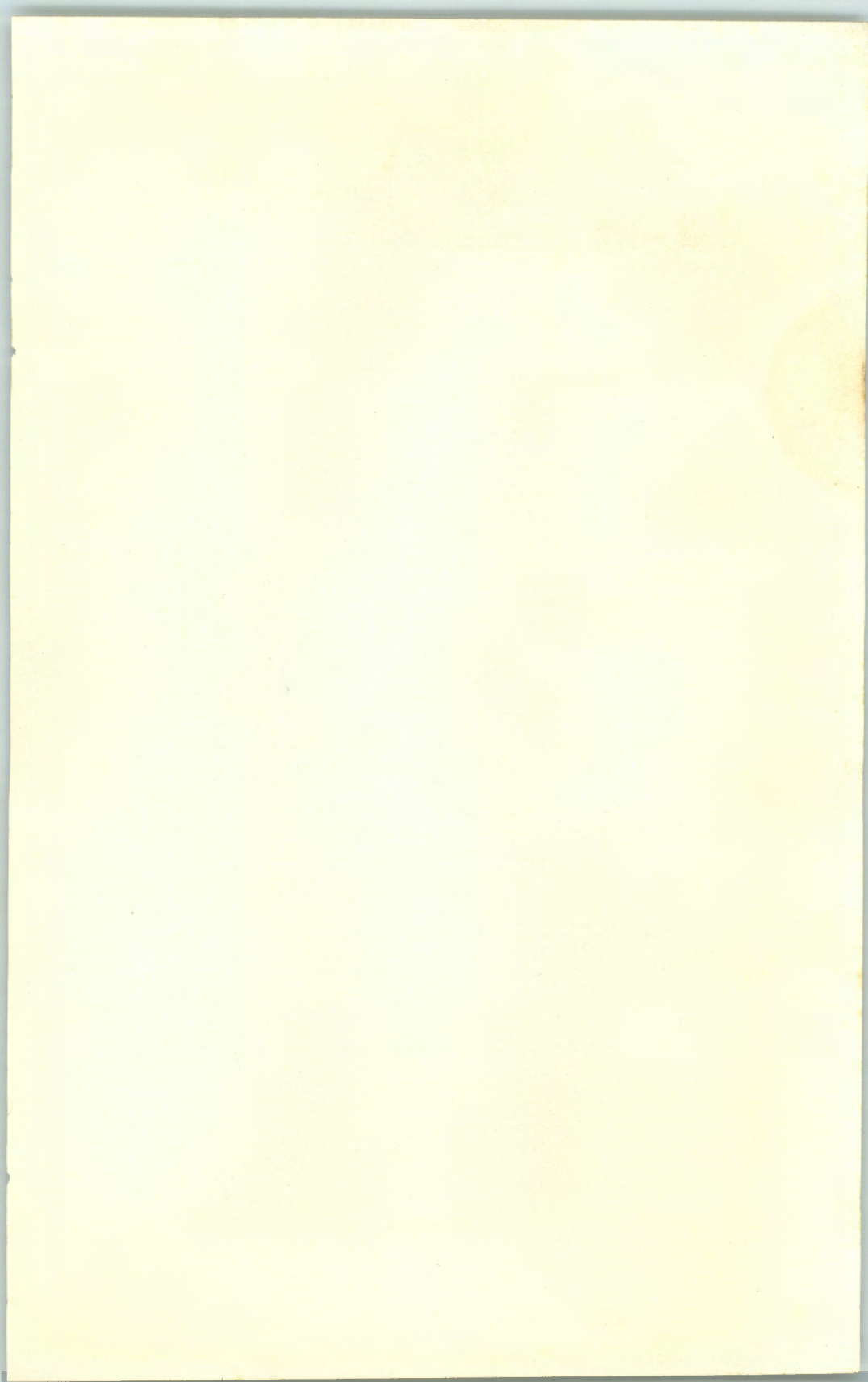
## NURSE DEPARTMENT

O. M. BROWN, Warden  
 EDWARD J. CORBEN, Assistant Warden  
 HARRISON P. JENNINGS, Treasurer  
 BERRY W. BRYSON, Secretary

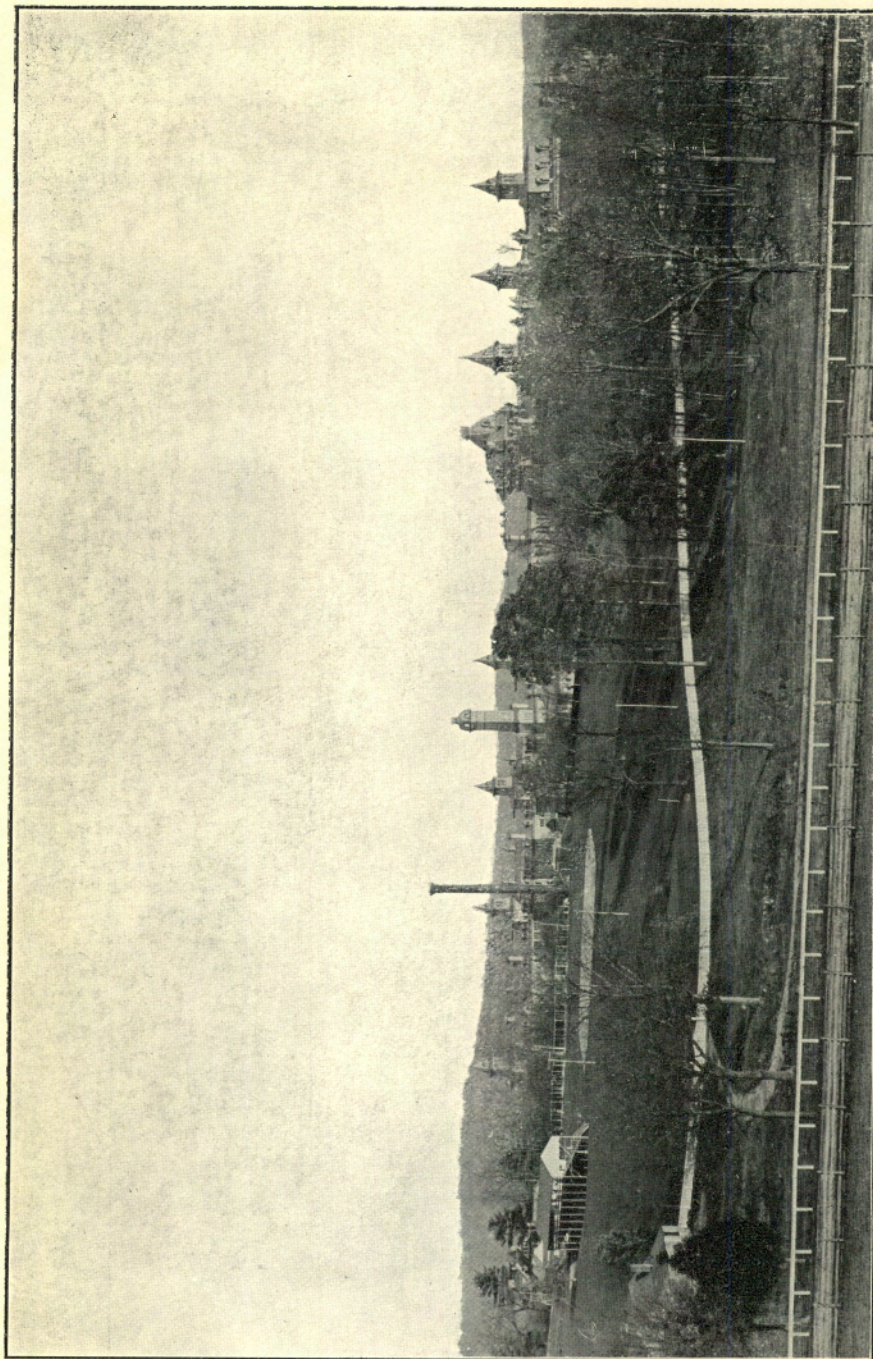
## Board of Consultants

JAMES T. WRIGHTSON, M. D. Physician  
 JOSEPH BREITENBERG, M. D. Gynecologist  
 PHILIP A. HARRIS, M. D. Gynecologist  
 JEROME FARMOUTH, M. D. Neurologist  
 CHRISTOPHER C. BELLING, M. D. Neurologist  
 FRANK D. GARY, M. D. Surgeon  
 FRANCIS H. GLASSBORO, M. D. Surgeon  
 JEROME MORLEY LYNCH, M. D. Surgeon  
 GILFORD MILLS, M. D. Surgeon  
 J. P. NALL, M. D. Surgeon  
 E. BLAIR BUTLER, M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
 H. I. P. WALLHAUSER, M. D. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
 HARRISON S. MASTLAND, M. D. Dermatology  
 WILLIAM G. SHARP, M. D. Pathologist  
 DENTIST









ATHLETIC FIELD--REAR OF MAIN BUILDING.



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**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.**

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.



## Report of the Board of Managers.

*To His Excellency, James F. Fielder:*

SIR:—The Board of Managers of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains respectfully submits its Fortieth Annual Report, covering the year from November 1st, 1914, to October 31st, 1915.

The reports of the Medical Director and the Warden have been incorporated into the report of the Managers as in previous years, in order to set forth the affairs of the hospital in further detail.

The changes in population and a condensed account of the work accomplished in his department are given in the report of the Medical Director.

Three thousand, one hundred and fifteen patients were under treatment during the year—1,564 men and 1,551 women. The highest number under treatment at any one time during the year was 2,680. Six hundred and six patients were admitted—303 men and 303 women.

On October 31st, 1915, there remained in the hospital 2,669 patients—1,335 men and 1,334 women; which gives a permanent increase in population of 160 over the preceding year.

Eighty-eight patients were discharged as recovered—39 men and 49 women. The deaths numbered 196—107 men and 89 women.

The present state of the hospital finances will be found in the report submitted by the Warden, the treasurer's office being discontinued by order of the Comptroller.

The accompanying report of the Warden gives in much detail the affairs of the business department. Many facts of minor interest have been omitted, such as statistics relative to farm and garden products, and the work done in the various shops. These were carefully reviewed by the Board and placed on file for reference purposes.

### LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

Overcrowding is becoming more and more serious each year. There are now in the institution more than one thousand in excess



of the institution's normal capacity. Reference to the Medical Director's report bearing upon this subject shows conclusively the absolute need of immediate relief.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the important items of interest in the way of additions since our last report are the following:

The surgical room and the basement dining rooms, which were contracted for during the previous year, have been completed and are now in use. The recreation pavilions have also been completed, and provide facilities for the entertainment and diversion of the patients during inclement weather. Additional equipment for the Industrial Building is being installed, and affords the means for the daily employment of a large number of patients. The last Legislature appropriated funds for an extension to this building, which work is now in progress. The summer-houses have been rebuilt, and the addition to the female nurses' cottage is completed and occupied.

Appropriations for the following were also made by the Legislature last year. It will be seen from the list that they have all been given necessary attention:

Continuous baths have been installed.

Morgue contract awarded.

Motion picture machine and appliances purchased.

Piping material, pipes, valves, fittings, etc., were purchased and are being installed.

Material for fences around reservoirs is on hand and will be used during the winter months.

Trees for planting the watershed have been contracted for and will be delivered and planted next spring.

Incinerating plant contracted for.

Hot well for boiler room contracted for.

Material for repairing gutters, etc., purchased and work is now under way.

Cars for distribution of food are being built.

Slag roof for laundry completed.

Equipment for carpenter shop ordered; not delivered.

Drinking water purification plant—installation in progress.

Equipment for machine shop ordered; not delivered.

Additional water supply contract awarded.



## NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The more important requirements of the hospital, calling for executive and legislative consideration, are respectfully submitted:

Complete X-ray equipment, including induction coil, protective apparatus and all essential appliances.

Nurses dining room and sleeping quarters.

Wages and expenses—research work of Eugenists.

Outdoor amusement fund.

Additional electric wiring and switches to economize light for wards.

Shower baths.

Steam tables.

Fences and grading.

Two planers for smoothing floors.

Additional equipment for laundry.

Two electric freight elevators.

Additional electric wiring for ducts, etc.

New rails for hospital branch railroad.

Additional equipment for carpenter shop.

Additional equipment for machine shop.

Additional facilities for storing coal.

Refrigeration plant for kitchen—Dormitory Building.

Cement for rebuilding porches—Dormitory Building.

Composite flooring for lavatories—Dormitory Building.

Additional cars for transportation of food.

Settees for lawns.

Additional facilities for disposal of sewage.

Additional water supply.

Extension of electrical watch clock service and fire-alarm system.

New flooring for wards of Main Building.

Auto truck.

Safe deposit vault and filing cases.

Equipment for canning vegetables, etc.

Ventilation system and equipment for dairy.

Material for root cellar.

Additional equipment for Industrial Department for patients.

## CLOTHING FOR STATE INDIGENT PATIENTS.

From year to year we have asked the Legislature for an appropriation for clothing for State indigent patients, but for some reason the request has not been granted. Why our appeal has not received favorable consideration has never been explained.



State indigent patients comprise a large class of foreign born, whose clothing is meagre when admitted and who have no relatives who are able to provide them. The law states that the money paid for the care of any person in indigent circumstances is exclusive of clothing.

There are now 819 State indigent patients at this hospital who must be furnished with wearing apparel. The cost of food and hospital supplies has advanced materially during the past few years, and it is unjust to the hospital to require it to meet this additional expense. To do so it is necessary to forego many urgent improvements for which the Legislature is not asked to appropriate.

If the State wishes its wards properly clothed it is imperative that sufficient funds be appropriated for this purpose, and we trust the Legislature will give due and careful consideration to this matter.

In considering the matter it must be borne in mind that every article in necessities of maintenance has greatly advanced in cost, to the point that the margin is so narrow that proper care cannot be guaranteed under the present per capita allowance. To further jeopardize the standard of maintenance by requiring the hospital to clothe the 819 State indigent patients from the house fund, impresses the Board as being of a degree of importance demanding more serious consideration than it has heretofore received. The steady increase in this class of patients adds materially to the gravity of the situation. The various counties pay for the clothing of their patients—the State should meet the same obligation, with reference to the State indigent insane. The Warden treats this subject at length.

### COUNTY HOSPITALS

It is the desire of the Managers to be relieved of the duty and responsibility of visiting and inspecting the county institutions for the insane; such visits are of little or no value to the State, because the Managers have no authority to direct or demand changes of any nature. This duty should be transferred to the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, with power to establish a standard for county institutions for the care of insane persons. The State from its trea-



sury, gives the County institutions the same aid it gives the State hospitals, but exercises no authority or supervision as to how the moneys so paid shall be used.

The law as it now stands, provides that every County institution shall receive from the State treasury \$2.00 per capita per week, or \$104.00 a year, for each indigent patient maintained in the County institutions for the insane. The appropriation to meet this in 1915 was \$305,800.00, and yet the State leaves this expenditure without supervision and has not provided for a standardization of its County institutions. This should be done, for without it how has the State any guarantee that the money given is applied wisely, or with due consideration for the State's interests and the highest order of welfare of the insane maintained in such institutions?

We recommend that a law be passed placing County institutions for the insane under some form of State supervision, and that they be standardized so that the use of the State's moneys appropriated yearly for their support will be safeguarded, as it is in the State hospitals for the insane.

We have visited the following hospitals, and submit the appended report:

#### ESSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On October 31st, 1915, the patient population of this institution was 1,713—773 men and 940 women. There have been no changes in, or additions to the medical staff during the year. In this hospital there are employed 9 supervisors and 185 nurses and attendants, a ratio of one nurse or attendant to 9.2 patients. The total number employed in the medical department is 208. The excess of patient population over normal is 190—83 men and 107 women.

The average percentage of patients employed daily is 73.8 of the men and 51.7 of the women.

During the past year there has been no increase in capacity for the patients. There have been no important improvements made, other than a new fire house which is now in course of construction.

#### HUDSON COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution had in it at the close of October 1915, 820 patients—359 men and 461 women, an excess over normal capacity of 250 patients. There are two supervisors and 56 nurses and attendants



employed, making a ratio of 1 nurse or attendant to each 15 patients. The total number of employed in the medical department is 61. On an average 18 percent of the patients are employed daily.

The Hospital for the Insane of Hudson County shows a distinct physical improvement since our last report. The surroundings, wards and corridors are cleanly, the furnishings of good character, and a very successful attempt has been made in decorations for the wards, which produce a pleasing effect and as a result of these effects, excitability and restlessness of patients have been noticeably decreased.

The Chairman of the Hospital Committee has an enthusiastic interest in the affairs of the institution, which has resulted in a better *esprit de corps*, with the resultant better service on the part of the employes.

The new wing, which will accommodate about 160 patients, will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. This is for male patients and will relieve the overcrowding of the male wards to a considerable extent. A hydrotherapeutic room has been installed and an industrial workshop is contemplated in the basement of this building. Those in charge have been impressed with the importance of the workshop as a prominent feature of treatment, and we have received assurances that the necessary machines and implements will be installed at the earliest opportunity.

Some means for relieving the overcrowding in the female wards are very necessary and steps should be taken at once to accomplish this.

The Staff now consists of a Medical Superintendent and two assistants, one of whom lives at the hospital and the others visit there daily. In order that the institution should be brought up to a modern scientific standard the services of two other assistant physicians could be readily utilized. A pathological and bacteriological laboratory should also be established.

The commitment of insane patients to the County Jail is still being practiced. Provision for these patients has been made in the plans which have been adopted for the new County jail. A psychopathic ward, to consist of two floors, each 45 ft. x 127 ft., to contain electrotherapeutic and hydrotherapeutic treatment, will be built over the present power house and connected with the jail by a bridge. The entrance will be through the jail proper and while



it is regrettable that this is in any manner connected with such an institution, it will be a decided improvement over present conditions.

We wish to express our appreciation and recognition of the efforts that have been made by those in charge since our last report on this institution.

#### PASSAIC COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Thirty-two insane persons were confined in this institution on October 31st, 1915—9 men and 23 women.

#### VISITS.

Joseph P. Byers, Esq., former Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Richard Stockton, Esq., the present Commissioner, Mr. C. L. Stonaker, Secretary of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, Assemblymen William Hughes and O. H. Hammond, Senator Peter A. McGinnis, Hon. James C. Connolly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Union County, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, President of the territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii, Dr. Hunt of the State Board of Health and General Brinkerhoff, have made visits to the institution during the year.

The Appropriation Committee of the Senate and the Assembly, accompanied by Assemblymen Mutchler and Downs, also visited the hospital on February 26th, 1915.

The registered attendance of the members of the Board of Managers shows that collectively they were present at 72 regular and 57 special meetings. Eighty-one other visits were made, making a total of 210 occasions upon which the several members of the Board were at the hospital.

#### CONCLUSION.

We are highly gratified to be able to make record that the hospital has been conducted so efficiently and safely during the past year, even though the conditions of serious overcrowding and its consequent difficulties and dangers added to the burden of responsibilities.

It is further gratifying that it does not become our duty to make record of any serious incident or calamity, and we with pleasure



make recognition of the manner in which the resident officers and those under their charge have conducted the affairs of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. RYAN, President.

ALBERT RICHARDS, Vice-President.

JOHN C. EISELE.

J. T. GILLSON, M. D.

JOHN NEVIN, M. D.

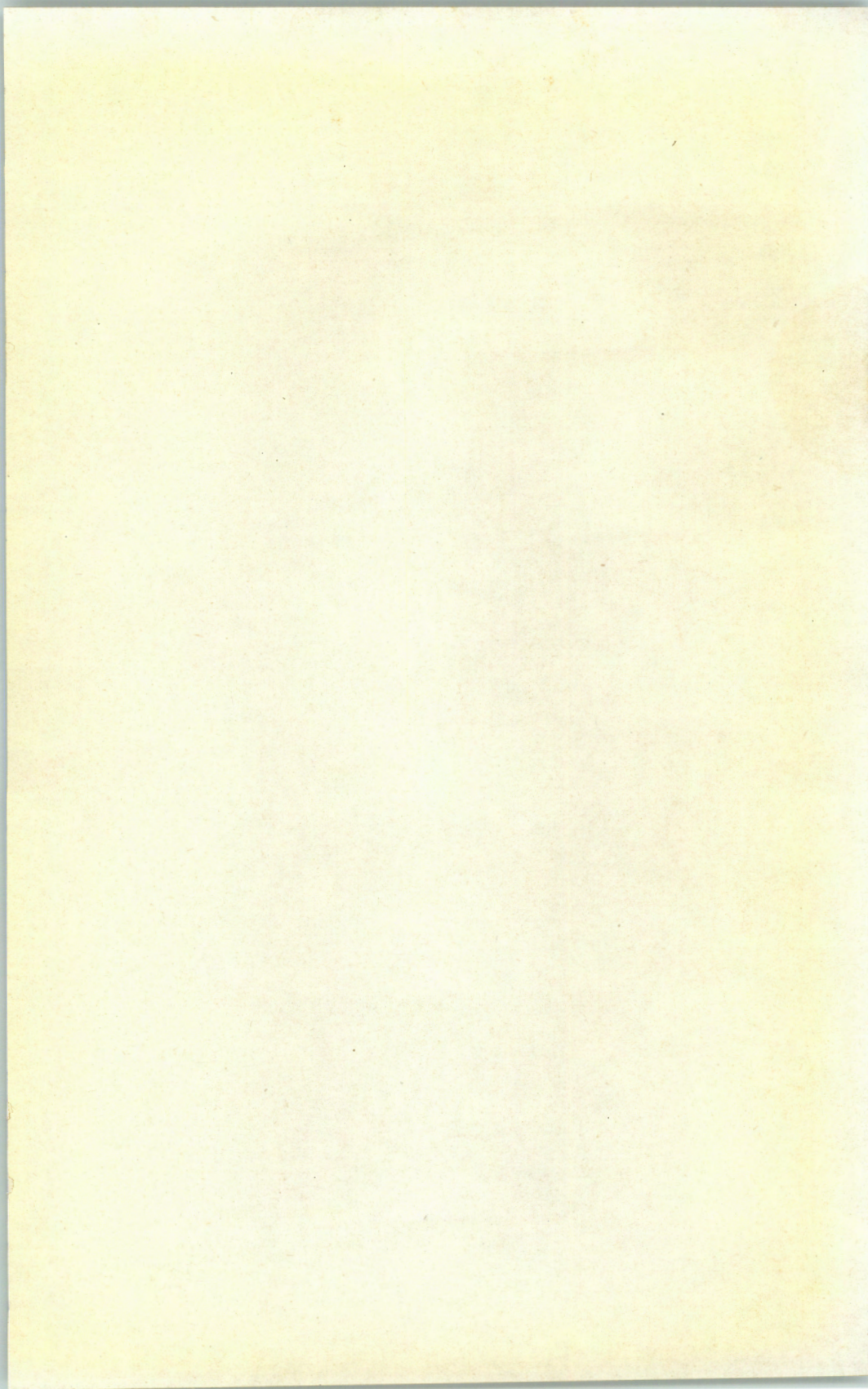
W. L. R. LYND.

CHARLES E. HETZEL.

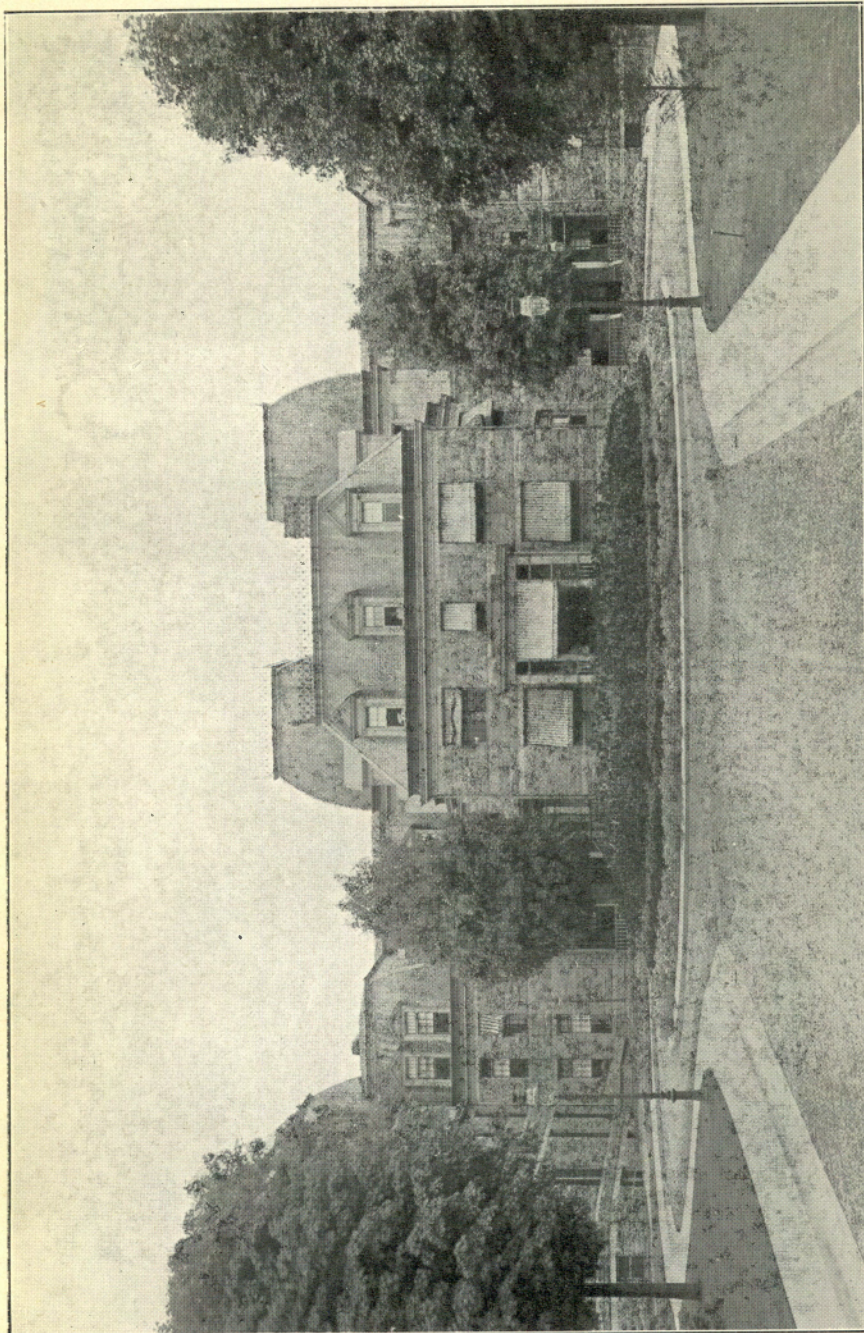
DANIEL S. VOORHEES.

October 31st, 1915.









DORMITORY BUILDING --- CENTER.



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**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.**

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR.



## Report of the Medical Director.

*To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN.—This the Fortieth Annual Report of the Medical Department of The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains, is respectfully submitted to you with such detail and statistical facts as seem to be pertinent for incorporation into your Annual Report to the Governor and Legislature of the State.

The population of this institution has steadily increased from year to year with no substantial addition for housing, and we are confronted with the serious proposition of having to care for more than one thousand insane persons for whom there are no accommodations such as the laws of hygiene and principles of hospital management demand.

### STATISTICAL RESUME.

This report covers the hospital year beginning November 1st, 1914, and ending October 31st, 1915, and during this year there were admitted to this hospital six hundred and six patients, equally divided as to sex; this is forty-four admissions more than in any year since the opening of the institution in 1876. The year closed with a greater increase of patient population than in any preceding year of its existence. The average yearly increase during my administration, which began in 1892, has been about one hundred, while the increase for the past year was one hundred and sixty. The year ended with a population of 2,669—1,335 men and 1,334 women.

The number of recoveries, based on the number admitted, has fallen to less than 15 per cent. In former years, under more favorable housing conditions, and when proper classification could be made, in recoverable cases, the percentage computed on the same basis has been as high as 35.89 per cent.

The hospital's overcrowded condition has made impossible the proper assignment of sleeping quarters to a large percentage of



unimproved patients, whose mental condition would undoubtedly have been benefitted under proper classification and suitable accommodations. The problem of ventilating the wards and infirmaries becomes daily more difficult, and the vitiated air has a deleterious effect upon both the body and mind.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The highest number admitted in any one month (May) was 71—about 11.75 per cent. of the total number of the admissions of the year, and forty, the lowest number during any calendar month, were admitted in October. A review of the statistics of this hospital for about fifteen years shows that the greatest number of admissions is from the first of May to the end of June. During this period suicidal activity is presented in greatest frequency.

In the admission history of 370 patients, representing about 61 per cent. of the total number admitted, the attack was alleged to be the first. A history of former attacks, varying in number from one to five, was given in eighty-six cases; while 150 admissions gave no history of previous attacks.

Table IV. of the statistics is based upon five-year periods so as to show the time of life in which there is the greatest susceptibility to mental breakdown. By this tabulation it is shown that approximately 40 per cent. of all the patients admitted were between the ages of 25 and 40. This table further shows that the evolutionary period of life is the period in which the great majority of mental diseases is exhibited and signifies clearly the force or influence of hereditary taint.

Three hundred and thirty-five patients admitted were natives of the United States. The number of those born in New Jersey was 171, and in the State of New York, 101. Except New Jersey, the number native of New York is greatly in excess of the total from all other states combined.

The foreign born number, 261, or over 43 per cent. of the total admissions. Over 70 per cent. of the foreign-born are natives of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Russia.

The table giving the civil condition of those admitted shows that 301 (nearly 50 per cent.) are married. The unmarried total 218: the remaining 87 being widowed, divorced and those whose civil condition could not be ascertained.



The occupations in which the patients admitted had been engaged cover a broad vocational field—one hundred different pursuits being represented. The occupation in which the largest number of men (71) had been engaged is that of common labor. Among the women there are 96 housewives, and housework is given as the occupation of 83 women. But as a large number of the latter are married and many lived at home, more accurate information at the time of admission would probably have classified them among the housewives. The number of domestics, cooks, etc., is 39. The history of 71 admissions records no special occupation—this applying to 25 men and 46 women.

Over 51 per cent. of the patients admitted are classified as county indigents, the class supported jointly by the State and counties. More than 32 per cent., or 197 patients, are State indigents, the class maintained entirely at the expense of the State. Over 14 per cent., or 96 patients, are private, and for whose support neither the State nor counties are taxed or obligated.

The alleged causes of the mental diseases of 50 patients were intemperance and other excesses. Next in order are syphilis, affecting 24 patients, and senile changes, 21. Heredity is the cause assigned of the mental trouble of 19 patients; the delicate matter of disclosing hereditary taint is responsible for this low percentage and there is little doubt that it could properly be applied to a much greater number. In more than half the total admissions, 346 patients, no cause was given.

Insanity in the family was admitted in 116 admissions and was denied in 224; no hereditary history of insanity was obtainable in 266 admissions.

Approximately 35 per cent. of the admissions had a history that the duration of the mental disease was under three months; 37.5 per cent., from three months to three years; while 83 gave the duration of the mental disease as three years or more; in 87 admissions no history of the duration of the mental disease was given.

Of the 606 patients admitted over 400 (about 65 per cent.) were diagnosed as suffering from incurable forms of insanity; many of these were below middle age when admitted. Under a hospital regime they live for many years and make up the permanent part of our population.



About 30 per cent. of those admitted manifested an excited mental state at the time of admission. Depression was exhibited in about 20 per cent.

In the cases of 51 patients admitted, dementia parietic was found to be the mental disease; this diagnosis is made only after the laboratory test shows a positive Wassermann reaction.

Among the complications found to be present with mental diseases, the following deserve special mention:

Syphilis affected 77 patients admitted. And the routine Wassermann test showed 26 patients suffering from mental disorders other than parietic dementia, to have syphilis; these patients are given the usual intensive anti-syphilitic treatment.

Arteriosclerosis complicated the mental disease of 75 patients; cardiac disease, 34, and nephritis, 124. Cardio-renal-vascular disorders were evidenced in 36 per cent. of the patients admitted.

Homicidal tendencies were more or less active in 45 patients admitted, and suicidal tendencies in 62 patients; showing that over 17 per cent. of the admissions were alleged to be either homicidal or suicidal, and that their behavior was inimical to public and personal safety.

#### DISCHARGES.

Thirty-five patients (about 40 per cent.) of those restored suffered from toxic mania; 20 (nearly 24 per cent.) from acute mania, and 12 (nearly 15 per cent.) from acute melancholia.

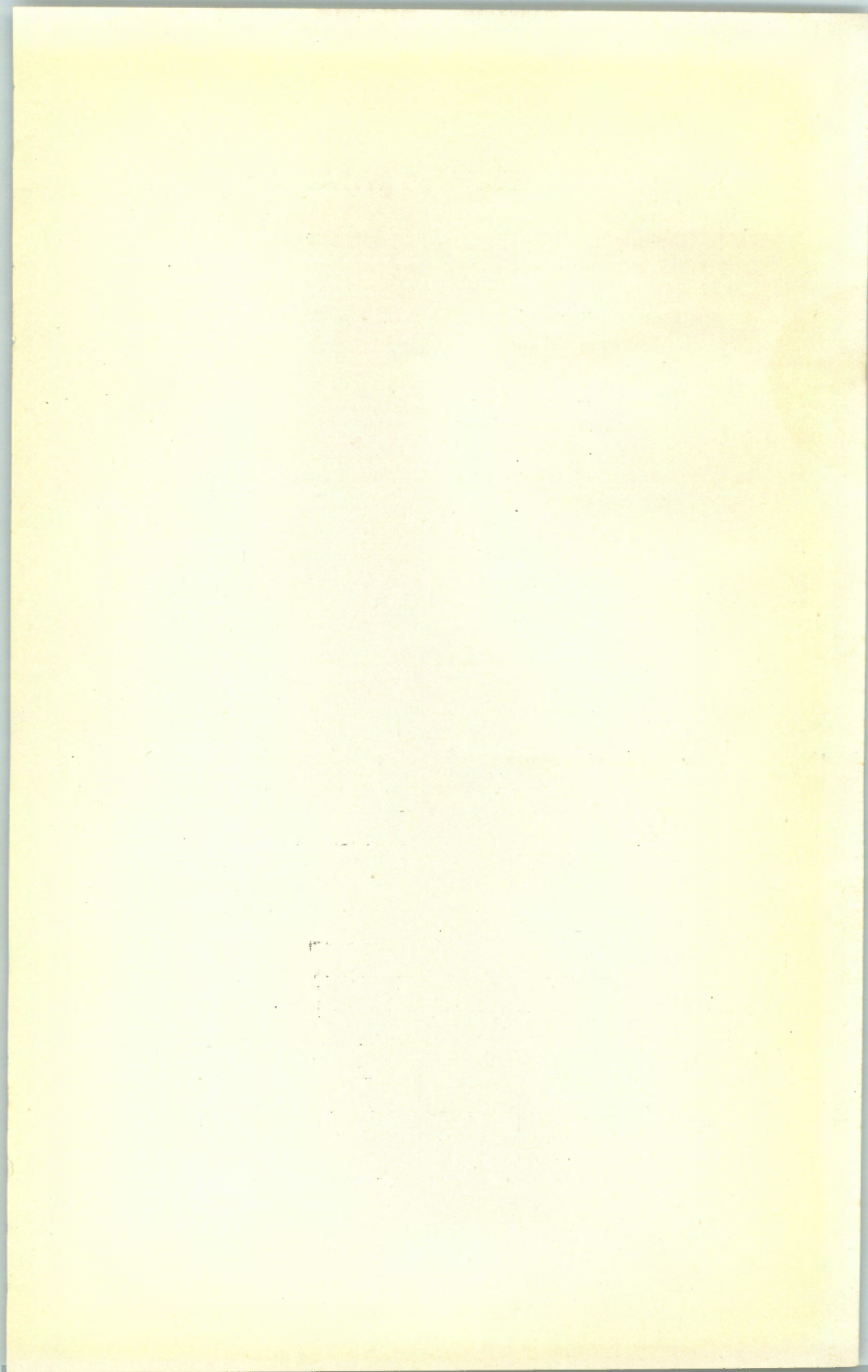
Forty-seven of the patients who died were afflicted with senile dementia and 42 with parietic dementia; these two classes combined constituting over 45 per cent. of the total number who died.

#### OVERCROWDING.

The condition of overcrowding is so apparent from the comparative figures given in the introduction to the statistical resume that further comment would seem to be supererogation, but I feel that I should omit nothing which might tend to bring relief.

For years past I have endeavored to my utmost ability to clearly and forcefully present the urgent necessity for relief, but up to this time we have merely secured additional inexpensive quarters for the accommodation of about 150 patients; while the excess population remains over 1,000.



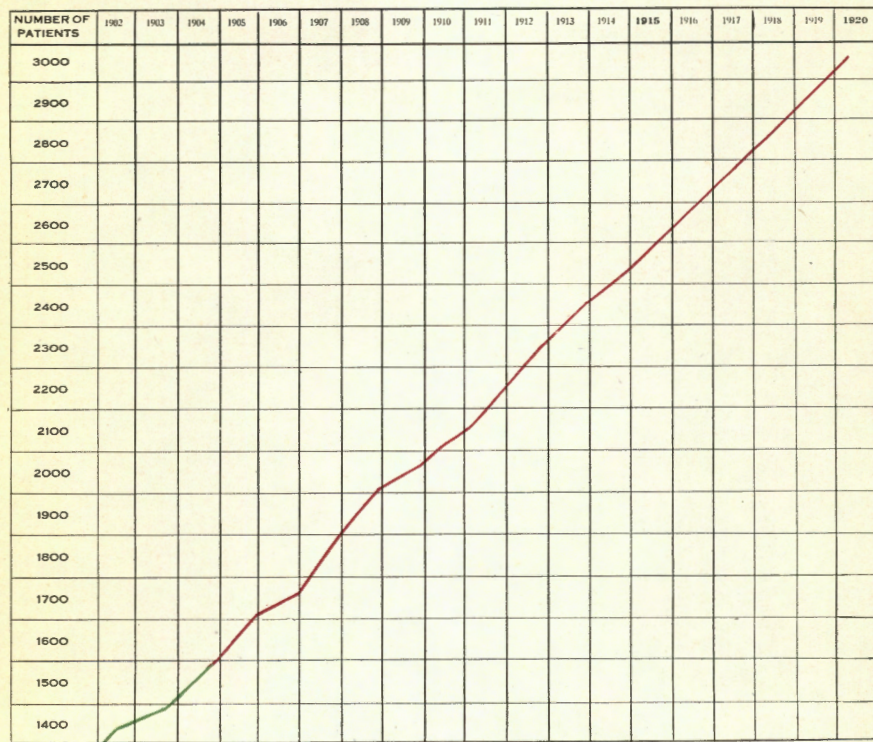




Legend.

RED — Number of patients over normal capacity of hospital.

GREEN — Number of patients within normal capacity of hospital.





The percentage of recoveries has continued to decline during the past decade. With the present excess population it is impossible to provide the necessary environment calculated to promote the recovery of patients and which would materially aid in their restoration to mental health. Were every other consideration eliminated except the question of economy, the proper housing and treatment of the insane would still remain at issue, for the reason that each individual who is restored to mental balance not only relieves the commonwealth of the expense of his care and maintenance, but again becomes a useful factor of society and a contributor to the prosperity of his community.

Past experience makes it common knowledge that a hospital for the insane cannot be erected in a brief period of time. Were an ample appropriation available at this time, the selection of a site, the erection and equipment of buildings and the establishment of the various adjuncts to a large institution, will consume at least five years. Unfortunately the number of insane does not decrease. The past year closed with an increase in population of 160 patients, which makes it obvious that immediate attention must be given to provide facilities to care for the constantly increasing insane population of the State. It is apparent that with this yearly increase of patients this hospital at the end of five years will be confronted with the problem of undertaking to care for more than double the number of patients for which it has proper accommodations.

These are plain facts. They are submitted to you with the hope that they may come to the attention and receive the sincere consideration of the officials of the State whose duty it is to institute proper measures for the solution of this serious problem affecting the insane of New Jersey.

COMPARISON OF INCREASE OF POPULATION AND DECREASE  
OF RECOVERIES FROM 1905 TO 1915, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR	EXCESS POPULATION	PER CENT. OF RECOVERIES
1905	74	35.89
1906	179	23.72
1907	224	26.13
1908	343	26.26
1909	459	24.75
1910	518	24.08



1911	610	25.27
1912	702	16.01
1913	811	15.41
1914	909	15.11
1915	1,069	14.52

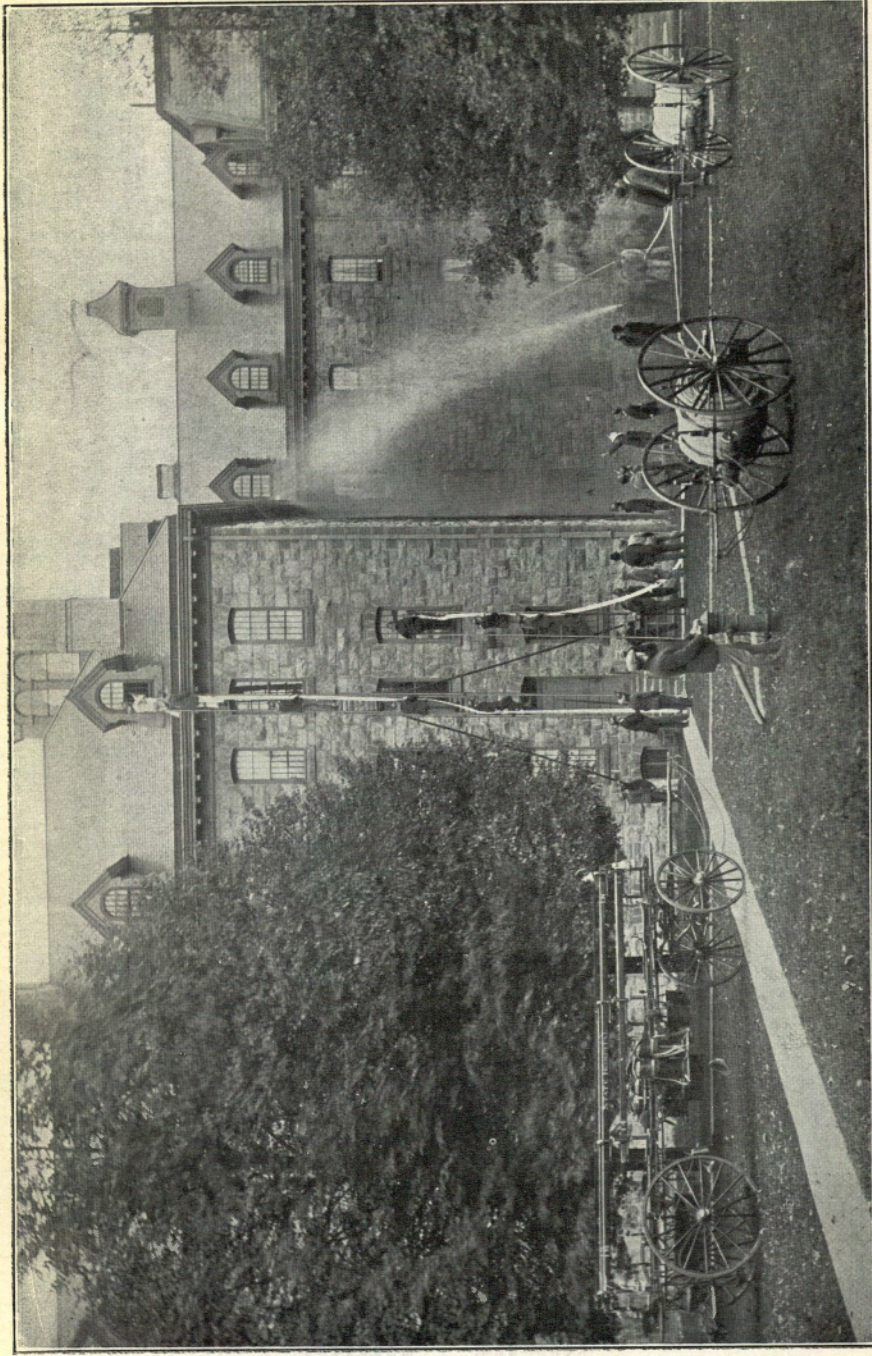
#### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The question is often asked: "What is done for a patient when he is brought to the institution?" I have thought it well to enumerate some of the various steps taken to collate the history of the patient and the methods used to arrive at a correct diagnosis. When the patient arrives the commitment papers are carefully examined to determine whether or not they comply in all respects with the law. A case record envelope is then prepared and numbered. An admission record card is given to the supervisor who takes the patient from the reception room to the ward. A card bearing the patient's name and religion is sent to the ward with the patient; this card follows the patient from ward to ward during his stay at the institution. The statistical clerk makes his admission records from the commitment papers, recording all the data in the commitment papers as to the patient's age, nativity, parentage, religion, relatives, etc. A record card giving the eugenic history as fully as the commitment papers contain it is sent to the office of the eugenic research workers. A letter is immediately mailed to the relatives of the patient, informing them of the admission and requesting them to visit the institution in order to give a more detailed history or designate some time when a research worker may call. A diversional occupation index card is sent to the Industrial Building. This card is used in selecting a beneficial diversional occupation or amusement for the patient. An index card giving the name and other data pertaining to the patient is sent to the laboratory, and this card is used in recording Wassermann reactions and other laboratory tests. A case record photo mount is sent to the studio, and when the patient has been photographed the picture is filed in the record office. The nurses keep an accurate record of the patient's conduct and conversations for fourteen days, and at the end of this period the report is returned to the medical offices and reviewed by the physicians; it then becomes a permanent part of the patient's history. As soon as the



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REGULAR DRILL BY HOSPITAL FIRE DEPARTMENT.



patient is admitted a special clinical note blank is given to the physician assigned to examine the patient.

The patient is presented at the next regular staff meeting. The commitment papers, the mental and physical examination, the eugenic research report and the results of all special tests are read and discussed. The patient is then brought into the consultation room and questioned by the physicians present. A stenographer takes down what is said by the patient during the examination and that which is suitable for record is filed in the case envelope. If the staff cannot agree on a definite diagnosis the first time the patient is presented, further discussion is deferred and the patient is again presented after further careful examination and observation.

All women patients are given a gynecological examination by a woman physician, and the necessary treatment prescribed.

### DEPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

During the past year I have cooperated with the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, in every way possible, in the repatriation of patients, but on account of the war abroad the United States Immigration authorities have found it impracticable to attempt to deport many of the patients who have been reported to them and on whom warrants have been served. They have, however, been able to return five patients, two men and three women, to their homes abroad.

Five women patients who have been served with the United States warrants were removed from the hospital by their friends after the immigration authorities had sanctioned this course. At the present time there remain in this hospital 31 patients, 17 men and 14 women, who have been served with United States warrants but cannot at this time be returned to their homes.

After a careful study of the aliens in this institution who have become public charges within three years of landing, I am of the opinion that a great saving to the State can be accomplished if proper care be exercised in verifying the landing, and deporting the aliens sent to public charitable and penal institutions.



## INTERSTATE TRANSFERS.

I have also been able, by closely questioning the patients and their friends, to obtain sufficient information to establish the residence in other States of ten patients—five men and five women. These ten patients have been returned and accepted by the proper authorities of the States in which they had legal residence.

## PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

Dr. Frederic H. Thorne, resident pathologist, has submitted a report which covers the general work of the pathological department. It has been necessary to abstract it. The pathological records in detail are on file. They are of a scientific nature and too voluminous to be incorporated into the Medical Director's report.

The following table is a summary of the work which has been done in the clinical pathological laboratory:

Examination of:		
Blood—	No.	Total
Complete cystology.....	24	
Cultures .....	7	
For Plasmodium Malaria.....	5	
Wassermann tests.....	797	
Gruber-Widal tests .....	62	895
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid—		
Cystology .....	140	
Colloidal gold test.....	100	
Globulin tests.....	140	
Wassermann tests.....	199	579
Feces—		
For Amoeba Coli.....	1	1
Gastric contents .....	1	1
Pharyngeal swabs—		
For Klebs - Löffler bacilli.....	5	
For Vincent's fusiform bacilli.....	1	6
Sputum—		
For tubercle bacilli.....	43	43
Tissue (histological) .....	9	9



## Urine—

Chemical and microscopical.....	668	
For typhoid bacilli.....	24	692

## Urethral smears—

For gonococci.....	2	2
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Total.....		2,228
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## URINALYSIS.

The urine of each new patient was subjected to a thorough examination. These analyses showed that one hundred and twenty-four, or 20.46 percent. of the patients admitted were suffering from nephritis. Sixty-six, or 10.89 percent. were men and fifty-eight, or 9.57 percent. were women.

## WASSERMANN TESTS.

A Wassermann test was made with the blood serum of 559 of the patients admitted during the year. A large number of tests was also made with the blood of patients admitted during previous years. A spinal puncture was performed on every patient giving a positive Wassermann reaction with the blood serum. A Wassermann test with the cerebro-spinal fluid and the cell and globulin content determined. A lumbar puncture was performed on all patients suffering with parietic dementia and all suspected of having this disease.

We have had no serious reactions following lumbar punctures. The patients who were suffering with parietic dementia were not affected at all and only a small percentage of the patients afflicted with other psychoses developed vertigo, cephalalgia or emesis.

A total of seven hundred and ninety-seven Wassermann tests were made with blood serum and one hundred and ninety-nine with cerebro-spinal fluid. Of the five hundred and fifty-nine tests made with blood serum on patients admitted during the year, seventy-seven, or 13.76 percent. gave a positive reaction. Forty-eight, or 8.58 percent. were diagnosed as parietic dementia and twenty-nine, or 5.18 percent. were of other psychoses.

Forty-seven of the patients admitted were not subjected to a Wassermann test; some of them were in the institution for only a



few days, others died before a test could be made and the remainder were far advanced subjects of senile dementia.

The following table gives the number of Wassermann tests made with the blood serum and the cerebro-spinal fluid in each of the psychoses of those admitted during the year:

Psychoses	W. R. Blood Sera			W. R. C. Spinal Fl.		
	Plus	Minus	Total	Plus	Minus	Total
Adolescent Insanity.....	14	195	209	0	15	15
Cerebral Syphilis.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dementia—						
Organic.....	1	18	19	0	1	1
Paretic.....	48	0	48	47	1	48
Senile.....	0	41	41	0	0	0
Terminal.....	1	2	3	0	1	1
Epilepsy with Mania.....	1	10	11	0	2	2
Imbecility with Mania....	3	27	30	0	2	2
Involutional Melancholia.	1	24	25	0	1	1
Mania—						
Chronic.....	3	125	128	0	10	10
Toxic.....	4	37	41	0	7	7
Paranoia.....	0	3	3	0	0	0
Total.....	77	482	559	47	40	87

#### INTRASPINOUS TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

This branch of the laboratory work has received special attention during the year. An infirmary was set aside in the Dormitory Building, near the laboratory, for the care of patients in the incipient stage of paresis, who were given this form of treatment.

Owing to the scarcity of salvarsan and neosalvarsan, we have carried out the treatments with corrosive sublimate. The intraspinal injections have been given every two weeks in increasing doses and the same drug given by mouth every day.

A Wassermann test was made with the blood serum and the cerebro-spinal fluid every two weeks and the cell and globulin contents of the latter determined.



With this form of treatment we have had better results than with salvarsan or neosalvarsan treatments. It is too early to form any definite conclusions regarding its value as a curative agent in paresis, but it seems to be worthy of an exhaustive trial.

Along with the treatment of paresis we have been treating patients having tertiary syphilitic lesions with intravenous injections of corrosive sublimate. The corrosive is changed into albuminate of mercury by mixing it with blood serum before its administration. We have been having favorable results with this method. The pain and discomfort, which usually follows the intramuscular injections, has been absent and as yet no symptoms of phlebitis have developed.

#### TISSUE EXAMINATION.

A histological examination was made of the following specimens of tissue :

Acute Purulent Appendicitis.....	1
Acute Purulent Salpingitis.....	1
Adenoma of Cervix.....	1
Chronic Appendicitis.....	1
Epithelioma—	
Of face.....	1
Of lip.....	1
Fibro-Sarcoma of shoulder.....	1
Cyst of ovary.....	1
Total.....	8

The autopsies performed during the year are as follows :

Number of autopsies.....	22
Sex—	
Males.....	16
Females.....	6
Race—	
White.....	18
Colored.....	4

The average age at death was 58 years and 1 month. The extremes of age were 30 and 81 years.



The psychoses represented were as follows :

Adolescent Insanity.....	3
Dementia—	
Organic .....	2
Paretic .....	4
Senile .....	6
Terminal .....	2
Mania—	
Chronic.....	1
Toxic .....	1
Paranoia.....	3
Total .....	22

### EUGENICS.

The eugenists, the Misses Mary Clark and Myrtle F. Smart, have made a more or less elaborate report of the year's work, which abstracted shows the following findings and facts :

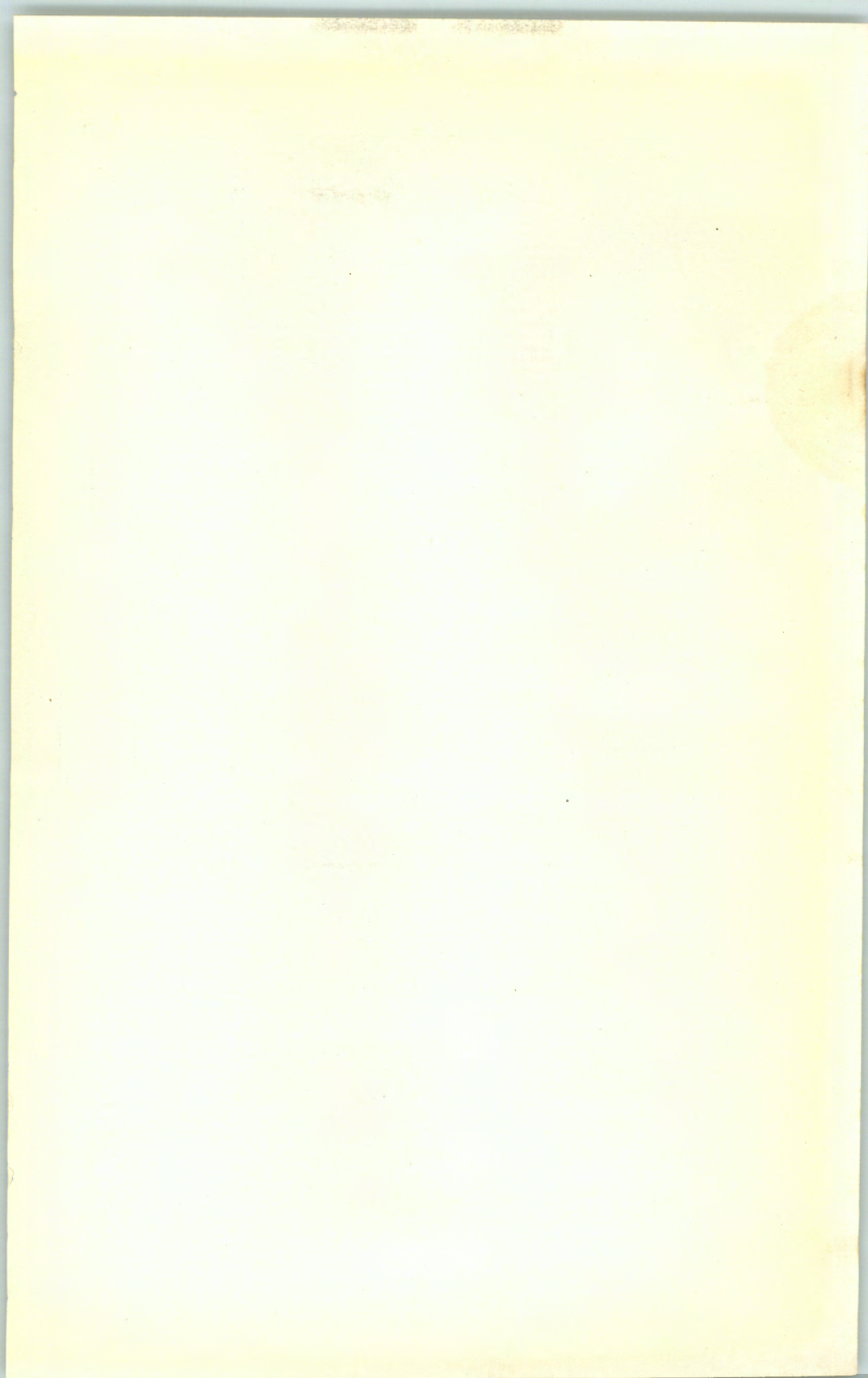
During the past hospital year 146 families have been studied, including 6,530 individuals; 250 of these, or close to 4 per cent., were insane. In the three years since the Eugenic Research Department was established, 248 families have been investigated and data filed regarding 14,678 individuals. Necessarily, each history cannot be considered to represent a single patient in the hospital, as frequently one family has several members included among the active and inactive cases on our records.

In analyzing the hereditary findings of the work done this year, only the major physical and mental traits can be mentioned, although many so-called minor factors, such as contagious diseases and slight peculiarities of conduct and eccentricities of behavior, may have exerted profound influence on the patient and his descendants. Evidences of pathologic factors were exhibited and charted on the reports as follows: Insane, 250; suicides, 15; neurotic, 120; epileptic, 21; feeble-minded, 30; alcoholic, 178; sexually immoral, 27; syphilitic, 35; tuberculous, 168; cancerous, 39; paralytic, 43.

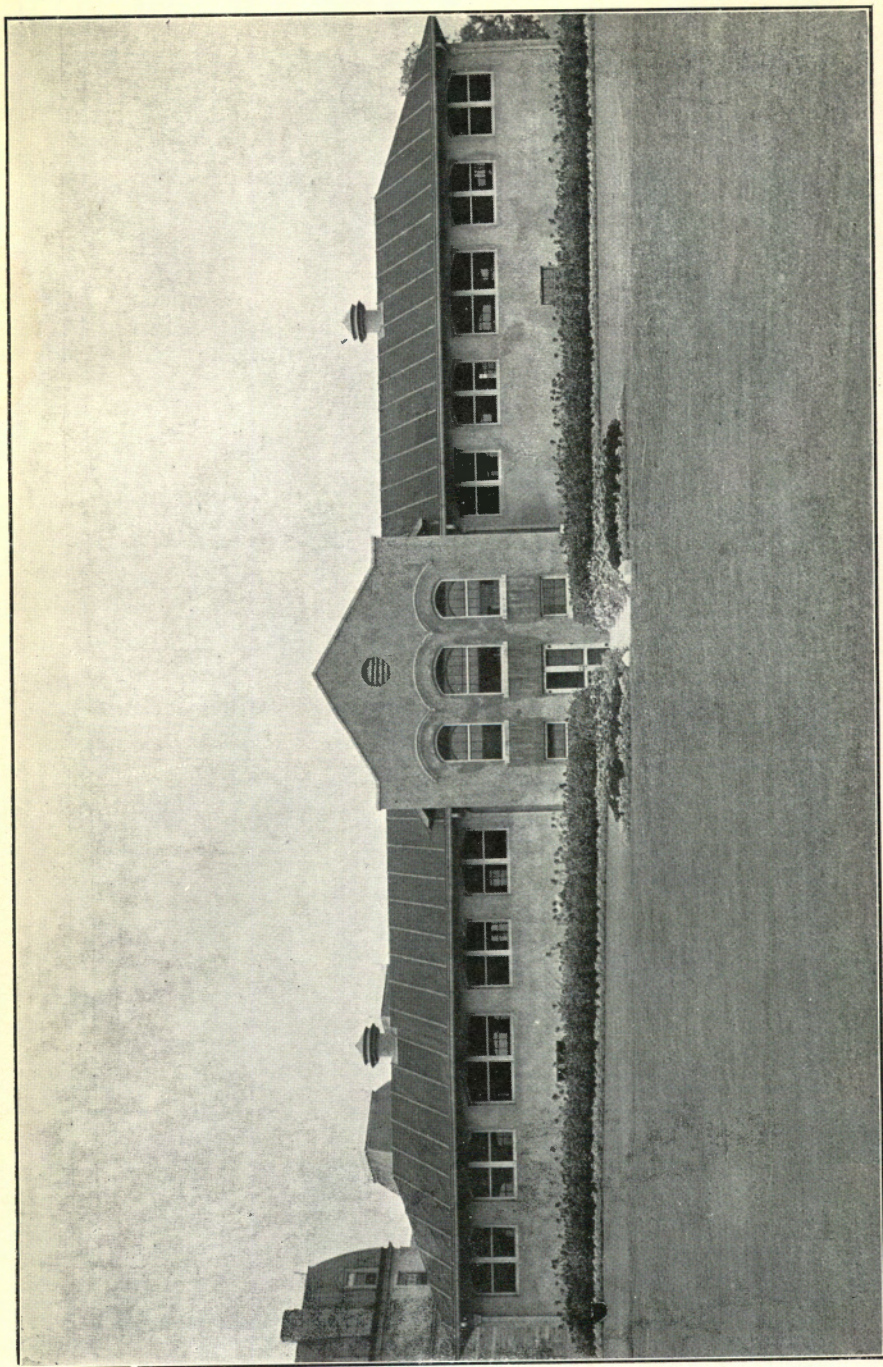
The 146 patients, 73 men and 73 women, have been arranged in the following thirteen groups according to their psychoses :

GROUP I. DEMENTIA PRECOX: 51 investigated; 22 men, 29 women.









TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING.



GROUP II. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE INSANITY: 33 investigated; 14 men, 19 women.

GROUP III. DEMENTIA PARETIC: 13 investigated, 11 men, 2 women.

GROUP IV. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES: 12 investigated; 8 men, 4 women.

GROUP V. DEMENTIA SENILE: 11 investigated; 6 men, 5 women.

GROUP VI. IMBECILITY WITH MANIA OR MELANCHOLIA: 8 investigated; 3 men, 5 women.

GROUP VII. INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA: 6 investigated; 2 men, 4 women.

GROUP VIII. PARANOIA: 4 investigated; 2 men, 2 women.

GROUP IX. EPILEPSY WITH MANIA OR DEMENTIA: 4 investigated; 2 men, 2 women.

GROUP X. TERMINAL DEMENTIA: 1 investigated,—woman.

GROUP XI. ORGANIC DEMENTIA: 1 investigated,—man.

GROUP XII. PARAPHRENIA: 1 investigated,—man.

GROUP XIII. CHRONIC INTOXICATION, MORPHINISM: 1 investigated,—man.

GROUP I. The patients in this group were subdivided into Paranoid, Hebephrenic and Catatonic:

(a). DEMENTIA PRECOX, PARANOID: Six were foreign born and no data could be obtained. The investigations on the remaining 21 showed insanity in ancestry or fraternity in 11, or a little more than 50 per cent.

(b). DEMENTIA PRECOX, HEBEPHRENIC: Nearly 50 per cent. showed insanity in the ancestry.

(c). DEMENTIA PRECOX, CATATONIC: Five were foreign born and no data was obtainable. Double taint was found in over 66 per cent, of those investigated.

The investigation of Dementia Precox showed insanity in ancestry or fraternity of about 50 per cent. of the American born patients, and serious mental or physical taint in nearly all of the remainder.



GROUP II. MANIC DEPRESSIVE INSANITY: Among all phases of Manic Depressive Insanity, 24 families of American born patients were investigated, 12 (50 per cent.) showed insanity present in ancestry or fraternity.

GROUP III. DEMENTIA PARETIC: In the families of the patients suffering from this psychosis, a history was obtained in 10 of them; 4 members of the families showed insanity, 1 feeble-mindedness and 3 neurotic conditions. This would indicate that heredity is an important factor in the etiology of even those psychoses due to an exogenous agent like the spirochæta pallida.

GROUP IV. ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSIS: Insanity was present in ancestry or fraternity of 75 per cent. of these patients. Alcoholism was found in the ancestry of over 66 per cent. This would indicate that the relation between an alcoholic ancestry and the development of an alcoholic psychosis is close, and also that insanity in the same or another form is very frequently present among the connections of the patients suffering from an alcoholic psychosis.

GROUP V. DEMENTIA SENILE: More than half the senile demented on whom any data could be obtained showed serious mental taint or epilepsy present in the fraternity or its descendants.

GROUP VI. IMBECILITY WITH MANIA OR MELANCHOLIA: Feeble-mindedness and syphilis appear as the chief hereditary factors in the eight imbeciles studied.

GROUP VII. INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA: This psychosis shows taint in 50 per cent. of the families where an adequate history was obtained.

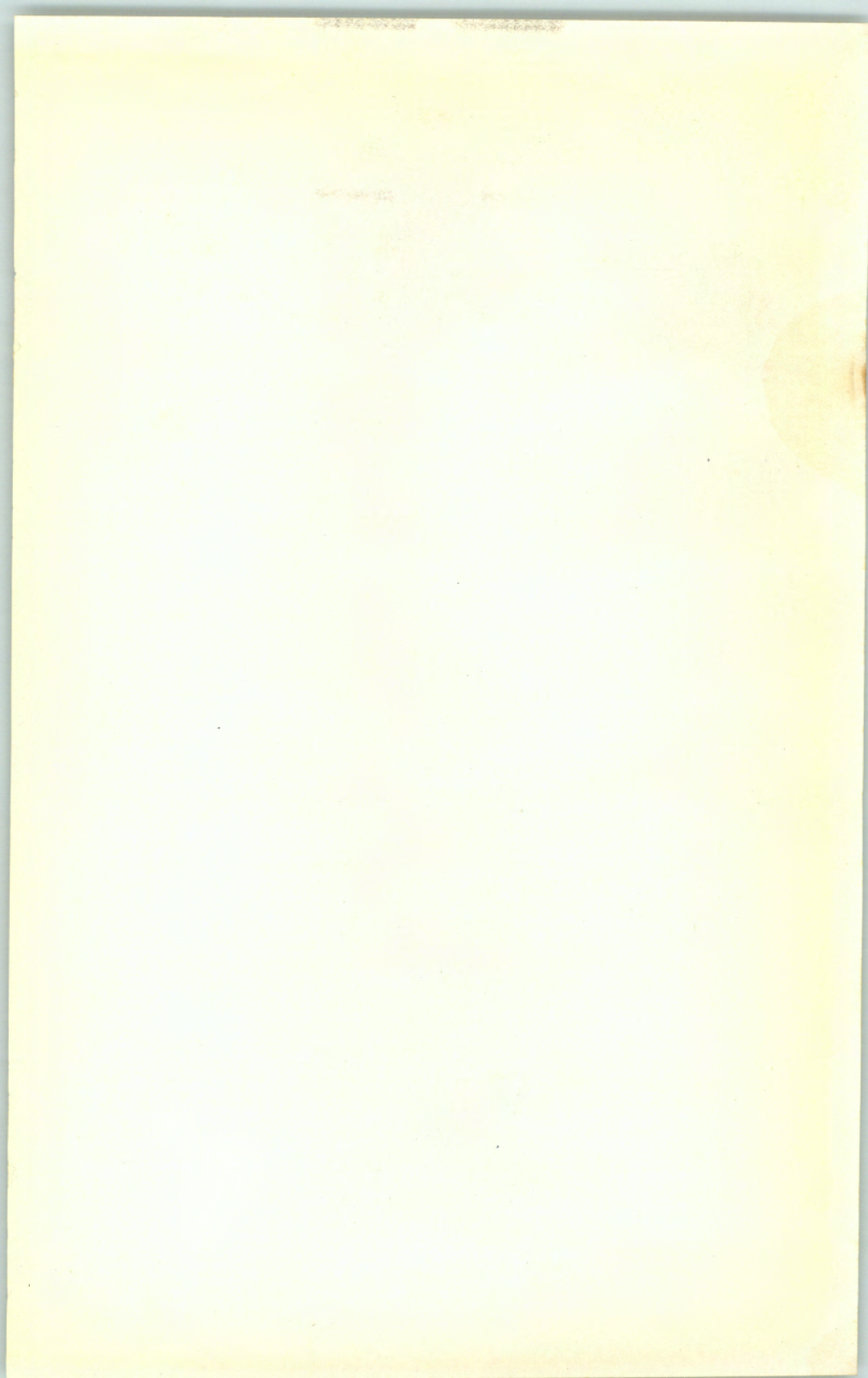
GROUP VIII. PARANOIA: Too little data concerning heredity is available to permit of any conclusions being drawn.

GROUP IX. EPILEPSY WITH MANIA OR DEMENTIA: From the data obtained no definite conclusions can be made, but epilepsy and alcoholism were evidently important factors in producing the epileptic insane.

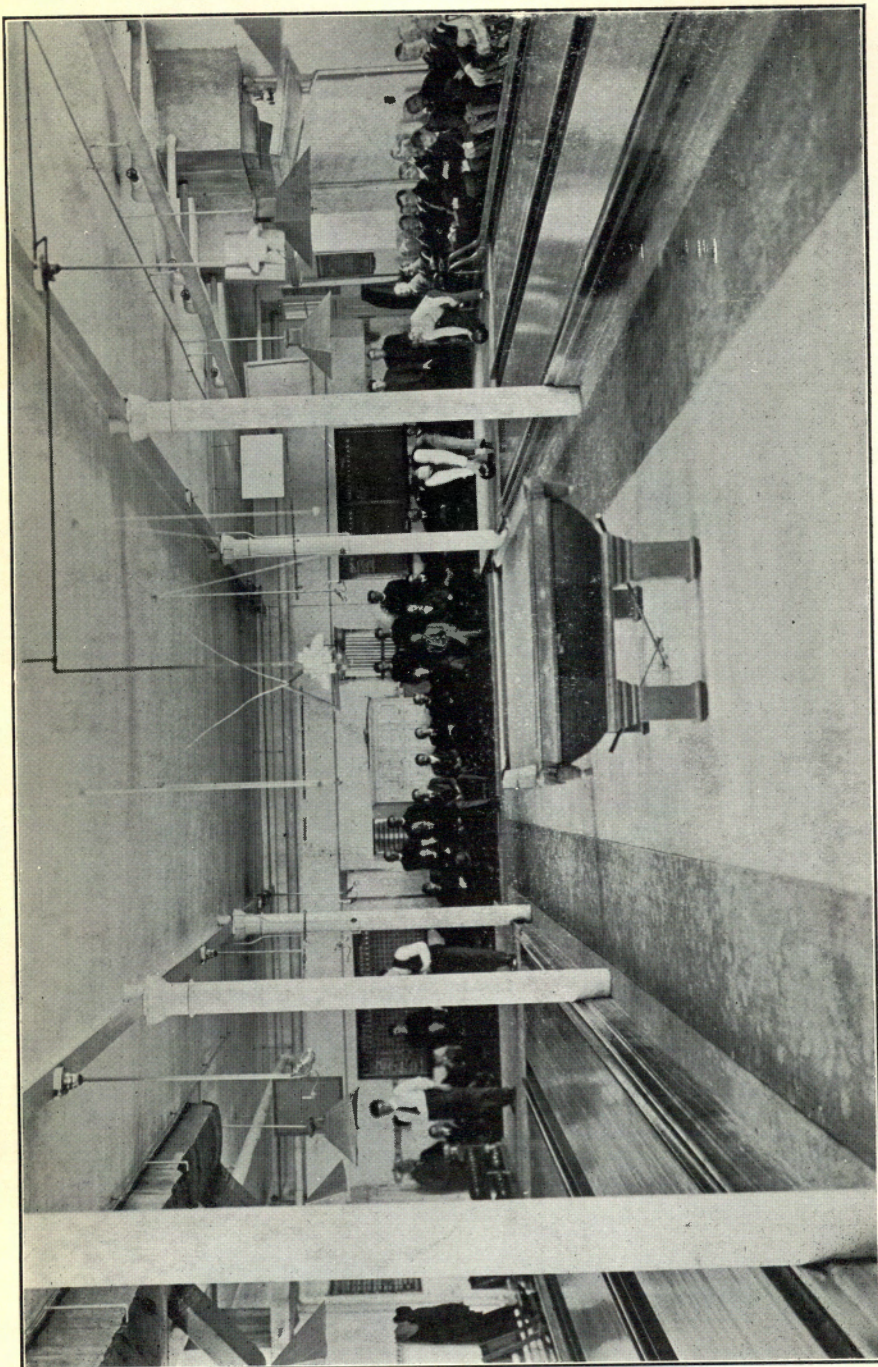
GROUPS X., XI., XII. and XIII. DEMENTIA TERMINAL, DEMENTIA ORGANIC, PARAPHRENIA AND CHRONIC INTOXICATION (MORPHINISM): Sufficient data unobtainable to draw any conclusions as to the hereditary basis for these psychoses.

Aside from the scientific aspect of eugenic research work there are certain other phases of definite and immediate importance that may be enumerated. Eugenic research investigations, being in their very nature intimate and thorough, reveal facts relative to









HOSPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS FOR THE PATIENTS.



the personal and family history of the patient that in most cases would not otherwise be discovered. The hospital records are therefore rendered more complete and diagnoses are for this reason more likely to be accurate; the physician in charge of the patient is placed in possession of facts that help toward a better understanding of the psychosis; the relatives appreciate the interest shown, and the patients, reflecting the friendly attitude of relatives toward the institution, become more contented and hopeful of recovery.

### TRAINING SCHOOL AND COMMENCEMENT.

Entrance to the Training School for Nurses at this hospital is now optional. The attendants and nurses who signify their intention to take the three-year course of training are given a preliminary examination before the opening of the training school and must show fair knowledge of arithmetic, civil government, geography and the English language before they are permitted to enter the first-year class.

At the close of the 1914-15 term nine nurses passed satisfactory examinations, and were awarded diplomas and class pins at the public commencement held in the hospital chapel on the evening of June 9th, 1915. Since the opening of the Training School for Nurses in 1894 the total number of nurses graduated is 235.

The commencement exercises opened with an invocational prayer by Rev. M. J. Glennon, of Morris Plains. Interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by Hon. P. J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, President of the Board of Managers of this hospital; Dr. Walter B. Johnson, Paterson; Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, Morristown, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Thomas T. Crawford, Morristown. The diplomas and class pins were presented to the graduates by the Medical Director. The hospital orchestra rendered selections during the exercises. A dance for the nurses and their guests followed the exercises.

Following is a list of the nurses graduated from the session of 1914-15:

Eileen Rita Curran,	Albert James Finkle,
Margaret Knox Gray,	Ralph Eugene Gillespie,
Ivah Pauline LaRish,	Hugo Huttig,
Mary F. McNally,	Edward G. Plastow,
Edgar Hart Sinclair.	



Below is given the Training School curriculum, with the lecturers and instructors :

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

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

Dr. Louis K. Henschel: Dietetics; Hydrotherapy.

Dr. George A. Anderton: Materia Medica.

Dr. Marcus A. Curry: Medicine.

Dr. George R. Hampton: Surgery.

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

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

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

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

Dr. H. Raymond Mutchler: Anatomy.

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

Miss Phoebe Northwood, Supervisor: Instructor in Bandaging.

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

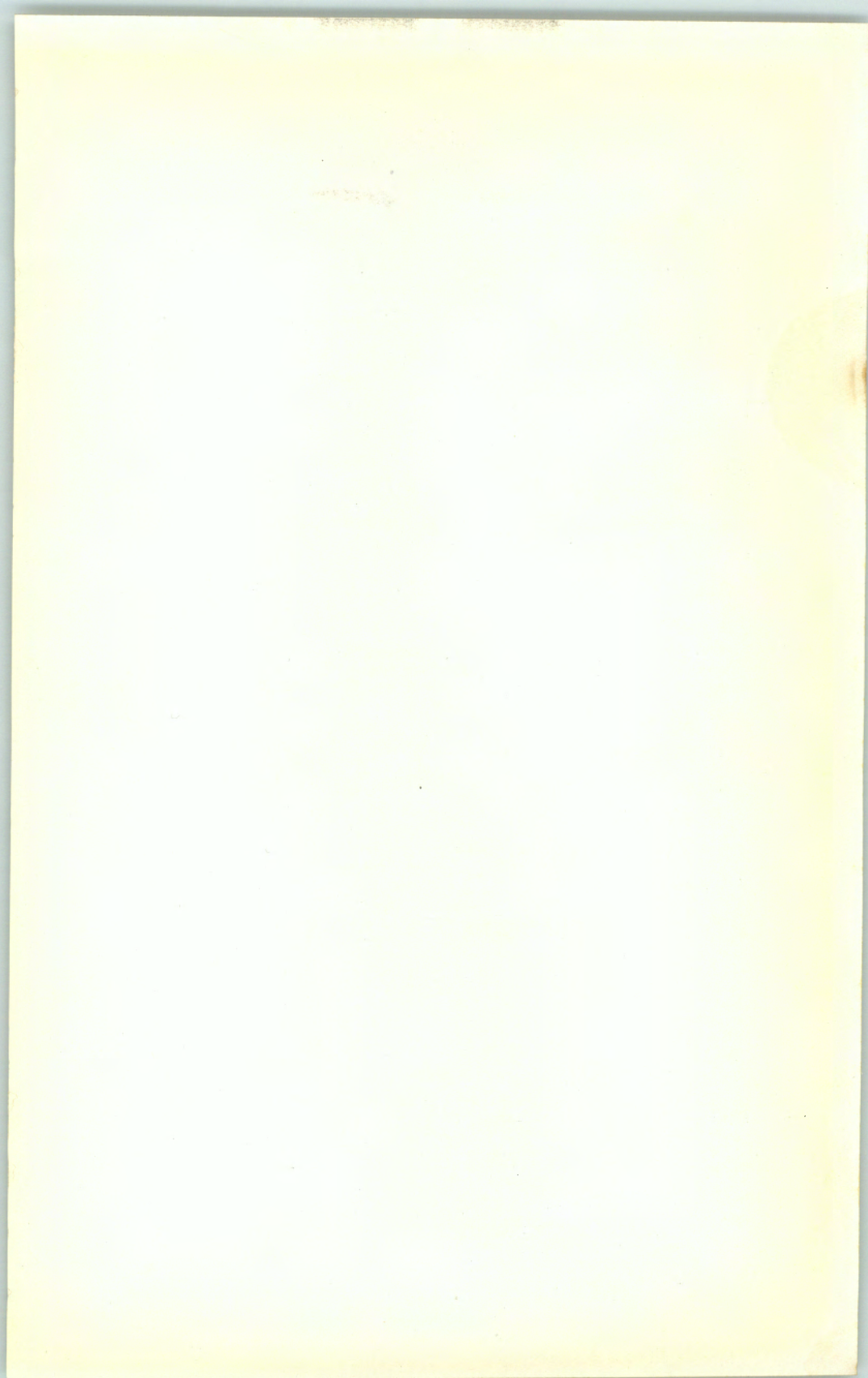
Miss Jennie Markey, Supervisor: Instructor in Diet Preparation.

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

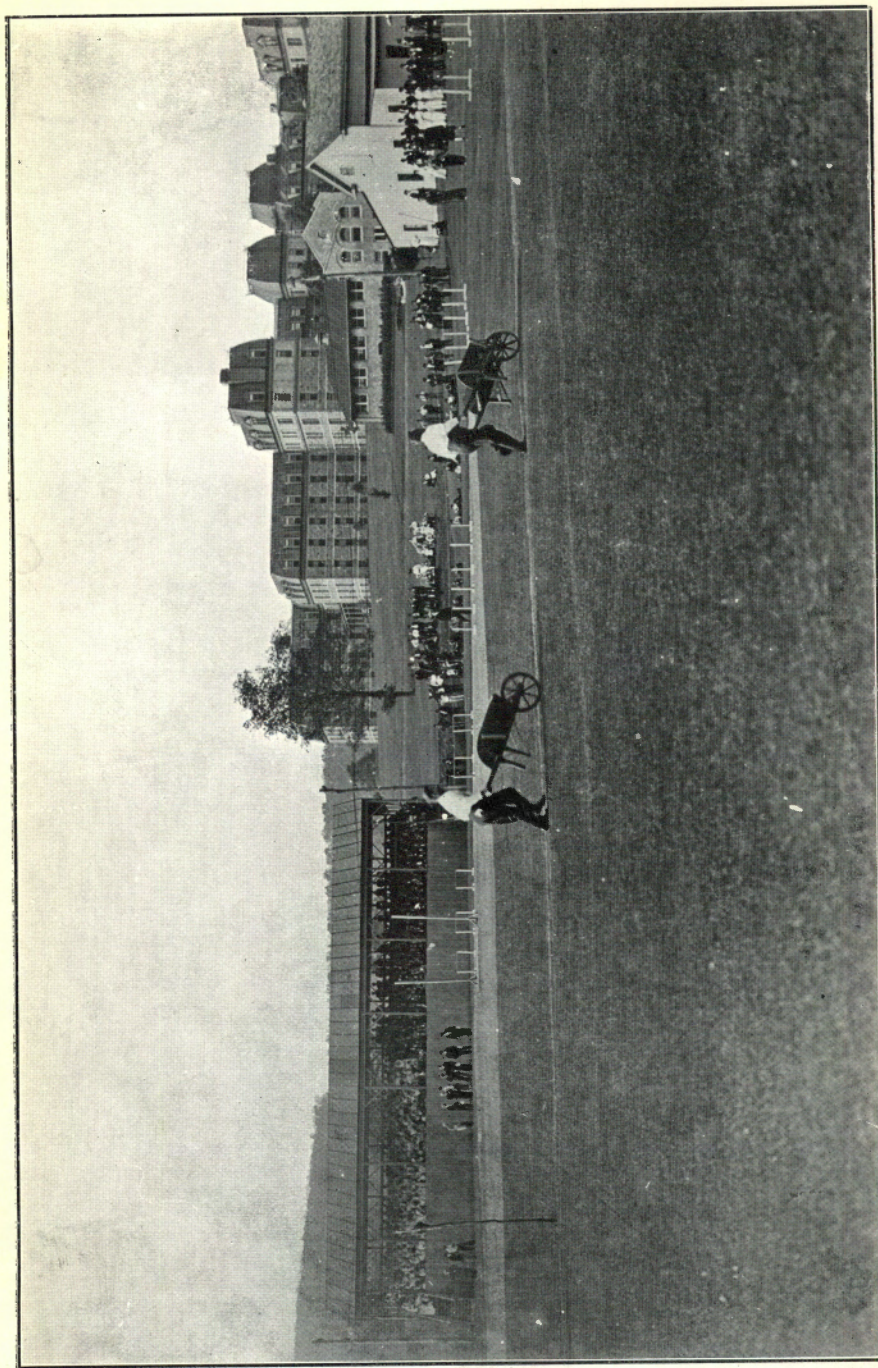
#### PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES.

From year to year I have brought this very important economic subject to the attention of the Board of Managers, but as yet the State legislature has taken no action to provide pensions for the employes in the State hospitals. I feel that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary that some adequate provision be made to aid us in obtaining a proper grade of help in the minor positions. We have a nursing corps of approximately 250 and during the past year there were over 300 resignations and discharges









FIELD DAY FOR THE PATIENTS--WHEELBARROW RACE.



and the same number of appointments. It can be readily seen that it is impossible to build up a well trained nursing corps, where a large percentage of the employes remain for a short term of service. In large manufacturing concerns throughout the country the question of keeping employes has become the most perplexing problem with which the management has to deal. Hours have been shortened, a living wage has been established and pensions awarded to employes who remain in the service a definite time. At the present most of the nurses live in the nurses' cottages and have comfortable rooms. This year the legislature is asked to appropriate sufficient funds to erect a nurses' dining room and social hall so that the nurses at the Main Building will enjoy a more wholesome livelihood which is conducive to greater efficiency. In addition to these efforts to keep our nurses, I deem it wise that a pension system be inaugurated in this state.

Every employe in a State institution who has served the State faithfully and conscientiously for twenty-five years should, in my opinion, be entitled to a pension.

### AMUSEMENTS

During the past year outdoor amusements for the benefit of the patients have received considerable attention. The grandstand was repaired and painted. A band-stand was built nearby so that the patients had the benefit of enjoying a band concert as well as witnessing the ball game and other outdoor sports. The baseball team commenced its season on May 5th. Thirty six games were played during the season which ended October 1st. The hospital team won 28 games, lost 7 and played 1 tie game.

The hospital owns two motion picture machines. Twenty-four motion picture shows were given during the past year. These shows were held in the auditorium of the Dormitory Building and a dance was given at the same time. Personally I feel that the combination of a motion picture show and dancing is one of the best forms for the insane. About 1,000 patients are able to attend these shows and they seem to appreciate them more than any other form of entertainment which the hospital provides. On Thanksgiving, Christmas and Washington's Birthday, vaudeville entertainments were given.

Hallowe'en was celebrated by the patients, the wards being ap-



appropriately decorated for the occasion. Many of the patients masqueraded as witches and spooks. The time-honored games were played and a repast served.

During the winter a large number of patients enjoyed sleigh rides.

#### DIVERSIONAL OCCUPATION.

During the last decade special emphasis has been laid on the curative value of diversional occupation in the treatment of patients suffering from mental diseases.

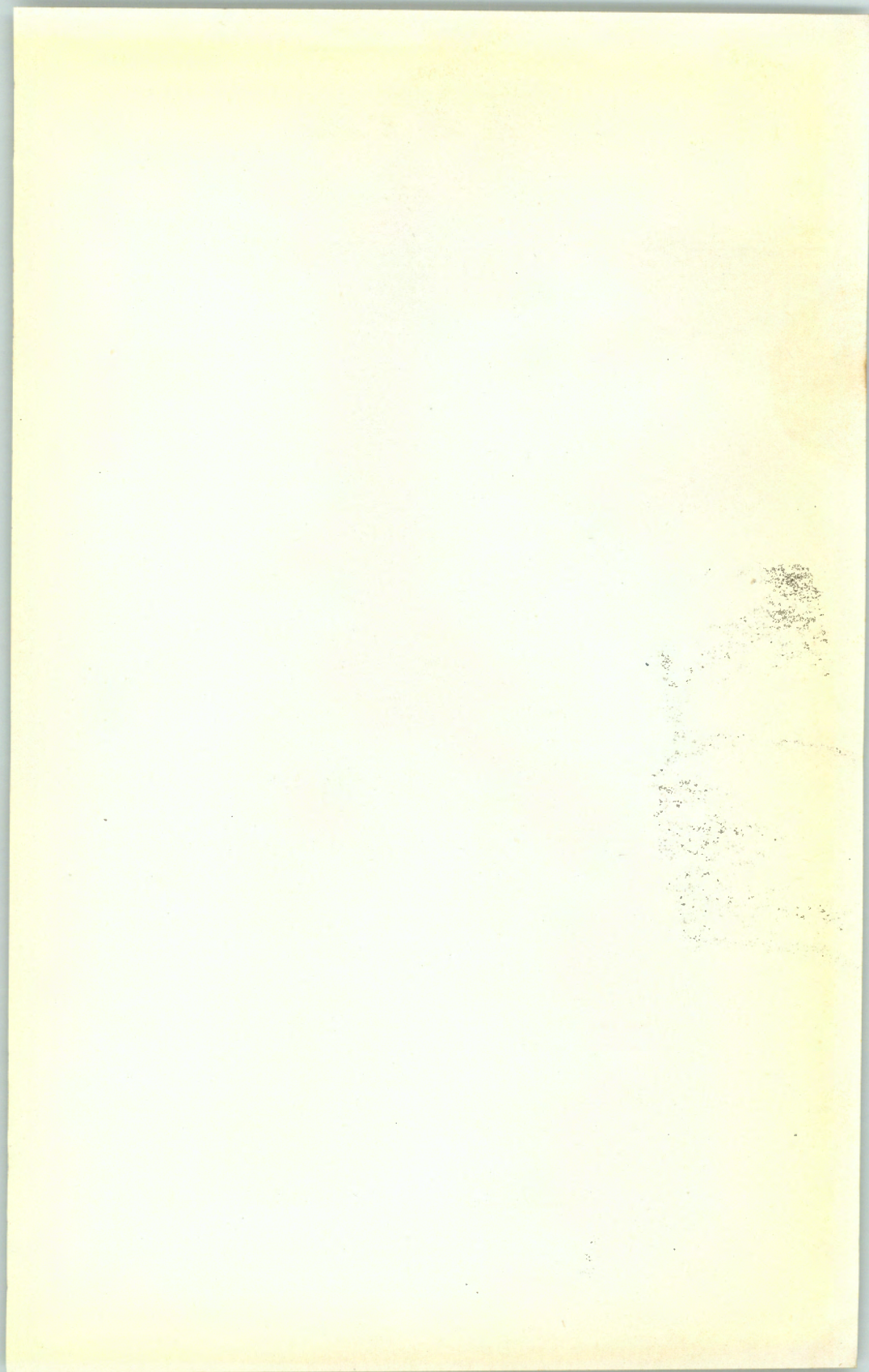
There are two phases of diversional occupation. One includes the activities which are productive of utilities; and the other the activities which simply afford diversive amusement to the participants. Work and play are always conducive to mental composure and physical relaxation when indulged in discreetly by a normal individual. These activities have the same effect when used with a definite object in the treatment of patients afflicted with mental diseases.

When the Industrial Building was opened this year, it was decided to lay special stress upon the therapeutic value of various occupations. A careful analysis of a great variety of occupations has been made and each subdivision of these occupations evaluated relative to their curative properties.

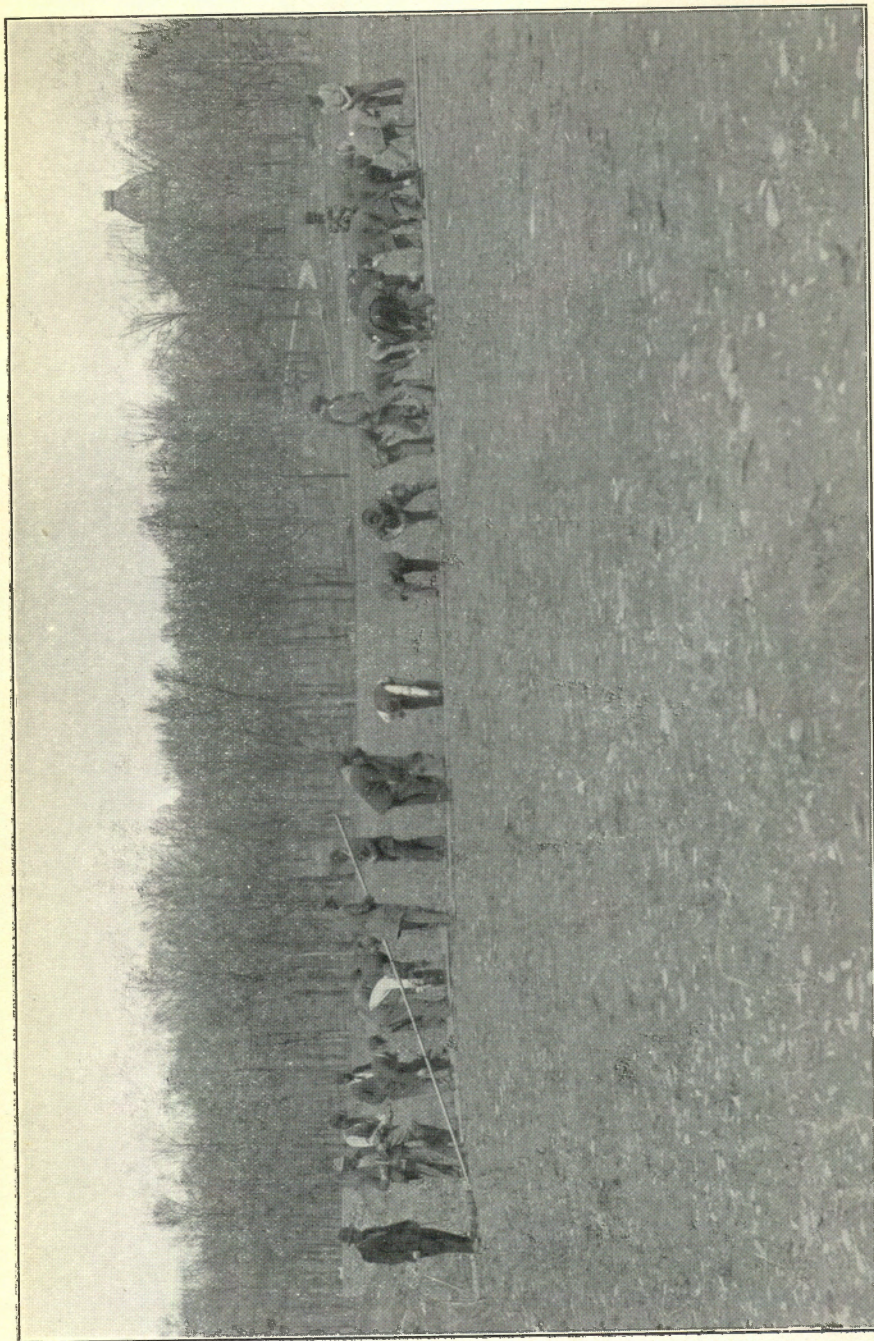
The entire time of an assistant physician has been devoted to a careful study of the pathological conditions underlying the mental disorders, and a definite kind of work has been assigned to the patients with the special aim of so modifying their behavior and their reactions to their environment that they may regain their mental balance. Various unique devices have been introduced to arouse the interest and retain the attention of patients to the exclusion of their morbid ideas.

The facilities which have been available in the new Industrial Building have made it possible to apply this principle of intensifying the patients' interest in the accomplishment of some definite object to the exclusion of their morbid introspection and reflection. Patients suffering with dementia precox who have been in the institution for a great number of years without showing any disposition to do work, or to take an interest in their personal welfare, have been aroused and reactivated to such an extent that they have









OUTDOOR OCCUPATION FOR THE PATIENTS ... PLANTING WILLOWS.



been restored to their former efficiency, and several patients have improved sufficiently to enable them to return to their former vocations and useful citizenship.

It has been gratifying to notice the excellent results that have been obtained in the treatment of patients who have demonstrated destructive tendencies. Their energies have been redirected toward the production of useful commodities. Under the careful guidance of the instructors the patients have improved not only in their behavior, but also in their mental condition.

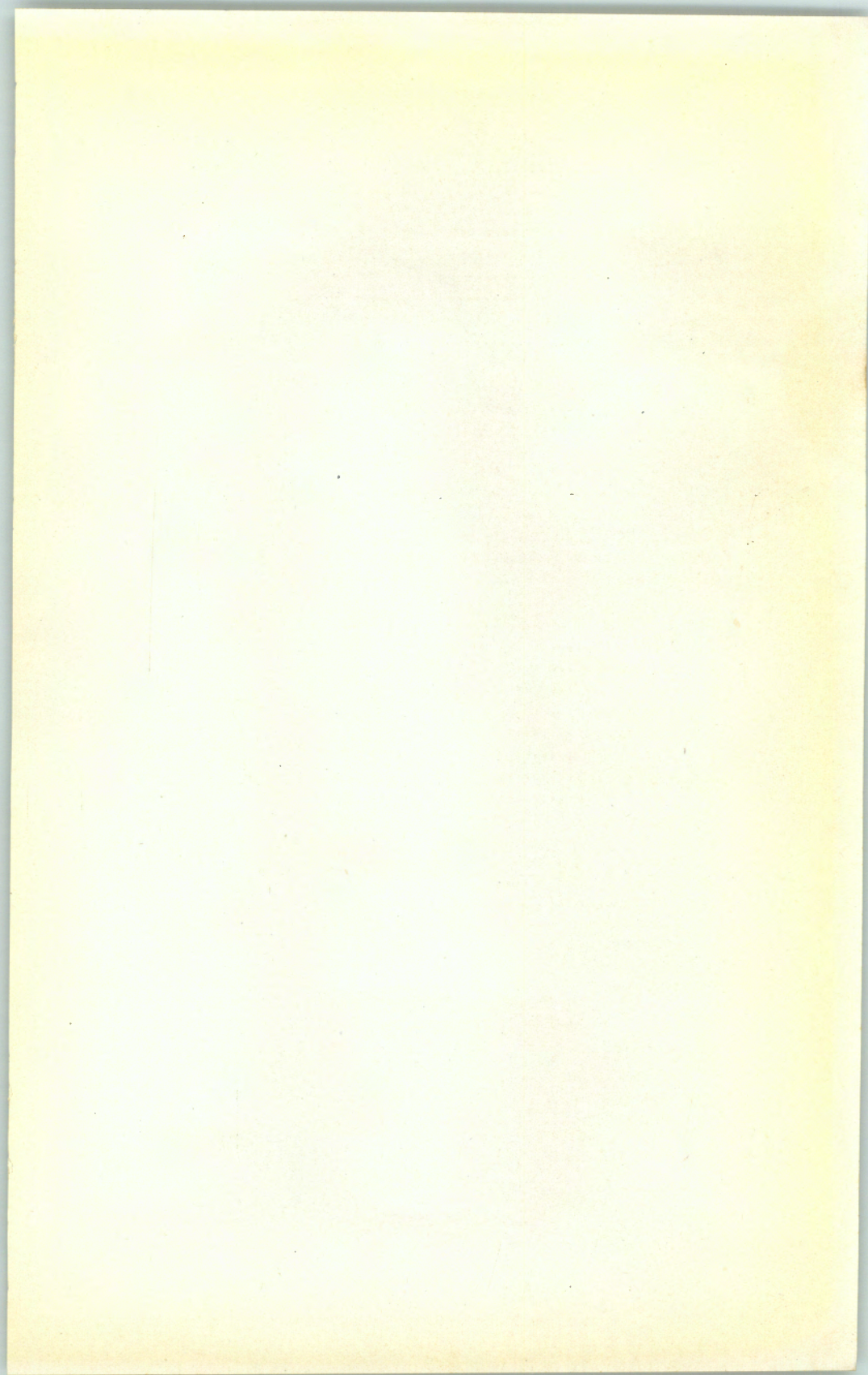
It may be interesting to analyze the following table which enumerates the various articles that have been produced by patients in the Industrial Building during the last year:

Fruit baskets.....	6
Tray baskets.....	4
Hanging flower baskets.....	6
Sewing baskets.....	16
Jardiniere baskets.....	12
Fern baskets.....	12
Small trinket baskets.....	6
Large sewing baskets.....	6
Large market baskets.....	2
Large flower baskets.....	16
Large palm baskets.....	2
Work baskets.....	2
Waste paper baskets.....	45
Flower baskets, assorted.....	43
Egg baskets.....	99
Pansy baskets.....	6
Sandwich baskets.....	4
Cut flower baskets.....	2
Strawberry baskets.....	4
Willow egg baskets.....	6
Willow bean baskets.....	1
Willow berry baskets.....	1
Rafia baskets.....	6
Reed clothes hampers.....	7
Reed window boxes, large.....	6
Reed window boxes, small.....	12
Reed porch table.....	1
Reed tea tables.....	2
Reed sewing table.....	1
Reed bird cages.....	2
Reed candlesticks.....	6

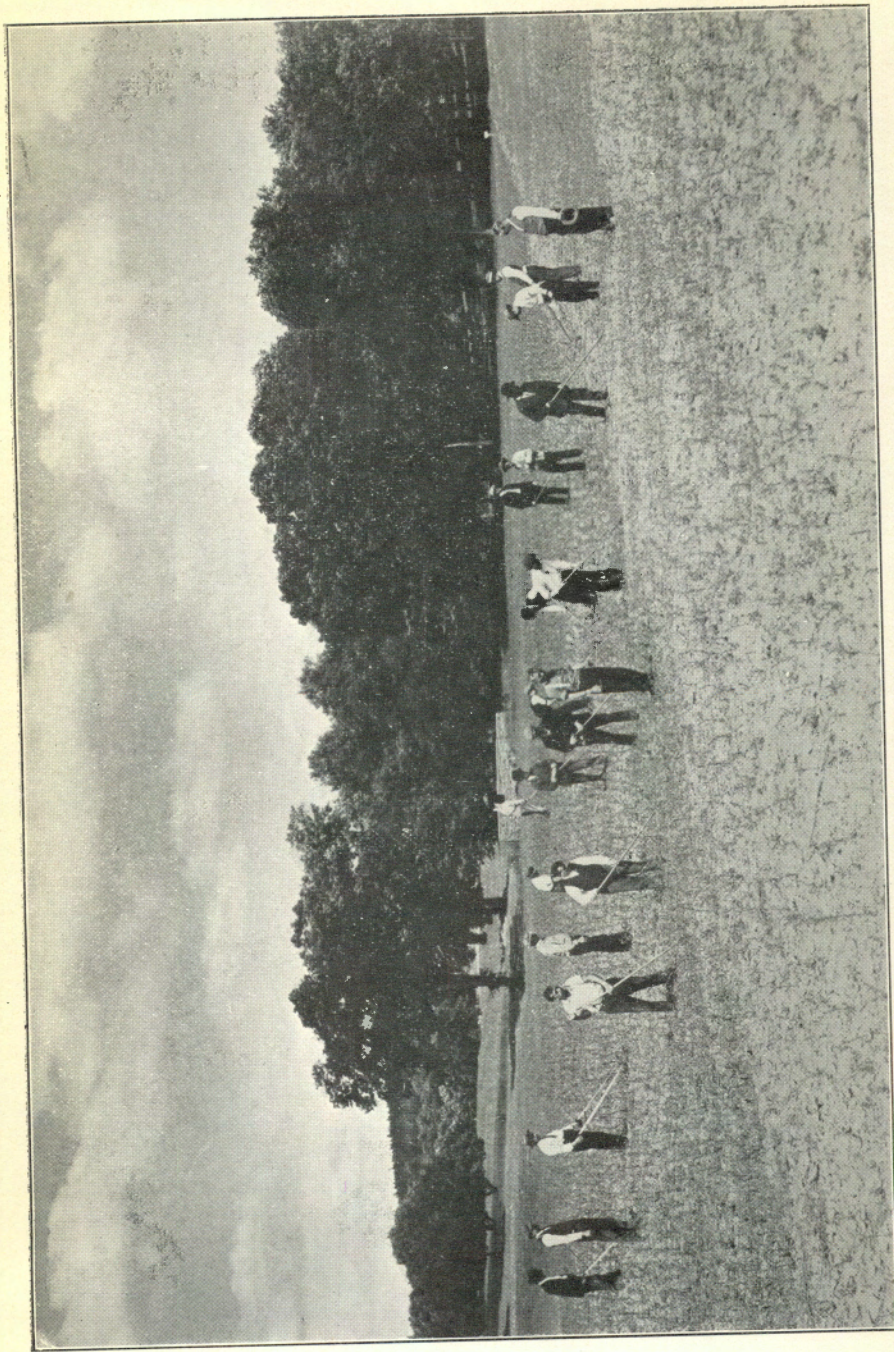


Reed footstool.....	1
Reed mats.....	9
Reed lamp and shade.....	1
Paper rope trays, large.....	6
Paper rope trays, small.....	6
Stenciled table scarfs.....	6
Stenciled pillow tops.....	4
Stenciled sideboard covers.....	3
Stenciled curtains.....	12
Stenciled table throws.....	3
Stenciled wooden flower pots.....	3
Cocoa fiber mats.....	26
Colonial mats.....	137
Rag carpet rugs.....	257
Rag carpet pillows.....	10
Rafia pillow tops.....	10
Embroidered pillow tops.....	4
Embroidered table covers.....	4
Apron strings.....	642 yds
Apron neck bands.....	183 "
Wash cloths hemmed .....	192
Pictures colored.....	12
Frames for pictures.....	143
Scrub brushes.....	480
Flower boxes.....	6
Book case.....	1
Paste paddles.....	6
Table.....	1
Scrap paper box.....	1
Glass cabinet.....	1
Sample board.....	1
Tray.....	1
Shelf.....	1
Tobacco box.....	1
Shoe blacking box.....	1
Tea tables.....	2
Wooden horses.....	2
Sick room tables.....	2
Golf sticks.....	1
Packing box.....	1
Inkwell tray.....	1
Ironworker's cabinet.....	1
Broom corn cabinet.....	1
Paper stock cabinet.....	1
Window boards.....	28
Window screens.....	57









OUTDOOR OCCUPATION FOR THE PATIENTS - WILLow CULTURE.



Chairs repaired.....	12
Chairs bored for caning.....	24
Chairs caned.....	275
Carpet beaters repaired.....	72

The results obtained in the print shop have been very gratifying. A great variety of printed forms are required for the medical and business departments of this institution. Patients engaged in the print shop have been able to meet the demands for printing, not only in prompt delivery of work, but also in the excellency and accuracy of the work.

The total number of forms set up for press work was 430, with an aggregate of 600,000 impressions. The total number of forms set up on the multigraph was 60, with an aggregate of 100,000 impressions.

Besides printing all the official forms and blanks for the regular hospital routine, the patients have shown exceptional ability in handling booklets, pamphlets and other forms requiring special skill in the art of printing.

One of the most modern and thoroughly equipped ruling machines has been installed for the purpose of handling all the work required in the clerical department. Complete equipment for doing various kinds of bookbinding has been installed and a special class in this art is under the direction of a competent instructor.

In the spring of 1914, 7,000 willow shoots were planted to test the fertility of the soil of the hospital grounds for willow culture. The first year's growth showed evidence of an excellent quality of willow. Last year the product of this experimental holt was utilized as cuttings in starting a new holt which covers five acres of ground.

In addition to the cuttings which were obtained from the willows grown in 1914, 190,000 willow shoots, comprising the following species, the Purple, the Lemley and the American Green were purchased and planted by patients. This occupation gave a certain class of patients very wholesome outdoor work. They worked industriously during the summer, weeding ground and installing an irrigation system for the holt.

During the winter the cuttings from the willow holts are utilized by the patients in the Industrial Building for the purpose of manufacturing wicker baskets and furniture. This industry is a profit-



able one because of the increased market value of the willows at the present time, and also because patients can manufacture a great many commodities which are useful to the institution.

### PATIENTS' WORK.

A record is kept of the number of days' work done by the patients in the various industrial departments and on the wards. The following tables show in detail what has been accomplished during the past year in utilizing the labor of the patients, and at the same time serving as a means of diversion of therapeutic value.

The total number of forms set up for press work was 430, an aggregate of 600,000 impressions. The total number of forms set up on the multigraph was 60, with an aggregate of 100,000 impressions.

Besides printing all the official forms and blanks for the regular hospital routine, the patients have shown exceptional ability in handling booklets, pamphlets and other forms requiring special skill in the art of printing.

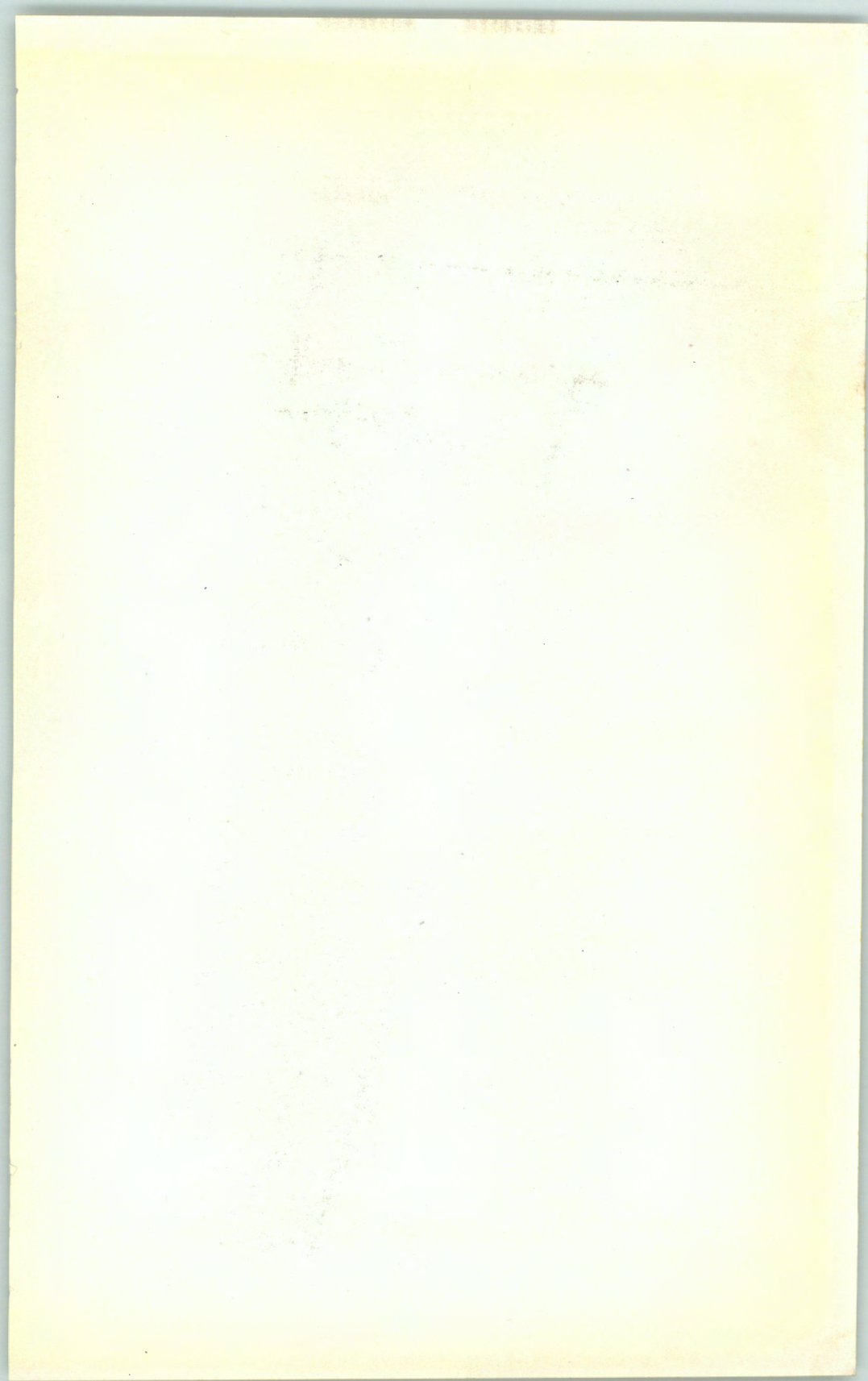
One of the most modern and thoroughly equipped rolling machines has been installed for the purpose of handling all the work required in the clerical department. Complete equipment for doing various kinds of bookbinding has been installed and a special class in this art is under the direction of a competent instructor. In the spring of 1914, 7,000 willow shoots were planted to test the fertility of the soil of the hospital grounds for willow culture.

The first year's growth showed evidence of an excellent quality of willow. Last year the product of this experimental belt was utilized as cuttings in starting a new belt which covers five acres of ground.

In addition to the cuttings which were obtained from the willows grown in 1914, 100,000 willow shoots, comprising the following species, the Purple, the Lacey and the American Green, were purchased and planted by patients. This occupation gave a certain class of patients very wholesome outdoor work. They worked industriously during the summer, weeding ground and installing an irrigation system for the belt.

During the winter the cuttings from the willow belts are utilized by the patients in the Industrial Building for the purpose of manufacturing wicker baskets and furniture. This industry is a profitable









OUTDOOR OCCUPATION FOR PATIENTS --- STRAWBERRY CULTURE.



## PATIENTS' WORK.

TABLE A.

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

	LAUNDRY			Kitchen.	Farm & Grounds.	Bakery.	Shops.	Sewing.	Miscellaneous Work.	Patients' Gardens	Industrial Building	Arts & Crafts	Total
	Men.	Women.	Total.										
1914													
November .....	484	1267	1751	286	1936	91	175	726	1616		484	118	7183
December .....	502	1301	1803	278	1783	99	170	570	1124		777	192	6796
1915													
January .....	492	1304	1796	413	1735	99	180	710	1134		1353	162	7582
February .....	456	1232	1688	397	1587	89	175	720	1065		752	186	6659
March .....	527	1355	1882	408	1881	98	173	737	1476		1694	162	8511
April .....	509	1315	1824	328	1935	90	178	644	1598	195	1653	168	8613
May .....	528	1301	1829	304	2095	101	175	649	1505	390	1773	106	8927
June .....	522	1242	1764	353	2430	90	175	643	1682	390	1714	105	9346
July .....	506	1313	1819	379	2681	93	175	662	1700	390	1749	124	9772
August .....	522	1346	1768	432	2284	91	175	638	1720	390	1754	131	9383
September .....	496	1220	1716	496	2234	90	180	664	1987	390	1708	120	9585
October .....	523	1176	1699	400	2059	94	170	723	2403	390	1788	130	9856
Total .....	6067	15272	21339	4474	24640	1125	2101	8086	19010	2535	17199	1704	102213



TABLE B.

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY PATIENTS ON THE WARDS

1914	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
November .....	9990	6474	16464
December.....	10292	6620	16912
1915			
January.....	10283	6584	16867
February.....	9296	6436	15732
March.....	10003	6710	16713
April.....	9417	6700	16117
May.....	9702	6746	16448
June.....	9138	6730	15868
July.....	9461	6714	16175
August.....	9229	6636	15865
September .....	9119	6504	15623
October.....	9363	6684	16047
Total .....	115293	79538	194831

## ELECTROTHERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT.

Pronounced advances have been made in applying the various forms of electricity to diagnose and treat mental and nervous diseases. The equipment of the Electrotherapeutic Department of this institution is unsatisfactory and falls far short of the general standard that should be maintained to make our electrotherapeutic outfit first-class and up to date. Our equipment does not permit us to do a high grade of fleuroscopic work, although it is well known that through this means a diagnosis of serious intestinal troubles may be made. It is the consensus of opinion that a large percentage of patients afflicted with involutional forms of mental disease suffer from intestinal disorders which demand treatment both for comfort of body and betterment of mind. With nervous, excited and restless patients an exposure of the shortest possible duration is necessary to obtain satisfactory results and our X-Ray apparatus will not take a picture through the deep structures of the body, and except by long exposure will not take a picture of any sort.

The Employers' Liability Act makes it highly important that we have such equipment as will enable us to go into Court with a perfect X-Ray plate, which is the best evidence in cases of fracture, to show the Court the exact extent of the injury when incurred and the result at the time the employee was pronounced well or left the



service of the institution. Without such facilities the State's best interests cannot be protected against false claims and impostors.

The hospital needs 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 autointoxications.

### DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of Dr. Annie F. Colley, the dental work has been satisfactorily performed. Below is a partial list of treatments and mechanical work:

Fillings inserted .....	233
Treatments for pericementitis, abscess, pyorrhea alveolaris, nerve devitalization, putrescent pulp and sensitive dentine.....	198
Extractions.....	223
Gold crowns.....	11
Porcelain crowns.....	4
Bridge repaired and reset.....	3
Bridge, new.....	1
Artificial dentures.....	13
Artificial dentures repaired.....	15
Teeth reset (new plate).....	3
Scaling teeth.....	72

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

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

#### SCHEDULE OF CHAPEL SERVICES FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

November	7th	Presbyterian	May	7th	Baptist
"	14th	Methodist	"	14th	Episcopalian
"	21st	Baptist	"	21st	Presbyterian
"	28th	Episcopalian	"	28th	Methodist
December	5th	Presbyterian	June	4th	Baptist
"	12th	Methodist	"	11th	Episcopalian
"	19th	Baptist	"	18th	Presbyterian
"	26th	Episcopalian	"	25th	Methodist



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

January	2nd	Presbyterian	July	2nd	Baptist
"	9th	Methodist	"	9th	Episcopalian
"	16th	Baptist	"	16th	Presbyterian
"	23rd	Episcopalian	"	23rd	Methodist
"	30th	Presbyterian	"	30th	Baptist
February	6th	Methodist	August	6th	Episcopalian
"	13th	Baptist	"	13th	Presbyterian
"	20th	Episcopalian	"	20th	Methodist
"	27th	Presbyterian	"	27th	Baptist
March	5th	Methodist	September	3rd	Episcopalian
"	12th	Baptist	"	10th	Presbyterian
"	19th	Episcopalian	"	17th	Methodist
"	26th	Presbyterian	"	24th	Baptist
April	2nd	Methodist	October	1st	Episcopalian
"	9th	Baptist	"	8th	Presbyterian
"	16th	Episcopalian	"	15th	Methodist
"	23rd	Presbyterian	"	22nd	Baptist
"	30th	Methodist	"	29th	Episcopalian

The clergymen of the various denominations who conduct the services have been notified of this schedule, and they are as follows:

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

Hebrew services were held on September 8th and 9th, New Years, and September 17th and 18th, Day of Atonement, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Solomon Foster, Newark, New Jersey. Hebrew services will be held hereafter on the second Saturday morning of each month.

## DONATIONS TO CHRISTMAS FUND.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to the following for their contributions to the Christmas Fund for the good cheer of the patients.

Mr. Henry Haefle, Rahway.  
 Mr. Albert Bohl, Paterson.  
 Carolin J. Freeland, Orange.  
 Jennie Ferritt, Jersey City.  
 Mr. Emil Schild, Newark.

Miss E. S. Parker, Elizabeth.  
 Mr. Daniel J. King, Jersey City.  
 Alma Heinzelman, Elizabeth.  
 Matilda S. Fosdick.



## NEWSPAPERS.

The various newspapers throughout the hospital district served by this institution and other portions of the State have been very kind in regularly sending copies of their papers to the hospital. These publications prove to be of great interest and pleasure to the patients, as it enables them to keep in touch with what is going on in their home towns. I wish to take this opportunity to officially thank the editors and proprietors of these various publications for their kindness and courtesy in keeping the hospital supplied with such a complete file of representative New Jersey newspapers.

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 Telegraph, 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.

### MEDICAL STAFF MATTERS.

Dr. Walter W. Schmidt resigned his position to accept an appointment in the Pathological Research Laboratory at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. Dr. H. Raymond Mutchler was appointed to fill the vacancy and reported for duty February 15th, 1915.

Staff meetings were held regularly. Every new patient admitted to the institution is presented and as far as possible every patient is again presented before leaving the hospital.

A more detailed and comprehensive cross-index card system has been inaugurated at this institution. At present we have almost 10,000 cross-index cards on file, although the scheme has only been in existence but a few months.

### CONCLUSION.

The year covered by this report has been one of continuous apprehension and anxiety, because of the overcrowded condition of the various wards throughout the hospital.

For all the faithful service of the members of the medical staff in their efforts to assist me in maintaining a high standard of professional work, I desire to record my grateful recognition.

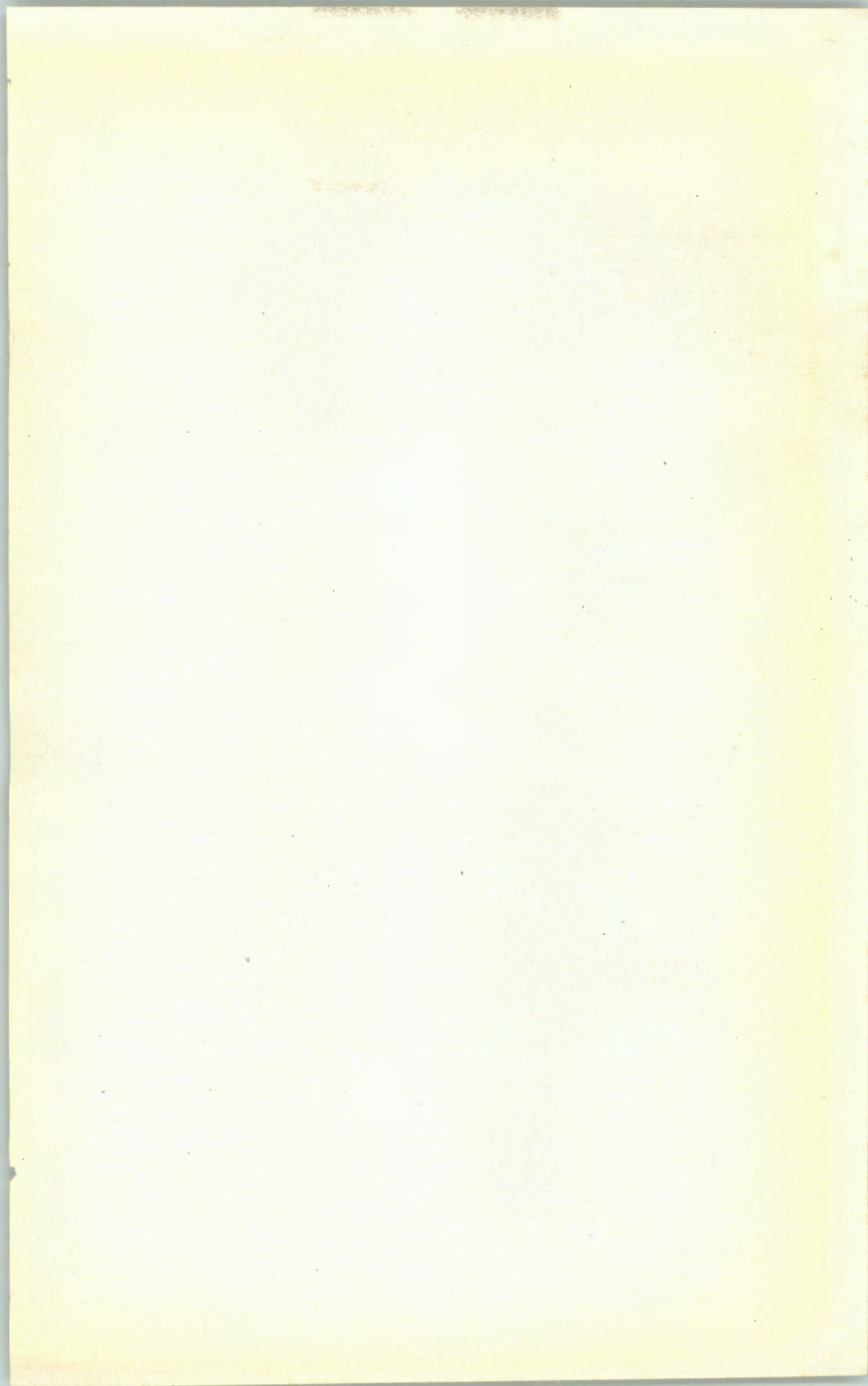
The confidence you, as the governing body of this institution, have reposed in me and the official counsel you have freely given me have enabled me to better guide the work of the Medical Department. This I appreciate with gratitude and beg to respectfully submit to you this, the Fortieth Annual Report.

B. D. Evans, M. D.,

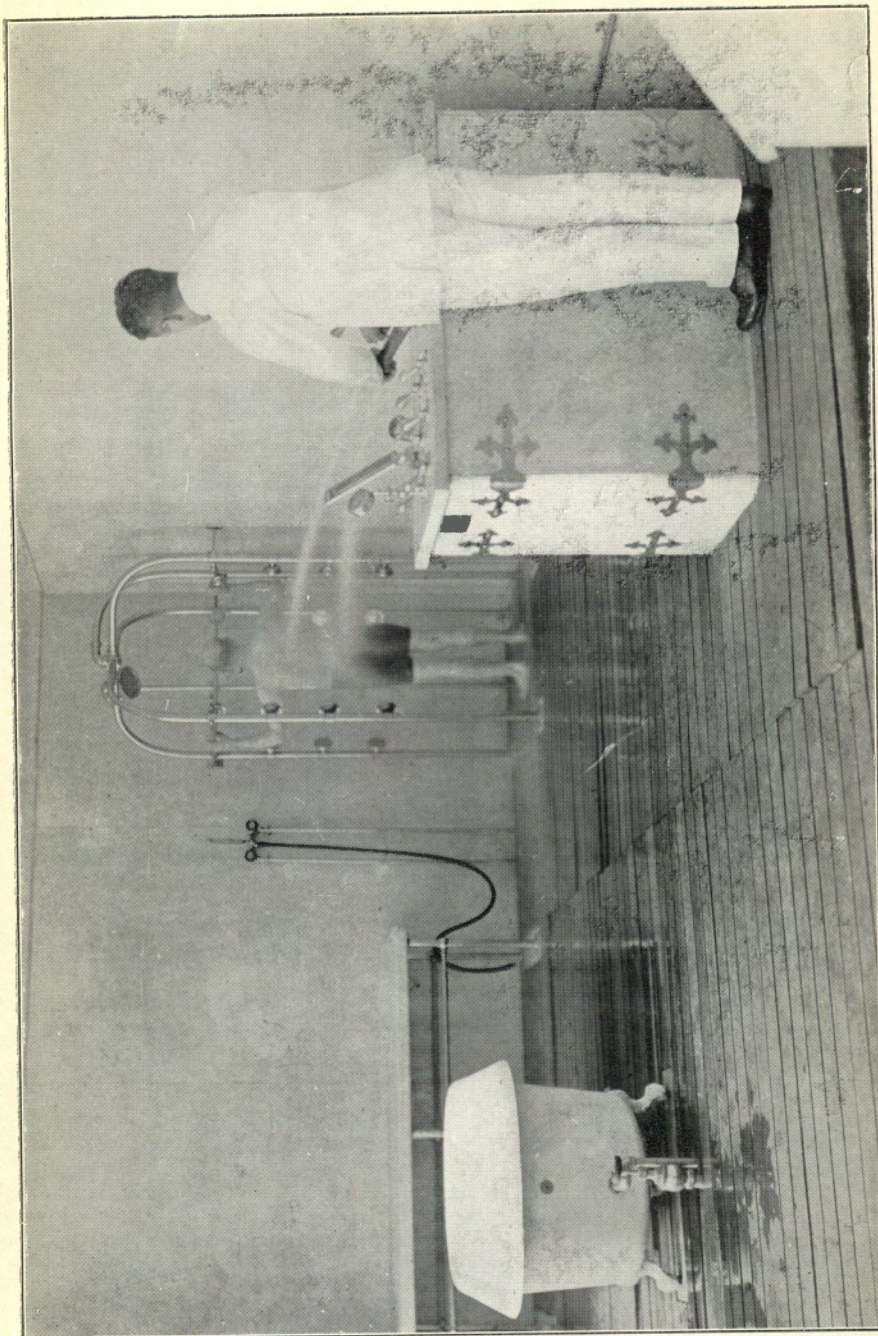
Medical Director.

October 31st, 1915.









PATIENT RECEIVING SCOTCH DOUCHE.



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**STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.**

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

RECEIVED



# Statistical Appendix to the Medical Director's Report

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
OCTOBER 31, 1915.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In the hospital October 31st, 1914 .....	1,261	1,248	2,509
Patients admitted—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First admissions .....	275	264	539
Re-admissions .....	28	39	67
Total .....	303	303	606
Total under treatment during the year ....	1,564	1,551	3,115
Patients discharged—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered .....	39	49	88
Improved .....	64	73	137
Unimproved .....	19	6	25
Died .....	107	89	196
Total .....	229	217	446
Remaining in hospital—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public .....	1,235	1,186	2,421
Private .....	100	148	248
Total .....	1,335	1,334	2,669
Whole number admitted from August 17th, 1876, to October 31st, 1915 .....	6,604	6,193	12,797
Whole number discharged during the same period of time—	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recovered .....	1,453	1,456	2,909
Improved .....	1,072	1,242	2,314
Unimproved .....	389	359	748
Died .....	2,322	1,801	4,123
Eloped .....	31	...	31
Not insane .....	2	1	3
Total .....	5,269	4,859	10,128
Remaining October 31st, 1915.....	1,335	1,334	*2,669

\*Fourteen men carried on elopement; one man and two women carried on parole.



TABLE II.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND AVERAGES.

	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES AND DEATHS			DAILY AVERAGES		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1914									
November .....	17	27	44	17	20	37	1242.08	1247.64	2489.72
December .....	27	22	49	18	18	36	1244.92	1247.26	2492.18
1915									
January .....	22	19	41	25	19	44	1248.98	1251.47	2500.45
February .....	21	26	47	16	17	33	1252.58	1255.17	2507.75
March .....	29	26	55	16	17	33	1260.31	1267.42	2527.73
April .....	25	20	45	14	18	32	1271.05	1274.25	2545.30
May .....	35	36	71	17	9	26	1287.34	1289.83	2577.17
June .....	30	36	66	31	20	51	1288.47	1309.49	2597.96
July .....	24	25	49	15	12	27	1293.06	1321.33	2614.39
August .....	27	22	49	18	22	40	1300.10	1328.65	2628.75
September .....	26	24	50	14	22	36	1308.48	1330.45	2638.93
October .....	20	20	40	28	23	51	1316.36	1333.08	2649.44
	303	303	606	229	217	446			
Total for the year .....							1276.14	1288.00	2564.14



TABLE III.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Attacks</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
First.....	171	199	370
Second.....	19	31	50
Third.....	5	8	13
Fourth.....	9	5	14
Fifth and over.....	4	5	9
Unascertained.....	95	55	150
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE IV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years.....	6	5	11
Fifteen to twenty years.....	16	16	32
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	14	22	36
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	22	29	51
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	15	36	51
Thirty-five to forty years.....	32	23	55
Forty to forty-five years.....	13	20	33
Forty-five to fifty years.....	21	20	41
Fifty to sixty years.....	15	22	37
Sixty to seventy years.....	8	12	20
Seventy to eighty years.....	10	10	20
Eighty years and over.....	3	4	7
Unascertained.....	128	84	212
Total.....	303	303	606



TABLE V.

## NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Nativity</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama .....	..	1	1
Connecticut .....	1	1	2
Delaware .....	1	..	1
District of Columbia .....	2	..	2
Illinois .....	1	1	2
Indiana .....	1	..	1
Kentucky .....	..	1	1
Maine .....	1	1	2
Maryland .....	1	1	2
Massachusetts .....	2	1	3
Michigan .....	..	1	1
Mississippi .....	1	..	1
Nebraska .....	1	..	1
New Hampshire .....	1	..	1
NEW JERSEY.....	88	83	171
New York .....	42	59	101
North Carolina .....	1	..	1
Ohio .....	1	1	2
Pennsylvania .....	5	13	18
South Carolina .....	..	2	2
Virginia .....	3	4	7
Wisconsin .....	1	2	3
United States.....	5	4	9
Austria .....	15	14	29
Belgium .....	1	1	2
Bohemia.....	1	2	3
British West Africa.....	1	..	1
Canada .....	2	2	4
Denmark .....	1	1	2
England .....	5	7	12
Finland.....	1	..	1
France .....	7	..	7
Galicia .....	..	2	2
Germany .....	23	14	37
Great Britain.....	..	1	1
Greece .....	2	..	2
Holland .....	2	..	2
Hungary.....	4	9	13
Ireland .....	15	26	41
Italy.....	21	17	38
Poland .....	9	5	14



	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Russia.....	15	11	26
Scotland.....	5	4	9
Spain.....	1	..	1
Sweden.....	2	1	3
Switzerland.....	2	2	4
Syria.....	1	1	2
Wales.....	1	1	2
West Indies.....	1	2	3
Unascertained.....	6	4	10
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE VI.

## RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bergen.....	46	66	112
Essex.....	49	55	104
Hudson.....	71	60	131
Hunterdon.....	1	..	1
Middlesex.....	3	..	3
Monmouth.....	..	1	1
Morris.....	29	14	43
Ocean.....	1	..	1
Passaic.....	54	48	102
Sussex.....	7	14	21
Union.....	35	41	76
Warren.....	6	3	9
New York.....	1	1	2
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE VII.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Civil Condition</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Single.....	119	99	218
Married.....	147	154	301
Widowed.....	17	47	64
Divorced.....	3	1	4
Unascertained.....	17	2	19
Total.....	303	303	606



TABLE VIII.

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Accountants.....	1	1	2
Agents.....	5	..	5
Artisans.....	2	..	2
Artists.....	1	..	1
Bakers.....	3	..	3
Barbers.....	1	..	1
Blacksmiths.....	1	..	1
Boathouse keepers.....	1	..	1
Bookbinders.....	1	..	1
Bookkeepers.....	2	1	3
Brewers.....	1	..	1
Butchers.....	3	..	3
Caretakers.....	1	..	1
Carpenters.....	7	..	7
Chemists.....	1	..	1
Civil engineers.....	1	..	1
Clerks.....	14	3	17
Confectioners.....	1	..	1
Contractors.....	1	..	1
Cooks.....	2	6	8
Dentists.....	1	..	1
Designers.....	2	..	2
Domestics.....	..	30	30
Draftsmen.....	1	..	1
Dredgers.....	1	..	1
Dressmakers.....	..	1	1
Drivers.....	2	..	2
Druggists.....	1	..	1
Dyers.....	2	..	2
Electrical engineers.....	1	..	1
Electricians.....	1	..	1
Elevatormen.....	1	..	1
Engineers.....	2	..	2
Expressmen.....	1	..	1
Factory hands.....	..	4	4
Farmers.....	9	..	9
Firemen.....	3	..	3
Florists.....	1	..	1
Foremen.....	3	..	3
Fruit dealers.....	1	..	1
Furriers.....	1	..	1
Gardeners.....	4	..	4
Glaziers.....	1	..	1



	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hairdressers.....	..	1	1
Harnessmakers.....	1	..	1
Hatters.....	1	..	1
Horsemen.....	1	..	1
Hostlers.....	1	..	1
Hotelkeepers.....	1	..	1
Housekeepers.....	..	6	6
Housewives.....	..	96	96
Housework.....	..	83	83
Ironworkers.....	1	..	1
Jewelers.....	1	..	1
Laborers.....	72	..	72
Lathers.....	1	..	1
Laundresses.....	..	1	1
Lawyers.....	6	..	6
Loom fixers.....	1	..	1
Machinists.....	8	..	8
Managers.....	1	..	1
Manufacturers.....	1	..	1
Masons.....	6	..	6
Mechanical engineers.....	1	..	1
Mechanics.....	1	..	1
Merchants.....	6	..	6
Millhands.....	3	5	8
Milliners.....	..	4	4
Miners.....	3	..	3
Painters.....	3	..	3
Pathologists.....	1	..	1
Patternmakers.....	1	..	1
Peddlers.....	2	..	2
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Plumbers.....	5	..	5
Policemen.....	4	..	4
Poultrymen.....	1	..	1
Printers.....	4	..	4
Rubberworkers.....	3	..	3
Salesmen.....	10	..	10
Saleswomen.....	..	1	1
Seamen.....	2	..	2
Servants.....	1	..	1
Shoemakers.....	1	..	1
Shopgirls.....	..	3	3
Silkworkers.....	3	2	5
Spinners.....	..	1	1
Stearnfitters.....	1	..	1
Stenographers.....	1	2	3
Stonecutters.....	1	..	1



	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Students .....	..	2	2
Surveyors .....	1	..	1
Tailors .....	2	..	2
Teachers .....	..	1	1
Teamsters .....	1	..	1
Waiters .....	1	..	1
Waitresses .....	..	2	2
Watchmen .....	3	..	3
Weavers .....	5	..	5
Woodcarvers .....	1	..	1
No occupation .....	25	46	71
Unascertained .....	12	1	13
Total .....	303	303	606

TABLE IX.

## MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Mental Disease</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mania, acute .....	37	46	83
Mania, chronic .....	..	2	2
Mania, epileptic .....	2	4	6
Mania, puerperal .....	..	1	1
Mania, recurrent .....	1	5	6
Mania, toxic .....	28	10	38
Melancholia, acute .....	20	37	57
Melancholia, agitata .....	1	2	3
Melancholia, involutional .....	3	23	26
Melancholia, recurrent .....	1	..	1
Dementia, epileptic .....	4	2	6
Dementia, organic .....	12	8	20
Dementia, paretic .....	48	9	57
Dementia, senile .....	21	29	50
Dementia, terminal .....	10	5	15
Imbecility .....	3	..	3
Imbecility, with epilepsy .....	1	..	1
Imbecility, with mania .....	12	8	20
Imbecility, with melancholia .....	2	2	4
Insanity, adolescent .....	82	82	164
Insanity, pubescent .....	..	2	2
Paranoia .....	15	25	40
Cerebral syphilis .....	..	1	1
Total .....	303	303	606



TABLE X.

## MANNER OF SUPPORT OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>How Supported</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
State.....	104	93	197
County.....	150	163	313
Private.....	49	47	96
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE XI.

## ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Causes</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Physical—			
Arteriosclerosis.....	2	1	3
Cancer of uterus.....	..	1	1
Cerebral atrophy.....	..	1	1
Cerebral changes.....	4	1	5
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2
Climacteric.....	..	11	11
Congenital.....	1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	2	3	5
General ill health.....	3	1	4
Hemiplegia.....	..	1	1
Heredity.....	7	12	19
Hysterectomy.....	..	1	1
Infantile palsy.....	1	..	1
Intemperance and other excesses.....	35	15	50
LaGrippe.....	2	..	2
Masturbation.....	2	..	2
Menstrual irregularities.....	..	1	1
Nostalgia.....	2	..	2
Overwork.....	8	8	16
Pneumonia.....	1	..	1
Predisposition.....	..	9	9
Puerperium.....	..	8	8
Scarlet fever.....	2	..	2
Senility.....	10	11	21
Sexual excitement.....	1	..	1
Spinal meningitis.....	..	1	1
Syphilis.....	18	6	24



	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Traumatism.....	6	1	7
Tuberculosis.....	..	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	..	1	1
Total.....	108	97	205
<i>Moral—</i>			
Disappointed affections.....	..	3	3
Domestic troubles.....	..	5	5
Financial reverses.....	5	2	7
Grief.....	2	5	7
Religious excitement.....	1	5	6
Shock.....	1	2	3
Worry.....	9	15	24
Total.....	18	37	55
Total physical.....	108	97	205
Total moral.....	18	37	55
Unassigned.....	177	169	346
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE XII.

## COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Complications</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>General Diseases:</i>			
Acne.....	3	3	6
Diabetes mellitus.....	3	..	3
Coxalgia.....	1	..	1
Epilepsy.....	7	6	13
Furunculosis.....	3	..	3
Goitre.....	..	7	7
Lumbago.....	..	1	1
Psoriasis.....	1	..	1
Rheumatism.....	1	1	2
Rickets.....	1	..	1
Scabies.....	..	1	1
Syphilis.....	55	22	77
Tonsillitis.....	..	1	1
Tubercular glands of neck.....	1	3	4



Nervous System:	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholic Polyneuritis.....	1	..	1
Athetosis.....	..	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	..	1
Diplegia.....	1	..	1
Facial paralysis (left).....	..	1	1
Hemiplegia.....	4	6	10
Paralysis.....	2	1	3
Paraplegia.....	1	2	3
Sciatica.....	..	1	1
Tumor at base of skull.....	1	..	1
Circulatory System:			
Anemia.....	1	8	9
Arteriosclerosis.....	38	37	75
Endocarditis.....	2	28	30
Hemorrhoids.....	..	2	2
Myocarditis.....	2	2	4
Phlebitis.....	1	..	1
Varicose ulcers.....	..	1	1
Varicose veins.....	1	11	12
Respiratory System,			
Asthma.....	1	..	1
Bronchitis.....	1	..	1
Pneumonia.....	1	..	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	7	9
Digestive System:			
Abdominal tumor.....	..	1	1
Atrophic cirrhosis of liver.....	..	1	1
Cholelithiasis.....	1	1	2
Gastric ulcer.....	..	1	1
Gastritis.....	..	1	1
Gastroptosis.....	..	1	1
Hernia.....	10	3	13
Visceroptosis.....	1	..	1
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:			
Arcus senilis.....	4	4	8
Astigmatism.....	1	1	2
Blindness (one eye).....	6	2	8
Blindness (total).....	..	1	1
Cataract.....	..	3	3
Corneal ulcer.....	1	1	2
Deafness.....	7	7	14



	Men	Women	Total
Hyperopia.....	1	2	3
Myopia.....	1	3	4
Nasal catarrh.....	..	2	2
Otitis media.....	..	1	1
Ozena.....	..	1	1
Presbyopia.....	..	1	1
Ptosis of right eyelid.....	..	1	1
Ptyregium.....	1	..	1
Scar on left cornea.....	..	1	1
Strabismus.....	4	5	9
Genito-Urinary System:			
Atrophied left testicle.....	1	..	1
Cystitis.....	2	..	2
Gonorrhea.....	4	..	4
Nephritis.....	66	58	124
Nephroptosis.....	..	1	1
Gynecological Conditions:			
Cystocele.....	..	2	2
Hysterectomy.....	..	2	2
Oophorectomy.....	..	2	2
Pregnant state.....	..	2	2
Procidentia.....	..	3	3
Rectocele.....	..	2	2
Cervix—			
Inflammation.....	..	1	1
Cystic.....	..	3	3
Erosion.....	..	1	1
Perineum—			
Lacerations.....	..	5	5
Urethra—			
Inflammation.....	..	4	4
Uterus—			
Retroflexion.....	..	4	4
Carcinoma.....	..	1	1
Accidental Traumatism:			
Abscess.....	2	..	2
Bruises.....	..	1	1
Comminuted fracture of both bones of left leg.....	..	1	1
Contusions.....	1	..	1
Decubitus.....	1	2	3
Dislocation of hip (old).....	..	1	1
Fracture.....	..	1	1
Infection of left hand.....	1	..	1



	Men	Women	Total
Lacerated wounds.....	9	1	10
Scars on back from burns.....	1	..	1
Septic abdominal wound.....	..	1	1
Skull trephined.....	1	..	1
Sprained ankle.....	1	..	1
Ulcer.....	1	..	1
Amputations and Deformities:			
Ankylosis of left arm.....	1	..	1
Chicken breast.....	..	1	1
Cleft palate.....	..	1	1
Congenital deformities of left hand.....	..	1	1
Deformed ankle.....	1	..	1
Deformed chest.....	1	..	1
Deformed nose.....	..	1	1
Dupuytren contraction of left hand.....	1	..	1
First finger of right hand amputated.....	1	..	1
First phalange of first finger of right hand missing.....	1	..	1
First three fingers of right hand amputated.....	1	..	1
Flexure and atrophy of left hand.....	..	1	1
Hare lip.....	..	1	1
Kyphosis.....	..	3	3
Left arm amputated above elbow.....	..	1	1
Lipoma of side.....	..	1	1
Lordosis.....	..	1	1
Part of lower jaw removed by operation.....	1	..	1
Parts of fingers of right hand amputated.....	1	..	1
Pes planus.....	1	..	1
Right hand amputated.....	1	..	1
Scoliosis.....	1	..	1
Several fingers amputated from both hands.....	1	..	1
Talipes varus.....	1	2	3
Thumb on right hand amputated at distal joint.....	1	..	1
Toes amputated (right foot).....	..	1	1
Homicidal tendencies.....	21	24	45
Suicidal tendencies.....	20	42	62
Without complications.....	140	144	284

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



TABLE XIII.

## HEREDITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

<i>Heredity</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Insanity in family.....	46	70	116
Hereditary taint denied.....	128	96	224
Hereditary history unobtainable.....	129	137	266
Total.....	303	303	606

TABLE XIV.

## DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	61	55	116
One to three months.....	37	55	92
Three to six months.....	42	35	77
Six to twelve months.....	25	22	47
One to two years.....	27	28	55
Two to three years.....	24	25	49
Three to four years.....	6	12	18
Four to five years.....	4	8	12
Five to ten years.....	11	14	25
Ten to twenty years.....	10	12	22
Over twenty years.....	3	3	6
Unascertained.....	53	34	87
Total.....	303	303	606



TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN FIRST ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under fifteen years.....	1	..	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	8	11
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	..	6	6
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	3	3	6
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	4	4	8
Thirty-five to forty years.....	3	11	14
Forty to forty-five years.....	4	2	6
Forty-five to fifty years.....	4	3	7
Fifty to sixty years.....	4	3	7
Over sixty years.....	1	..	1
Unascertained.....	12	9	21
Total.....	39	49	88

TABLE XVI.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	9	18	27
One to three months.....	11	13	24
Three to six months.....	4	5	9
Six to twelve months.....	2	4	6
One to two years.....	2	3	5
Over two years.....	6	6	12
Unascertained.....	5	..	5
Total.....	39	49	88



TABLE XVII.

## DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Duration</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under one month.....	6	1	7
One to two months.....	5	2	7
Two to three months.....	11	14	25
Three to four months.....	3	8	11
Four to five months.....	3	6	9
Five to six months.....	1	1	2
Six to nine months.....	1	6	7
Nine to twelve months.....	2	3	5
Twelve to eighteen months.....	3	4	7
Eighteen to twenty-four months.....	2	1	3
Over two years.....	2	3	5
Total.....	39	49	88

TABLE XVIII.

## MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

<i>Mental Disease</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mania, acute.....	3	17	20
Mania, puerperal.....	..	2	2
Mania, recurrent.....	..	3	3
Mania, toxic.....	26	9	35
Melancholia, acute.....	3	9	12
Melancholia, agitata.....	1	..	1
Melancholia, involutional.....	2	4	6
Insane neuroses, hypochondriasis.....	..	1	1
Insanity, adolescent.....	4	4	8
Total.....	39	49	88



TABLE XIX.

## AGE AT DEATH.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ten to twenty years.....	4	..	4
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	1	..	1
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	3	7
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	5	7	12
Thirty-five to forty years.....	14	4	18
Forty to forty-five years.....	13	6	19
Forty-five to fifty years.....	13	9	22
Fifty to sixty years.....	15	19	34
Sixty to seventy years.....	17	19	36
Seventy to eighty years.....	13	14	27
Eighty to ninety years.....	8	8	16
Total.....	107	89	196

TABLE XX.

## MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

<i>Mental Disease</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mania, acute.....	3	8	11
Mania, chronic.....	2	5	7
Mania, epileptic.....	..	2	2
Mania, toxic.....	2	2	4
Melancholia, acute.....	2	3	5
Melancholia, chronic.....	5	1	6
Melancholia, involutional.....	1	10	11
Melancholia, recurrent.....	1	..	1
Dementia, epileptic.....	3	..	3
Dementia, organic.....	5	6	11
Dementia, parietic.....	34	8	42
Dementia, senile.....	27	20	47
Dementia, terminal.....	3	8	11
Imbecility.....	1	..	1
Imbecility, with epilepsy.....	1	..	1
Imbecility, with mania.....	1	1	2
Imbecility, with melancholia.....	1	..	1
Insanity, adolescent.....	10	10	20
Paranoia.....	5	4	9
Cerebral syphilis.....	..	1	1
Total.....	107	89	196



TABLE XXI.

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Mania—</b>			
Acute, with acute endocarditis; mitral regurgitation...	1	1	1
Acute, with carcinoma of stomach .....	1	1	1
Acute, with chronic endocarditis.....	1	1	1
Acute, with exhaustion.....	1	1	2
Acute, with lobar pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Acute, with mitral regurgitation.....	1	1	1
Acute, with pulmonary edema.....	2	2	2
Acute, with strangulated umbilical hernia.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with broncho-pneumonia.....	2	2	2
Chronic, with chronic endocarditis.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with chronic myocarditis.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with lobar pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	2	2
Epileptic, with convulsions.....	1	1	1
Epileptic, with status epilepticus .....	1	1	1
Toxic, with broncho-pneumonia .....	1	1	1
Toxic, with chronic interstitial nephritis.....	1	1	1
Toxic, with pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	1
Toxic, with tuberculosis of the intestines.....	1	1	1
<b>Melancholia—</b>			
Acute, with acute aortic incompetency; exhaustion...	1	1	1
Acute, with acute endocarditis.....	1	1	1
Acute, with interstitial nephritis; uremic convulsions..	1	1	1
Acute, with broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1
Acute, with endocarditis; mitral insufficiency.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with acute endocarditis.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with acute pericarditis.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with gall stone disease.....	1	1	1
Chronic, with pulmonary tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
Involutional, with broncho-pneumonia.....	3	3	3
Involutional, with catarrhal dysentery .....	1	1	1
Involutional, with endocarditis; mitral insufficiency...	1	1	1
Involutional, with enterocolitis, exhaustion.....	1	1	1
Involutional, with lobar pneumonia .....	1	2	3
Involutional, with pulmonary edema; acute endocarditis.....	1	1	1
Involutional, with pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	1	1
Recurrent, with pulmonary tuberculosis; chronic par- enchymatous nephritis.....	1	1	1



	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dementia—			
Epileptic, with lobar pneumonia .....	1	..	1
Epileptic, with status epilepticus .....	2	..	2
Organic, with broncho-pneumonia .....	..	1	1
Organic, with cerebral apoplexy; hypostatic pneumonia ..	..	1	1
Organic, with cerebral apoplexy .....	..	1	1
Organic, with cerebral hemorrhage .....	4	2	6
Organic, with chronic endocarditis .....	..	1	1
Organic, with lobar pneumonia .....	1	..	1
Paretic .....	1	..	1
Paretic, with broncho-pneumonia .....	2	2	4
Paretic, with cardiac exhaustion .....	3	..	3
Paretic, with cardiac exhaustion; mitral insufficiency ..	..	1	1
Paretic, with cerebral hemorrhage .....	1	..	1
Paretic, with convulsions .....	18	4	22
Paretic, with exhaustion .....	4	..	4
Paretic, with hypostatic pneumonia .....	1	..	1
Paretic, with lobar pneumonia .....	4	..	4
Paretic, with tumor of left lobe of brain .....	..	1	1
Senile, with acute cardiac dilatation; mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
Senile, with aortic regurgitation .....	1	..	1
Senile, with broncho-pneumonia .....	3	1	4
Senile, with cardiac exhaustion .....	1	..	1
Senile, with cerebral apoplexy .....	..	2	2
Senile, with cerebral hemorrhage .....	..	1	1
Senile, with chronic endocarditis .....	2	3	5
Senile, with chronic interstitial nephritis; aneurysm of abdominal aorta .....	1	..	1
Senile, with chronic interstitial nephritis; cerebral hemorrhage .....	1	..	1
Senile, with chronic nephritis .....	1	2	3
Senile, with chronic parenchymatous nephritis .....	..	1	1
Senile, with diabetes mellitus .....	1	..	1
Senile, with endocarditis; mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
Senile, with exhaustion .....	..	4	4
Senile, with facial erysipelas .....	1	..	1
Senile, with hypostatic pneumonia .....	2	3	5
Senile, with lobar pneumonia .....	13	1	14
Terminal, with broncho-pneumonia .....	..	1	1
Terminal, with acute suppurative nephritis; acute hemorrhagic cystitis .....	1	..	1
Terminal, with carcinoma of leg .....	..	1	1
Terminal, with chronic endocarditis .....	..	1	1
Terminal, with chronic interstitial nephritis .....	..	2	2
Terminal, with lobar pneumonia .....	2	2	4
Terminal, with pulmonary tuberculosis .....	..	1	1



	Men	Women	Total
<b>Imbecility—</b>			
With lobar pneumonia .....	1	..	1
<b>Imbecility with epilepsy—</b>			
With exhaustion .....	1	..	1
<b>Imbecility with Mania—</b>			
With chronic parenchymatous nephritis; chronic endo- carditis .....	1	..	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis .....	..	1	1
<b>Imbecility with Melancholia—</b>			
With lobar pneumonia .....	1	..	1
<b>Insanity, Adolescent—</b>			
With broncho-pneumonia .....	1	5	6
With broncho-pneumonia following self-inflicted wound of neck .....	..	1	1
With cardiac exhaustion .....	..	1	1
With exhaustion .....	2	..	2
With lobar pneumonia .....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia; facial erysipelas .....	1	..	1
With mitral regurgitation .....	..	1	1
With pulmonary tuberculosis .....	4	3	7
<b>Paranoia—</b>			
With acute parenchymatous nephritis .....	1	..	1
With cardiac exhaustion .....	1	..	1
With chronic endocarditis .....	..	1	1
With chronic interstitial nephritis; arteriosclerosis .....	1	..	1
With exposure .....	1	..	1
With lobar pneumonia .....	..	2	2
With pulmonary tuberculosis .....	1	1	2
<b>Cerebral Syphilis—</b>			
With convulsions .....	..	1	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>196</b>



TABLE XXII

SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE OPENING OF INSTITUTION

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Increase</i>
October 31st, 1876.....	159	183	342	...
October 31st, 1877.....	216	229	445	103
October 31st, 1878.....	227	253	480	35
October 31st, 1879.....	248	279	527	47
October 31st, 1880.....	277	309	586	59
October 31st, 1881.....	310	331	641	55
October 31st, 1882.....	321	346	667	26
October 31st, 1883.....	330	377	707	40
October 31st, 1884.....	371	374	745	38
October 31st, 1885.....	415	414	829	84
October 31st, 1886.....	415	441	856	27
October 31st, 1887.....	434	439	873	17
October 31st, 1888.....	463	441	904	31
October 31st, 1889.....	427	430	*857	...
October 31st, 1890.....	450	436	886	29
October 31st, 1891.....	455	443	898	12
October 31st, 1892.....	471	478	949	51
October 31st, 1893.....	509	500	1009	60
October 31st, 1894.....	520	530	1050	41
October 31st, 1895.....	541	575	1116	66
October 31st, 1896.....	538	550	**1088	...
October 31st, 1897.....	593	584	1177	89
October 31st, 1898.....	618	618	1236	59
October 31st, 1899.....	658	644	1302	66
October 31st, 1900.....	696	693	1389	87
October 31st, 1901.....	707	683	†1390	1
October 31st, 1902.....	729	732	1461	71
October 31st, 1903.....	744	761	†1505	44
October 31st, 1904.....	789	812	1601	96
October 31st, 1905.....	834	840	1674	73
October 31st, 1906.....	872	907	1779	105
October 31st, 1907.....	917	907	1824	45
October 31st, 1908.....	993	950	1943	119
October 31st, 1909.....	1050	1009	2059	116
October 31st, 1910.....	1093	1025	‡2118	59
October 31st, 1911.....	1131	1079	2210	92
October 31st, 1912.....	1170	1132	2302	92
October 31st, 1913.....	1225	1186	2411	109
October 31st, 1914.....	1261	1248	2509	98
October 31st, 1915.....	1335	1334	¶2669	160

\* One hundred patients transferred to Essex County Hospital.

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

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

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

§ Fifty patients transferred to Essex County Hospital.

¶ Fifteen patients transferred to the N. J. State Village for Epileptics at Skillman.



TABLE SHOWING IN DETAIL THE MANNER OF SUPPORT.

October 31, 1915.

COUNTY	INDIGENT			ST. INDIGENT			PRIVATE			CONVICT			CRIMINAL		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Bergen.....	106	127	233	54	53	107	11	8	19	4	1	5	..	3	3
Essex.....	10	15	25	143	165	308	22	35	57	22	2	24	1	1	2
Hudson.....	51	41	92	105	76	181	22	47	69	17	2	19	5	..	5
Hunterdon.....	23	13	36	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mercer.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	..	4	..	..	..
Monmouth.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	1
Morris.....	81	84	165	46	20	66	8	5	13	2	..	2	7	1	8
Ocean.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passaic.....	228	231	459	36	41	77	6	10	16	4	1	5	1	..	1
Somerset.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex.....	22	38	60	1	2	3	3	6	9	1	..	1	1	..	1
Union.....	165	186	351	37	34	71	18	15	33	3	..	3	2	..	2
Warren.....	43	42	85	4	1	5	..	2	2	3	..	3	2	..	2
New York.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	729	781	1510	426	393	819	100	148	248	61	6	67	19	6	25



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

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## SUMMARY.

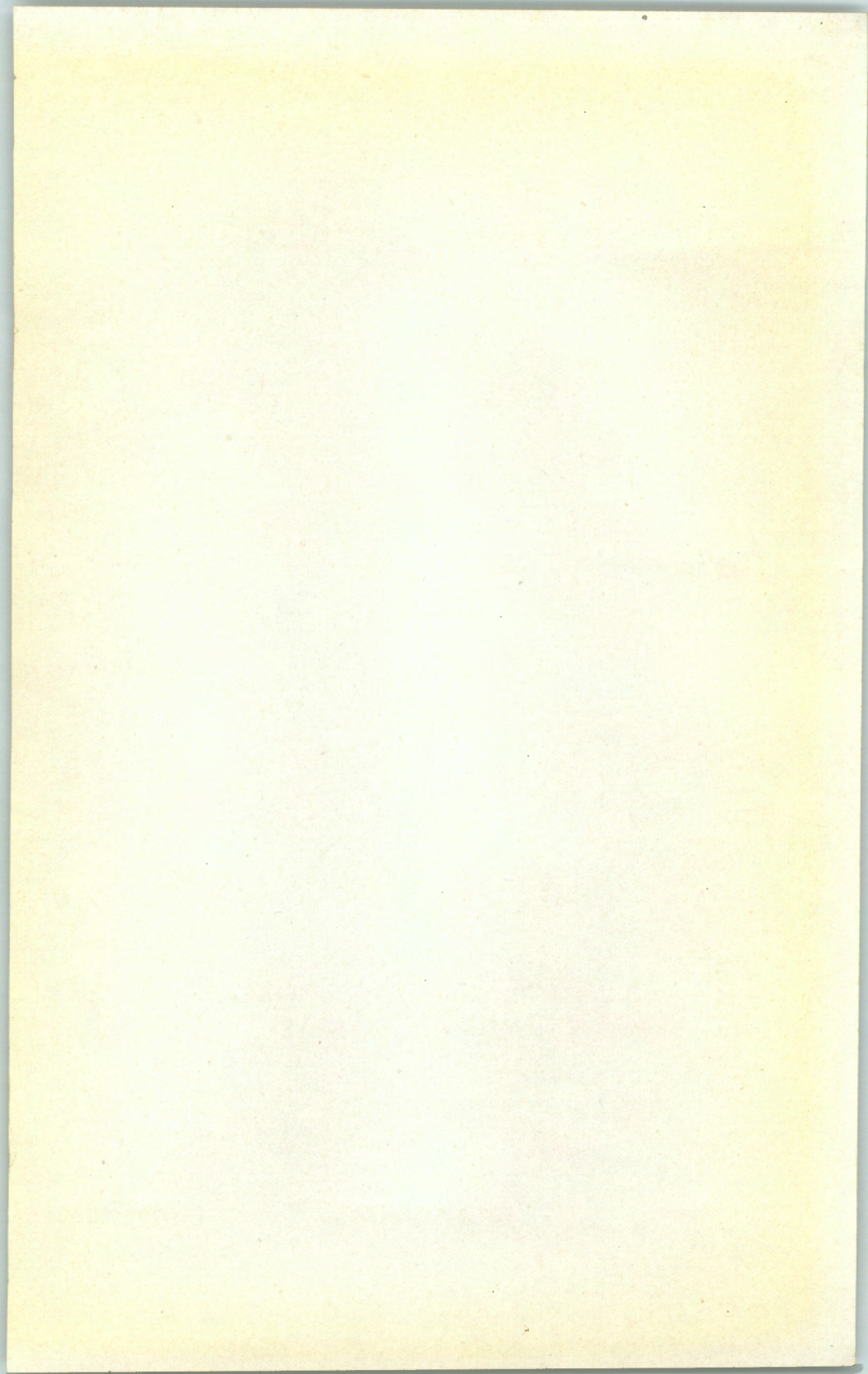
<i>Class</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigent.....	729	781	1,510
St. Indigent.....	426	393	819
Private.....	100	148	248
Convict.....	61	6	67
Criminal.....	19	6	25
Total.....	1335	1334	2669



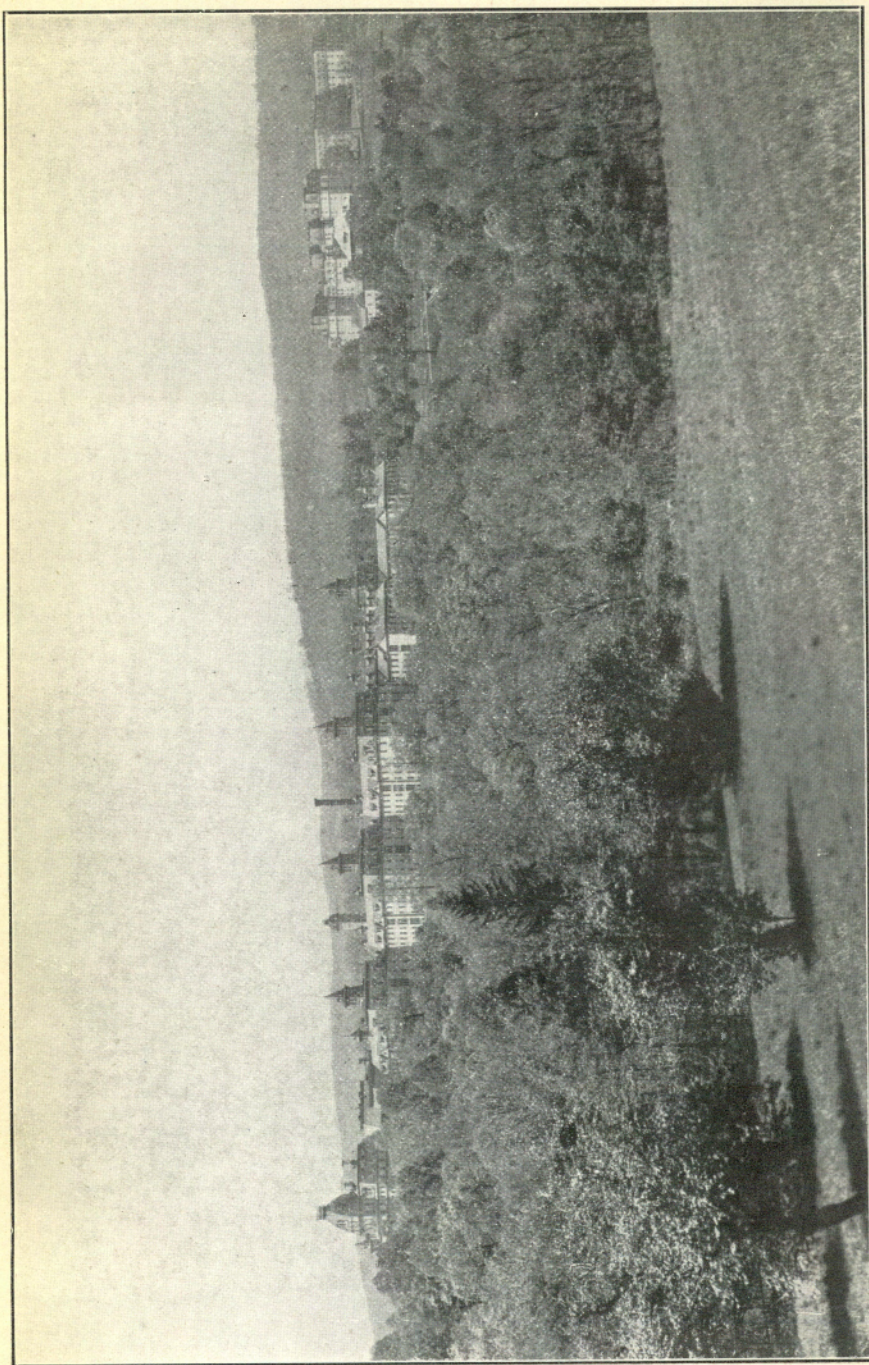
SUMMARY

Class	Men	Women	Total
Indigent	722	781	1,510
St. Indigent	428	303	819
Private	100	148	248
Convict	61	0	61
Quarant.	19	0	25
Total	1,330	1,232	2,562









PANORAMIC VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING AND DORMITORY.



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**REPORT OF THE WARDEN.**

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REPORT OF THE WARDEN.



## Warden's Report.

### *To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN.—I present herewith the Annual Report of the Business Department for the fiscal year closing October 31st, 1915:

Much new work has been done in each of the several departments. The more extensive are: concrete walk extending from the south wards of Dormitory Building to the driveway near point in grove where female patients congregate; connecting walk between glass pavilion and main walk in front of Administration Building; constructing and laying storm drain, grading and seeding lawn around glass pavilion; concrete dam at willow holt; new sewer line of tile pipe, 766 feet in length, connecting with south cottage, coach stable, grandstand, etc.; bandstand of concrete and wood construction situated near grandstand; grading, sodding and seeding new golf course; retaining wall in yard at new dairy barn, which will serve also as a support to shed for protection of cows; completion of hog pens; concrete steps for use of female patients working in laundry; platform and steps near female nurses' cottage; shelving, counters, etc., constructed in new store building; bookcases, cabinets, counters, etc., for the Industrial Building and other departments; dressing rooms under grandstand for ball team.

The extent of necessary repairs made to the buildings, furniture, heating and power plant, etc., cannot be fully realized from the list of items as set forth in the reports of the several departments.

A careful reading of these reports will, however, give a general idea of the variety and number of repairs made.

The rafters of one of the greenhouses became decayed and unsafe. The entire roof was renewed and rebuilt, more head room provided, and larger glass used, providing better light.

Additional new concreting has been done, and wherever practical wood construction when in need of repair has been replaced with concrete, providing material of wearing and lasting qualities; thus reducing cost of repairs in future.



The ventilating chimneys on the Main Building were thoroughly repaired. This work was difficult and necessitated considerable care and time on account of the location.

Copper gutters, leaders, valleys, flashing, etc., have been renewed on the Administration, Dormitory and other buildings.

Heavy tinwork for kitchen and ward use is manufactured, and in addition, the tinnery department repair locks and keep the watch clock system in operation.

#### HEATING SYSTEM.

Important and necessary changes have been made in the heating system. Reducing valves have been installed, connected with the distributing mains at various points, by means of which the supply of steam to the wards and other parts of the Administration Building is now controlled and regulated; insuring a uniform pressure at the distributing points and on the various wards, etc.

The return lines are now equipped with steam traps which properly handle and dispose of the condensation from the heating lines, steam tables and radiators. This in itself is a very valuable improvement, as it removes the difficulty heretofore unsuccessfully contended with, viz., inability to distribute steam owing to the return lines becoming clogged with steam and water.

Defective piping, valves, fittings, etc., of various sizes have been removed and replaced, old and new lines properly protected by covering with asbestos. Uncovered steam pipes in cold air ducts have been covered with asbestos sectional covering.

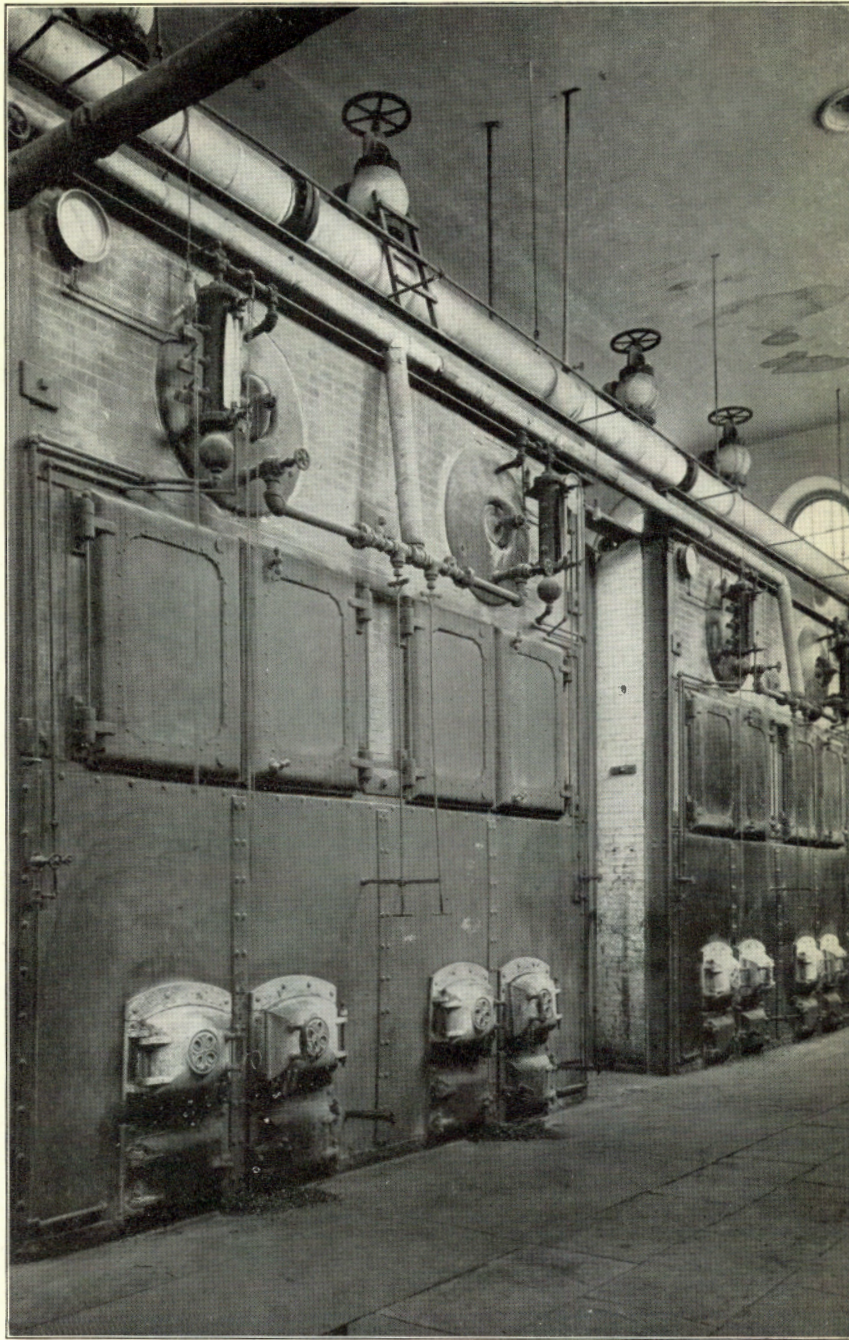
Reducing valves have been placed on lines supplying steam to all buildings and departments. The system of heating has been changed from high to low pressure. At points where 90 lbs. pressure was formerly carried it is now 25.

Steam tables in dining rooms can now be heated independently of the wards. This is especially valuable during the summer months when heat is not required on the wards and in the sleeping rooms.

#### SAFEGUARDING MACHINERY.

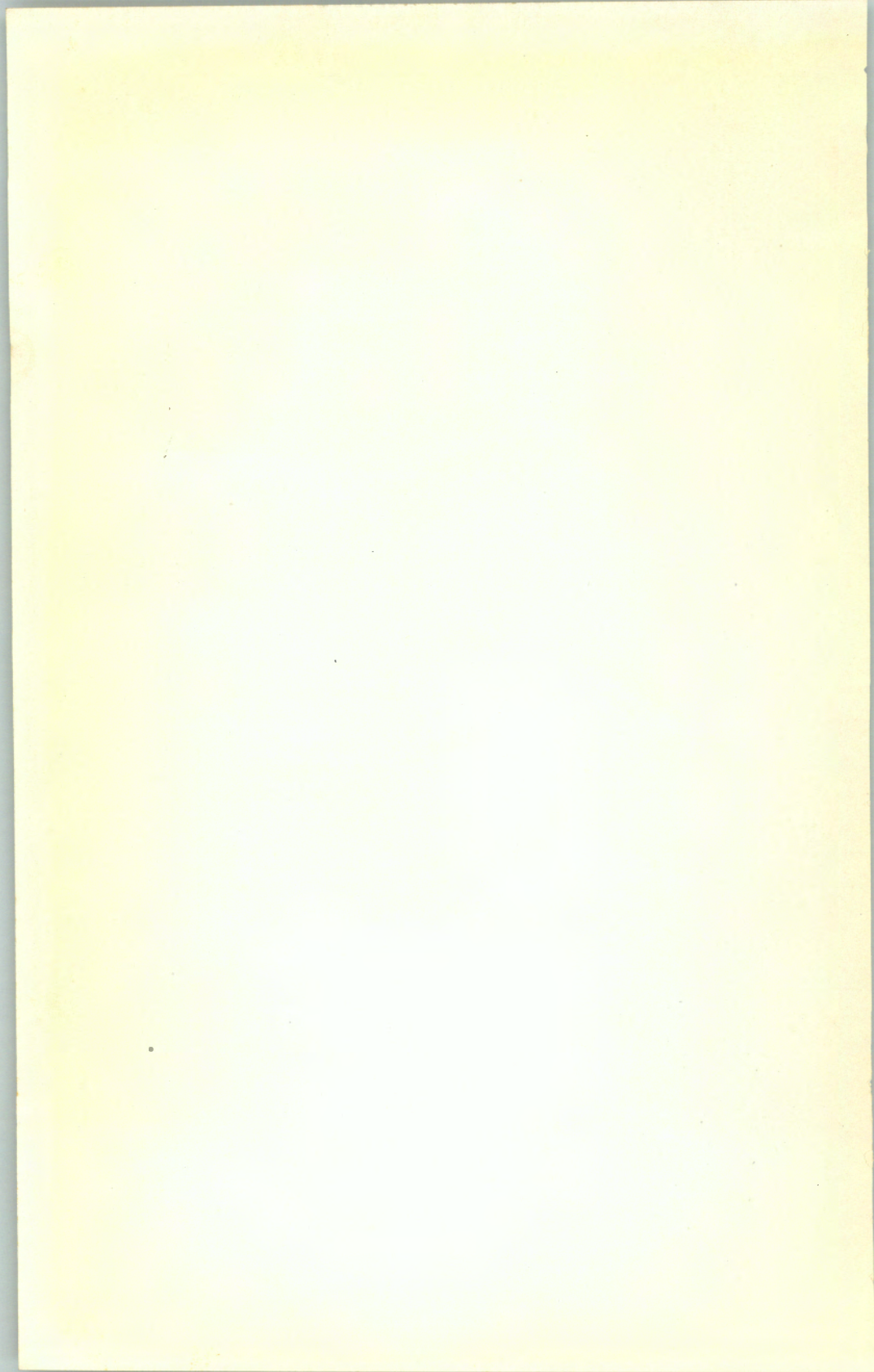
In response to the request from the Business Department to inspect the machinery in the laundry, shops, etc., and for instruction for installing appliances as safeguards, Lewis T. Bryant,





NEW BOILER ROOM







Commissioner of Labor sent his representative to the institution. After a thorough inspection of the machinery, the requirements for material and methods of applying the safeguards were outlined.

The work was immediately started, and as rapidly as possible the points where accident would be most likely to occur were first disposed of. A quantity of material ordered to be used at the laundry has been delayed and the equipment in this department is therefore incomplete.

The completed work has been inspected by the Labor Bureau and pronounced satisfactory.

Every effort is being put forth to not only meet the requirements, but in addition to install additional protection.

#### STORE HOUSE.

The storehouse, an appropriation for which was made available in 1914, is completed and occupied.

This building supplies a much needed necessity, and has aided very materially in the economical administration of the work of the Business Department.

The house is so situated at the proper distance from the railroad track that supplies are transferred directly from cars to the building, eliminating the necessity of transferring on wagons from the cars to the main store room at the Dormitory Building, and other rooms at different points, as was formerly done.

The basement is connected with the subway, and goods are readily loaded upon the car and disbursed to the several departments in Administration and Dormitory buildings.

#### CHESTNUT TIMBER.

The work of cutting the chestnut timber has not been continuously carried on during the year, the men employed working elsewhere during a portion of the time. It is estimated that the remaining timber can be cut during the coming winter months.

A considerable quantity of timber has been converted into building material at the institution sawmill, totaling 49,904 board feet. A large quantity of the material now in stock and to be produced later will be in constant demand for general use at the



institution. Utilizing chestnut timber will reduce the quantity of pine, etc., used, a higher priced material, producing a saving in expenditure for lumber.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING MAIN DRIVEWAY AND GROUNDS.

Gas was replaced by electricity for lighting the main driveway in December, 1913, the old gas lines being utilized to receive the cables. Owing to injury to the cable by contact with the rough edges of the pipe, short circuits resulted and sections of the cable were removed and replaced. Additional trouble developed, and it was decided that satisfactory service would not be obtained while using the gas pipe as a conduit. Manholes were constructed, fibre conduit laid and necessary new cable installed.

The entire work of excavating and installing was accomplished by the hospital workmen and mechanics.

The system is a decided improvement, is substantial and further trouble is eliminated.

#### ADDITION TO INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

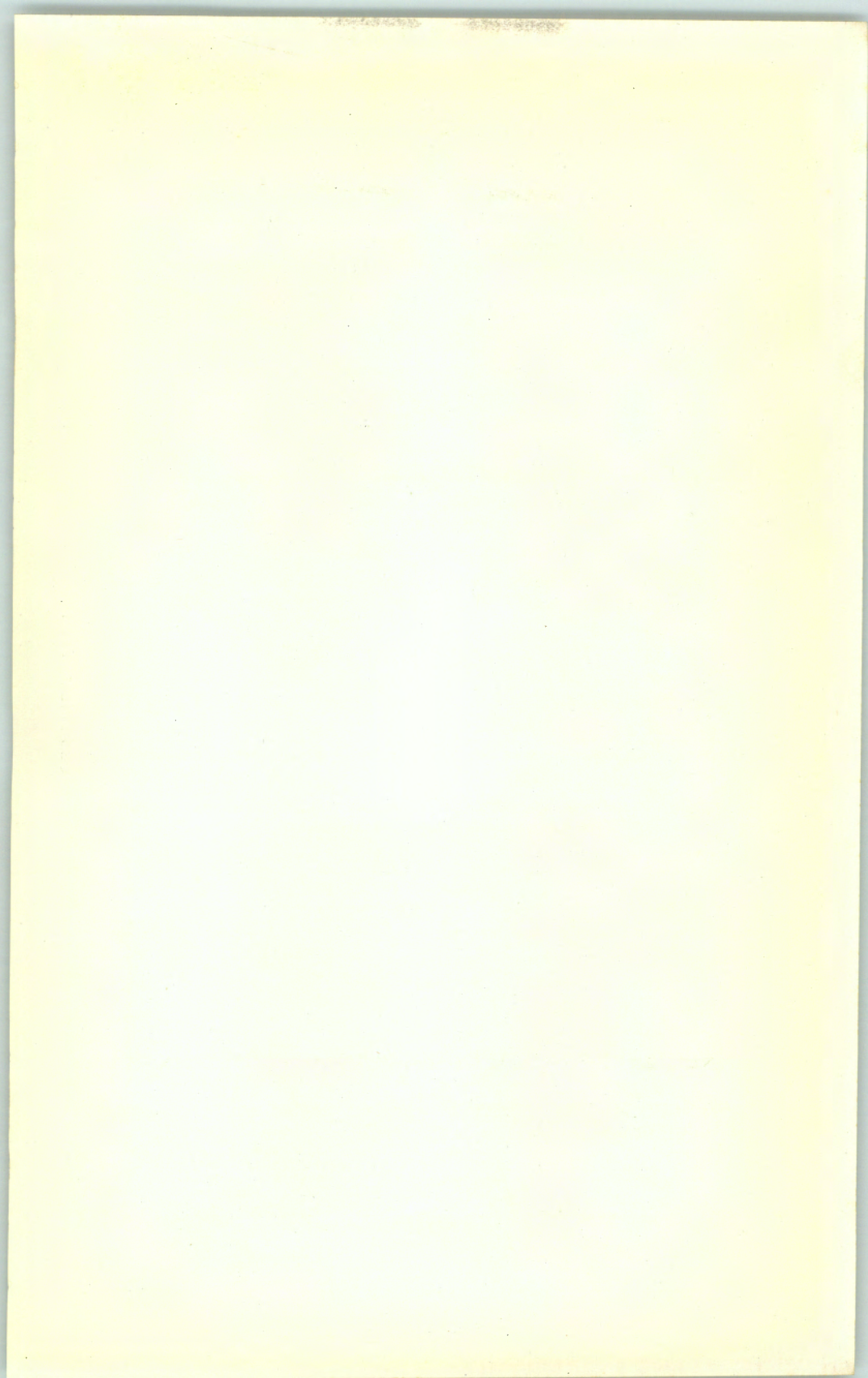
Excavating for an addition to the Industrial Building, erection of concrete foundation walls, underpinning the wall of the original building and laying of sewer line, has been accomplished by the hospital workmen and mechanics. The planking used in the construction of forms for concreting is the product of the hospital saw-mill from chestnut timber cut from the hospital property. The crushed stone and sand was supplied from the hospital crusher plant.

An eight-inch water main found to be so located that it would pass directly through the basement of the addition necessitated the purchase and installation of a line to provide for the removal of the original main. This additional work delayed somewhat the completion of the foundation.

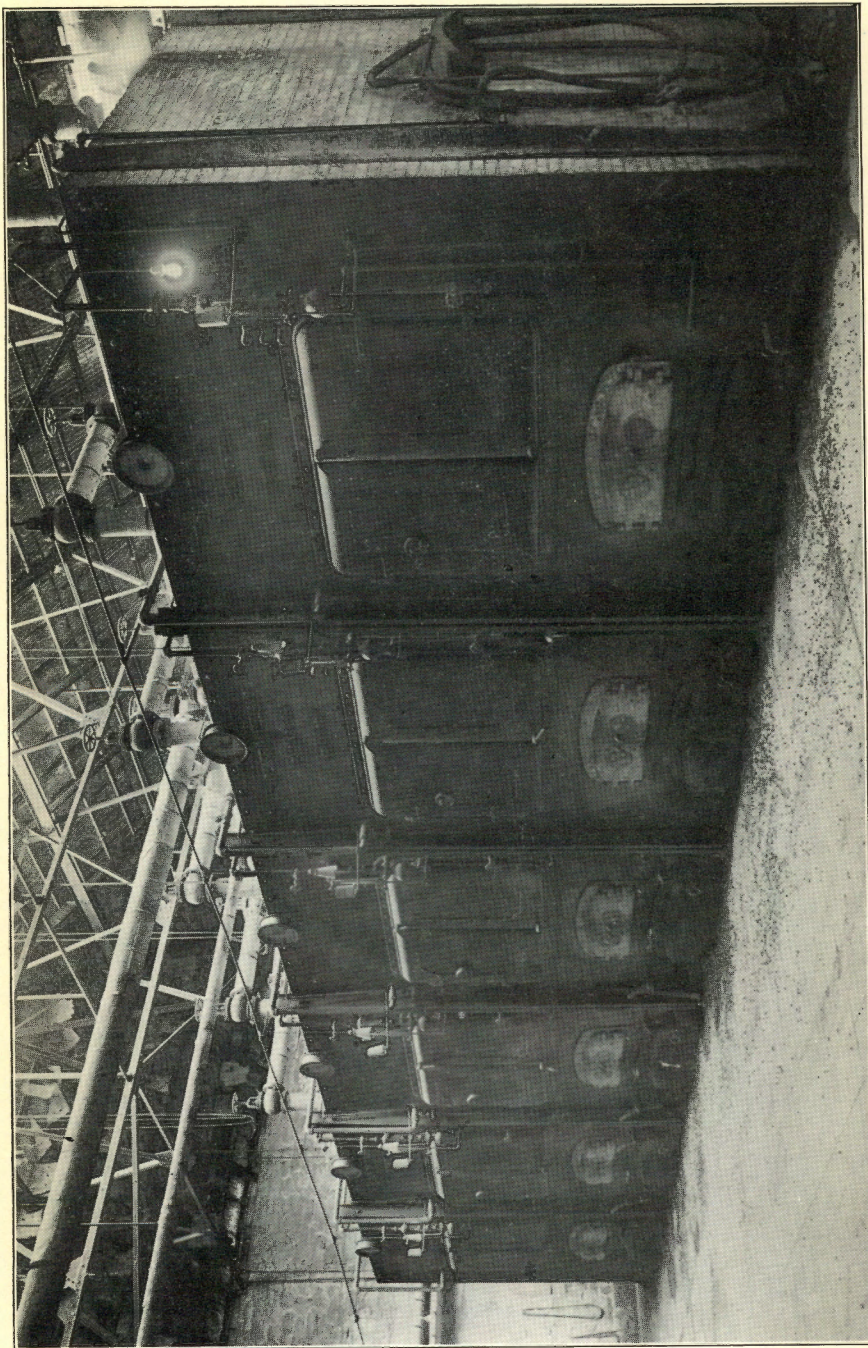
#### CLOTHING FURNISHED STATE INDIGENT PATIENTS.

An appropriation is asked for each year for the board and clothing of State indigent patients.









OLD BOILER ROOM



The amount specified for board is appropriated; the clothing item is omitted, consequently the institution is furnishing to all patients of this class clothing for which no payment is received.

The increase of State indigents is greater than either the private or county indigents, and the amount expended for clothing by the hospital is increasing each year and necessitates an increased expenditure from the house funds. This depletes the moneys which should be available for meeting the expense of maintaining the institution.

A law enacted in 1895 provides that a patient in indigent circumstances, who has no legal settlement in this State, shall be supported at the expense of the State.

At the close of the year 1895 the State indigent patients in this institution numbered five. The increase in number has been rapid, as shown by the following statement:

At the close of the fiscal year 1895, 5; 1896, 19; 1897, 41; 1898, 77; 1899, 90; 1900, 116; 1901, 144; 1902, 172; 1903, 199; 1904, 229; 1905, 271; 1906, 312; 1907, 390; 1908, 437; 1909, 501; 1910, 538; 1911, 572; 1912, 603; 1913, 631; 1914, 707; 1915, 819.

The law further provides that the price to be paid for keeping any person in indigent circumstances shall be exclusive of clothing.

#### FURNISHING AND SUPPLIES FROM HOUSE FUNDS.

The average yearly increase in number of patients is approximately one hundred. Beds, bedding, furniture, etc., must be provided for their use.

The glass pavilions, also new dormitories must be equipped with necessary furniture, etc.

All of these are provided and paid for from the hospital funds and cost entered in the maintenance charges. These items are not a proper maintenance charge, and an appropriation should be made available from which such charges should be paid.

#### LAUNDRY.

The work at the laundry has increased steadily each year; this is not unexpected. During the year 1911, the average number of pieces per week laundered was 50,000. The output reached 73,000 during 1915.



While the machinery is inadequate in quantity, much of it has been in constant use for years, is much worn and although kept in constant repair, the quantity of work performed is much below the maximum. If the present plant was of new and improved construction, much better results would be obtained, both as to quality and quantity of work. The limited number of machines cannot handle the work during the regular working hours, and consequently are put in operation early each morning and a portion of each Sunday.

The plant should be enlarged by the addition of a mangle, two washers, two extractors, three presses, one dry room tumbler, one sterilizer, and one cabinet dry room.

The power for operating the machinery is generated by a steam engine and is transmitted through extensive lines of shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., and it is therefore necessary, in order to utilize an individual machine to operate the engine, lines of shafting, etc.

From the viewpoint of economy and efficiency in operation, all machines should be equipped with individual electric motors. This will result in reducing cost in coal consumption and increased efficiency in operation.

The elevator used for conveying clothing from the car in subway to the laundry, and vice versa, is too small, is belt driven and cannot therefore be used when the engine which furnishes power to operate the machinery is not running. At times when power is not required in the laundry, the engine must be kept continuously running to operate the elevator.

The quantity of material laundered is increasing and the capacity of the elevator is overtaxed. The elevator now in use must be replaced either with one of present type or operated by electricity. The latter is preferable, on account of efficiency and economy in operation and maintenance.

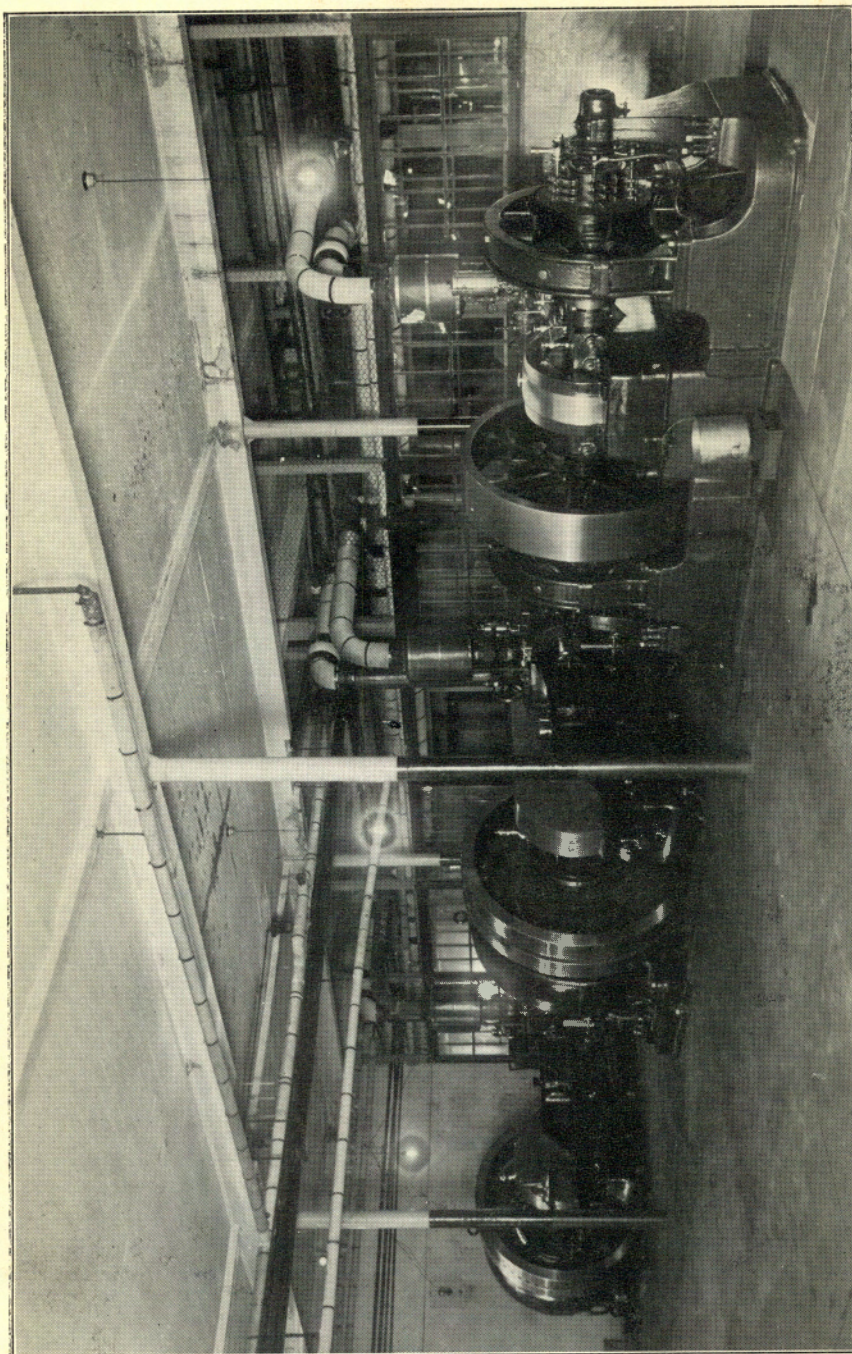
### ELEVATORS.

The small hand power elevators installed at the kitchen in the Dormitory Building when that building was constructed were not intended for conveying food, etc., to the basement. In consequence, they are insufficient in size to carry the food and dishes now used in the basement dining rooms.



New Jersey State Library





DYNAMO ROOM



The quantity of food now being served cannot be taken care of properly and with increased dining room facilities, the task will be more difficult. On account of the added number of people to prepare food for, additional supplies must be delivered to the kitchen.

An electric elevator should be installed of sufficient capacity to properly handle the present work, and to provide for future increase.

The elevator at the bakery, installed in 1876, is belt driven, power being furnished from the main engine shaft. This elevator is too small, the system of operating expensive.

The Department of Labor advise that it be replaced with more modern and satisfactory equipment. An electric elevator should be installed at this point.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The appropriation for wiring the Administration Building was insufficient to provide for lighting the ducts, machine shop, etc.

It is important that the ducts be properly lighted; also the machine shop in which department work is done which requires ample light to insure accuracy.

#### RAILROAD.

The engineers of the Lackawanna Railroad inspected the hospital switch and reported that the rails entire are of light construction, and much worn and should be replaced with eighty pound rail.

The above facts were embodied in my report of last year. The track has since been in daily use and the condition of the rails now is naturally more unsatisfactory than one year ago.

The report of the Lackawanna engineers should be sufficient to command attention. The lives of the traveling public in the trolley cars and of the train crews are dependent to a great extent upon the stability of the rails.

It became necessary, on account of lack of appropriation, to purchase new switches, rails, guard rails, etc., as the existing conditions of the equipment made such action imperative. Payment for the material will be made from the house funds.

An appropriation should be made for the purchase of the balance of the material required to complete the replacing of the rails.



## CARPENTER SHOP.

The amount appropriated for purchase and installation of machinery in this department, viz: \$500.00 was insufficient to purchase the equipment required to enable this very important branch of the service to produce readily, rapidly and at a saving in cost, new work and repairs which are constantly required.

The cost of machinery has advanced. Promptness in securing the needed equipment will save such further advance in cost as may occur, and loss to the institution in labor and material.

## MACHINE SHOP.

The defective and inadequate machine shop equipment retards the progress of all mechanical work.

The money appropriated, one third of the amount asked for, with which to equip this department, still leaves it sadly deficient of machinery.

The institution is dependent upon its own resources, and this shop should be so equipped that the regular work can be disposed of promptly and economically, and emergency cases handled in like manner.

With the present equipment this cannot be done.

FACILITIES FOR STORING RESERVE SUPPLY  
OF COAL.

The facilities for storing coal remain as of previous years, although the coal consumption has increased, necessarily as the result of the erection of new buildings which must be heated and lighted, and the additional tax upon the power plant resulting from increased work in the laundry and mechanical departments.

Attention was directed to this very important matter in previous reports. A surplus should be created during the summer to be available during the winter months, and to guard against the serious results which would ensue, should a strike occur at the mines or upon the railroad or should the railroad fail on account of this or other causes to deliver coal in such quantities as is re-



quired in the winter season, at which time the consumption of coal is the heaviest.

In considering the urgent needs of the institution, the item of storing sufficient coal should not be overlooked.

#### REFRIGERATION, DORMITORY BUILDING.

The Dormitory Building is so far removed from the Administration Building that it is not practicable to supply the kitchen with refrigeration from the present plant.

A large quantity of ice is required in the kitchen refrigerator and much efficiency is lost in the transmission of ice from the ice plant to this point. Owing to the demand upon the cold storage and ice plant, especially during warm weather, it is impossible to manufacture sufficient ice for all requirements at such times. The harvesting of natural ice is uncertain, as was the case during the winter of 1914-15, the quantity stored being insufficient to last through the season. The ice plant being unable to produce sufficient ice, it became necessary to purchase from Morristown to supply the needs of the kitchen and wards at the Dormitory Building.

An equipment for refrigeration purposes should be installed at Dormitory Building which will insure proper service at this building and relieve the present condition.

This very important item was previously recommended.

#### PORCHES, DORMITORY BUILDING.

The floors and steps of these porches are of wood construction, and repairs have been made continuously, as required. The supports as well as floors and steps must be renewed to insure safety to the inmates.

If rebuilt with wood, repairs will again be necessary; concrete construction will insure a substantial and lasting structure.

An appropriation for material only is necessary; the work can be performed by the hospital force.

This item was embodied in former report.



### COMPOSITE FLOORING, DORMITORY BUILDING.

The material of which the floors in the wash rooms, toilet rooms and bath rooms are constructed is porous, consequently the overflow from bath tubs, basins or traps resulting usually from a stoppage in the outlet or drain pipe, finds its way through the floor to the rooms beneath. Under such conditions the ceiling becomes loose, either falls, or is removed to prevent falling upon the patients, and is renewed and painted.

Annoyance and inconvenience to the inmates are caused by such leakage, and continual expense in renewing ceilings results.

Composite flooring is water tight and spread upon the surface of defective floors will make a floor of good wearing qualities, and through which water cannot penetrate. This material has been successfully used in the Administration Building.

The present flooring has been growing more unsatisfactory each year, and must be renewed entirely, or covered with composite flooring.

### CARS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

The efficiency in distribution of food depends principally upon cars constructed to retain heat and exclude dust.

The type of car in use is unsatisfactory, being deficient in these respects. Every effort is being put forth to deliver the food to the wards both hot and clean; under the existing conditions this is impossible. Cloth covers are being utilized to enclose the exposed food, and are a partial protection from dust, but do not retain heat. Two cars are in course of construction, so designed as to embody the necessary features to insure proper service.

With the increase in number of persons to be served, cars in addition to those being built are required.

### SETTEES FOR LAWNS.

The number of lawn settees is insufficient to accommodate the patients. The shortage is partially due to breakage, many of the settees originally purchased being of cast iron construction in part. In recent years settees of wrought iron were obtained, are substantial and will give lasting service.

Additional settees sufficient for the use of patients should be purchased.



## SEWAGE DISPOSAL BEDS.

The necessity of enlarging the area for filtration purposes was mentioned in the report of last year. The proper disposition of sewage is of vital importance, and is one that should receive prompt consideration and attention.

The filtration beds have been in constant use for years and are overtaxed. At times, especially during heavy rainfalls and also in the winter months, it is impossible to keep the filtration material; sand, gravel and ashes, plowed and loosened up, the beds become clogged, and the filtration at such times is imperfect.

The quantity of sewage, augmented by the water from the new buildings erected and added consumption at the laundry, is constantly increasing. Additional filtration area must be provided, or a septic tank or tanks be installed.

## WATER SUPPLY.

At the close of the hospital year, the reservoirs are full. This condition is the reverse of the previous year, at which time the supply was practically exhausted, and the outlook serious.

The pumping plant will not prevent a calamity which will occur, when as the result of the dry season and insufficient storage capacity the demand will exceed the supply. A shortage of water for cooking, laundry and bathing purposes, will of itself be serious. A surplus of water should be at all times available for protection in case of fire. Should a fire occur in a building occupied by patients when water is not available, the loss of life may be serious.

The ice pond should be enlarged to provide additional storage capacity, or an additional reservoir of such size be constructed to impound a liberal surplus, guard against serious consequences which may result occasioned by lack of water, and relieve to an extent, danger of loss of life and property from fire unchecked, on account of absence of water to extinguish it.

The question of additional facilities for increasing the surplus supply, has been agitated each year. The mountain spring has furnished a liberal supply of drinking water during the year. Frequently analyses were made by the State Board of Health and all reports have shown it to be free from pollution.



### ELECTRIC WATCH CLOCK SERVICE AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

The watch clock system has not been extended to include all of the buildings lately erected. A number of the older ones also are not connected. All buildings should be visited regularly during the night by a watchman, and provision should be made for registering such visits. Every precaution should be taken to insure proper protection and safeguards added for protection against fire. All buildings not connected should be equipped with a registering station, communicating with the system.

The fire alarm system should also be extended. A number of buildings are not supplied with means for sending in an alarm. The alarm system is equally as important as the watch clock system and merits attention.

### FLOORING IN WARDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The flooring in the wards of the Administration Building is badly worn. Many repairs have been made as required, the necessity for repairs becoming more frequent and the flooring generally is in such condition as to warrant renewal.

The flooring is of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. North Carolina pine and has withstood well, the constant wear upon it of thirty-eight years' constant use.

It is estimated that 67,000 feet of lumber will be required to renew the defective material.

### AUTO TRUCK FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES, ETC.

Reasons why an auto truck would be advantageous to the institution, both as to the quantity and variety of work which can be accomplished; also saving in time and cost in handling daily the various kinds of material and work now performed by horses, were stated in the annual report of last year.

The practical uses to which a motor truck can be put at this institution are many. The Lackawanna Railroad charges \$2.00 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.

### SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT AND FILING CASES.

More room for storing patients' valuables is desired. There are about 2,500 packages on deposit. The increase in the number of patients admitted 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 their valuables home with them. In cases where the patients die in the hospital, the valuables are signed for by the nearest relative or person entitled to receive them.

Additional room for storing records and correspondence of the business office should be provided. The growth in the population of the hospital has increased about 100 per cent. in the last fourteen years, and no additional room in which to do the clerical work and care for the records of this department has been provided, consequently the room occupied by the clerical force has long since been outgrown.



### EQUIPMENT FOR CANNING VEGETABLES, FRUIT, ETC.

The tomato production from the hospital garden was more than sufficient for daily consumption, 10,219 gallons of tomatoes were canned. Catsup was also made and bottled.

The kitchen is not equipped for canning, and the preserving of tomatoes interferes seriously with the regular daily routine of work, and it is therefore impossible to attempt further work along this line, such as preserving peaches, pears, corn, etc.

Peaches were plentiful and cheap, and if the kitchen had been equipped with a canning outfit quantities of this fruit could have been preserved at a saving to the institution, providing canned fruit for the inmates.

The quantity of corn grown was heavy, and a portion could have been canned if proper equipment was available. This very important item was mentioned in my former report.

### DAIRY.

The tuberculin test was applied June 12th to fifty cows stabled in the old barn. Eighteen reacted and were slaughtered and inspected. One carcass was condemned, the balance were passed.

The system of ventilation, considered efficient at the time of construction of the barn, is not satisfactory, and in order to promote the health of the cows and aid both in the prevention or eradication of disease, an approved system should be installed. Efforts are being made to sterilize the milk vessels as an aid in furnishing pure milk. The means at command and equipment is crude, and necessarily the results being obtained are not entirely satisfactory. All milk cans, pails, strainers, cooler, etc., should be thoroughly sterilized regularly at the dairy, and hot water be provided to enable the milkers to keep their hands clean; clean hands are necessary in the production of pure milk.

The present method of delivering milk in cans to the building should be discontinued and bottles used. Milk bottled at the dairy can be delivered on the wards free from contamination, danger of which now exists, as the milk is dipped or poured from the cans into pails at the hospital and then distributed as required.



The erection of a building equipped with a steam boiler, and other appliances necessary to properly sterilize all equipment, and in addition a bottling machine are strongly recommended and urged.

#### FARM.

The usual crops were harvested as in previous years. Hay, also corn for ensilage were in excess of last year, also Mangle Wurzel turnips; the ensilage and turnips are for dairy purposes. About two acres of corn were allowed to mature and will be fed to the horses in the farm barn and carriage house.

Heretofore timothy constituted the greater part of the hay crop. During the past year clover and timothy were sown, which will provide for an increase in the clover yield, which will be fed at the dairy and aid materially in increasing the milk production.

To replace to a certain extent, the farm land given over to other uses, a quantity of partially cleared land, also ground now occupied by apple trees which at one time comprised an orchard which produced a limited quantity of inferior fruit, the majority of which trees are dead, will be cleared and placed under cultivation.

A great quantity of stones were removed from land under cultivation, taken to the crusher and reduced to stone and sand for road building and concreting.

Alfalfa has been successfully grown upon a tract of nine acres, and to increase the yield, three acres additional have been seeded and will be productive next season.

#### PIGGERY.

The remodeling of the pens which was in progress at the close of the year 1914 has been completed.

The floors, front, rear and division walls are of concrete. The doors to the pen are iron, Heavy half inch mesh galvanized wire covers the large doors above the pens used to admit light and for ventilating purposes, which excludes birds, cats and other animals, thus preventing transmission of cholera germs through this medium.

Concrete troughs are used for feeding and watering purposes. The drainage from the pens passes through piping with tight joints into a concrete tank, from which the effluent is carried through a



pipe line to the distributing point below the dairy barn. The solid matter is removed, as often as it is necessary, to the garden and is used as a fertilizer.

The tank is kept tightly closed, preventing the escape of odors. These pens were constructed with a view of producing, if possible, conditions favorable to the prevention of disease, or if an outbreak should occur, aid in the suppression and elimination of the trouble.

In the latter part of 1914, a shipment of 101 pigs was received. Early in January, 1915, one of them died; this pig had shown no indication of sickness. The herd was from the day received being closely observed for evidences of cholera.

January 6th a pig showing discoloration resembling that present in former cases, which were diagnosed as cholera, died. The carcass was examined by a veterinarian, and cholera lesions were found to be present.

During a period of sixty-nine days, fifty-one deaths occurred, four being the greatest number in one day. The last death occurred March 11th. The pens were thoroughly cleansed by flushing with water daily during the prevalence of the disease; disinfectant was also used daily.

Later the remaining hogs were slaughtered and under inspection were found to be healthy, and passed for food.

Breeding of pigs at the hospital piggery has been attempted with but fair success prior to the present year. Fifty-five young pigs bred at the hospital pen are now housed in the large pens and are apparently healthy.

It is planned, provided cholera does not break out in the herd this winter, to attempt breeding on a larger scale. If successful, the saving to the hospital will be an important item, as young pigs averaged last when purchased \$3.56 each, delivered at the hospital.

#### GARDEN.

The quality and quantity of vegetables and fruit grown compare favorably with former years. Weather conditions were not at times favorable, affecting the tomato crop, especially. As a result the yield is below that of last year. Growers generally throughout the country report a greatly reduced crop. On account of the



poor seeds, many of the crops of the various vegetables, were unsatisfactory, it being found necessary to replant in many instances.

A root cellar is needed to conserve the great quantity of beets, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, etc., that are grown for winter consumption. These roots are buried under a covering of straw or leaves, and earth, and are uncovered and taken out in such quantity each week throughout the winter months as required.

To keep well, the weather conditions during these months must be favorable; unfortunately the opposite is usually the case. Many bushels of these vegetables rot, causing a loss financially, and reduces the quantity at a time when they are much needed and appreciated.

A root cellar of proper size will remedy these conditions. Material only is required; the work of excavating and building can be done by the hospital force.

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

Mr. John Naughton and Mr. H. A. Van Gilder of Morristown assisted in making the appraisal of the real estate and personal property as inventoried. The real estate is valued at \$3,404,427.00; personal property, \$403,623.25.

Additional buildings and furnishings added to the arduous work of the appraisers, and we are indebted to them for their valuable services.

Respectfully submitted,

O. M. BOWEN,  
Warden.



# Abstract of Receipts and Earnings and Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1915.

## RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS

Balance with State Treasurer Oct. 31, 1914, as per annual report.....\$66,970.46

### Amounts paid by Comptroller:

Joseph Reimer,.....	210.45	
Petty Expense Pay Roll, Sept. 15-30-1914.....	292.26	
Petty Expense Bill, September, 1914.....	180.86	
Petty Expense Pay Roll, Oct. 16-31-1914.....	284.76	
Petty Expense Bill, October, 1914.....	2.25	970.58

65,999.88

State bills for support of indigent patients, Oct., 1914..

26,743.43

92,743.31

Bills and Refunds, September, 1914..... 33,897.64

Bills and Refunds, October, 1914 ..... 42,126.24

Pay Roll, October 16-31, 1914..... 8,755.04

84,778.92

7,964.39

## RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS

Balance in hands of State Treasurer Nov. 1, 1914,.....7,964.39

### Allowance for State Bills:

State County,.....	146,142.07
State Indigent,.....	178,546.14
State Convict,.....	16,669.29
Amount received from Bergen County,.....	24,730.06
Amount received from Essex County,.....	21.69
Amount received from Hudson County,.....	6,369.04
Amount received from Hunterdon County,.....	3,547.85
Amount received from Morris County,.....	21,317.84
Amount received from Mercer County,.....	110.45
Amount received from Middlesex County,.....	88.29
Amount received from Monmouth County,.....	221.22
Amount received from Passaic County,.....	40,050.31
Amount received from Sussex County,.....	7,144.61
Amount received from Union County,.....	39,038.06
Amount received from Warren County,.....	10,312.33



Brought forward.....	\$7,964.39	
Amount received from Private Patients.....	94,468.32	
Amount received from Miscellaneous earnings.....	7,413.74	
Amount received from Petty Expense Fund.....	2,000.00	
Amount received to reimburse the State for amt. paid for support of County Patients:		
Warren County.....	1,196.09	
Union County.....	5.14	599,392.54
		<u>\$607,356.93</u>

## EXPENSES

Employees' Pay Rolls.....	\$213,766.10	
Bills and Refunds sent Comptroller for payment.....	391,100.23	
Protested checks with fees.....	173.53	
Amount advanced to Warden for Petty Expense fund, ..	2,000.00	607,039.86
Balance in hands of State Treasurer Oct. 31, 1915, after deducting unpaid bills and payrolls for October, .....		<u>\$317.07</u>

## RESOURCES

Amount due from Bergen County, October, 1915, .....	2,423.25	
Amount due from Essex County, May, June, 1911, December 1913, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, 1914, April, 1915, .....	676.73	
Amount due from Hudson County, May, June, August, September, October, 1915, .....	4,096.37	
Amount due from Hunterdon County, August, October, 1915, .....	707.11	
Amount due from Morris County, September, 1915, .....	1,256.97	
Amount due from Monmouth County, September, October, 1915, .....	52.59	
Amount due from Middlesex County, August, September, October, 1915, .....	31.98	
Amount due from Mercer County, October, 1915, .....	8.86	
Amount due from Passaic County, July, August, September, October, 1915; shortage on February, 1915, .....	17,723.47	
Amount due from Sussex County, October, 1915, .....	583.02	
Amount due from Union County, Oct., 1915, .....	3,445.01	
Amount due from Warren County, Oct., 1915, .....	811.53	\$31,816.89
*Amount due from Private Patients (net) .....	9,378.86	
Amount due for clothing furnished during Oct., 1915, .....	1,200.00	
Amount due for Hides, Grease, etc., .....	757.72	
Amount due for Maintenance of Patients for whom no orders have been received, .....	3,618.28	

\*Private Patients' accounts to the amount of \$18,627.25 are in the hands of the Attorney General for collection. If the cases are transferred to indigent account with arrearages, 40 percent. of this amount will be lost.



Balance cash with State Treasurer including allowance for October	
State bills, .....	317.07
	<u>\$47,088.82</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Bills Payable withheld from entry, .....	21,141.40
Excess resources above Liabilities, .....	25,947.42
	<u>\$47,088.82</u>

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
OCTOBER 31, 1917.

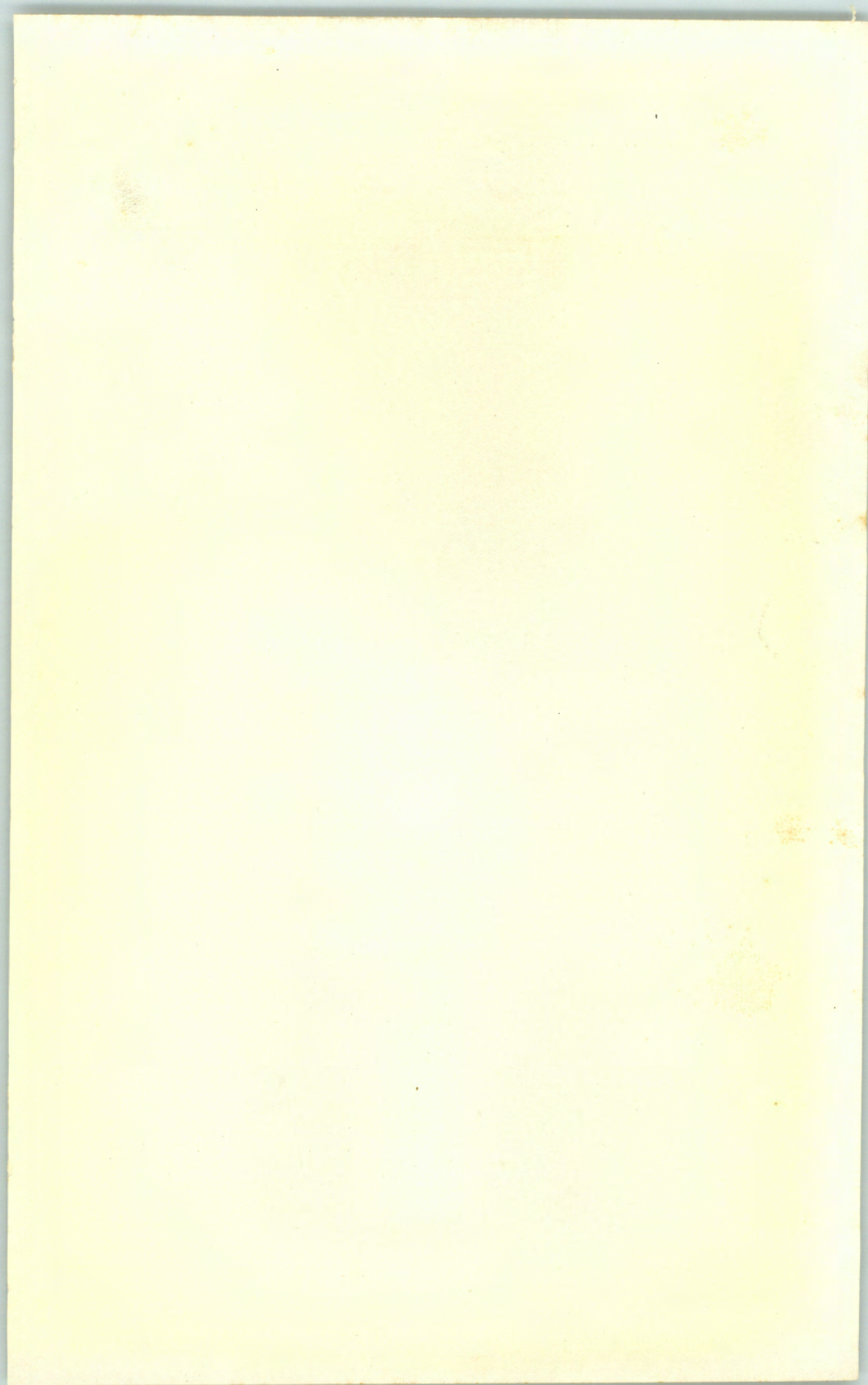
For salaries of resident officers, .....	\$25,900.00
For maintenance of county patients, based on an average of 1,650 patients for the year, at the rate of \$2 per week, .....	\$171,600.00
For maintenance of State patients, based on an average of 1,000 patients for the year, at the rate of \$4 per week, .....	208,000.00
For maintenance of insane convict patients, based on an average of 70 patients for the year, at the rate of \$5 per week, .....	18,200.00
For clothing of State indigent patients, .....	16,000.00
For clothing of insane convict patients, .....	1,120.00
	<u>\$414,920.00</u>
For the annual appraisement, .....	200.00
Traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, .....	500.00
For insurance premiums, .....	6,000.00

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR 1916.

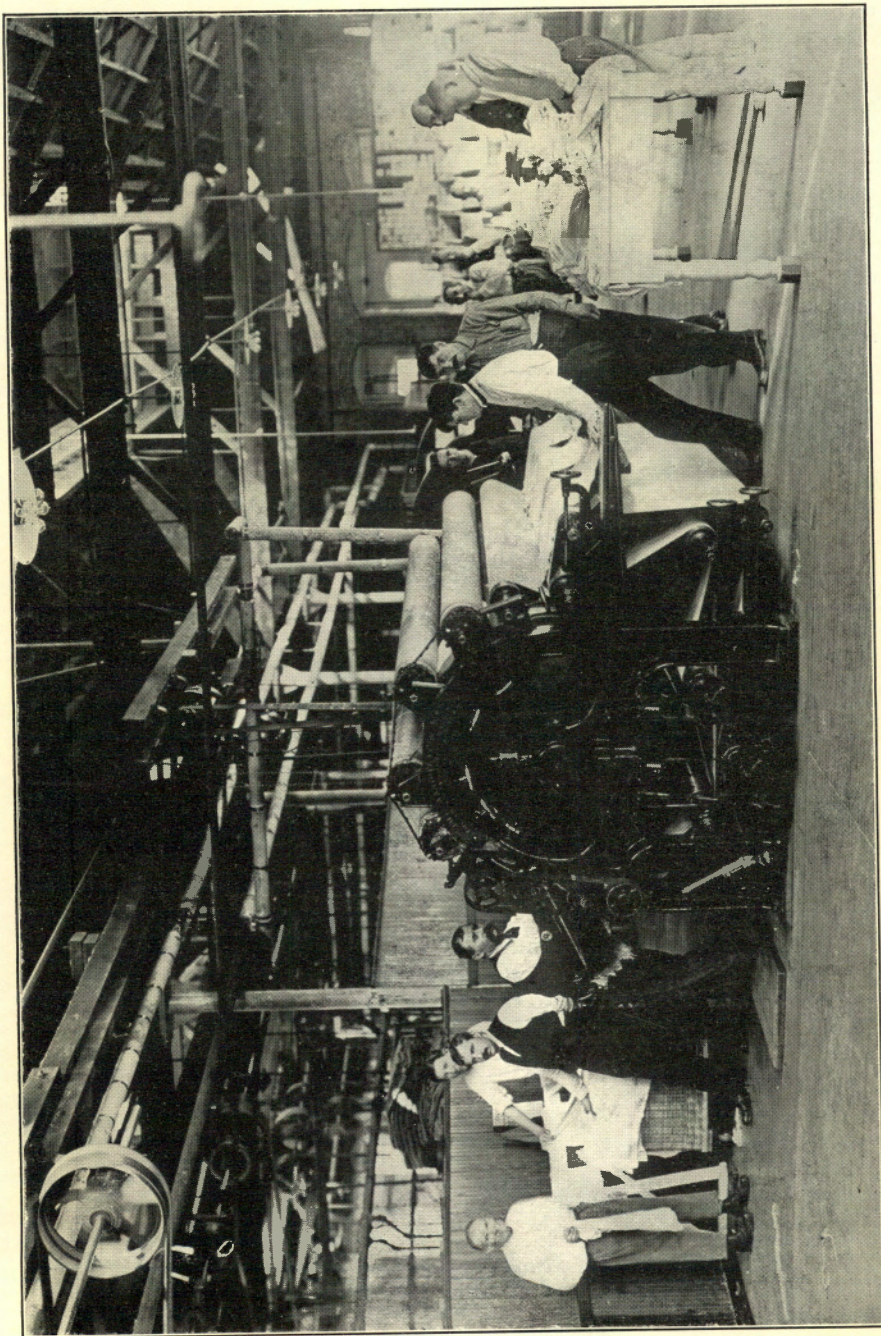
*For maintenance of indigent patients, .....	10,400.00
For providing proper storage room for patients' valuables and records of the Business Department, .....	3,500.00
For furnishing addition to Fire House, .....	2,000.00
For traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, .....	500.00
For the 1916 annual appraisement, .....	200.00

\*The full amount asked for support of indigent patients for 1916 was not allowed; at the present rate of increase in admissions a deficit will occur, unless an additional appropriation is made.









INDOOR OCCUPATION FOR THE PATIENTS --- LAUNDRY WORK.



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**APPENDIX TO WARDEN'S REPORT.**

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APPENDIX TO WARREN'S REPORT



## Appendix to Warden's Report.

### DAIRY AND FARM.

388,998 quarts milk (average number of cows milked, 117.1; average per cow per day, 9.5 quarts).....	@	.06	\$23,339.88
25 calves sold.....			137.00
227 tons hay.....		24.00	5,448.00
22 tons rye straw.....		13.00	286.00
9 tons wheat straw.....		13.00	117.00
571 tons ensilage.....		6.00	3,426.00
144 tons of green fodder.....		6.00	864.00
332 bushels wheat.....		1.10	365.20
245 bushels rye.....		1.00	245.00
238 bushels apples.....		.40	95.00
910 gallons cider for vinegar.....		.12	109.20
133 baskets plums.....		.75	99.75
456 bushels of Mangle Wurzel beets.....		.40	1,660.00
664 bushels potatoes.....		.80	531.20
2,847 5-12 dozen eggs.....		.45	1,281.34
			<u>\$38,004.77</u>

### STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

51 cows dressed, 29,105 lbs.....	@	.12½	\$3,710.88
9 calves dressed, 1,134 lbs.....		.16	181.44
4 sheep dressed, 225 lbs.....		.10	22.50
9 lambs dressed, 378 lbs.....		.14	52.92
Chickens dressed, 172½ lbs.....		.18	31.10
35½ prs. broilers.....		1.50	53.25
270 hogs dressed, 37,065 lbs.....		.12	4,447.80
			<u>\$8,499.89</u>



VEGETABLES AND FRUITS FURNISHED.

Forward, .....\$19,003.76



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

99

VEGETABLES ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1915.

		Forward.....	\$19,003.76
Beans, string, bu. ....	30	@ .50	15.00
Beans, lima, bushels .....	25	1.50	37.50
Beets, bushels .....	1,367 7-8	.45	615.54
Brussels sprouts, bu. ....	20	1.50	30.00
Cabbage, heads, .....	34,326	.05	1,716.30
Cauliflower, heads, .....	43	.10	4.30
Carrots, bushels, .....	2,290	.45	1,030.50
Celery, stalks, .....	51,484	.03	1,544.52
Egg Plant, .....	295	.05	14.75
Kale, bushels, .....	2,858	.20	571.60
Lettuce, heads, .....	22,492	.05	1,124.60
Leeks, single, .....	2,862	.02	57.24
Onions, bushels, .....	360 5-32	.65	234.10
Onion sets, bushels, .....	45	2.75	123.75
Onions, bunches, .....	17,490	.02	349.80
Parsley, bunches, .....	17,790	.01	177.90
Peppers, single, .....	243	.01	2.43
Pumpkins, .....	2,221	.05	111.05
Parsnips, bushels, .....	1,027 7-16	.50	513.72
Radishes, bunches, .....	9,300	.015	139.50
Sage, bunches, .....	650	.02	13.00
Tomatoes, bushels, .....	48	.60	28.80
Turnips, bushels, .....	596	.40	238.40
Turnips, Ruta Baga, bu. ....	749 15-16	.40	299.97
Thyme, bunches, .....	800	.02	16.00
Oyster plant, bushels .....	12	1.00	12.00
			9,002.27
			<hr/>
			\$28,026.03







## Appendix to Warden's Report.

### DAIRY AND FARM.

388,998 quarts milk (average number of cows milked, 117.1; average per cow per day, 9.5 quarts).....	@ .06	\$23,339.88
25 calves sold.....		137.00
227 tons hay.....	24.00	5,448.00
22 tons rye straw.....	13.00	286.00
9 tons wheat straw.....	13.00	117.00
571 tons ensilage.....	6.00	3,426.00
144 tons of green fodder.....	6.00	864.00
332 bushels wheat.....	1.10	365.20
245 bushels rye.....	1.00	245.00
238 bushels apples.....	.40	95.00
910 gallons cider for vinegar.....	.12	109.20
133 baskets plums.....	.75	99.75
456 bushels of Mangle Wurzel beets.....	.40	1,660.00
664 bushels potatoes.....	.80	531.20
2,847 5-12 dozen eggs.....	.45	1,281.34
		<u>\$38,004.77</u>

### STOCK SLAUGHTERED AND USED AT THE HOSPITAL.

51 cows dressed, 29,105 lbs.....	@ .124	\$3,710.88
9 calves dressed, 1,134 lbs.....	.16	181.44
4 sheep dressed, 225 lbs.....	.10	22.50
9 lambs dressed, 378 lbs.....	.14	52.92
Chickens dressed, 1724 lbs.....	.18	31.10
354 prs. broilers.....	1.50	53.25
270 hogs dressed, 37,065 lbs.....	.12	4,447.80
		<u>\$8,499.89</u>



VEGETABLES AND FRUITS FURNISHED.

Asparagus, bunches.....	1,618	@	.20	\$	323.60
Beans, string, bushels.....	936	7-16	.50		468.22
Beans, lima, bushels.....	413½		1.50		619.69
Beets, bunches.....	580		.05		29.00
Beets, bushels.....	1,026	27-32	.45		462.08
Cabbage, heads.....	44,418		.05		2,220.90
Cauliflower, heads.....	3,491		.10		349.10
Corn, sweet, ears.....	153,105		.01		1,531.05
Cucumbers.....	18,783		.01		187.83
Carrots, bushels.....	251		.45		112.95
Carrots, bunches.....	765		.05		38.25
Celery, stalks.....	32,394		.03		971.82
Egg Plant.....	1,144		.05		57.20
Kale, bushels.....	192½		.20		38.58
Lettuce, heads.....	68,757		.05		3,437.85
Leeks, single.....	2,749		.02		54.98
Onions, bushels.....	773	26-32	.65		502.98
Onions, bunches.....	29,107		.02		582.14
Peas, bushels.....	287		1.00		287.00
Parsley, bunches.....	4,969		.01		49.69
Peppers, single.....	3,634		.01		36.34
Pumpkins.....	396		.05		19.80
Parsnips, bushels.....	1,269½		.50		634.56
Radishes, bunches.....	12,765		.015		191.48
Rhubarb, bunches.....	12,424		.06		745.44
Squash, single.....	315		.015		4.72
Squash, bushels.....	175		.50		87.50
Sage, bunches.....	154		.02		3.08
Spinach, bushels.....	302½		.50		151.13
Tomatoes, bushels.....	5,429	18-32	.60		3,257.74
Turnips, bushels.....	957	11-32	.40		382.94
Turnips, Ruta Baga, bushels..	921	7-16	.40		368.54
Thyme, bunches.....	144		.02		2.88
Sour Kraut, large bbls.....	20		6.50		130.00
Sour Kraut, medium bbls....	7		5.00		35.00
Sour Kraut, kegs.....	6		1.50		9.00
Sour Kraut, quarts.....	365		.03		10.95
Crab apples, baskets.....	2½		.50		1.25
Plums, baskets.....	3		.75		2.25
Grapes, baskets.....	337½		1.00		337.50
Strawberries, quarts.....	1,824		.10		182.40
	151		.10		15.10
Raspberries, quarts.....	275		.15		41.25
Currants, quarts.....	45		.15		6.75
Blackberries, quarts.....	17½		.10		1.75
Gooseberries, quarts.....	195		.10		19.50
Forward.....					\$19,003.76



## NEW JERSEY STATE HOSPITAL.

99

VEGETABLES ON HAND OCTOBER 31, 1915.

		Forward.....	\$19,003.76
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